

· 临床研究 ·

## 老年住院患者潜在不适当用药与共病、衰弱、失能的相关性

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨老年住院患者潜在不适当用药(PIM)与共病、衰弱、失能的关系。**方法** 入选2016年6月至2017年6月首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合科≥65岁老年住院患者372例,根据中国老年人PIM目录(2017版)确定是否存在PIM,分为PIM组238例和非PIM组134例,记录患者一般情况、共病、查尔森共病指数(CCI)、衰弱和失能情况。应用SPSS 23.0统计软件对数据进行处理。组间比较采用独立样本t检验、非参数检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验。Spearman相关分析PIM与患者共病、衰弱、失能的相关性。多因素logistic回归分析PIM的相关危险因素。**结果** 372例患者PIM发生率64.0% (238/372)。PIM药物前3位分别为氯吡格雷27.2% (101/372)、艾司唑仑26.9% (65/372)和雷贝拉唑14.8% (55/372)。PIM组患者年龄、服药数量、衰弱评分、CCI和6 m步速降低比例高于非PIM组患者,日常生活能力(ADL)量表和工具性日常生活能力(IADL)量表评分低于非PIM组患者,差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。Spearman相关分析显示PIM与年龄( $r = 0.152, P = 0.003$ )、服药数量( $r = 0.493, P < 0.001$ )、CCI( $r = 0.126, P = 0.015$ )、6 m步速降低( $r = 0.110, P = 0.034$ )、衰弱量表评分( $r = 0.141, P = 0.006$ )呈正相关,与ADL评分( $r = -0.131, P = 0.011$ )和IADL评分( $r = -0.128, P = 0.014$ )呈负相关。多因素logistic回归分析表明,服药数量为PIM的危险因素( $OR = 1.604, 95\% CI 1.427 \sim 1.804, P < 0.001$ )。**结论** 老年住院患者服药数量是PIM的危险因素,临床医师应重视PIM,加强合理用药,尽可能减少处方药物数量。

**【关键词】** 共病现象;老年人;潜在不适当用药;衰弱;失能

**【中图分类号】** R592;R952

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## Association between potentially inappropriate medication and comorbidity, frailty and disability in the hospitalized elderly patients

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the association between potentially inappropriate medication (PIM) and comorbidity, frailty and disability in the hospitalized elderly inpatients. **Methods** Selected for the study were 372 inpatients aged ≥65 years old in the Integrated Department of Fu Xing Hospital of Capital Medical University from June 2016 to June 2017. According to the PIM list for the elderly Chinese (version 2017), the patients were divided into PIM group ( $n = 238$ ) and non-PIM group ( $n = 134$ ), and data were recorded of their general information, comorbidity, and Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), frailty and disability. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used to process data. Independent sample t-test, nonparametric test or  $\chi^2$  test was performed. Spearman correlation analysis was made to explore correlation between PIM and comorbidity, frailty and disability. Multivariate logistic regression was done to analyze the risk factors associated with PIM. **Results** The incidence of PIM was 64.0% (238/372), with top three being clopidogrel 27.2% (101/372), eszolam 26.9% (65/372) and rabeprazole 14.8% (55/372). Compared with the non-PIM group, the PIM group were more advanced in age and number of prescribed medicines, had higher frailty score and CCI, and greater decline in the 6-m walking speed, but lower ADL and IADL. The difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Spearman correlation analysis showed that PIM positively correlated with age ( $r = 0.152, P = 0.003$ ), drugs number ( $r = 0.493, P < 0.001$ ), CCI ( $r = 0.126, P = 0.015$ ), decline in 6-m walking speed ( $r = 0.110, P = 0.034$ ) and frailty scale ( $r = 0.141, P = 0.006$ ) but negatively correlated with ADL ( $r = -0.131, P = 0.011$ ) and IADL ( $r = -0.128, P = 0.014$ ). Multivariate logistic regression suggested that the drugs number was a risk factor for PIM ( $OR = 1.604, 95\% CI 1.427 \sim 1.804, P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion** The number of drugs administered is a risk factor

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for PIM in the elderly inpatients, and accordingly, clinicians should pay more attention to PIM by strengthening rationality in medication and minimize the number of prescribed drugs.

**[Key words]** comorbidity; aged; potentially inappropriate medications; disability; frailty

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由于老年人特殊的药代学和药效学特点,以致一些药物在老年人中更容易出现药物不良反应<sup>[1]</sup>,有时药物引发的不良后果往往大于治疗获益,为此美国学者1991年提出了老年人潜在不适当用药(potentially inappropriate medication, PIM)概念并制定了诊断标准。PIM是指老年人使用此类药物的潜在不良风险超过预期获益,是一类高风险药物<sup>[2]</sup>。我国对PIM关注较晚,2017年推出了中国老年人PIM目录修订版<sup>[3]</sup>。目前基于2017版中国PIM目录的研究较少,而现代老年医学研究以多病共存和老年综合征为特点,以老年人综合评估和诊治为核心<sup>[4]</sup>,为此我们对PIM是否与老年患者共病、衰弱、失能有关进行了研究。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2016年6月至2017年6月首都医科大学附属复兴医院综合科住院老年患者372例,根据中国老年人PIM目录(2017版)确定是否存在PIM<sup>[3]</sup>,分为PIM组238例和非PIM组134例。纳入标准:年龄≥65岁;能完成评估内容;入院前6个月服药规律。排除标准:未服药;重症和终末疾病及预期寿命不长;长期卧床。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 通过医院病案系统收集符合入选标准患者的病历资料,利用自行设计的表格记录患者性别、年龄、诊断、联合用药情况、住院时间、患者功能状态评估结果、电话随访此次出院后1年内全因再住院次数。由综合科1名负责合理用药质控专员提取相关数据,1名临床药师进行数据核对。

1.2.2 躯体功能评估 (1)6 m步速检查:从起点出发记录步行6 m所用的时间,6除以所用秒数即为步速。患者可使用辅助工具但不能搀扶,>0.8 m/s为正常。(2)握力检查:自制握力测量表,收集患者住院时间、优势手、入院时优势手握力等内容。采用香山EH101握力计(广东中山)测定患者优势手握力。测量方法:患者优势手持握力计,掌心向内,表盘朝外,采用站立姿势,身体直立,双臂自然下垂,握

力计勿与身体和衣物接触,语言鼓励患者使出最大的力量,测1次前臂最大等张收缩力即握力,男性<22 kg、女性<14 kg为降低。(3)日常生活活动能力:采用Katz日常生活能力(activities daily living, ADL)量表<sup>[5]</sup>和Lawton工具性日常生活能力(instrumental activities daily living, IADL)<sup>[6]</sup>量表进行评定。Katz ADL量表包括洗澡、穿衣、上厕所、吃饭、自身移动和大小便自控能力6个条目,总分6分。6分:完全独立;3~5分:部分功能依赖;≤2分:严重功能依赖。Lawton IADL量表包括使用电话、购物、烹调食物、维持家务、洗衣物、使用交通工具、服用药物和家庭财务处理共8个条目,总分8分。8分:正常;6~7分:轻度依赖;3~5分:中度依赖;≤2分:严重依赖。条目中至少有1项不能完成分别定义为ADL受损和IADL受损。

1.2.3 衰弱评估 衰弱量表(frail scale)在2008年由国际营养、健康和老年工作组的老年专家提出,适用于临床老年衰弱人群的筛查<sup>[7]</sup>。包括疲劳、最近1年内体质量下降>5%、不能上一层楼、不能走500 m、患有>5种疾病共5个条目,每条1分。0分为无衰弱,1~2分为衰弱前期,3~5分为衰弱。

1.2.4 共病评估 Charlson等<sup>[8]</sup>于1987年参考不同疾病对患者1年死亡率的相对危险度开发了查尔森共病指数(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI),并随后加入了年龄因素。CCI包括疾病评估、严重程度评估和评分系统3大部分。其中疾病评估包括19项疾病,严重程度评估则是根据疾病严重程度权重分别赋予1、2、3和6分。CCI根据年龄调整分值,自50~59岁开始计1分,每增加10岁分值增加1分。

### 1.3 质量控制

依托我院综合科,按照统一标准和仪器设备测量握力和6 m步速。经过统一培训后的专职医师对受检者进行病史询问和PIM情况调查,并负责ADL、IADL和衰弱评估结果的分析。

### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 23.0统计软件对数据进行处理。计量资料呈正态分布者用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,

组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验。非正态分布资料用中位数(四分位数间距)表示,组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较用  $\chi^2$  检验。Spearman 相关分析 PIM 与患者共病、衰弱、失能的相关性。多因素 logistic 回归分析 PIM 的相关危险因素。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 患者基本情况

372 例患者中,男性 205 例,女性 167 例,年龄  $65 \sim 107$  ( $84.3 \pm 6.5$ ) 岁,患病数量  $1 \sim 22$  种, $\geq 5$  种疾病患者占 83.8% (312/372),PIM 发生率 64.0% (238/372)。PIM 发生率最多的 3 种疾病为反流性食管炎 86.5% (83/96)、焦虑抑郁状态 82.0% (50/61) 和睡眠障碍 75.8% (69/91)。PIM 药物前 3 位分别为氯吡格雷 27.2% (101/372)、艾司唑仑 26.9% (65/372) 和雷贝拉唑 14.8% (55/372)。6 m 步速降低患者占 54.3% (202/372),握力降低患者占 38.7% (144/372),ADL 提示依赖患者占 55.9%

(208/372),IADL 提示依赖患者占 63.7% (237/372)。

### 2.2 2 组患者临床资料比较

2 组患者性别、住院时间和握力差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。PIM 组患者年龄、服药数量、衰弱评分、CCI 和 6 m 步速降低比例高于非 PIM 组患者,ADL 和 IADL 评分低于非 PIM 组患者,差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ;表 1)。

### 2.3 PIM 与共病、失能、衰弱的相关分析

Spearman 相关分析显示 PIM 与年龄( $r = 0.152$ , $P = 0.003$ )、服药数量( $r = 0.493$ , $P < 0.001$ )、CCI ( $r = 0.126$ , $P = 0.015$ )、6 m 步速降低( $r = 0.110$ , $P = 0.034$ )、衰弱量表评分( $r = 0.141$ , $P = 0.006$ )呈正相关,与 ADL 评分( $r = -0.131$ , $P = 0.011$ )和 IADL 评分( $r = -0.128$ , $P = 0.014$ )呈负相关。

### 2.4 多因素 logistic 回归分析 PIM 的影响因素

以是否存在 PIM 为因变量,以年龄、服药数量、CCI、6 m 步速降低、ADL 评分, IADL 评分,衰弱量表评分为自变量,进行多因素 logistic 回归分析,结果表明服药数量为 PIM 的危险因素(表 2)。

表 1 2 组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between two groups

| Item  | Non-PIM group ( $n = 134$ ) | PIM group ( $n = 238$ ) | <i>t/Z</i> | <i>P</i> value |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                       | $83.0 \pm 6.7$              | $85.0 \pm 6.3$          | -2.80      | 0.006          |
| Male [ $n(\%)$ ]                                    | 72(53.7)                    | 133(55.9)               | 0.16       | 0.745          |
| Length of stay in hospital [d, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]      | 13.5(10.0, 17.0)            | 14.0(11.0, 18.3)        | -1.82      | 0.068          |
| Number of prescribed medicines [ $n, M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ] | 3.0(2.0, 5.0)               | 6.0(4.0, 9.0)           | -9.49      | <0.001         |
| CCI [score, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]                         | 7.0(5.0, 8.0)               | 7.5(6.0, 9.0)           | -2.43      | 0.015          |
| HGS [ $n(\%)$ ]                                     |                             |                         | 2.32       | 0.150          |
| Normal  | 89(66.4)                    | 139(58.4)               |            |                |
| Decrease  | 45(33.6)                    | 99(41.6)                |            |                |
| 6 m walking speed [ $n(\%)$ ]                       |                             |                         | -3.39      | 0.040          |
| Normal  | 71(53.0)                    | 99(41.6)                |            |                |
| Decrease  | 63(47.0)                    | 139(58.4)               |            |                |
| ADL [score, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]                         | 6.0(5.0, 6.0)               | 5.0(4.0, 6.0)           | -2.527     | 0.012          |
| IADL [score, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]                        | 7.0(4.0, 8.0)               | 6.0(3.0, 8.0)           | -2.457     | 0.014          |
| Frail scale [score, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ ]                 | 1.0(1.0, 2.0)               | 2.0(1.0, 3.0)           | -2.718     | 0.007          |

PIM: potentially inappropriate medications; CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; HGS: hand grip strength; ADL: activities daily living; IADL: instrumental activities daily living

表 2 多因素 logistic 回归分析 PIM 的影响因素

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of risk factors of PIM

| Factors                        | B      | SD    | Wald   | OR(95% CI)         | <i>P</i> value |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|----------------|
| Age                            | 0.039  | 0.023 | 2.858  | 1.040(0.994~1.088) | 0.091          |
| Number of prescribed medicines | 0.473  | 0.060 | 62.203 | 1.604(1.427~1.804) | <0.001         |
| CCI                            | -0.072 | 0.072 | 1.024  | 0.930(0.808~1.070) | 0.312          |
| Decrease of 6 m walking speed  | 0.049  | 0.334 | 0.021  | 1.050(0.545~2.022) | 0.884          |
| ADL                            | -0.067 | 0.134 | 0.251  | 0.935(0.719~1.216) | 0.616          |
| IADL                           | 0.041  | 0.085 | 0.226  | 0.960(0.812~1.135) | 0.634          |
| Frail scale score              | 0.067  | 0.125 | 0.292  | 0.935(0.732~1.194) | 0.589          |

PIM: potentially inappropriate medications; CCI: Charlson comorbidity index; ADL: activities daily living; IADL: instrumental activities daily living

### 3 讨 论

随着老龄化社会的到来,老年合理用药问题越发被关注。国内以 Beers 标准调查报道老年住院患者中 53.5% ~ 72.4%<sup>[9-11]</sup> 患者存在 PIM, 高于国外研究报道的 34.2% ~ 47.0%<sup>[12,13]</sup>。本研究以中国老年人 PIM 目录为标准检出住院患者 PIM 发生率为 64.0%, 与国内以 Beers 标准的检出率一致。PIM 药物前 3 位分别为氯吡格雷、艾司唑仑和雷贝拉唑, 与目前中国老年患者的疾病构成相一致<sup>[14]</sup>。刘琛等<sup>[15]</sup>对国内 6 城市门诊调查显示, 检出 PIM 中使用最多的药物为氯吡格雷(36.28%), 其次是艾司唑仑(12.26%), 与本研究结果类似, 分析与住院患者高龄和共病多有关。

我国老年患者 PIM 发生率明显高于国外, 考虑可能与我国 PIM 目录制定较晚和临床医师对 PIM 不够重视有关。关注老年人的共病、失能和衰弱问题是现代老年医学的重点, 本研究中的 CCI 是目前应用最广泛的共病评估指数, 也是预测疾病死亡风险有意义的指标, 可判断患者患病的严重程度。Reich 等<sup>[16]</sup>对参加瑞士医保计划的 169 490 例老年人进行研究后发现共病数量与 PIM 有关, Beer 等<sup>[1]</sup>也发现 CCI 与 PIM 有关, 本研究也表明共病数量及 CCI 与 PIM 相关。

本研究通过 Katz ADL 和 Lawton IADL 量表对失能进行评估。国外有研究显示 PIM 与 ADL 下降相关<sup>[17,18]</sup>。也有研究结果显示 PIM 与 ADL 下降无关<sup>[19,20]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[9]</sup>针对 456 例年龄( $81.8 \pm 7.8$ )岁的老年住院患者使用 Beers 标准确定 PIM 后, 发现口服药物数量( $OR = 1.864$ , 95% CI 1.210 ~ 2.871)和衰弱指数确定的失能( $OR = 1.935$ , 95% CI 1.056 ~ 3.546)是 PIM 的危险因素。本研究仅表明服用药物数量是 PIM 的危险因素, 考虑与本研究使用的是中国老年人 PIM 目录有关。另外中国老年人 PIM 目录(2017 版)中氯吡格雷、尼麦角林等中国老年人常用且易造成身体伤害的药物也在目录中, 而本研究发现 PIM 首位药物是氯吡格雷, 此类药物的风险主要是血液系统不良反应, 对躯体功能的影响较小, 所以与 Beers 标准确定的 PIM 研究结果可能会有偏差。

衰弱是指老年人生理储备下降, 导致机体易损性增加、抗应激能力减退的非特异性状态<sup>[21]</sup>。国际老年营养和保健学会提出的衰弱量表是常用的衰弱评估工具, 临床使用简单方便, 易于操作。但对于老年住院患者死亡的预测要比临床衰弱量表和衰弱指

数差。Herr 等<sup>[22]</sup>对 1890 例年龄( $74.7 \pm 7.4$ )岁的老年人研究发现, 多重用药和 PIM 与衰弱量表得分相关, 但是调整人口学和健康因素后只有抗胆碱能药物与衰弱相关。本研究表明衰弱量表得分和 PIM 相关, 但不是 PIM 的危险因素。但也有研究报道 PIM 与衰弱指数、临床衰弱量表评分有关<sup>[23,24]</sup>, 有待进一步研究。

本研究的局限性:(1) 使用不同评估量表在确定衰弱、失能患者的过程中, 可能会出现偏差。(2) 本研究未排除长期住院患者, 长期住院过程中经过多次查房可能会减少 PIM 药物使用, 这也可能是住院时间长度与 PIM 无关的原因。(3) 中国老年 PIM 目录将药物分为高、低 2 个风险等级, 如果根据不同等级分组进行观察, 可能研究结果更有意义。

综上所述, 本研究表明服用的药物数量对 PIM 影响最大, 而衰弱和失能对 PIM 无影响。临床医师和药师在临床中应重视 PIM 问题, 加强合理用药培训, 减少使用 PIM 目录中的药物, 避免药物不良反应, 尤其对反流性食管炎、焦虑抑郁、失眠和冠心病患者的用药要更谨慎。

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