

· 综 述 ·

老年共病管理的临床挑战与应对策略

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【摘 要】 当前我国已经进入老龄化社会, 老年共病发生率逐年递增, 共存疾病的数量和复杂性也随着年龄的增长而增加。而目前的临床诊治和研究主要集中于单一疾病的管理, 很少关注共病带来的复杂性问题。本文重点回顾了老年共病管理的新理念、临床多学科诊疗决策、老年共病领域的挑战性问题 and 研究热点等, 针对老年共病管理提出应对策略。

【关键词】 老年人; 共病; 疾病防控; 策略

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Challenges and strategies for management of comorbidity in the elderly

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【Abstract】 With the aging society comes the increasing incidence of comorbidities. The number and the complexity of comorbid conditions increase with advancing age. Current clinical practice and research, however, mainly target single disease-specific care, without much attention to the complexities imposed by comorbid conditions. This review focuses on comorbidity management in the elderly in terms of the emerging concepts, clinical multidisciplinary decision-making in diagnosis and treatment, challenging issues, and highly sought-after research topics. Strategies are put forward for the management of comorbidities in the elderly.

【Key words】 aged; comorbidity; disease management; strategy

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据世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 数据显示, 全球正面临老龄化严峻问题。随着人类的寿命延长, 老年共病的人数也相应增加, 严重影响人类的健康和社会幸福感^[1]。老年共病不仅降低了躯体功能和生活质量, 而且大大增加了失能、衰弱、死亡、多重用药的风险, 导致了更高的医疗保障需求, 带来了沉重的经济负担。为应对这一严峻的健康管理挑战, 亟需以患者为中心, 进行多学科协作, 个体化制定临床诊疗策略。

1 共病的定义和流行病学

共病, 是指一个个体存在两种或两种以上的慢

性疾病。这些疾病不仅包括高血压、冠心病等常见慢性病, 也包括老年综合征。老年综合征的发生通常与自我平衡修复机能减退有关, 可导致不良后果, 如衰弱、跌倒、认知障碍、尿便失禁、感觉功能退化和谵妄等^[2], 使疾病诊断和管理变得更加复杂化, 对总体预后将产生不利影响^[3,4]。

目前我国, 老年共病现象非常普遍, 在 65 岁以上人群中, 共病患病率达 60%^[5], 80 岁以上人群中, 共病比任何单一疾病都更常见, 这个年龄段中 80% 以上存在共病, 而 85 岁以上人群中有 54% 的人存在 4 种或 4 种以上的慢性病^[6]。另有研究显示, 超过 70% 的成年人在 70 岁时会出现心血管疾病

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听能力下降会降低他们理解和表达偏好的能力,这些都对有效激发患者偏好构成了挑战。

4.2 临床指南的人群选择局限性

首先,指南基于的是随机对照试验(randomized controlled trail, RCT),对共病患者的适用性有限^[29]。共病患者通常被排除在RCT之外,而且RCT通常关注的不是老年患者治疗的总体获益。其次,指南缺乏整合,综合诊治需要考虑多个指南^[30]。而这些单独的指南,在某些情况下相互矛盾,具有潜在危害性。第三,大多数RCT的研究终点侧重疾病,如心肌梗死复发、再入院或死亡,对老年共病患者而言,很难与治疗的其他影响相权衡,如药物副作用、成本等,且往往脱离患者最在意的对日常生活中的担心,如能否照料家务或照顾配偶的能力等^[31]。

4.3 多重用药问题

多重用药是指同时服用 ≥ 5 种药物。老年人的多重用药比较普遍,在 ≥ 65 岁的美国人中,多重用药占39.0%^[32];在欧洲的社区,老年人多重用药占47.4%^[33]。药物治疗方案的复杂性,不仅与药物之间相互作用有关,还与药物剂型、给药方式等相关。一些长期疾病会影响老年人使用药物的身体能力,比如口服药物吞咽困难(如帕金森病患者逐渐失去对口腔和咽喉肌肉的控制)、无法正确使用吸入器或滴眼剂等(如关节炎患者可能没有足够的握力或灵活性用药)^[34]。此外,越来越多的证据表明,对于老年共病患者,使用复杂的药物治疗方案是有害的,包括发生不良事件如跌倒、衰弱、功能障碍、住院甚至死亡的风险增加^[35]。这都构成了老年共病患者多重用药的挑战。

5 老年共病管理的策略

5.1 建立以患者为导向的管理模式

这是一种“系统生物学方法”,考虑到了患者的生理、心理和环境体验^[36]。它结合了患者偏好,使患者能够与跨学科的管理团队共同决策。老年共病管理需要从以疾病为中心向以患者为中心过渡,患者的优先事项包括身体和认知功能、症状控制、减轻治疗负担、与健康相关的生活质量、保持独立性和总体幸福感等。

美国老年医学会制定了5条老年共病患者管理的指导原则:(1)鼓励将患者的依从性纳入医疗决策中;(2)可以应用已发表的证据,但承认证据的人群选择局限性;(3)根据风险、负担、收益和预后制定全面健康管理决策;(4)多学科评估治疗的复杂

性和可行性;(5)选择效益最佳、危害最小的治疗,并提高生活质量^[37]。

5.2 侧重研究重点,弥补知识空白

将老年共病管理的指导原则和新兴理念付诸实践,需要进行科学研究。Forman等^[38]概述了有关老年共病患者管理的研究空白和需求。研究设计上,RCT可以纳入更多老年共病患者,招募特定2种或3种慢性疾病的患者(如冠状动脉疾病合并糖尿病和抑郁症),使用聚类 and 分层等设计策略,从而提高对这类患者的认识和管理^[39]。

大数据时代,共病研究需要数据库,它可以提供各种各样共病组合人群的数据信息,有利于理解特定干预对特定人群的危害和获益^[40]。例如,研究表明,终末期肾病患者经导管主动脉瓣置换术后1个月和1年,患者的临床预后更差,这表明该手术在这些患者中应谨慎使用^[41]。

5.3 提高临床指南的适用性

目前疾病的诊治主要参照单一疾病的临床实践指南,而对老年共病患者的临床诊治更加复杂化,指南依据较少。因此我们需要探讨如何提高临床指南对老年共病患者的适用性^[42]:(1)承认共病的流行及其影响;(2)考虑证据对共病患者的局限性;(3)介绍针对共病患者的具体建议,包括药物和姑息治疗的选择;(4)为临床医师提供必要的具体信息,以进行包含患者偏好的决策等。此外,可以协作编写跨学科指南,刚开始可能是两种或者三种共病,逐渐发展,最终会超越特定的分组,通过显著获益的分析来解决共病的诊疗问题。

5.4 创新老年用药管理

针对老年共病患者,医师应优先考虑非药物治疗,确需开具处方时,要考虑共病对用药的影响,通过对患者最优和最方便的途径给药。同时加强对药物不良反应的监测。制药行业进行药物开发时,可为老年人量身定制,充分考虑生物利用度、可接受性、剂量调节和给药途径、社会文化可接受性等。比如将口服药物作成泡腾片或分散片以帮助吞咽、使用不同颜色来帮助识别、开发更易启用的吸入器等。监管机构也应要求制药企业提供针对老年人的药物递送和剂型可接受性的信息。

5.5 全面综合评估

准确评估通常反映了临床治疗标准。目前,对于老年共病所涉及的身体和认知功能、健康相关的生活质量、日常生活活动、老年综合征(尤其是衰弱)^[43]、独立性、自我效能感和其他以患者为导向的因素的有效评估,仍在不断完善和优化。有学者呼

吁采取综合的、与治疗复杂性相关的、关注患者需求的评估模式,强调这是基于患者、临床医师和整个卫生系统之间的共同责任^[44]。此外,评估还必须建立在提高标准化治疗和个体化原则基础上,与适应患者偏好实现微妙的治疗平衡。

6 小结

我国目前已全面步入老龄化社会,为了积极应对老龄化,普及健康老龄观,我们不仅要大力开展老年共病的研究,还需要积极推进研究成果的转化应用。老年共病患者的管理是一个不断发展的领域,其固有的复杂性和异质性挑战了单病管理的基本原则。考虑到共病对疾病治疗和预后的显著影响,需要将共病融入到临床和科研实践中,合理参照临床指南,跨学科综合评估患者的风险和获益,结合共病患者的个体化情况,实施精细合理的治疗方案,结合老年医学临床研究的客观依据,有效提升老年共病患者的整体管理水平。

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