

· 综述 ·

老年人衰弱的康复营养研究进展

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【摘要】 衰弱是由于老年人多系统衰退、生理储备低下, 使维持内稳态能力和抗应激能力降低的综合征, 可导致失能、死亡等风险增加。衰弱是可逆转的, 早期识别及干预尤为重要。康复营养是指通过营养和康复运动结合来改善营养状况、肌少症和衰弱。本文就衰弱的运动、营养和康复营养干预研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】 老年人; 衰弱; 康复营养; 研究进展

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Progress in research on rehabilitation nutrition for the frailty in the elderly

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【Abstract】 Frailty is a clinical syndrome with decreased ability of maintaining homeostasis and increased vulnerability to stress as a result of declined physiological reservation and function of multiple systems in the elderly. It can lead to higher risks for such adverse outcomes as disabilities and ultimate death. Frailty is reversible, and early identification and intervention is critical. Rehabilitation nutrition refers to the improvement of nutritional status, sarcopenia, and frailty by using combined nutrition and rehabilitational exercise. This article reviews the progress in research on exercise, nutrition and rehabilitation nutrition intervention for the patients with frailty.

【Key words】 aged; frailty; rehabilitation nutrition; progress in research

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衰弱是一种由于多系统衰退、生理储备低下, 使机体维持内稳态和抗应激能力降低的综合征, 可使失能、跌倒、骨折、死亡等风险增加^[1]。Fried 衰弱表型可从疲乏、体质量减轻、肌力下降、步速下降、活动量下降 5 个维度进行评定, 具有其中 1~2 条, 提示处于衰弱前期; ≥3 条提示衰弱^[2]。随着老龄化日益严重, 衰弱综合征已成为国内外学者研究的热点问题之一。肌少症是衰弱临床表现的核心^[3]。研究表明^[4], 衰弱是可逆转的, 若及时干预, 可减少失能、降低住院率、减少照护负担和医疗花费。“康复营养”这一概念最早由第 19 届日本摄食-吞咽障碍康复年会提出, 指通过营养管理和康复运动结合来改善营养状况、肌少症和衰弱, 最大限度地改善身体功能、衰弱状态、社会参与、生活质量, 减少失能^[5]。本文就衰弱的运动、营养和康复营养干预研究进展进行综述。

1 衰弱与运动康复

运动对神经系统、内分泌系统、免疫系统及骨骼肌等均有影响。研究发现, 运动能提高老年人的日常生活能力, 改善躯体功能, 预防、治疗和逆转衰弱。在老年衰弱人群中, 即使最衰弱的老年人也可以从任何可耐受的体力活动中获益^[6]。

1.1 类型

(1) 抗阻力运动。是老年人最常用的运动干预方法, 指借助杠铃、哑铃、弹力带、器械等对上肢和下肢进行力量训练的方法。Lopez 等^[7]对抗阻力运动干预效果进行研究 ($n=1852$), 干预时间 8~48 周, 1~6 次/周、1~3 组/次、每组重复 6~15 个动作、运动强度为 1 次重复最大力量 (1 repetition maximum, 1RM) 的 30%~70%, 结果显示, 步速提高 5.88%~

14.50%,计时起立-行走试验(timed up and go test,TUGT)改善5.5%~20.4%,坐起活动能力改善58.1%,简易体能状况量表(short physical performance battery,SPPB)得分增加4.7%~11.4%,肌肉力量增加8.2%,肌肉质量增加3.4%~7.5%。衰弱管理亚太临床指南^[8]强烈建议衰弱老年人进行包含抗阻力运动的锻炼。(2)有氧耐力训练。主要形式有步行、慢跑、骑车等。有氧耐力训练有助于改善心血管功能和基础炎症^[9]。(3)柔韧性训练。如太极拳。Zou等^[10]研究表明,太极拳可有效地减少老年人腰椎和股骨颈近端骨密度的丧失。Irwin等^[11]研究表明,太极拳是降低老年人白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6,IL-6)水平的一种有效的行为干预措施。(4)平衡训练。包括直线行走、闭眼单足站立等。平衡训练能够改善老年人的生理功能、疼痛、日常生活能力(activities of daily life,ADL)和生活质量,特别是有髋部骨折的老年人,平衡训练的获益会更多^[12]。(5)多元化锻炼方式。Martínez-Velilla等^[13]对高龄住院患者采用抗阻力运动联合平衡训练的多元化锻炼方式,2次/d,2~3组/次,8~10次/组,5~7d后干预组SPPB得分增加2.4分(95%CI 2.1~2.7),Barthel指数评分增加1.9分(95%CI 0.2~3.7)。Irving等^[14]研究表明,抗阻力运动联合有氧耐力训练可明显改善身体成分、神经功能、心肺健康和骨骼肌力量,这种多元化锻炼被认为是衰弱老年人最有效的运动方式。

1.2 频率及持续时间

文献建议,衰弱老年人每周应锻炼3次,每次30~45 min^[15]。临床医师应根据不同个体实际基线运动能力、衰弱状况、年龄和运动参与情况相应地调整运动时间。目前针对衰弱人群的运动干预持续时间大多数为3~12个月,更短期的运动干预是否能改善躯体功能或衰弱程度尚缺乏足够证据。

1.3 运动强度

运动心率建议维持在最大心率的70%~75%;对于有氧运动,主观体力感觉评分表(rating of perceived exertion,RPE)分值建议在12~14分(有些困难)之间;对于抗阻力运动,建议从较低阻力(1RM的55%)开始,重复3组,12~15次/组,再加至较高阻力(>1RM的80%),4~6次/组^[16]。所有运动建议从低中强度开始,逐渐过渡至中高强度。

总的来说,运动康复是较为可靠的治疗方法,且经济、可操作性大。但是,目前对运动康复干预的研究主要关注有效性指标,而对安全性指标关注甚少;且尚无针对衰弱患者的最有效的运动康复计划,今

后需对运动康复方案(类型、持续时间、频率和强度)进行更多研究。

2 衰弱与营养干预

营养干预能增加体力活动和改善能量摄入,改善营养不良衰弱老年人体质的下降,降低病死率,是针对衰弱伴有营养不良老年人的重要干预措施。

2.1 蛋白质及其他宏观营养素

蛋白质补充可以预防衰弱老年人躯体功能减退、增加体质量和肌容积、增强握力和膝关节强度、提高SPPB得分^[17],因此蛋白质补充可作为预防和延缓老年人衰弱的干预措施。以轻体力活动者计,65~80岁人群能量需要量如下:男性8.58 mJ/(kg·d),女性为7.11 mJ/(kg·d)^[18]。针对60岁以上人群蛋白质摄入量建议如下:男性为65 g/d,女性为55 g/d^[18]。各种氨基酸的摄入在老年人骨骼肌健康中发挥了重要作用,补充氨基酸可改善衰弱^[19]。

2.2 维生素D及其他微量营养素

研究发现,低水平的维生素(如维生素A、D、E、B6、B12等)和矿物质(如钙、锌、硒等)都是衰弱的独立危险因素。这些营养成分在炎症、清除自由基、神经肌肉功能、全身平衡和骨骼健康中发挥了重要作用。有研究报道,每天补充800~1 000 IU的维生素D对机体力量和平衡功能有积极影响^[20]。

2.3 膳食结构及膳食性状改进

因老年人容易出现嗅味觉减退、吞咽功能障碍,易导致膳食结构欠合理,从而引发营养不良,促进衰弱。Kojima等^[21]根据地中海饮食量表(Mediterranean diet score,MDS)评估社区老年人对地中海饮食的坚持程度,结果显示,与地中海饮食坚持程度低(MDS 0~3分)的老年人相比,坚持程度高(MDS 6~9分;OR=0.44,95%CI 0.29~0.66,P<0.001)及坚持程度中等(MDS 4~5分;OR=0.62,95%CI 0.47~0.82,P=0.001)的老年人发生衰弱的风险明显降低。另有研究显示^[22],优化就餐环境、增加食物香味以及改变食物性状质地均可增加老人人体质量和营养摄入量。

对于营养不良的衰弱老人,目前证据支持进行营养补充;但对于非营养不良的衰弱人群,尚缺乏足够证据支持营养补充。针对营养干预的研究多为横断面研究,无法直接得出营养状态与衰弱的关系,需要进行更多的前瞻性队列研究。迄今进行的干预研究在评估方法、营养补充剂使用方法、样本量和随访时间等方面有许多差异,所有这些差异都会对试验的结果产生影响。

3 衰弱与康复营养

营养不良和低体力活动是衰弱发展的最关键因素,因此,康复营养干预可能成为衰弱的最有效干预方式,对社区衰弱女性的疗效尤为显著^[23]。研究表明,康复运动联合营养干预对衰弱的逆转率为35.6%~47.8%^[24]。

3.1 蛋白质补充结合康复运动

Verreijen等^[25]研究显示,蛋白质补充联合抗阻力运动可使衰弱老年人的握力增加(2.0 ± 6.0)kg、去脂体质量增加(0.6 ± 1.3)kg、4 m步速提高(0.20 ± 0.13)m/s,与干预前相比,差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Liao等^[26]研究结果显示,蛋白质补充联合抗阻力运动或多元化运动锻炼能够显著改善患者的衰弱状态($OR = 2.77$, 95%CI 1.34~5.74, $P = 0.006$),预防跌倒发生($OR = 3.36$, 95%CI 1.21~9.34, $P = 0.02$)。

3.2 维生素D3补充结合康复运动

研究表明,与单独运动相比,维生素D3补充联合运动锻炼可使患者下肢肌力明显增强;与单独补充维生素D3相比,联合运动锻炼可显著改善患者的SPPB得分、TUGT结果及股骨颈骨密度^[27]。

3.3 肌酸补充结合康复运动

Chilibeck等^[28]研究显示,与单纯运动相比,抗阻力运动联合肌酸补充剂可显著增加衰弱患者的去脂体质量、胸肌力量以及腿部屈肌力量。

3.4 多种营养素补充结合多种运动锻炼

Rondanelli等^[29]研究发现,给予多种营养剂(如蛋白质、必需氨基酸、纤维、维生素D、钙)并结合多种运动锻炼(如抗阻力、柔韧性和平衡训练),可使去脂体质量、简易微型营养量表(mini-nutritional assessment, MNA)评分、ADL评分及握力增加(均 $P < 0.001$)。另有研究也发现^[30],营养补充剂(如蛋白质、肌酸、维生素D、 β -羟基- β -甲基丁酸)与运动干预结合具有协同作用。总之,康复营养比单纯运动或单纯营养干预更有效,制定个体化的康复营养计划是改善老年人衰弱状态及预防不良事件的有效措施,且提倡在疾病早期及时开展康复治疗,以最大限度地提高患者的生存质量、减少不必要的医疗消费。

4 小结

近年来,衰弱已成为国际老年医学领域的热点研究方向,但我国对衰弱的研究仍处于起步阶段,医务工作者应积极探索适合我国衰弱患者的运动与营

养处方,并通过多学科协作将其落实到患者的生活和常规治疗中。

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