

· 临床研究 ·

从多维度分析基于心功能分级的运动康复训练在老年慢性心力衰竭患者中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨运动康复训练在老年慢性心力衰竭(CHF)患者中的应用效果。**方法** 选择邯郸市第一医院康复医学科2020年1月至2022年1月收治的190例老年CHF患者为研究对象,根据随机数表法将患者分为运动组及对照组,每组各95例。对照组患者接受常规干预,运动组在常规干预基础上联合运动康复训练。干预3个月后,观察两组患者心理情绪状况、心力衰竭症状、心功能、心肌代谢水平、血压、血糖、血脂水平及生活质量情况。采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。**结果** 运动组中共78例患者顺利完成运动康复训练、随访及相关调查,对照组共89例患者完成随访及相关调查。运动组干预3个月后,其焦虑自评量表(SAS),抑郁自评量表(SDS),老年心理状态量表(GMS)中消极影响维度得分,Memorial心力衰竭症状评估量表(MSAS-HF)中气短、腿胳膊水肿、头晕、心悸等心力衰竭症状严重程度得分,血浆氨基末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP),心肌能量消耗(MEE),左心室收缩末圆周室壁应力(cESS),收缩压(SBP),糖化血红蛋白(HbA1c)及低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平均较干预前降低,且均低于对照组干预后水平;左室射血分数(LVEF)及明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量量表(MLHFQ)较干预前升高,且均高于对照组干预后水平,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 基于心功能分级的运动康复训练能有效改善老年CHF患者不良心理情绪状态、减轻心力衰竭症状,改善心肌能量代谢障碍,提高LVEF,同时有利于患者血压、血糖及血脂代谢的控制,进而提高生活质量。

【关键词】 老年人;慢性心力衰竭;运动康复训练;生活质量

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Application value of exercise rehabilitation training based on cardiac function in elderly patients with chronic heart failure from multiple dimensions

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the application effect of exercise rehabilitation training in elderly patients with chronic heart failure (CHF). **Methods** A total of 190 elderly CHF patients admitted to the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine of Handan First Hospital from January 2020 to January 2022 were selected as the study subjects. The patients were divided into an exercise group and a control group (95 in each group) using random number table method. The control group received conventional intervention, and the exercise group received exercise rehabilitation training on the basis of conventional intervention. After three months of intervention, the psychological and emotional status, heart failure symptoms, cardiac function, myocardial metabolism, blood pressure, blood glucose, blood lipids, and quality of life were observed in both groups. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 23.0, and t test or Chi-square test was performed according to the data type. **Results** In the exercise group, 78 patients successfully completed exercise rehabilitation training, follow-up and related investigations, and 89 patients in the control group completed follow-up and related investigations. After three months of intervention in the exercise group, the scores of self-rating anxiety scale (SAS), self-rating depression scale (SDS), negative impact dimension of geriatric mental state scale (GMS), and the severity scores of heart failure symptoms such as shortness of breath, leg and arm edema, dizziness and palpitation in the memorial symptom assessment scale-heart failure (MSAS-HF), N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), myocardial energy expenditure (MEE), circumferential end-systolic wall stress (cESS), systolic blood pressure (SBP), glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) were all lower than those before intervention, and were lower than those in control group after intervention; the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) and Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire (MLHFQ) were higher than those before intervention, and higher than those in control group after intervention, with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Exercise rehabilitation training based on cardiac

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function can effectively improve the adverse psychological and emotional status, relieve the heart failure symptoms, improve the myocardial energy metabolism disorder, and increase LVEF in elderly CHF patients. It is also beneficial to the control of the blood pressure, blood glucose, and blood lipid metabolism, thereby improving the quality of life.

[Key words] aged; chronic heart failure; exercise rehabilitation training; quality of life

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慢性心力衰竭(chronic heart failure, CHF)是各种心血管疾病的终末期表现,药物及手术是当前治疗CHF的传统手段,本病具有反复急性发作、再入院及死亡风险高等特性,严重影响患者日常生活^[1]。运动疗法已被大量研究证实能有效改善CHF患者运动耐力及心脏功能,是CHF非药物治疗的I A类推荐^[2,3]。由于CHF患者活动后临床症状将加重,临幊上能坚持运动康复训练的患者不多,此外,关于CHF的运动康复训练的具体内容、频率、时长等尚无统一标准^[4]。本研究以康复医学科接收的老年CHF患者为研究对象,在综合临床经验及相关文献的基础上设置针对老年人的基于心功能分级的运动康复训练方案,并在干预3个月后,从心理情绪状态、心力衰竭症状、心功能、心肌代谢水平、血压、血糖、血脂代谢以及生活质量等维度出发,评估运动康复训练在老年CHF患者中的应用价值。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择邯郸市第一医院康复医学科2020年1月至2022年1月收治的190例老年CHF患者为研究对象。根据随机数表法将患者分为运动组及对照组,每组各95例。纳入标准:年龄≥65岁;参照《中国心力衰竭诊断和治疗指南2018》^[5]中相关标准,经心血管专科医院主治级别的医师结合患者既往病史、临床表现、超声心动图检查结果等确诊为CHF(患者休息或运动时出现呼吸困难、乏力、下肢水肿等临床症状,存在心动过速、呼吸急促、肺部啰音等体征,有超声心动图异常、脑利钠肽水平升高以及心脏结构或功能异常的客观证据);纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级I~Ⅲ级;意识清楚,理解及沟通能力良好,可配合完成相关训练。排除标准:合并恶性肿瘤;急性失代偿心力衰竭;合并急性心肌炎或肺栓塞、脑卒中等其他急性期疾病;合并骨性关节炎等难以耐受运动训练;合并主动脉瓣狭窄、严重肥厚型心肌病等运动康复训练禁忌证。本研究经患者或家属知情并签署知情同意书,并通过医院医学伦理委员会批准(2020013)。

两组患者性别、年龄、心功能分级、CHF病程、

合并高血压、高脂血症、糖尿病、呼吸系统疾病等比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 方法

对照组患者接受常规干预,包括正规抗心力衰竭药物治疗、饮食及日常生活注意事项宣教。运动组在常规干预基础上进行运动康复训练。

1.2.1 心功能I、Ⅱ级患者运动康复训练方案

(1)训练前应用心肺运动测试系统(德国CORTEX,型号:METALYZER-3B)进行心肺运动测试,应用功率自行车进行运动测试。(2)运动强度。参照患者心肺运动测试结果,确定其运动强度,以中低等运动强度(30%~60%峰值耗氧量)为宜,患者运动过程中佩戴心率远程监控手环,根据患者心肺运动测试结果设置最大心率,当患者心率接近最大心率时手环将自动报警,患者应放缓运动、降低运动强度。(3)运动干预方案。有氧运动:包括散步、慢跑、太极拳、有氧操及爬楼梯等,患者根据个人情况选择有氧运动方式,建议每次运动15~25 min;阻抗运动:教导患者应用弹力带、哑铃、杠铃等工具,进行各肌群训练,每个肌群动作重复6~12次,建议每次训练15~25 min左右;柔韧训练:主要通过各种拉伸姿势进行柔韧训练,每组肌群保持牵伸体位10~30 s,重复3~4次。(4)运动频率。隔日一次。(5)运动康复训练说明。当患者在运动过程中出现明显胸闷、气短、发绀等临床症状,严重心律失常,血压波动至超过180/120 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)或低于90/50 mmHg时应立即停止训练。

1.2.2 心功能Ⅲ级患者运动康复训练方案 要求患者每隔一天回院,在院内康复训练师帮助下进行上下肢肌肉力量训练、呼吸训练及力量训练,训练过程中一旦出现胸闷胸痛、心前区不适、明显劳累感时,立即停止运动。待患者心功能恢复至Ⅱ级时进行心肺运动测试,制定下一步运动计划,并辅助患者逐渐过渡至新的运动康复等级。

1.2.3 干预时间及随访 连续干预3个月,要求患者每月回院复诊一次,复诊期间了解居家运动康复训练现状,且每周采用电话随访方式对患者日常运动频率、运动期间不良反应、运动时间等进行调查,一旦患者表现出不适或运动依从性不佳情况,适当调整患者运动康复方案。

1.3 观察指标

分别在运动康复训练前及训练干预3个月后,对以下指标进行评估。(1)心理情绪状况:采用焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale,SAS)、抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale,SDS)^[6]及老年心理状态量表(geriatric mental state schedule,GMS)^[7]评估。(2)心力衰竭症状:采用Memorial心力衰竭症状评估量表(memorial symptom assessment scale-heart failure,MSAS-HF)^[8]评估,参照鄢晓丽等^[9]研究结果,本研究选择气短、腿胫肿、头昏、咳嗽、心悸等主要症状进行研究。(3)心功能:评估指标包括血浆氨基末端脑钠肽前体(N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide,NT-proBNP)、左室舒张末期内径(left ventricular end-diastolic dimension,LVEDD)、左室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction,LVEF)及每搏输出量(stroke volume,SV)。(4)心肌能量代谢:采用心脏超声测定心肌能量消耗(myocardial energy expenditure,MEE)及左心室收缩末圆周室壁应力(circumferential end-systolic wall stress,cESS)。(5)血压、血糖及血脂水平。(6)生活质量:采用明尼苏达心力衰竭生活质量调查量表(Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire,MLHFQ)^[10]评估。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据处理。计量

资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者干预前后心理情绪状况比较

运动组中10例患者未能按要求完成运动康复训练,7例患者失访,78例患者顺利完成运动康复训练、随访及相关调查。对照组中6例患者失访,89例患者完成随访及相关调查。运动组干预3个月后,其SAS、SDS及GMS量表中消极影响维度得分均较其干预前下降,且运动组以上量表得分均低于对照组干预后水平,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者干预前后心力衰竭症状比较

干预3个月后,运动组气短、腿胫肿、头昏、心悸等心衰症状严重程度得分均较同组干预前下降,且以上心力衰竭症状严重程度得分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 两组患者干预前后心功能及心肌能量代谢指标比较

干预3个月后,运动组血浆NT-proBNP、MEE、cESS水平均较干预前下降,LVEF水平较干预前上升;血浆NT-proBNP、MEE、cESS水平低于对照组,LVEF高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表3)。

表1 两组患者干预前后心理情绪状况比较

Table 1 Comparison of psychological and emotional status between two groups before and after intervention (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	SAS	SDS	GMS	
				Positive impact	Negative impact
Exercise	78				
Before intervention		5.45±0.89	3.46±0.62	21.15±2.46	11.37±1.89
After 3 months		4.10±0.77 *#	2.84±0.53 *#	22.25±2.61	8.45±1.76 *#
Control	89				
Before intervention		5.53±1.13	3.51±0.46	21.76±3.07	11.63±1.94
After 3 months		5.37±1.05	3.43±0.65	21.93±2.93	11.27±1.87

SAS: self-rating anxiety scale; SDS: self-rating depression scale; GMS: geriatric mental state schedule. Compared with the same group before intervention, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after 3 months, # $P<0.05$.

表2 两组患者干预前后心力衰竭症状比较

Table 2 Comparison of heart failure symptoms between two groups before and after intervention (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Shortness of breath	Edema of legs and arms	Dizziness	Cough	Palpitations
Exercise	78					
Before intervention		2.63±0.63	2.71±0.57	1.83±0.27	1.61±0.31	2.43±0.45
After 3 months		2.11±0.53 *#	2.03±0.44 *#	1.62±0.26 *#	1.59±0.29	1.87±0.41 *#
Control	89					
Before intervention		2.57±0.71	2.67±0.62	1.84±0.31	1.57±0.29	2.39±0.53
After 3 months		2.61±0.63	2.63±0.66	1.79±0.28	1.58±0.31	2.42±0.62

Compared with the same group before intervention, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group after 3 months, # $P<0.05$.

表3 两组患者干预前后心功能及心肌能量代谢指标比较

Table 3 Comparison of cardiac function and myocardial energy metabolism indicators between two groups before and after intervention ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	NT-proBNP (ng/ml)	LVEDD (mm)	LVEF (%)	SV (ml)	MEE (Cal/min)	cESS (Kdyne/cm ²)
Exercise	78	1231.15±113.58	70.45±13.25	40.15±4.76	38.63±6.38	123.45±16.74	211.75±22.98
Before intervention							
After 3 months		973.55±120.27 *#	67.45±14.63	47.85±6.17 *#	40.07±7.43	103.58±17.85 *#	163.15±23.17 *#
Control	89	1241.17±123.27	71.15±15.31	40.34±5.43	39.11±6.87	121.76±18.76	209.79±24.43
Before intervention							
After 3 months		1267.43±131.46	69.39±14.73	41.33±5.54	40.05±7.06	123.25±19.43	211.11±25.09

NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; LVEDD: left ventricular end-diastolic dimension; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; SV: stroke volume; MEE: myocardial energy expenditure; cESS: circumferential end-systolic wall stress. Compared with the same group before intervention,

* P<0.05; compared with control group after 3 months, #P<0.05.

2.4 两组患者干预前后血压、血糖及血脂水平比较

干预3个月后,运动组SBP、HbA1c及LDL-C水平均较干预前下降,且均低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05;表4)。

2.5 两组患者干预前后MLHFQ量表得分比较

干预3个月后,运动组经MLHFQ量表中各维度及总得分均较干预前上升,且高于对照组干预后,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05;表5)。

3 讨论

老年人是CHF的主要患病人群,加强老年CHF患者病情管理,提高其生活质量是当前研究的热点。

有大量研究显示运动康复训练对CHF有益^[11,12],但老年人常伴随呼吸道疾病与肺动脉高压,肺部受损,气体交换能力下降,运动耐力较差,能坚持进行运动训练者较少,因此针对老年CHF患者的运动康复训练方案需考虑老年人特质。本研究基于临床经验及相关文献报道,制定基于心功能分级的运动康复训练,并根据老年人特点对训练内容及频率进行调整,便于患者坚持训练。本研究结果显示,运动康复训练干预3个月期间,运动组95例患者中有10例患者不能坚持完成训练,除去7例失访患者,剩余78例患者均完成运动康复训练,干预后,运动组老年CHF患者生活质量明显提升,与既往研究结论一致^[13,14]。

表4 两组患者干预前后血压、血糖及血脂水平比较

Table 4 Comparison of blood pressure, blood glucose and blood lipids before and after intervention between two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	SBP(mmHg)	DBP(mmHg)	HbA1c(g/dl)	LDL-C(mmol/L)	HDL-C(mmol/L)	TG(mmol/L)
Exercise	78						
Before intervention		125.25±12.41	71.69±10.64	7.46±1.68	3.13±0.39	1.21±0.21	4.63±0.86
After 3 months		113.15±11.65 *#	71.54±11.36	6.74±1.71 *	2.84±0.35 *#	1.22±0.22	4.46±0.75
Control	89						
Before intervention		124.74±11.69	72.61±10.69	7.53±1.59	3.16±0.41	1.23±0.25	4.59±0.91
After 3 months		120.66±12.06	71.38±10.38	7.23±1.63	3.06±0.43	1.21±0.23	4.61±0.87

SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; TG: triglyceride. Compared with the same group before intervention, *P<0.05; compared with control group after 3 months, #P<0.05.

表5 两组患者干预前后MLHFQ量表得分比较

Table 5 Comparison of MLHFQ scores between two groups before and after intervention (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Physical status	Emotional status	Other dimensions	Total
Exercise	78				
Before intervention		20.16±3.46	14.31±2.25	22.36±3.46	56.83±13.45
After 3 months		26.37±4.23 *#	18.33±2.41 *#	27.78±3.44 *#	72.48±16.35 *#
Control	89				
Before intervention		19.87±4.56	15.02±2.89	21.98±4.16	56.87±14.73
After 3 months		20.33±4.25	15.23±3.37	22.31±4.33	57.87±15.01

MLHFQ: Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire. Compared with the same group before intervention, *P<0.05; compared with control group after 3 months, #P<0.05.

CHF患者普遍存在不良心理情绪,而老年CHF患者由于家庭角色转变,社会活动减少,其不良心理情绪更为严重^[15],但目前关注到运动康复训练对老年CHF患者心理情绪影响的研究较少。本研究结果显示,运动康复干预后老年CHF患者焦虑、抑郁及GMS量表中消极影响维度得分均明显下降,提示运动康复训练可有效改善患者不良心理情绪。此外,CHF相关临床症状是降低患者生活质量的重要因素,本研究中运动康复训练干预后,运动组心力衰竭症状严重程度得分均较同组干预前下降,且明显低于对照组干预后水平,提示运动康复训练能有效改善患者心力衰竭症状。

有研究显示,运动康复训练能改善患者血管内皮与心功能^[16]。本研究中,运动干预后运动组患者血浆NT-proBNP水平明显下降,LVEF水平明显上升,但对LVEDD及SV水平无显著影响,这可能与患者运动康复训练时间不够长有关。此外,本研究中运动康复训练还可降低患者MEE及cESS水平,改善心肌能量代谢障碍。

与年轻的CHF患者相比,老年患者常合并糖尿病、高血压、高脂血症等多种基础性疾病,这些合并症一方面加重了患者躯体负担,另一方面也限制了患者CHF相关用药与治疗,进而导致老年CHF患者急性心力衰竭加重及再住院发生率更高。因此,有效控制患者基础性疾病对于维持老年CHF患者的病情具有重要作用。有研究显示,运动可提高糖尿病及高血压患者血糖、血压控制效果^[17]。本研究中,运动康复训练干预后,运动组老年CHF患者SBP、HbA1c、LDL-C水平均较干预前下降,且低于对照组水平,提示运动康复训练还能提高患者血压、血糖及血脂代谢水平,改善患者基础性疾病状态,与既往研究结果一致。

综上所述,基于心功能分级的运动康复训练能有效改善老年CHF患者不良心理情绪状态、减轻其心力衰竭症状,改善心肌能量代谢障碍,提高LVEF,同时有利于患者血压、血糖及血脂代谢的控制,进而提高生活质量。但本研究未将心功能分级IV级者纳入研究,后续可增加针对心功能IV级患者的干预方案。

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