

## · 临床研究 ·

# 老年糖尿病患者衰弱现状及其影响因素

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨老年糖尿病(DM)患者衰弱现状并分析其影响因素,为衰弱的干预提供指导。**方法** 采用便利抽样法选取2022年12月至2023年4月中国人民解放军总医院8个医学中心内分泌科及北京瑞京糖尿病医院住院治疗的301例老年DM患者为研究对象,通过面对面调查采集患者一般资料及衰弱相关资料。根据是否发生衰弱,将患者分为衰弱组(71例)和非衰弱组(230例)。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用Mann-Whitney U检验、 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率检验进行组间比较。采用二元logistic回归分析确定老年DM患者衰弱的影响因素。**结果** 2组患者年龄、规律运动、听力障碍、近一年跌倒史、睡眠质量、DM慢性并发症、使用胰岛素、营养状况、抑郁、孤独感及轻度认知障碍情况比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。二元logistic回归分析结果显示,增龄( $OR=1.107, 95\%CI 1.051\sim1.167$ )、营养不良( $OR=8.135, 95\%CI 1.680\sim39.399$ )及抑郁( $OR=2.404, 95\%CI 1.156\sim4.998$ )是老年DM患者衰弱的危险因素;规律运动( $OR=0.265, 95\%CI 0.117\sim0.600$ )是其保护因素。**结论** 老年DM患者衰弱患病状况不容乐观,营养、运动及心理干预是潜在的干预靶点,未来的研究可制定针对性的干预措施,减少老年DM患者衰弱的发生。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 糖尿病; 衰弱

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## Current status of frailty in elderly diabetes patients and its influencing factors

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the frailty status of elderly patients of diabetes mellitus (DM) and analyze its influencing factors so as to provide guidance for the intervention of frailty in the patients. **Methods** A total of 301 elderly DM patients who were hospitalized in endocrinological departments of eight medical centers of Chinese PLA General Hospital and Beijing Ruijing Diabetes Hospital from December 2022 to April 2023 were subjected with convenience sampling. The general data and related data of frailty were collected by face-to-face questionnaire survey. They were divided into frailty group ( $n=71$ ) and non-frailty group ( $n=230$ ). SPSS 26.0 was used for statistical analysis. Mann-Whitney U test, Chi-square test or Fisher exact test was employed for intergroup comparison based on data type. Binary logistic regression analysis was performed to determine the influencing factors of frailty in elderly DM patients. **Results** Significant differences were observed in age, regular exercise, hearing impairment, fall history within one year, sleep quality, chronic complications of DM, insulin therapy, nutritional status, depression, loneliness and mild cognitive impairment between the frailty and non-frailty groups ( $P<0.05$ ). Binary logistic regression analysis showed that aging ( $OR=1.107, 95\%CI 1.051\sim1.167$ ), malnutrition ( $OR=8.135, 95\%CI 1.680\sim39.399$ ) and depression ( $OR=2.404, 95\%CI 1.156\sim4.998$ ) were risk factors, while regular exercise ( $OR=0.265, 95\%CI 0.117\sim0.600$ ) was a protective factor for frailty in elderly diabetic patients. **Conclusion** The frailty status of elderly DM patients is not optimistic. Nutrition, exercise and psychological interventions are potential intervention targets. Future studies should develop targeted intervention measures to reduce the occurrence of frailty in elderly diabetic patients.

**【Key words】** aged; diabetes mellitus; frailty

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全球糖尿病(diabetes mellitus, DM)患病人数持续增长,中国是DM患病人数最多的国家,老年人是主流患病人群,我国约30%的老年人罹患DM<sup>[1,2]</sup>。衰弱是指老年人生理储备下降导致机体易损性增加、抗应激能力减退的非特异性临床状态<sup>[3]</sup>,已成为继大血管和微血管并发症后的第三大DM并发症<sup>[4]</sup>。DM患者由于高血糖状态和骨骼肌再生障碍等原因,衰弱风险较非DM人群高<sup>[5]</sup>,衰弱增加了DM患者死亡及住院的风险,降低其生活质量<sup>[6]</sup>,对DM的治疗产生负面影响<sup>[7,8]</sup>。衰弱是可逆的<sup>[3]</sup>,衰弱的防治可降低死亡等不良结局的风险,但老年DM患者衰弱的相关因素及干预方法仍待进一步研究。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

采用便利抽样法,选取2022年12月至2023年4月于中国人民解放军总医院8个医学中心内分泌科及北京瑞京糖尿病医院住院治疗的老年DM患者为研究对象。本研究为横断面研究,自变量27个,样本量应为自变量的5~10倍,考虑10%的失访,样本量至少139例,本研究纳入301例患者。根据是否发生衰弱,将患者分为衰弱组(71例)和非衰弱组(230例)。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60周岁;(2)符合1999年WHO DM诊断标准<sup>[9]</sup>;(3)神志清楚,自愿参与研究。排除标准:(1)痴呆等无法配合调查的认知障碍;(2)精神分裂症、双相情感障碍等精神疾病;(3)疾病急性期或病情危重无法配合调查;(4)严重视力、听力障碍影响沟通。本研究经中国人民解放军总医院医学伦理委员会批准(批准号:伦理第S2022-748-01号),患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

采用面对面调查的方式收集资料。

1.2.1 一般资料调查表 由研究者通过文献回顾及专家咨询自行编制,包括人口学资料、生活方式、疾病状况等内容。

1.2.2 微型营养评定简表 包括体质量指数、活动能力、精神心理问题及近3个月体质量变化、应激或急性疾病、饮食量变化6方面内容,共14分,0~7分为营养不良,8~11分为有营养不良风险,12~14分为营养正常<sup>[10]</sup>。

1.2.3 简版老年抑郁量表 共有15个条目,总分15分,≥5分为有抑郁情绪<sup>[11]</sup>。

1.2.4 孤独感评估 采用单条目问题“你感到孤独吗?”进行评估,回答“从不、很少、有时、经常、

总是”依次计0~4分,0~1分为不孤独,2~4分为孤独<sup>[12]</sup>。

1.2.5 社会网络量表 包括家人/亲戚和朋友2个维度,每个维度包括3个条目,以老年人一个月能联系或见面的家人/亲戚和朋友的数量来判断其社会隔离状况,数量0、1、2、3~4、5~8、≥9位依次计0~5分,总分30分,<12分为存在社会隔离<sup>[13]</sup>。

1.2.6 蒙特利尔认知评估量表 共12道题,总分30分,文盲≤13分、小学≤19分、初中及以上≤24分为轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究采用北京版进行评估。

1.2.7 FRAIL量表 用于衰弱评估,包括5个项目。(1)疲乏:过去4周是否大部分时间或所有时间感到疲乏。(2)耐力减退:在不用任何辅助工具或他人帮助的情况下,中途不休息爬一层楼梯是否有困难。(3)自由活动能力下降:在无辅助的情况下行走100米是否有困难。(4)疾病情况:是否患有5种以上疾病。(5)近1年体质量下降是否超过5%。以上5个项目“是”计1分,“否”计0分,总分5分,0~2分为无衰弱,3分及以上为衰弱<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[ $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率检验。采用二元logistic回归分析老年DM患者发生衰弱的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

301例老年DM患者中,衰弱者占23.6%(71/301),非衰弱者占76.4%(230/301)。

### 2.1 老年DM患者衰弱的单因素分析

2组患者年龄、规律运动、听力障碍、近一年跌倒史、睡眠质量、糖尿病慢性并发症、使用胰岛素、营养状况、抑郁、孤独感及MCI方面比较,差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.2 老年DM患者衰弱影响因素的二元logistic回归分析

二元logistic回归分析结果显示,增龄( $OR=1.107, 95\% CI 1.051 \sim 1.167$ )、营养不良( $OR=8.135, 95\% CI 1.680 \sim 39.399$ )及抑郁( $OR=2.404, 95\% CI 1.156 \sim 4.998$ )是老年DM患者衰弱的危险因素,规律运动( $OR=0.265, 95\% CI 0.117 \sim 0.600$ )是其保护因素( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

表1 老年糖尿病患者衰弱的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of frailty in elderly patients with diabetes mellitus

Item	Total (n = 301)	Frailty group (n = 71)	Non-frailty group (n = 230)	$\chi^2/Z$	P value
Age[ years, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> ) ]	68.0(64.0, 74.0)	73.0(67.0, 77.0)	68.0(63.8, 73.0)	-3.891	<0.001
Gender[ n(%) ]				2.384	0.123
Male	166(55.1)	33(46.5)	133(57.8)		
Female	135(44.9)	38(53.5)	97(42.2)		
Education level[ n(%) ]				*	0.771
Illiteracy	5(1.7)	1(1.4)	4(1.7)		
Primary school	27(9.0)	8(11.2)	19(8.3)		
Middle school	73(24.3)	19(26.8)	54(23.5)		
High or technical school	77(25.5)	19(26.8)	58(25.2)		
Junior college or above	119(39.5)	24(33.8)	95(41.3)		
BMI[ n(%) ]				*	0.358
<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	5(1.7)	1(1.4)	4(1.7)		
18.5~<24.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	124(41.2)	31(43.7)	93(40.4)		
24.0~<28.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	128(42.5)	25(35.2)	103(44.8)		
≥28.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	44(14.6)	14(19.7)	30(13.1)		
Living status[ n(%) ]				0.000	1.000
Living alone	28(9.3)	7(9.9)	21(9.1)		
Living with others	273(90.7)	64(90.1)	209(90.9)		
Marital status[ n(%) ]				0.011	0.918
Married	35(11.6)	9(12.7)	26(11.3)		
Unmarried/Divorced/Widowed	266(88.4)	62(87.3)	204(88.7)		
Occupation[ n(%) ]				1.648	0.199
Brain work	191(63.5)	40(56.3)	151(65.7)		
Manual worker	110(36.5)	31(43.7)	79(34.3)		
Regular exercise[ n(%) ]	102(33.9)	9(12.7)	93(40.4)	17.441	<0.001
Smoking status[ n(%) ]				0.010	0.995
Non-smoker	185(61.5)	44(62.0)	141(61.3)		
Former smoker	73(24.2)	17(23.9)	56(24.4)		
Smoker	43(14.3)	10(14.1)	33(14.3)		
Drinking status[ n(%) ]				2.818	0.244
Non-drinker	197(65.4)	52(73.2)	145(63.0)		
Former drinker	59(19.6)	12(16.9)	47(20.5)		
Drinker	45(15.0)	7(9.9)	38(16.5)		
Sedentary behavior[ n(%) ]	137(45.5)	37(52.1)	100(43.5)	1.301	0.254
Polypharmacy[ n(%) ]	177(58.8)	48(67.6)	129(56.1)	2.515	0.113
Abdominal obesity[ n(%) ]	179(59.5)	42(59.2)	137(59.6)	0.000	1.000
Visual impairment[ n(%) ]	117(38.9)	32(45.1)	85(37.0)	1.181	0.277
Hearing impairment[ n(%) ]	69(22.9)	24(33.8)	45(19.6)	5.445	0.020
Chronic pain[ n(%) ]	85(28.2)	24(33.8)	61(26.5)	1.083	0.298
Fall history[ n(%) ]	55(18.3)	22(31.0)	33(14.3)	8.974	0.003
Sleep quality[ n(%) ]				9.562	0.008
Good	107(35.6)	17(24.0)	90(39.1)		
General	118(39.2)	27(38.0)	91(39.6)		
Poor	76(25.2)	27(38.0)	49(21.3)		
Duration of diabetes[ years, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> ) ]	13.0(5.0, 20.0)	13.0(5.0, 20.0)	13.0(5.0, 20.0)	-0.302	0.762
CDC[ n(%) ]	119(39.5)	38(53.5)	81(35.2)	6.857	0.009
HbA1c[ %, M(Q <sub>1</sub> , Q <sub>3</sub> ) ]	8.1(7.0, 8.6)	8.1(7.0, 9.1)	8.1(7.0, 8.5)	-1.238	0.216
Insulin therapy[ n(%) ]	142(47.2)	42(59.2)	100(43.5)	4.740	0.029
Nutritional status[ n(%) ]				15.676	<0.001
Normal	206(68.4)	39(54.9)	167(72.6)		
Risk of malnutrition	84(27.9)	24(33.8)	60(26.1)		
Malnutrition	11(3.7)	8(11.3)	3(1.3)		
Depression[ n(%) ]	102(33.9)	40(56.3)	62(27.0)	19.614	<0.001
Loneliness[ n(%) ]	60(19.9)	22(31.0)	38(16.5)	6.234	0.013
Social isolation[ n(%) ]	58(19.3)	16(22.5)	42(18.3)	0.392	0.531
MCI[ n(%) ]	158(52.5)	47(66.2)	111(48.3)	6.298	0.012

BMI: body mass index; CDC: chronic diabetic complication; HbA1c: glycosylated hemoglobin A1c; MCI: mild cognitive impairment. \* : Fisher exact test.

表2 老年DM患者衰弱影响因素的二元logistic回归分析

Table 2 Binary logistic regression analysis of frailty in elderly patients with diabetes mellitus

Factor	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95%CI	P value
Age	0.102	0.027	14.530	1.107	1.051–1.167	0.000
Regular exercise	-1.328	0.416	10.168	0.265	0.117–0.600	0.001
Hearing impairment	0.393	0.366	1.155	1.482	0.723–3.036	0.283
Fall history	0.493	0.391	1.585	1.637	0.760–3.526	0.208
Sleep quality	-	-	2.090	-	-	0.352
General	0.178	0.405	0.192	1.194	0.540–2.640	0.661
Poor	0.591	0.425	1.927	1.805	0.784–4.155	0.165
CDC	0.547	0.347	2.485	1.728	0.875–3.412	0.115
Insulin therapy	0.665	0.342	3.774	1.944	0.994–3.800	0.052
Nutritional status	-	-	7.297	-	-	0.026
Risk of malnutrition	0.383	0.349	1.208	1.467	0.740–2.908	0.272
Malnutrition	2.096	0.805	6.783	8.135	1.680–39.399	0.009
Depression	0.877	0.373	5.514	2.404	1.156–4.998	0.019
Loneliness	0.101	0.437	0.053	1.106	0.470–2.602	0.818
MCI	-0.151	0.340	0.196	0.860	0.441–1.677	0.658

CDC: chronic diabetic complication; MCI: mild cognitive impairment; -: no datum.

### 3 讨论

本研究中23.6%的老年DM患者处于衰弱期，衰弱患病率不容乐观。DM与衰弱具有神经内分泌失调、胰岛素抵抗、血糖调节异常等共同的病理生理机制<sup>[16]</sup>，常共存并相互作用，形成恶性循环。既往研究提示衰弱与DM患者严重不良结局和生存率下降相关<sup>[17–19]</sup>，应积极制定老年DM患者衰弱的防治措施，从而降低衰弱患病率、辅助DM治疗。

增龄是DM患者衰弱的危险因素，年龄每增长一岁，衰弱的患病风险增加10.7%，与Garcia-Esquinas等<sup>[20]</sup>及李凤等<sup>[21]</sup>的结果相当。随年龄增长，器官功能逐渐衰退，骨骼肌功能下降，DM加速了骨骼肌力量的减退，使衰弱的发生风险明显增高<sup>[5]</sup>。研究指出，合并衰弱的老年DM患者更易出现低血糖，也更易因低血糖而导致跌倒、骨折、心血管事件<sup>[22]</sup>。老年DM患者，尤其是高龄患者的衰弱防治值得关注。

规律运动是DM患者衰弱的保护因素，有规律运动的老年DM患者衰弱风险较无规律运动者低73.5%，与陈旭等<sup>[23]</sup>和Kong等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究结果一致。老年人衰弱预防中国专家共识(2022)认为运动是目前衰弱防治的首选方案<sup>[3]</sup>，同时运动也是DM治疗的基本措施之一<sup>[1]</sup>。运动可减少年龄相关性氧化损伤和慢性炎症，增加细胞自噬，改善线粒体功能、胰岛素样生长因子-1信号通路和胰岛素敏感性，从而提高肌肉及心肺功能，改善衰弱状况<sup>[25]</sup>。张爽等<sup>[26]</sup>采用包含热身训练、有氧运动、抗阻运动、平衡训练、伸展训练的综合训练对合并衰弱的老年DM患者进行为期12周的训练，结果试验组衰弱状态和空腹血糖水平显著改善。García等<sup>[27]</sup>将弹力

带抗阻运动与步行有氧运动结合降低了老年DM患者衰弱的发生率。综上所述，规律运动对老年DM患者衰弱的防治大有裨益，未来的研究应继续探索简单易行的运动方式。

营养不良是老年DM患者衰弱的危险因素。本研究中3.7%的老年DM患者存在营养不良，27.9%存在营养不良风险，营养不良者衰弱的风险是营养正常者的8.135倍。DM是慢性代谢性疾病，较非DM患者对饮食摄入的要求更加严格，有因过度饮食控制和长期使用降糖药而导致营养不良的风险，部分老年DM患者由于知识缺乏、消化功能衰退等原因而建立不恰当的饮食习惯，在临床工作中应加强宣教，积极开展营养状态评估，及早采取干预措施，避免营养不良的发生。

抑郁是老年DM患者衰弱的危险因素，与既往研究结果一致<sup>[24, 28]</sup>。有系统评价指出老年人抑郁和衰弱是存在高度重叠的相互促进关系<sup>[29]</sup>，但也有基于大样本的队列研究指出抑郁和衰弱之间不是相互促进关系而是共享病因<sup>[30]</sup>。本研究为横断面研究，无法说明DM患者衰弱与抑郁之间的因果关系，但毫无疑问的是DM患者衰弱和抑郁共存使患者的状况更加糟糕<sup>[8]</sup>。目前抑郁使患者衰弱风险增加的原因尚不明确，但有研究指出抑郁与活动能力下降、疲劳、营养不良有关，这可能会增加衰弱的风险。抑郁相关的认知功能障碍也可能是衰弱的原因<sup>[28]</sup>，但本研究中MCI不是老年糖尿病患者衰弱的危险因素，可能与本研究中研究对象的文化程度普遍较高、当前样本量无法得出阳性结果有关，未来可扩大样本量和样本来源，开展纵向研究，进一步探索抑郁、MCI与衰弱的关系。

本研究的局限性在于：(1)横断面研究无法确

定变量的因果关系;(2)样本虽来自多个中心,但由于便利抽样法的局限性,研究结果的推广性受到限制。今后应开展前瞻性研究,优化抽样方法,厘清变量间的因果关系,使结果更具推广性。

综上所述,老年DM患者衰弱状况不容乐观,影响因素涉及社会人口学、生活习惯、心理状况等多个方面,未来可依据其中的可干预影响因素制定针对性措施,达到预防或逆转衰弱的目的。

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