

## 衰弱综合征在老年危重症患者中的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 衰弱综合征是综合评估衰老的核心, 它影响老年危重症患者的预后, 已成为当前老年医学研究的热点。目前国外报道老年危重症患者衰弱综合征发生率为 21%~59%。衰弱综合征伴随着老年重症患者的不良基础状态, 而且是老年重症患者并发症、短期和远期死亡的独立危险因素, 同时衰弱综合征影响了此类患者的健康质量。在我国重症医学领域, 关于衰弱综合征的研究尚处于起步阶段, 探讨衰弱综合征在该领域的研究进展, 对衰弱老年重症患者进行评估, 有助于临床医师对此类患者的预后判定和治疗决策。

**【关键词】** 衰弱综合征; 衰弱指数; 衰弱分级; 危重症; 老年

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**Research progress of frailty syndrome in critically ill elderly patients** Dong Jiahui, Sun Jie, Zeng An, Guo Zhenhui

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**【Abstract】** Frailty syndrome is the core of the comprehensive geriatric assessment of the elderly, which affects the prognosis of elderly critical illness patients and becomes the hotspot of the current geriatric medical research of elderly patients. In critically ill elderly patients, the incidence rate of frailty syndrome is 21%–59%. Frailty syndrome is an independent risk factor in elderly patients with complications, short-term and long-term mortality. Moreover frailty is always accompanied by poor state and affects the health quality of these patients. In the field of critical care medicine in our country, the study of the frailty syndrome is still in its infancy. This article focuses on the research progress of frailty syndrome, and the assessment of the frailty critical illness elderly patients is helpful for the clinical doctors to determine the prognosis and treatment decision.

**【Key words】** Frailty syndrome; Frailty index; Clinical frailty scale; Critical ill; Elderly

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随着年龄的增长, 机体器官功能出现退行性改变, 以及伴随的多种基础疾病, 使老年人的生理和病理生理方面具有特殊性, 老年患者需专用的观察方式和评估方法<sup>[1]</sup>。衰弱综合征作为一种进行性的、伴有多系统的损伤, 是老年人生理功能减退后对外界不良刺激的易患疾病状态, 在住院前即已存在。衰弱往往伴随着临床众多的并发症, 如跌倒伤、坠床伤、尿失禁、便秘、抑郁、生活能力下降, 更可能导致住院、接受重症监护治疗, 甚至死亡。

Fried 等<sup>[2]</sup>在 2001 年首先对衰弱进行了定义并提出衰弱表型(FP)。Rockwood 等<sup>[3]</sup>认为衰弱是大量功能缺失导致的非健康状态, 通过加拿大健康数据库统计并建立了衰弱

指数(FI)和临床衰弱分级(CFS), 且研究显示, 基于老年综合评估(CGA)的衰弱综合征是老年人不良预后的独立危险因素。近年在国外重症医学领域已对衰弱综合征进行了大量研究, 而在国内重症医学领域相关研究则较少<sup>[4]</sup>, 现就重症医学科衰弱综合征的研究进展, 即衰弱在老年危重症发生率、衰弱对老年危重症患者健康质量和预后的影响、衰弱在重症医学领域中的启示进行综述。

### 1 衰弱患者伴随着不良的基础状态

21%~59%的老年危重症患者存在衰弱<sup>[5-9]</sup>; 80 岁以上的老年危重症患者衰弱发生率可达到 59%, 其中 1/3 的患者为严重衰弱<sup>[10]</sup>。

衰弱在危重症患者中发生率较高,而且衰弱的危重症患者基础状态更为复杂。衰弱危重症患者伴随疾病较多,可能存在多种慢性器官功能衰竭甚至肿瘤。Le Maguet 等<sup>[11]</sup>的多中心研究显示,衰弱与意识状态、严重潜在疾病(如心搏骤停)、日常生活功能、合并症、记忆缺损以及入重症加强治疗病房(ICU)疾病严重程度相关。随后两项研究通过多元回归分析也得出类似的结果<sup>[6,12]</sup>。来自美国手术质量改进计划(NSQIP)的3项较为大型的回顾性研究共纳入超过15万例术后患者,研究结果显示,衰弱是术后需ICU治疗甚至术后死亡的独立危险因素<sup>[13-15]</sup>。

## 2 衰弱患者占用更多的医疗资源

衰弱可增加长期治疗的需求,但是否占用更多的ICU资源,目前仍存在争议。衰弱危重症患者在ICU中治疗受到限制或是治疗不连续的概率较大,他们可能无法接受器官支持甚至被选择姑息治疗。有研究结果显示,衰弱对危重症患者ICU住院时间或总住院时间没有影响<sup>[5,10-11,16]</sup>。但也有研究显示,衰弱危重症患者机械通气比例更大,ICU住院时间或总住院时间更长,提示这类患者占用了更多的ICU资源<sup>[6,9,17]</sup>。而且,即使经过积极的ICU救治,仍有大量的衰弱危重症患者在住院过程中死亡。高龄衰弱患者在ICU治疗获益存疑状态下<sup>[18]</sup>,医疗资源将倾向非衰弱患者。

## 3 衰弱影响危重症患者的预后

无论是在ICU还是已转出ICU,衰弱都影响着老年危重症患者的生存情况。首先,衰弱可能带来更多的并发症。研究显示,衰弱增加了患者离开ICU后的致残率[相对危险度(RR)=1.9]<sup>[19]</sup>,同时也增加了再入ICU及再入院率<sup>[5,20-21]</sup>。其次,衰弱是危重症患者ICU死亡的独立危险因素。多元回归分析显示,无论使用FP、FI还是CFS来评估衰弱综合征,衰弱均是ICU死亡的独立危险因素<sup>[11-12,17]</sup>。目前研究表明,急性生理学及慢性健康状况评分系统(APACHE)等传统ICU评估模型不能有效预测老年危重症患者的预后<sup>[22]</sup>;而CFS对老年重症患者住院病死率的预测能力优于简化急性生理学评分II(SAPS II)、序贯器官衰竭评分(SOFA)等传统ICU评估模型<sup>[11]</sup>。

衰弱影响着危重症患者转出ICU后的远期生存。大量临床研究显示,无论是住院病死率,还是30d、3个月、6个月、12个月及3年的病死率,衰弱均是这些远期不良预后的独立危险因素<sup>[7,10-12,17,19,23]</sup>。衰弱危重症患者3年病死率高于非衰弱危重症患者近1倍(48.7%比24.6%)<sup>[7]</sup>。FI每增加1%,老年ICU患者30d病死率将增加11%〔风险比(HR)=1.11,95%可信区间(95%CI)=1.07~1.15〕;FI对ICU老年患者30d死亡的预测能力良好,受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)为0.89(95%CI=0.83~0.95)<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 4 衰弱与危重症患者的健康质量

临床上均会对老年患者进行常规健康质量评估,然而对老年重症患者进行长期健康质量评估是有争议的,因为健康

质量可能因严重疾病而受损。有研究显示,衰弱的ICU患者6个月和12个月时的健康相关生命质量(HRQOL)较无衰弱的ICU患者要差<sup>[11,24]</sup>。ICU获得性衰弱(ICUAW)已明确为ICU的并发症,严重影响了患者的功能恢复<sup>[25]</sup>。因此,在ICU早期识别衰弱患者才能减缓此类人群的器官功能下降。

目前常通过欧洲健康问卷(EQ)、健康调查简表(SF)、姑息治疗行为量表(PPS)评估患者健康质量<sup>[26-27]</sup>。有研究者对衰弱重症患者随访6个月和12个月,结果显示EQ和SF评分均较差,无论是移动能力〔优势比(OR)=3.1,95%CI=1.6~6.6〕、自我护理能力(OR=5.8,95%CI=2.9~11.7)、日常活动能力(OR=3.9,95%CI=1.8~8.2)、疼痛不适(OR=2.0,95%CI=1.1~3.8),还是精神状态(包括焦虑、抑郁,OR=2.8,95%CI=1.5~5.3),衰弱患者均存在更多躯体功能障碍及精神方面的问题<sup>[6]</sup>。另一项多中心研究通过SF评分评估患者躯体功能,结果显示躯体功能康复与低FI相关(OR=0.32,95%CI=0.19~0.56)<sup>[10]</sup>。

## 5 衰弱评估对治疗态度和决策的影响

在住院过程中对患者进行衰弱评估,如患者及家属了解衰弱与预后的关系将有助于他们在治疗前根据评估结果来选择是否保守治疗,甚至是姑息治疗<sup>[5]</sup>,在治疗过程中也更容易选择生命维持治疗,甚至终止治疗<sup>[23]</sup>。因此有人建议将ICU后衰弱作为老年危重症患者选择姑息治疗的适应证<sup>[28]</sup>。

但也有部分学者认为,衰弱的老年重症患者在转出ICU后短期内,仍有较高的病死率及再入ICU率,因此在转出ICU后短期内进行有效干预可能使患者获益<sup>[20]</sup>。幸存的衰弱重症患者,存在更多的健康质量问题、功能依赖甚至残疾,也只有系统评估才可能使这类患者及其家属更了解患者自身的康复情况,并协助定制康复计划<sup>[6,8,10,29]</sup>。

## 6 结语

综上所述,衰弱危重症患者伴随着更多的合并症、认知功能受损、躯体功能受限,甚至是严重的入ICU疾病。这类患者即使通过ICU治疗,仍有很高的病死率,且在转出ICU后容易发生功能下降、残疾甚至在中长期死亡。

衰弱综合征作为老年综合评估的核心,国外已逐渐在ICU中以及转出ICU后进行常规评估,使患者及其家属更了解患者自身的康复情况,并协助定制相应治疗计划。衰弱评估不仅限于老年患者<sup>[30]</sup>,更应针对特殊群体。对我国老年危重症患者进行相关评估,将有助于临床医师对患者的预后判定和治疗决策。

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