

· 临床研究 ·

老年糖尿病群体衰弱现状及其影响因素

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【摘要】目的 分析老年糖尿病群体衰弱现状及其影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析 2020 年 2 月至 2022 年 8 月安徽医科大学附属阜阳人民医院收治的 248 例老年糖尿病患者(糖尿病组)及同时段门诊收集的 120 名健康体检人群(对照组)的临床资料,采用 FRAIL 量表进行衰弱评估。根据 FRAIL 量表评分,将糖尿病组患者分为衰弱组($n=76$)和非衰弱组($n=172$)。采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用方差分析、 t 检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。采用多因素 logistic 回归模型分析老年糖尿病群体衰弱发生的影响因素。**结果** 糖尿病衰弱组及非衰弱组患者 FRAIL 量表评分明显高于对照组,衰弱组患者 FRAIL 量表评分明显高于非衰弱组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示,年龄 ≥ 70 岁($OR=3.162, 95\% CI 1.451 \sim 5.784; P<0.001$)、糖尿病病程 ≥ 10 年($OR=4.052, 95\% CI 1.895 \sim 8.463; P=0.038$)、糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c) $>8.5\%$ ($OR=3.205, 95\% CI 1.461 \sim 6.230; P=0.023$)、空腹血糖(FBG) $\geq 6.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ ($OR=2.154, 95\% CI 1.032 \sim 2.964; P=0.027$)、营养风险(营养不良)($OR=3.451, 95\% CI 2.014 \sim 5.375; P=0.034$)及肌少症($OR=2.845, 95\% CI 1.032 \sim 3.748; P<0.001$)为老年糖尿病群体衰弱发生的危险因素。睡眠质量(良好)为老年糖尿病群体衰弱保护因素($OR=0.851, 95\% CI 0.612 \sim 0.941; P=0.018$)。**结论** 老年糖尿病患者衰弱发生率较高,衰弱的发生与患者年龄、糖尿病病程、血糖水平及糖尿病并发症密切相关。临床需加强对这些患者的重视,及时采取针对性干预措施,以预防和延缓衰弱的发生与发展。

【关键词】 老年人; 糖尿病; 衰弱现状

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Current status of debilitation in elderly diabetic population and its influencing factors

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the current status of frailty in the elderly diabetic population and its influencing factors. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted of the clinical data of 248 elderly diabetic patients (diabetes group) admitted to the Fuyang People's Hospital of Anhui Medical University from February 2020 to August 2022 and of 120 healthy individuals (control group) receiving physical examinations in outpatient clinic during the same period of time. Frailty assessment was performed using the FRAIL scale. Based on the FRAIL scores, the diabetic patients were divided into the frail group ($n=76$) and the non-frail group ($n=172$). SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for data analysis, and ANOVA, t test or Chi-square test were employed for intergroup comparisons, depending on the data type. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify the influencing factors of frailty in the elderly diabetic population. **Results** The FRAIL scores in both the frail and non-frail diabetic groups were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the frail group had significantly higher FRAIL scores than the non-frail group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age ≥ 70 years ($OR=3.162, 95\% CI 1.451 \sim 5.784; P<0.001$), diabetes duration ≥ 10 years ($OR=4.052, 95\% CI 1.895 \sim 8.463; P=0.038$), glycated hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) $>8.5\%$ ($OR=3.205, 95\% CI 1.461 \sim 6.230; P=0.023$), fasting blood glucose (FBG) $\geq 6.1 \text{ mmol/L}$ ($OR=2.154, 95\% CI 1.032 \sim 2.964; P=0.027$), nutritional risk (malnutrition) ($OR=3.451, 95\% CI 2.014 \sim 5.375; P=0.034$) and sarcopenia ($OR=2.845, 95\% CI 1.032 \sim 3.748; P<0.001$) were identified as the risk factors of frailty, and that good sleep quality ($OR=0.851, 95\% CI 0.612 \sim 0.941; P=0.018$) as a protective factor against frailty in the elderly diabetic population. **Conclusion** The prevalence of frailty is high in the elderly diabetic patients, and its occurrence is closely associated with age, diabetes duration, blood glucose level and diabetic complications. Clinical practitioners should pay attention to these patients and take timely targeted interventions to prevent and delay the occurrence and development of frailty.

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【Key words】 aged; diabetes mellitus; frailty

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糖尿病是全球范围内最常见的慢性疾病,多见于老年人,长期高血糖还可导致眼、肾、心脏、血管、神经等器官组织慢性损害及功能障碍,严重影响患者的生活质量^[1,2]。衰弱是指老年人生理储备下降导致机体抗应激能力减退、机体易损性增加的一种非特异性状况。老年糖尿病患者发生衰弱的风险较非糖尿病患者显著增高,导致糖尿病患者活动能力下降、自我血糖监测和管理困难等,影响疾病转归^[3,4]。合并衰弱的糖尿病人群易发生住院、认知障碍、跌倒、失能、死亡等临床不良事件,生活质量严重降低,带来巨大的医疗、经济及社会负担。因此早期分析糖尿病患者衰弱风险并给予预防性干预,有助于降低衰弱发生率、提高糖尿病患者生活质量^[5]。本研究旨在分析老年糖尿病群体衰弱现状及其影响因素。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2020年2月至2022年8月安徽医科大学附属阜阳人民医院收治的老年糖尿病患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)符合糖尿病相关诊断标准^[6];(2)年龄≥65岁;(3)确诊患糖尿病的时间≥6个月。排除标准:(1)合并重要器官严重功能障碍;(2)合并恶性肿瘤;(3)合并神经系统疾病或精神障碍;(4)合并其他危重疾病无法配合完成调查;(5)临床病历资料不完整。根据纳入与排除标准,最终纳入248例老年糖尿病患者为糖尿病组。同期选择健康体检人群120名为对照组。根据衰弱量表(fatigue, resistance, ambulation, illness and loss, FRAIL)结果将糖尿病组患者分为衰弱组(FRAIL 3~5分,n=76)和非衰弱组(FRAIL 0~2分,n=172)。本研究通过医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者及家属知情且均签署知情同意书。

1.2 观察指标

FRAIL量表^[7]:包括自感疲乏、自由活动下降、1年内体质下降≥5%、耐力减退或阻力增加、合并慢性病≥5种5项条目,其中0~2分为无衰弱或衰弱前期,3~5分为衰弱。

实验室指标:采集两组研究对象清晨空腹静脉血,经离心后收集血清,采用阳离子交换高效液相色谱法检测糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c)

水平,全自动生化分析仪检测空腹血糖(fasting blood glucose, FBG)水平。

一般资料:比较两组研究对象性别、年龄、糖尿病病程、降糖药物应用、吸烟、饮酒、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、文化程度等一般资料。

临床资料:比较两组研究对象营养风险、日常生活能力(activity of daily living, ADL)^[8]评分、肌少症、查尔森合并症指数、睡眠质量等临床资料情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用方差分析,组间两两比较采用SNK-q检验;两组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归模型分析老年糖尿病群体衰弱发生的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 糖尿病组与对照组、衰弱组与非衰弱组一般资料比较

对照组和糖尿病组年龄、性别、BMI比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与非衰弱组比较,衰弱组患者年龄≥70岁、糖尿病病程≥10年比例较高;BMI值18~25 kg/m²比例较低,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 各组衰弱情况比较

衰弱组和非衰弱组患者FRAIL量表评分明显高于对照组[(2.81±0.83),(1.26±0.3)和(0.84±0.28)];且衰弱组明显高于非衰弱组[(2.81±0.83)和(1.26±0.3)],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.3 衰弱组和非衰弱组临床资料比较

与非衰弱组比较,衰弱组患者HbA1c>8.5%、FBG≥6.1 mmol/L、营养风险(营养不良)、肌少症比例明显较高;ADL评分正常、睡眠质量良好比例较低($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 老年糖尿病患者衰弱发生的影响因素

多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,年龄、糖尿病病程、HbA1c、FBG、营养风险、肌少症为老年糖尿病群体衰弱危险因素($P<0.05$);睡眠质量良好为老年糖尿病群体衰弱保护因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

表1 衰弱组与非衰弱组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between frail and non-frail groups

[n (%)]

Item	Frail group (n = 76)	Non-frail group (n = 172)	χ^2	P value
Gender			0.093	0.761
Male	32(42.11)	76(44.19)		
Female	44(57.89)	96(55.81)		
Age			23.746	<0.001
<70 years	28(36.84)	120(69.77)		
≥70 years	48(63.16)	52(30.23)		
Course of diabetes mellitus			8.324	0.004
<10 years	30(39.47)	102(59.30)		
≥10 years	46(60.53)	70(40.70)		
Hypoglycemic drugs				
α-glucosidase inhibitors	37(48.68)	90(52.33)	0.280	0.597
Biguanides	28(36.84)	58(33.72)	0.227	0.634
Sulfonylureas	17(22.37)	32(18.60)	0.471	0.493
Others	12(15.79)	26(15.12)	0.018	0.892
Smoking	8(10.53)	20(11.63)	0.064	0.800
Alcohol drinking	20(25.64)	34(19.77)	1.093	0.296
BMI			32.787	<0.001
<18 kg/m ²	32(42.11)	36(20.93)		
18~<25 kg/m ²	16(21.05)	104(60.47)		
≥25 kg/m ²	28(36.84)	32(18.60)		
Degree of education			1.966	0.374
Primary school or below	37(48.68)	84(48.84)		
Junior high school	31(40.79)	60(34.88)		
Junior college or above	8(10.53)	28(16.28)		

BMI: body mass index.

表2 衰弱组与非衰弱组临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between frail and non-frail groups

[n (%)]

Item	Frail group (n = 76)	Non-frail group (n = 172)	χ^2	P value
HbA1c			15.195	0.001
<7.0%	34(44.74)	108(62.79)		
7.0%~<8.5%	24(31.58)	52(30.23)		
≥8.5%	18(23.68)	12(6.98)		
FBG			4.859	0.027
<6.1 mmol/L	46(60.53)	128(74.42)		
≥6.1 mmol/L	30(39.47)	44(25.58)		
Nutritional risk			24.923	<0.001
Malnutrition	40(52.63)	36(20.93)		
Well-nourished	36(47.37)	136(79.07)		
ADL			6.405	0.011
Normal	48(63.16)	135(78.49)		
Damaged	28(36.84)	37(21.51)		
Sarcopenia	34(44.74)	54(31.40)	4.098	0.043
CCI			0.529	0.768
Light	28(36.84)	71(41.28)		
Moderate	26(34.21)	52(30.23)		
Severe	22(28.95)	49(28.49)		
Sleep quality			16.513	<0.001
Good	42(55.26)	138(80.23)		
Poor	34(44.74)	34(19.77)		

HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin A1c; FBG: fasting blood glucose; ADL: daily living ability; CCI: Chalson's comorbidities index.

表3 多因素 logistic 回归分析老年糖尿病患者衰弱发生的影响因素

Table 3 Multiple logistic regression analysis of factors influencing frailty in elderly diabetic patients

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95% CI	P value
Age (≥70 years)	1.856	0.206	6.815	3.162	1.451~5.784	<0.001
Course of diabetes (≥10 years)	1.263	0.315	4.895	4.052	1.895~8.463	0.038
BMI (18~<25 kg/m ²)	-1.063	0.468	2.341	0.845	0.715~0.936	0.063
HbA1c (≥8.5%)	1.412	0.231	5.419	3.205	1.461~6.230	0.023
FBG (≥6.1 mmol/L)	1.634	0.234	5.041	2.154	1.032~2.964	0.027
Nutritional risk (malnutrition)	1.325	0.315	4.981	3.451	2.014~5.375	0.034
ADL (normal)	-1.232	0.661	2.596	0.945	0.748~0.996	0.051
Sarcopenia	1.873	0.314	7.053	2.845	1.032~3.748	<0.001
Sleep quality (good)	-1.632	0.274	5.845	0.851	0.612~0.941	0.018

BMI: body mass index; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin A1c; FBG: fasting blood glucose; ADL: daily living ability.

3 讨 论

糖尿病患者由于长时间处于高血糖状态,机体存在一定程度的炎症反应,且长期服药也可能影响机体激素水平改变,影响蛋白合成及代谢,可增加衰弱风险^[9]。本研究中,糖尿病组患者FRAIL量表评分明显高于对照组,衰弱组患者FRAIL量表评分明显高于非衰弱组。说明,相较于同年龄正常人群,糖尿病衰弱发病率明显升高,糖尿病作为衰弱高危人群,定期筛查评价并给予干预措施有助于延缓衰弱的发生及发展,与侯利莎等^[10]研究结果一致,该研究发现,2型糖尿病患者衰弱患病率为5.1%,衰弱前期患病率为41.4%,2型糖尿病是衰弱的高危因素。国外学者研究发现,无论任何年龄阶段,糖尿病患者衰弱程度均高于非糖尿病者^[11]。

本研究结果显示,年龄、糖尿病病程、HbA1c、FBG、营养风险及肌少症为老年糖尿病患者衰弱发生的危险因素。随着年龄的增加,机体多器官、系统出现衰竭情况,骨密度降低,抗应激反应能力下降,另外年龄增加也会导致机体激素分泌水平下降、蛋白合成能力减退,内环境平衡紊乱,因此衰弱风险升高^[12]。目前多研究表明,长期高血糖状态可导致机体持续炎症反应及氧化应激,且病程越长、高血糖程度越严重,炎症及氧化应激状态越严重^[13,14],因此糖尿病病程长、FBG水平高可增加衰弱的发生风险。衰弱和营养不良是两个不同的老年综合征,但是他们病理生理学机制有相应重叠,都能影响老年人独立生活、生活质量及医疗费用。HbA1c常见于高血糖及糖尿病人群,其水平可反映机体活动能力及活动耐力^[15]。

国外学者研究发现,糖尿病患者衰弱指数在所有年龄段都要高于同龄的非糖尿病人群,较高的HbA1c水平和较高的FBG水平与糖尿病患者衰弱的发生率呈正相关^[16]。营养不良是衰弱可改变的危险因素,衰弱老年人中营养不良情况更为常见,因为衰弱老年人常出现食欲不振、进食和难以吞咽等问题,衰弱与营养不良相互影响、相互促进,对老年人健康形成了恶性循环^[17]。肌少症直接反映了衰弱诊断中有关肌无力及步速下降的部分,可能作为中间环节影响衰弱合并糖尿病的病理生理学机制、治疗和预后^[18]。此外,本研究结果显示,睡眠质量良好为老年糖尿病群体衰弱的保护因素,通过心理干预、适当运动及音乐疗法改善患者睡眠质量有助于降低衰弱的发生风险。

综上所述,老年糖尿病患者普遍存在衰弱情况,其中年龄、糖尿病病程、HbA1c、FBG、营养不良及肌

少症为老年糖尿病群体衰弱发生的危险因素,保持良好睡眠质量有助于降低衰弱的发生风险,早期筛选老年糖尿病患者衰弱的高危因素并给予预防性干预,有助于减少衰弱综合征的发生。

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