

· 临床研究 ·

重症监护室后综合征对老年重症肺炎患者症状恢复及功能状态的影响

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【摘要】目的 分析重症监护室(ICU)后综合征对老年重症肺炎患者症状恢复、功能状态和生活质量的影响。**方法** 采用系统抽样法选取2020年1月至2023年7月入住ICU并成功转出的155例老年重症肺炎患者为研究对象, 进行问卷调查。共收回148例患者的有效问卷, 问卷有效回收率95.48%。根据是否发生ICU后综合征, 将患者分为ICU后综合征阳性组(69例)与阴性组(79例)。比较两组患者临床症状消失时间、ICU转出后4周时肺功能[第一秒用力呼气量(FEV1)、用力肺活量(FVC)、呼气峰流速占预计值的百分比(PEF%)]及生活质量[简明健康状况调查问卷(SF-36)]差异。采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 组间比较分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析评估老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的危险因素。**结果** 两组患者退热时间以及咳嗽、咳痰、肺啰音消失时间比较, 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。两组患者年龄、ICU入住当日急性生理功能和慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(APACHEⅡ)评分及ICU住院时长比较, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示, 年龄>70岁($OR=2.373, 95\%CI 1.173\sim4.800$)、ICU入住当日APACHEⅡ评分 ≥20 分($OR=3.547, 95\%CI 2.123\sim5.925$)、ICU住院时间 ≥10 d($OR=2.992, 95\%CI 1.644\sim5.446$)均为老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。阳性组ICU转出4周时FEV1、FVC、PEF%以及生理健康和心理健康各维度SF-36评分均低于阴性组, 差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** ICU后综合征可导致老年重症肺炎患者肺功能及生活质量下降。年龄较大、入住ICU时病情危重及ICU住院时间较长的患者ICU后综合征发生风险较高, 临床应制定针对性的防控对策。

【关键词】 老年人; ICU后综合征; 重症肺炎; 危险因素; 肺功能; 生活质量

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Influence of post-intensive care syndrome on symptom recovery and functional status in elderly patients with severe pneumonia

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the influence of post-intensive care syndrome (PICS) on symptom recovery, functional status and quality of life in elderly patients with severe pneumonia. **Methods** Using a systematic sampling method, a questionnaire survey was conducted on 155 elderly patients with severe pneumonia who were admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) and successfully transferred from January 2020 to July 2023. A total of 148 valid questionnaires were collected, with an effective recovery rate of 95.48%. According to whether post-ICU syndrome occurred or not, the patients were divided into PICS group ($n=69$) and non-PICS group ($n=79$). The two groups were compared in the duration of clinical symptoms, lung function [forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1), forced vital capacity (FVC), and percentage of peak expiratory flow to predicted value (PEF%)], and quality of life [short-form 36-item health status questionnaire (SF-36)] at 4 weeks after ICU transfer. SPSS 24.0 was used for data analysis. According to the data type, t test or Chi-square test was employed for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the risk factors of PICS in elderly patients with severe pneumonia. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in duration of fever, cough, expectoration and lung rales between the two groups of the patients (all $P>0.05$). There were significant differences in age, scores on acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II (APACHE II) on the day of admission to ICU and ICU stay between the two groups ($P<0.05$ for all). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age >70 years old ($OR=2.373, 95\%CI 1.173\sim4.800$; $P<0.05$), APACHE II score ≥ 20 points on the day of admission to ICU ($OR=3.547, 95\%CI 2.123\sim5.925$;

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$P < 0.05$) and ICU stay ≥ 10 d ($OR = 2.992$, 95%CI 1.644–5.446; $P < 0.05$) were risk factors of PICS in elderly patients with severe pneumonia ($P < 0.05$). The FEV1, FVC, PEF%, and scores of physical health and mental health on SF-36 in the PICS group were lower than those in the non-PICS group at 4 weeks after ICU transfer ($P < 0.05$ for all). **Conclusion** PICS can cause a decline in lung function and quality of life of patients with severe pneumonia. Patients with older age, critical illness on admission to ICU and longer ICU stay have a higher risk of PIUS, and it is clinically necessary to formulate targeted prevention and control measures.

[Key words] aged; post-intensive care syndrome; severe pneumonia; risk factor; pulmonary function; quality of life

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重症监护室(intensive care unit, ICU)治疗虽然能挽救危重症患者生命,但患者在ICU转出后常出现不同程度心理、生理及认知功能障碍。有调查指出^[1],ICU转出患者中有>50%者出院后存在长期认知、生理及心理功能障碍,生活质量较差,这种表现被称为ICU后综合征。ICU后综合征作为2010年全球危重症会议提出的新概念,作用机制复杂且尚未阐明,患者出现的多方面功能障碍也未能得到有效防控,探索ICU后综合征的影响因素有其必要性^[2]。重症肺炎是ICU常见危重症,以老年患者居多,可引起多器官功能衰竭,预后较差^[3]。但ICU后综合征是否能影响老年重症肺炎患者预后恢复、造成患者预后生存质量下降,尚未见报道。基于此,本研究采用前瞻性单中心研究分析海安市人民医院老年重症肺炎患者ICU后综合征的发生情况、影响因素及其对肺功能、生活质量等的影响,为老年重症肺炎患者ICU入住及转出后的临床干预提供参考数据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

采用系统抽样法选取2020年1月至2023年7月入住ICU并成功转出的155例老年重症肺炎患者为研究对象,进行问卷调查。共收回148例患者的有效问卷,问卷有效回收率95.48%。根据是否发生ICU后综合征,将患者分为ICU后综合征阳性组69例与阴性组79例。纳入标准:符合美国胸科学会/美国传染病学会^[4]制定的重症肺炎诊断标准:感染性休克、呼吸频率 ≥ 30 次/min、氧合指数 ≤ 250 、多肺叶浸润、意识障碍、氮质血症、白细胞减少+血小板减少、需要强力液体复苏的低体温及低血压,以上症状体征具备任意2项即可确诊;年龄 ≥ 60 岁;入住ICU时间 ≥ 24 h;经治疗好转,并成功转出ICU;ICU转出后沟通能力良好,可行问卷调查;患者知情同意,且签署知情同意书。排除标准:存在视听障碍;入住ICU前存在肢体功能障碍、生活不能自理;入住ICU前有精神神经疾病史;合并脑损伤或脑血管疾病;ICU转出后二次入住ICU。本研究在中国

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1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 经面对面访问及查阅电子病历收集资料。面对面访问内容包括性别、年龄以及婚姻状况等人口学资料;电子病历查阅内容包括ICU入住及转出时急性生理功能和慢性健康状况评分系统Ⅱ(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II, APACHE II)^[5]评分、住院期间机械通气时间、实验室指标以及症状消失时间(退热时间及咳嗽、咳痰、肺啰音消失时间)等资料。其中,APACHE II量表由急性生理评分、年龄及慢性健康状况共3部分组成,是ICU病情评估的常用工具,总分0~71分,得分越高,病情越严重。

1.2.2 问卷调查方法 于患者ICU转出4周时,在安静且整洁的病室内行面对面问卷调查,调查内容包括简易智能精神状态检查量表^[6]、医院焦虑抑郁量表^[7]、事件影响量表修订版^[8]、Barthel指数组评定量表^[9]、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表^[10]、疲劳评定量表^[11]以及简明健康状况调查问卷(short-form 36-item health status questionnaire, SF-36)^[12]共7个量表。

1.2.3 ICU后综合征诊断 参考美国重症医学会2019年提出的诊断意见^[5],在患者ICU转出当日及转出后4周时通过简易智能精神状态检查量表、医院焦虑抑郁量表、事件影响量表修订版、Barthel指数组评定量表、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表及疲劳评定量表共6个量表评估认知、心理及生理功能,以转出后4周时较转出时出现6个量表中的任一评分增加为出现ICU后综合征。

1.2.4 肺功能检查 在ICU转出4周时,使用肺功能检测仪(日本CHEST公司,型号:HI-101)检测第一秒用力呼气量(forced expiratory volume in the first second, FEV1)、用力肺活量(forced vital capacity, FVC)及呼气峰流速占预计值的百分比(percentage of peak expiratory flow to predicted value, PEF%)。

1.2.5 生活质量评估 在ICU转出4周时,使用SF-36^[12]评估患者的生活质量。SF-36量表包含生

理功能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、一般健康状况、活力、社会功能、情感职能、精神健康共8个维度。其中,前4个维度评估生理健康,后4个维度评估心理健康,得分越高,表示生活质量越好。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料呈正态分布者以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,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回归分析评估老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床症状消失时间比较

两组患者退热时间以及咳嗽、咳痰、肺啰音消失时间比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者一般资料比较

两组患者年龄、ICU入住当日APACHE II评分

及ICU住院时间方面的比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表2)。

表1 两组患者临床症状消失时间比较

Table 1 Comparison of time duration of clinical symptoms between two groups

Clinical symptom	Positive group (n=69)	Negative group (n=79)	t	P value
Fever abatement	2.69±0.61	2.52±0.57	1.752	0.082
Cough	5.90±1.02	5.63±0.93	1.684	0.094
Expectoration	4.72±0.82	4.49±0.76	1.770	0.079
Rales	4.93±0.86	4.69±0.83	1.726	0.087

2.3 多因素logistic回归分析老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的影响因素

将表2中差异有统计学意义的指标纳入多因素logistic回归方程,结果显示,年龄>70岁、ICU入住当日APACHE II评分≥20分以及ICU住院时间≥10d为老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的独立危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

表2 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of general data between two groups

Item	Positive group(n=69)	Negative group(n=79)	χ^2/t	P value
Gender(n, male/female)	41/28	45/34	0.091	0.762
Age[n(%)]			4.643	0.031
60~70 years	41(59.42)	60(75.95)		
>70 years	28(40.58)	19(24.05)		
Body mass index(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	21.26±2.51	21.49±2.34	0.577	0.565
Marital status[n(%)]			0.302	0.583
Married	61(88.41)	72(91.14)		
Unmarried/divorced/widowed	8(11.59)	7(8.86)		
Education level[n(%)]			1.382	0.501
Junior high school or below	28(40.58)	26(32.91)		
Technical secondary school and senior high school	29(42.03)	34(43.04)		
Junior college or above	12(17.39)	19(24.05)		
Primary Caregiver[n(%)]			0.317	0.853
Spouse	39(56.52)	45(56.96)		
Children	24(34.78)	29(36.71)		
Others	6(8.70)	5(6.33)		
Smoking history[n(%)]	25(36.23)	24(30.38)	0.570	0.450
Hypertension[n(%)]	23(33.33)	20(25.32)	1.148	0.284
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	8(11.59)	9(11.39)	0.002	0.969
Coronary heart disease[n(%)]	11(15.94)	13(16.46)	0.007	0.933
APACHE II score at ICU admission[n(%)]			5.486	0.019
<20 points	26(37.68)	45(56.96)		
≥20 points	43(62.32)	34(43.04)		
Length of ICU stay[n(%)]			5.832	0.016
<10 d	19(27.54)	37(46.84)		
≥10 d	50(72.46)	42(53.16)		
APACHE II score on the day of ICU transfer[n(%)]			0.054	0.816
<10 points	31(44.93)	37(46.84)		
≥10 points	38(55.07)	42(53.16)		

APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; ICU: intensive care unit.

表3 多因素 logistic 回归分析老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的影响因素

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of post-ICU syndrome in elderly patients with severe pneumonia

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR	95%CI
Age>70 years	0.864	0.306	7.972	0.005	2.373	1.173–4.800
APACHE II score ≥ 1.266	0.347	13.311	<0.001	3.547	2.123–5.925	20 points at ICU admission
Length of ICU stay ≥ 10 d	1.096	0.339	10.453	0.001	2.992	1.644–5.446

ICU: intensive care unit; APACHE II: acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II.

2.4 两组患者肺功能比较

阳性组患者ICU转出4周时FEV1、FVC及PEF%均低于阴性组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05;表4)。

表4 两组患者肺功能比较

Table 4 Comparison of lung function between two groups
($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Item	Positive group (n=69)	Negative group (n=79)	t	P value
FEV1(L)	1.90±0.36	2.12±0.42	3.396	0.001
FVC(L)	2.03±0.41	2.29±0.46	3.607	<0.001
PEF%	59.46±4.39	63.27±5.12	4.823	<0.001

FEV1: forced expiratory volume in the first second; FVC: forced vital capacity; PEF%: percentage of peak expiratory flow to predicted value.

2.5 两组患者生活质量比较

阳性组患者ICU转出4周时生理健康及心理健康各维度SF-36评分均低于阴性组,差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05;表5)。

3 讨论

在疾病本身因素及ICU治疗等应激性事件等

的影响下,ICU转出患者易发生ICU后综合征,由此引发患者的生理、心理及认知功能障碍可持续1年甚至更长时间^[13]。本研究中,148例老年重症肺炎患者中ICU后综合征发生率为46.62%(69/148),略低于外国报道的50%~80%^[13],可能与ICU环境不同、样本量差异等有关,且ICU后综合征目前并没有官方的定义,各报道中使用的诊断标准也不同,故发生率具有较大差异。

另据文献报道,年龄越高的老年患者由于身体器官功能退化、脑血流量降低、肾上腺皮质功能减退等因素,对新环境的适应性较差,对创伤应激事件的承受能力也较差,可因黑暗、吸痰、气管插管等ICU治疗期间的记忆产生剧烈痛苦,影响身心健康^[14]。本研究结果也显示,年龄>70岁为老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的危险因素,提示年龄更高者更易发生ICU后综合征,这可能与年龄较高者适应性差、对家属依赖性较强以及对ICU操作的心理应激更强,从而更易发生ICU后综合征有关。因此,对于年龄较高的老年重症肺炎患者,应在ICU入住期间关注其心理健康,以减轻ICU侵入性操作等对患者心理造成的影响。此外,ICU不仅侵入性操作多,患者入住期间也会面对大量生命支持仪器及穿工作服的医护人员,长期在这种环境下,患者的恐惧、焦虑情绪可能随住院时间的延长而增加,此类记忆也会在ICU转出后对患者产生长期的影响^[15]。本研究中,ICU住院时间≥10d及ICU入住当日APACHE II评分≥20分是老年重症肺炎患者发生ICU后综合征的危险因素,考虑与ICU入住当日病情越危重者实施的生命支持操作越多、住院时间越长,患者接收的ICU治疗刺激越多,导致ICU后综合征发生风险越高有关^[16]。

表5 两组患者SF-36评分比较

Table 5 Comparison of SF-36 scores between two groups
(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Quality of life	Positive group(n=69)	Negative group(n=79)	t	P value
Average scores of various dimensions of physical health	53.28±6.42	57.03±6.81	3.432	0.001
Physical function	62.45±6.24	67.50±5.71	5.140	<0.001
Role physical	42.96±6.48	47.33±7.12	3.883	<0.001
Body pain	59.46±4.58	62.04±6.30	2.813	0.006
General health	48.24±5.49	51.23±5.97	3.155	0.002
Average scores of various dimensions of mental health	51.08±6.86	54.51±7.43	2.903	0.004
Vitality	54.36±5.73	57.19±6.04	2.912	0.004
Social function	50.24±6.44	53.60±6.78	3.078	0.003
Role emotional	42.89±7.56	47.05±7.67	3.314	0.001
Spiritual health	56.84±6.27	60.21±6.88	3.097	0.002

SF-36: short-form 36-item health status questionnaire.

本研究还发现,虽然两组患者症状消失时间并无显著差异,但阳性组ICU转出4周时FEV₁、FVC及PEF%均低于阴性组,提示ICU后综合征可能对老年重症肺炎患者ICU转出后肺功能康复产生不良影响。分析其原因可能为ICU后综合征造成的心、生理及认知功能障碍会导致患者康复训练的主动性下降,甚至出现抵触、排斥后续康复治疗的现象,造成肺康复效果降低^[17]。也有研究指出^[18],ICU后综合征患者在ICU转出后3个月期间可出现持续疲劳,甚至疲劳升高,由此可能造成肺康复训练减少,肺功能较非ICU后综合征者更差。日本学者Kawakami等^[19]指出,ICU转出患者中,发生ICU后综合征者生活质量SF-36评分较未发生者显著降低。本研究也发现,阳性组患者ICU转出4周时生理健康及心理健康各维度SF-36评分均低于阴性组,表明ICU后综合征可造成老年重症肺炎患者身心健康受损,生活质量下降,与上述报道一致。

综上,ICU后综合征对老年重症肺炎患者肺功能康复及生活质量产生不利影响,年龄>70岁、ICU入住当日APACHEⅡ评分≥20分、ICU住院时间≥10d可能增加患者ICU后综合征发生风险,临床可依此制定防控措施。

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