· 论著·

慢性阻塞性肺疾病评估测试评分对 AECOPD 患者的临床评估价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨慢性阻塞性肺疾病评估测试(CAT)评分对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD) 患者的临床评估价值及意义。方法 采用前瞻性观察性研究方法,选择 2011 年 2 月至 2016 年 7 月嘉兴市第二医院呼吸内科收治的 AECOPD 患者,均进行 CAT 评分并测定肺功能。根据肺功能等级将患者分为 \mathbb{I} 级、 \mathbb{I} 级、 \mathbb{I} 级组,比较 3 组 1 秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)和 FEV1/用力肺活量(FVC)比值的差异;根据 CAT 评分将患者分为 2 级、3 级、4 级 3 组,比较 3 组住院时间及住院费用的差异。CAT 评分与肺功能指标间的相关性采用 Spearman 相关分析法。结果 共入选 135 例 AECOPD 患者,均纳入分析;平均 FEV1 为(0.42±0.16) L,FEV1/FVC 为 0.44±0.13,CAT 评分为(26.64±5.43)分。相关分析显示,CAT 评分与 FEV1、FEV1/FVC 均呈显著负相关(r值分别为 -0.691、-0.728,均 P<0.001)。随肺功能等级升高,AECOPD 患者 FEV1 和 FEV1/FVC 逐渐下降(\mathbb{I} 级、 \mathbb{I} 级。 \mathbb{I} 数。 \mathbb{I} 数。 \mathbb{I} 20.03±3.36、28.30±3.31、30.18±3.86,均 P<0.01);随 CAT 评分分级升高,AECOPD 患者住院费用(元)和住院时间(d)均明显增加(2 级、3 级、4 级组分别为 6 214.09±1 396.16、8 339.31±1 866.46、9 600.97±4 339.87 和 7.54±1.62、9.52±2.21、14.85±5.62,均 P<0.01)。结论 CAT 评分与 AECOPD 患者病情严重程度有一定相关性,是衡量其生活质量的一项可靠工具。

【关键词】 慢性阻塞性肺疾病评估测试; 肺疾病,阻塞性,慢性,急性加重期; 肺功能基金项目:浙江省嘉兴市科技计划项目(2014AY21035)

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the clinical value and significance of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) assessment test (CAT) in patients with acute exacerbation of COPD (AECOPD). Methods A prospective observational study was conducted, AECOPD patients were admitted to the Department of Respiration Medicine in Jiaxing Second Hospital from February 2011 to July 2016 were enrolled, and they all underwent CAT assessment test and lung function examination. The patients were assigned to II, III and IV grade groups according to the lung function level, and the difference of forced expiratory end volume in 1 second (FEV1) and FEV1/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio were compared among the three groups; the patients were also assigned into 2, 3 and 4 grade groups according to CAT scores, and the difference of length of stay in the hospital and hospitalization expenses were compared among the three groups. Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlations between the CAT score and lung function indexes. Results One hundred and thirty-five patients with AECOPD were accepted and all of their clinical data were analyzed in the study. Their mean FEV1 was (0.42 ± 0.16) L, FEV1/FVC was 0.44 ± 0.13 and CAT score was 26.64 ± 5.43. The correlation analyses showed: there were significant negative correlations between CAT score and FEV1, FEV1/FVC (r value was -0.691, -0.728, both P < 0.001). With the elevation of lung function grade, FEV1 and FEV1/FVC were decreased gradually (II, III, IV grade groups were 0.62 ± 0.07, $0.40\pm0.06,~0.25\pm0.03$ and $0.64\pm0.01,~0.40\pm0.00,~0.33\pm0.06$ respectively), while CAT score raised gradually $(20.03\pm3.36, 28.30\pm3.31, 30.18\pm3.86, \text{ all } P < 0.01)$; with the CAT score getting higher and higher, hospitalization expenses (yuan) and the length of stay in hospital (day) of patients with AECOPD were increased significantly $(2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: expense were } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and length of } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: expense were } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: expense were } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 4339.87, \text{ and } (2, 3, 4 \text{ grade groups: } 6214.09 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 1396.16, 8339.31 \pm 1866.46, 9600.97 \pm 1396.16, 9600.97 \pm 1396.16,$ stay in hospital were 7.54 ± 1.62 , 9.52 ± 2.21 , 14.85 ± 5.62 , respectively, all P < 0.01). Conclusion CAT is a reliable tool to measure the life quality of AECOPD patients and has certain relevance to the severity and prognosis of the disease.

[Key words] Chronic pulmonary obstructive disease assessment test; Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Lung function

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种以不完全可逆气流受限为特征的疾病,影响患者的社会活动和

心理等多个方面。以往采用以1秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)为标准的严重程度分级、COPD和支气管哮

喘生理评分以及各种生理指标对 COPD 急性加重期 (AECOPD)患者进行病情评估^[1-2],但均不能完全概括 COPD 对患者生活质量的影响。目前有许多生活质量问卷得到应用和认可^[3],使用最广泛的是由 Johns 于 1991 年设计的圣·乔治医院呼吸问题调查问卷(SGRQ)^[3],但该问卷设计复杂、统计繁琐、评分耗时长,不利于日常应用及在门诊病房等繁忙环境下使用。COPD评估测试(CAT)是 Johns 于 2009年重新设计并专为 COPD 提出的一套生活质量评分问卷^[4],通过电话、提问和患者自行填写等多种方式 3 min 即可完成,更易操作和为患者接受。为分析 CAT 评分对 AECOPD 患者生活质量的评估价值,本研究对 AECOPD 患者进行了结果分析和临床验证,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

- 1.1 研究对象:采用前瞻性观察性研究方法,选择 2011年2月至2016年7月本院呼吸科收治的AECOPD患者。
- 1.1.1 纳入标准:① 年龄>40岁,性别不限,吸烟 史不限;② 症状、体征、胸部影像学表现和肺功能均符合 COPD 诊治指南标准和急性发作期的表现^[5];③ 吸入支气管扩张剂沙丁胺醇气雾剂后,患者 FEV1/用力肺活量(FVC)<0.70;④ 未使用过二羟丙茶碱等扩张支气管的药物^[6]。
- **1.1.2** 排除标准:① 曾诊断为哮喘;② 有其他慢性活动性肺部疾病;③ 有肺结核、支气管扩张、肿瘤等其他严重或未控制的合并症。
- 1.1.3 剔除标准:放弃治疗或中途退出者。
- **1.1.4** 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经 医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有检测和治疗方法均 获取患者或家属知情同意,并签署知情同意书。
- 1.2 CAT 评分方法^[7]: CAT 评分包括咳嗽、咳痰、胸闷、登 1 楼胸闷程度、在家活动、离家的信心、睡眠、疲倦等 8 个描述性问题。CAT 总分 0~40 分,每 10 分为 1 个等级,表示生活质量受到轻度、中度、重度和极重度影响,得分越高表示生活质量越差。
- 1.3 肺功能监测: 评分当天对患者进行肺通气功能测试,包括 FEV1、FVC; 之后进行支气管扩张试验,吸入沙丁胺醇气雾剂 200 μg,休息 15 min 后再次进行肺功能检查。根据 COPD 全球倡议(GOLD)^[8]进行肺功能分级。
- 1.4 患者分组及观察指标:根据肺功能等级将患者分为Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级、Ⅳ级组,比较各组FEV1、FEV1/FVC和CAT评分的差异;根据CAT评分将患者分为2级、

3级、4级组,比较各组住院时间及住院费用的差异。 采用 Spearman 法分析 CAT 评分与各肺功能指标的 相关性。

1.5 统计学处理:使用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行数据处理,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准 $\dot{\epsilon}(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布 及方差不齐的多组计量资料采用独立样本非参数 Kruscal—Wallis 单因素 ANOVA 多重比较检验。CAT 评分与各肺功能指标间的相关性采用 Spearman 相关分析。以 P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料: 共入选 135 例 AECOPD 患者,无脱落病例,均纳入分析,其中男性 81 例,女性 54 例;年龄 $42 \sim 82$ 岁,平均 (65.76 ± 9.68) 岁;吸烟患者 63 例。FEV1 平均为 (0.42 ± 0.16) L,FEV1/FVC 平均为 0.44 ± 0.13 ,CAT 评分平均为 (26.64 ± 5.43) 分。2.2 不同肺功能分级各组患者 FEV1、FEV1/FVC 和CAT 评分比较(表 1):随肺功能等级升高,AECOPD 患者 FEV1 和 FEV1/FVC 逐渐下降,而 CAT 评分则逐渐升高,差异均有统计学意义(均 P<0.01)。

表 1 不同肺功能分级各组 AECOPD 患者 FEV1、 FEV1/FVC 和 CAT 评分的比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

例数(例)	FEV1(L)	FEV1/FVC	CAT 评分(分)
37	0.62 ± 0.07	0.64 ± 0.07	20.03 ± 3.36
54	0.40 ± 0.06^{a}	0.40 ± 0.06^{a}	28.30 ± 3.31^{a}
44	0.25 ± 0.03 ab	0.33 ± 0.06 ab	30.18 ± 3.86 ab
	37 54	37 0.62 ± 0.07 54 0.40 ± 0.06^{a}	37 0.62 ± 0.07 0.64 ± 0.07 54 0.40 ± 0.06^{a} 0.40 ± 0.06^{a}

注:与Ⅱ级组比较, ^aP<0.01;与Ⅲ级组比较, ^bP<0.01

2.3 不同 CAT 评分分级各组患者住院费用及住院时间比较(表 2): 随 CAT 评分级增高, AECOPD 患者住院费用,住院时间明显延长明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(均 P<0.01)。

表 2 不同 CAT 评分分级各组 AECOPD 患者 住院费用和住院时间比较 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$

组别	例数(例)	住院费用(元)	住院时间(d)		
2级组	21	6 214.09 ± 1 396.16	7.54 ± 1.62		
3级组	81	8339.31 ± 1866.46^{a}	9.52 ± 2.21^{a}		
4级组	33	$9600.97\pm4339.87^{\mathrm{\; ab}}$	14.85 ± 5.62 ab		

注:与2级组比较, aP<0.01;与3级组比较, bP<0.01

2.4 CAT评分与FEV1和FEV1/FVC的相关性分析: CAT评分与FEV1和FEV1/FVC均呈显著负相关 (r值分别为 -0.691、-0.728,均 *P*<0.001)。

3 讨论

GOLD 策略建议治疗 COPD 患者时要监测肺功能和生活质量的改变。生活质量是 COPD 综合管理的一个重要指标^[9],重视 COPD 对患者的影响,及时采取有效临床干预,可提高患者生活质量。常用的

生活质量问卷设计复杂、耗时长,需要特殊软件或授权,而 CAT 评分问卷只有 8 个问题,包括 COPD 对患者症状、体力、社会活动和心理等方面的影响,是一套只针对 COPD 患者生活质量的新型调查问卷。

欧洲和美国的前瞻性国际性多中心研究共纳入了1503例 COPD 患者,针对 COPD 对生活质量的影响,从21个候选项目中选出8个敏感性和可靠性均较高的项目,心理测试和Rash分析提示,组成CAT的这8个项目具有较高的内在一致性,其科隆巴赫系数为0.88;COPD 稳定期CAT 重复测试间的相关系数为0.80,提示问卷稳定性良好;该研究还表明,CAT与SGRQ的关联性相当好,COPD稳定期两者的相关系数为0.80,而在急性加重期为0.78;同时每个CAT条目可对应大约12项SGRQ条目[10]。有文献报道,COPD患者每年有3个月以上每日出现因疾病影响而产生的症状[8]。上述结果说明CAT评分适用于COPD各个阶段的患者。

本研究显示,不同肺功能分级患者间 CAT 评分有显著差异,且随 CAT 评分分级升高,FEV1 及FEV1/FVC 均下降,表明 AECOPD 患者 CAT 评分与肺功能严重程度相关;对于无法进行肺功能检测的患者,CAT 评分可以作为疾病严重程度的一个侧面评估指标。本研究还显示,随 CAT 评分升高,患者住院时间延长,住院费用增加,提示 CAT 评分对疾病的严重程度和预后均有一定的预测价值。

有研究显示, GOLD I 级与II 级患者的 CAT 评分差异无统计学意义, 而 II ~ III 级与III ~ IV 级间差异有统计学意义, GOLD 分级与 CAT 分级相关性不强, 在轻中度患者间 CAT 评分差异无统计学意义^[11],说明医生可能过度依赖气道阻塞的严重程度来评估病情严重程度, 而肺功能不能提供充分的信息以精确区分 COPD 患者的表型, CAT 评分则成为COPD 患者尤其是轻中度患者除肺功能外的评估病情严重程度的有益补充。

COPD 患者不仅需要临床评估,也需要自我管理,尽管遵循了 COPD 管理的 GOLD 指南,仍有部分患者病情未得到控制; COPD 漏诊和未达到最佳控制均会导致生活质量下降,而患者的健康状态会对未来风险产生影响^[12-15]。国内李建生等^[16]也认为,COPD 患者频繁发生病情急性加重将导致其生活质量迅速下降。仅关注 FEV1 不能完全控制 COPD 的病情,所以让患者更好地认识该疾病,改掉抽烟等不良习惯,有利于未来风险的控制。

目前对 CAT 的最小临床重要差异(MCID),即两次随访 CAT 中有临床意义最小分值变化的研究正在进行中, SGRQ 评分的 MCID 值为 4分,基于与SGRQ 的关联性^[5],估计 CAT 的 MCID 值为 1.6分,对于个体患者来说,如果两次随访有 2 分的差异即可认为有显著的临床意义。一项多中心前瞻性研究纳入了 261 例 COPD 患者,分别对患者进行了 CAT评分、SGRQ 评分、慢性肺疾病问卷、临床 COPD 问卷及医院焦虑和抑郁问卷、医学研究委员会呼吸困难评分和一系列行走测试,结果提示,肺康复训练后CAT 评分较训练前降低了 2.9 分(P<0.001),病情改善较明显的患者 CAT 评分下降 3.8 分,而改善不明显的患者下降 1.3 分,提示 CAT 评分对不同病情程度改善的敏感性很高(P=0.002)^[17]。

CAT 评分在可靠性、有效性、反应性、可接受度及可行性方面均得到了很好的验证,但其并不能替代肺功能测试,而是为临床医生衡量 COPD 对肺功能的影响提供了可靠的工具。COPD 肺移植受者也应包括生活质量评估来综合评价^[18]。有研究显示,评价呼吸困难、体力状态和生活质量是对评估肺功能的有益补充^[19-22]。与临床使用的病情严重程度的判断不同,CAT 使用了一种标准化和数字化工具来评估病情对患者生活质量的影响,能迅速改善医患关系,促使患者改掉抽烟等不良习惯,同时能提供一些特殊和有效的信息,从而影响临床决策和帮助医患更深刻地理解疾病。

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