

· 临床研究 ·

某医院2005~2014年老年住院患者死亡原因分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析近10年老年住院患者死亡原因及变化趋势。方法 收集2005~2014年解放军总医院老年病房(包括老年心血管内科、神经内科、呼吸内科、消化内科、肿瘤内科等)≥60岁住院死亡患者1130例的疾病分类报表,其中男性1067例,女性63例,年龄(87.24 ± 6.76)岁,按照年龄分为4组,60~69岁组32例,70~79岁组86例,80~89岁组578例,≥90岁组434例,分析不同年龄组患者死亡原因、顺位情况及变化趋势。结果 近10年老年住院患者死亡原因前三位系统疾病依次为肿瘤426例(33.7%)、呼吸系统疾病375例(33.19%)和循环系统疾病191例(16.90%),下呼吸道感染(32.12%)、肺癌(12.04%)和冠心病(9.03%)是前三位单病种疾病,肿瘤、呼吸系统疾病分别是<90岁和≥90岁患者死亡的首位原因。近5年死亡患者中>90岁组构成比显著升高($\chi^2 = 34.70, P < 0.001$)。结论 肿瘤、呼吸和循环系统疾病是我院老年住院患者死亡的三大系统疾病,尤其要重视下呼吸道感染、肺癌和冠心病的综合防治。

【关键词】 死亡原因; 老年; 住院患者

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Cause of death in elderly inpatients: an analysis for our hospital during 2005 and 2014

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[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the causes of death and their trends in the elderly patients hospitalized in our hospital in recent 10 years. **Methods** Death certificates of 1130 over-60-year-old inpatients who died in the geriatric wards (including the departments of geriatric cardiology, neurology, respiratory diseases, gastroenterology and oncology) of our hospital during the period were collected and classified by the International Classification of Diseases (the Tenth revision, ICD-10) in this study. They were 1 067 males and 63 females, and at an aged of (87.24 ± 6.76) years. They were divided into 4 age groups, that is, 60~69 ($n=32$), 70~79 ($n=86$), 80~89 ($n=578$) and over 90 years old groups ($n=434$). The causes of death, ranking and trend were analyzed among the different age groups. **Results** The 3 leading causes of death were neoplasms ($n=426$, 33.7%), respiratory system diseases ($n=375$, 33.19%), and circulatory system diseases ($n=191$, 16.90%) in order. The most common diseases of causing death were lower respiratory tract infection (32.12%), lung cancer (12.04%) and coronary heart diseases (9.03%). Neoplasms and respiratory system diseases were the leading causes of death for the patients younger than 90 and those over 90 years old, respectively. The constituent ratio of the over-90-year-old group was significantly increased during the past 5 years (Chi square = 34.70, $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Neoplasms, respiratory system and circulatory system diseases are the top 3 major causes of death in the elderly from our hospital. Particular emphasis should be placed on the comprehensive prevention and treatment for lower respiratory tract infection, lung cancer and coronary heart diseases.

【Key words】 causes of death; aged; inpatients

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老年人,尤其是高龄老年人具有高患病率、高伤残率和高医疗资源利用率三大特点^[1]。近年我国

人口老龄化问题日益严峻,给医疗卫生事业带来巨大挑战。对住院患者死亡原因进行分析,有助于了

解威胁老年人生命的主要健康问题,为重大疾病的防治工作提供依据。本研究分析了2005~2014年解放军总医院老年住院患者死亡原因及顺位分析,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

收集2005~2014年我院老年病房(包括老年心血管内科、神经内科、呼吸内科、消化内科、肿瘤内科等)住院死亡患者(≥ 60 岁)的疾病分类报表,共收集有效资料1130例,其中男性1067例,女性63例,年龄(87.24 ± 6.76)岁。按照年龄分为四组,60~69岁组32例,70~79岁组86例,80~89岁组578例, ≥ 90 岁组434例。

1.2 方法

采集死亡病案首页中的有关内容,包括性别、年龄、死亡原因等,其中死亡原因参照国际疾病分类(ICD-10)标准进行分类^[2]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS16.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料中呈正态分布者用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验或单因素方差分析。计数资料用百分率表示,组间比较用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同年龄组老年住院患者死亡原因系统疾病情况

近10年我院老年住院患者死亡原因前五位系统疾病依次为肿瘤426例(37.70%)、呼吸系统疾病375例(33.19%)、循环系统疾病191例

(16.90%)、泌尿生殖系统疾病43例(3.81%)和消化系统疾病35例(3.10%),累计1070例,占全部患者94.69%。肿瘤、呼吸和循环系统疾病是不同年龄组老年住院患者死亡的前三位病因,其中因呼吸系统疾病死亡的比例随年龄增长。肿瘤、呼吸系统疾病分别是<90岁和 ≥ 90 岁患者死亡的首位原因。具体结果见表1。

2.2 不同年龄组老年住院患者死亡原因单病种分析

近10年老年住院患者死亡的前五位单病种依次为下呼吸道感染363例(32.12%)、肺癌136例(12.04%)、冠心病102例(9.03%)、肾癌40例(3.54%)和慢性肾功能不全33例(2.92%),累计674例,占全部患者59.65%。肺癌和下呼吸道感染分别是<80岁和 ≥ 80 岁患者死亡的首位原因。具体结果见表2。

2.3 近10年老年住院患者死亡原因的变化趋势

2005~2009年共死亡496例(43.89%),2010~2014年共死亡634例(56.11%),死亡患者年龄显著升高[(88.05 ± 6.80) vs (86.22 ± 6.56)岁; $t = -4.56, P < 0.001$]。不同时期住院死亡患者年龄构成结果见表3,近5年90~岁组构成比显著升高($\chi^2 = 34.70, P < 0.001$)。近5年因肿瘤死亡患者显著增多,因呼吸系统疾病死亡相对减少。单病种分析表明,不同时期下呼吸道感染、肺癌和冠心病都是前三位单病种死亡原因,近5年因冠心病死亡呈下降趋势,肺癌则显著上升。

3 讨 论

本文单中心回顾分析了近10年我院老年住院死亡患者疾病谱构成特点,研究人群绝大多数为高龄老年人(≥ 80 岁),近5年 ≥ 90 岁死亡患者比例

表1 不同年龄组老年住院患者死亡原因系统疾病情况

Table 1 Causes of death in elderly inpatients for different age groups [n(%)]

Disease	60~69 years group (n=32)	70~79 years group (n=86)	80~89 years group (n=578)	≥ 90 years group (n=434)
Neoplasms	30(93.75)	58(67.44)	231(39.97)	107(24.65)
Respiratory system disease	1(3.13)	9(10.47)	168(29.07)	197(45.39)
Circulatory system disease	1(3.13)	9(10.47)	109(18.86)	72(16.59)
Genitourinary system disease	0(0.00)	2(2.33)	19(3.29)	22(5.07)
Digestive system disease	0(0.00)	3(3.49)	19(3.29)	13(3.00)
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0(0.00)	2(2.33)	10(1.73)	2(0.46)
Nervous system disease	0(0.00)	1(1.16)	4(0.69)	8(1.84)
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(1.04)	4(0.92)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	0(0.00)	1(1.16)	3(0.52)	3(0.69)
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disease	0(0.00)	1(1.16)	3(0.52)	2(0.46)
Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	6(1.04)	4(0.92)

表2 不同年龄组老年住院患者前十位死亡原因单病种顺位分析
Table 2 Top 10 mortality causes in elderly inpatients for different age groups

rank	60~69 years group (n=32)		70~79 years group (n=86)		80~89 years group (n=578)		≥90 years group (n=434)	
	Disease	n(%)	Disease	n(%)	Disease	n(%)	Disease	n(%)
1	Lung cancer	9(28.13)	Lung cancer	17(19.77)	Lower respiratory tract infection	159(27.51)	Lower respiratory tract infection	194(44.70)
2	Cholangiocarcinom	4(12.50)	Lower respiratory tract infection	9(10.47)	Lung cancer	84(14.53)	Coronary heart disease	29(6.68)
3	Leukemia	3(9.38)	Pancreatic cancer	6(6.98)	Coronary heart disease	67(11.59)	Lung cancer	26(5.99)
4	Liver cancer	3(9.38)	Gastric cancer	5(5.81)	Gastric cancer	19(3.29)	Chronic renal insufficiency	17(3.92)
5	Intracranial tumor	2(6.25)	Coronary heart disease	5(5.81)	Liver cancer	15(2.60)	Gastric cancer	14(3.23)
6	Gastric cancer	2(6.25)	Lymphoma	5(5.81)	Leukemia	15(2.60)	Cerebral infarction	11(2.53)
7	Colon cancer	2(6.25)	Liver cancer	4(4.65)	Chronic renal insufficiency	14(2.42)	Pancreatic cancer	10(2.30)
8	Coronary heart disease	1(3.13)	Maxillofacial tumor	4(4.65)	Colon cancer	13(2.25)	Liver cancer	8(1.84)
9	Lower respiratory tract infection	1(3.13)	Renal carcinoma	3(3.49)	Pancreatic cancer	12(2.08)	Leukemia	8(1.84)
10	Pancreatic cancer	1(3.13)	Colon cancer	2(2.33)	Bladder cancer	11(1.90)	Cerebral hemorrhage	8(1.84)

表3 不同时期我院老年住院患者死亡年龄构成

Table 3 Age distribution of elderly patients died in our hospital in different periods [n=1130, n(%)]

Age group	2005~2009	2010~2014
60~69 years group	12(2.42)	20(3.15)
70~79 years group	52(10.48)	34(5.36)
80~89 years group	285(57.46)	146(23.02)
≥90 years group	147(29.64)	434(38.41)

增加,高龄化现象严峻,这与我国人口老龄化的总体趋势一致。

本研究发现,近10年老年住院患者死亡的前三位疾病(肿瘤、呼吸和循环系统疾病)相对固定,且与其他研究报道相似^[3,4],其中下呼吸道感染、肺癌和冠心病是最重要的单病种疾病。近5年因肺癌死亡患者例数上升,与全球肺癌的发病和死亡流行趋势一致。研究表明,肺癌已由上个世纪的“罕见病”变成目前全球男性最大的“癌症杀手”^[5,6]。2002~2011年我国卫生统计结果表明,肺癌是主要的恶性肿瘤死亡原因,且死亡率呈明显上升趋势^[7]。老龄化和吸烟是肺癌死亡率增加的两大主要因素。高危人群低剂量CT扫描筛查肺癌是有效的预防措施,可减少20%肺癌患者死亡^[8]。

本研究表明,呼吸系统疾病是不同年龄段老年住院患者死亡的三大病因之一,其中下呼吸道感染是≥80岁老年患者死亡的首位原因。下呼吸道感染在老年患者中发病率、急诊就诊率和住院率均高^[9]。Lee等^[10]研究发现,>65岁老年患者因感染性疾病就诊于急诊科的占13.5%,而最常见的是下呼吸道感染,因肺炎住院者高达27.8%,住院死亡达

15.2%。高龄老年患者自身免疫力低,合并疾病多,各器官功能随年龄增高减退和衰弱,卧床率高,反复应用抗生素致耐药性增加等,使得下呼吸道感染病情复杂、治疗难度大,因此死亡率也最高^[11]。马万里等^[12]研究表明,慢性支气管炎、肺癌和肺炎是综合型医院老年呼吸系统疾病死亡的主要疾病。

冠心病是老年人最常见的循环系统疾病^[13,14]。一项1969~2012年历时40多年的随防研究表明,近年来,随着心血管危险因素的控制,冠心病死亡率下降了83%^[15]。本研究表明,近5年因冠心病死亡的构成比和顺位均呈下降趋势,与研究人群完善的医疗保健体系和个体化随防管理密切相关。

值得注意的是,本研究属单中心调查研究,医疗保障人群相对固定,男性居多,且高龄老年人比例较高,存在选择偏倚,研究结果可能不具备广泛性和代表性。此外,因老年人共病现象普遍,死亡可能并非单一原因所致,选择病案记录的死亡原因进行统计,存在混杂偏倚。尽管如此,研究结果对本系统医疗保障人群重点疾病的防治有一定的指导价值。

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