

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.15.010

## 尿毒症维持性血液透析患者衰弱的影响因素分析 及其对认知功能和微炎症状态的影响 \*

许 静 许贤荣 马 晴 陈吕静 孙 彬

(江苏省人民医院肾内科 江苏南京 210029)

**摘要 目的:**探讨尿毒症维持性血液透析(MHD)患者衰弱的影响因素,分析其对认知功能和微炎症状态的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析2020年4月~2022年7月期间江苏省人民医院收治的105例尿毒症MHD患者的临床资料,根据衰弱评分将患者分为无衰弱组(n=38)、衰弱前期组(n=34)、衰弱组(n=33)。根据病例资料获取患者的一般资料和实验室资料,对比三组一般资料和实验室资料、认知功能情况;采用多因素Logistic回归分析尿毒症MHD患者衰弱的影响因素。**结果:**无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的年龄、透析龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、运动情况、合并症、白蛋白(ALB)、血红蛋白(Hb)、前白蛋白(PA)、尿素氮(BUN)、血肌酐(Scr)、25-羟维生素D[25-(OH)D]、甲状旁腺激素(PTH)组间对比有差异( $P<0.05$ )。衰弱组的C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )高于无衰弱组、衰弱前期组,且衰弱前期组高于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。衰弱组的简易精神状态检查量表(MMSE)评分低于无衰弱组、衰弱前期组,且衰弱前期组低于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。衰弱组的认知功能障碍(POCD)发生率高于无衰弱组、衰弱前期组,且衰弱前期组高于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示:并发症、ALB偏低、Hb偏低、PA偏低、25-(OH)D偏低、CRP偏高、IL-6偏高、TNF- $\alpha$ 偏高、MMSE评分偏低是尿毒症MHD患者衰弱危险因素,而经常运动是其保护因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**尿毒症MHD患者衰弱的发生率较高,可导致患者认知功能下降,微炎症程度升高,与并发症、ALB、Hb、PA、25-(OH)D、CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMSE评分、运动情况等多种因素相关。

**关键词:**尿毒症;维持性血液透析;衰弱;影响因素;认知功能;微炎症

中图分类号:R692;R459.5 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2023)15-2852-05

## Analysis of the Influencing Factors of Frailty in Uremic Maintenance Hemodialysis Patients and Their Effects on Cognitive Function and Micro Inflammatory State\*

XU Jing, XU Xian-rong, MA Qing, CHEN Liu-jing, SUN Bin

(Department of Nephrology, Jiangsu Provincial People's Hospital, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210029, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the influencing factors of frailty in uremic maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients, and analyze their effects on cognitive function and micro inflammatory state. **Methods:** The clinical data of 105 uremic MHD patients who were admitted to Jiangsu Provincial People's Hospital from April 2020 to July 2022 were analyzed retrospectively. The patients were divided into non-frailty group (n=38), pre-frailty group (n=34) and frailty group (n=33) according to the frailty score. The general data and laboratory data of patients were obtained according to the case data, and the general data, laboratory data and cognitive function in the three groups were compared. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of frailty in uremic MHD patients. **Results:** There were differences in age, dialysis age, smoking history, drinking history, exercise status, complications, albumin (ALB), hemoglobin (Hb), prealbumin (PA), urea nitrogen (BUN), blood creatinine (Scr), 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25-(OH)D] and parathyroid hormone (PTH) in the non-frailty group, pre-frailty group and frailty group ( $P<0.05$ ). The C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in frailty group were higher than those in non-frailty group and pre-frailty group, and the pre-frailty group was higher than the non-frailty group ( $P<0.05$ ). The score of the Mental State Examination Scale (MMSE) in the frailty group was lower than that in the non-frailty group and the pre-frailty group, and the pre-frailty group was lower than the non-frailty group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of cognitive dysfunction (POCD) in the frailty group was higher than that in the non-frailty group and pre-frailty group, and the pre-frailty group was higher than the non-frailty group ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that complications, lower ALB, lower Hb, lower PA, lower 25-(OH)D, higher CRP, higher IL-6, higher TNF- $\alpha$  and lower MMSE score were the risk factors of frailty in uremic MHD patients, and regular exercise was the protective factor ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** There is a high incidence of frailty in uremic MHD patients, which can lead to decreased cognitive function and increased micro inflammatory state, which is related to complications, ALB, Hb, PA, 25-(OH)D, CRP, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , MMSE score,

\* 基金项目:江苏省卫健委科研项目(H2017023)

作者简介:许静(1991-),女,硕士研究生,从事血液透析方向的研究,E-mail: xujing210219@163.com

(收稿日期:2023-01-28 接受日期:2023-02-24)

exercise conditions and other factors.

**Key words:** Uremic; Maintenance hemodialysis; Frailty; Influencing factors; Cognitive function; Micro inflammatory

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R692; R459.5 Document code: A**

**Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)15-2852-05**

## 前言

慢性肾脏疾病是指肾脏功能渐进性不可逆性减退,直至功能丧失的一种临床综合征<sup>[1,2]</sup>。慢性肾脏疾病发展的最终结果是并发尿毒症,属于慢性肾脏疾病的第V期<sup>[3]</sup>。维持性血液透析(MHD)是尿毒症患者常用的肾脏替代治疗方案,可有效延长患者的生存率<sup>[4,5]</sup>。但由于疾病的不可逆性,患者存在慢性炎症、矿物质代谢紊乱、认知功能障碍等生理变化<sup>[6-8]</sup>。此外,MHD治疗会导致患者骨骼肌和关节的生理功能下降,活动能力降低,机体对内外应激反应能力下降,易导致衰弱<sup>[9]</sup>。衰弱是指人体耐力减退、力量下降以及生理功能减退的一组临床综合征,随着衰弱程度的加重,可导致机体功能受损<sup>[10]</sup>。故本次研究探讨尿毒症MHD患者衰弱影响因素,并分析衰弱对认知功能和微炎症状态的影响,以期为尿毒症MHD预后改善提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2020年4月~2022年7月期间江苏省人民医院收治的105例尿毒症MHD患者的临床资料,男58例,女47例,年龄( $65.90\pm3.84$ )岁;体质指数(BMI)( $21.55\pm2.87$ )kg/m<sup>2</sup>;透析龄( $83.06\pm3.28$ )月。纳入标准:(1)符合《慢性肾脏病筛查诊断及防治指南》<sup>[11]</sup>;(2)规律性MHD3个月以上;(3)年龄18岁以上,男女不限;(4)临床资料齐全。排除标准:(1)合并肝硬化、终末期恶性肿瘤、肺纤维化;(2)合并精神疾病者;(3)近期1个月内有急性感染性疾病史;(4)患有严重心衰;(5)合并造血、免疫、神经系统损害。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 一般资料和实验室资料收集** 一般资料收集:根据病例资料获取原发病(糖尿病、慢性肾炎、高血压、其他疾病)、性别、吸烟史、年龄、饮酒史、家庭月收入、体质质量指数(BMI)、运动情况(从不/偶尔/经常)、文化程度、婚姻状况、合并症(是/否)、透析龄、血管通路(导管、造瘘)。实验室资料收集:患者禁食10 h后于清晨(透析当日)采取上肢静脉血6 mL,采用四川新健康成生物股份有限公司生产的全自动生化分析仪(型号规

格:AU5800)检测白蛋白(ALB)、三酰甘油(TG)、血红蛋白(Hb)、低密度脂蛋白(LDL-C)、前白蛋白(PA)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL-C)、尿素氮(BUN)、血肌酐(Scr)、总胆固醇(TC)、血钙(Ca)、血磷(P)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清25-羟维生素D[25-(OH)D]水平(试剂盒购自上海酶联生物科技有限公司)。采用双位点免疫放射分析法检测血清甲状旁腺激素(PTH)水平(试剂盒购自北京核海高技术有限公司)。

**1.2.2 衰弱评估** 以Fried等2001年编制的衰弱表型作为评估工具,该量表包括5项评估指标,符合1项衰弱指标则计1分,计分范围为0~5分。其中≥3分为衰弱,1~2分为衰弱前期,0分为非衰弱。根据衰弱评分将患者分为无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组<sup>[12]</sup>。

**1.2.3 认知功能评估** 入院后次日采用简易精神状态检查量表(MMSE)<sup>[13]</sup>评估所有患者的认知功能,MMSE量表包括语言及视空间结构能力、时间及地点定向力、注意力和计算力、短时记忆能力、即刻记忆能力,共计30分,评分越高,认知功能越好。其中MMSE评分≤26分为认知功能障碍(POCD)。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS23.0统计学软件进行数据处理,计数资料以例(%)表示,施行 $\chi^2$ 检验;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验或单因素方差分析;尿毒症MHD患者衰弱的影响因素采用多因素Logistic回归分析; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的一般资料和实验室资料对比

根据衰弱评分将患者分为无衰弱组(n=38)、衰弱前期组(n=34)、衰弱组(n=33)。无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的性别、BMI、原发病、家庭月收入、文化程度、婚姻状况、血管通路、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、TC、Ca、P组间对比无差异( $P>0.05$ )。无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的年龄、透析龄、吸烟史、饮酒史、运动情况、合并症、ALB、Hb、PA、BUN、Scr、25-(OH)D、PTH组间对比有差异( $P<0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 无衰弱组、衰弱前期、衰弱组的一般资料和实验室资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general data and laboratory data of non-frailty group, pre-frailty group and frailty group

Factors	Non-frailty group(n=38)	Pre-frailty group(n=34)	Frailty group(n=33)	F/ $\chi^2$	P
Gender[(n, %)]	Male Female	21(55.26) 17(44.74)	19(55.88) 15(44.12)	18(54.55) 15(45.45)	0.014 0.994
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	62.37±4.26	65.61±5.73	70.26±4.81	22.558	0.000
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	21.41±1.23	21.58±0.98	21.67±0.94	0.553	0.579
Age of dialysis(months, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	89.33±3.78	82.95±2.61	75.96±3.77	133.288	0.000
Primary disease[(n, %)]	Diabetes Chronic nephritis	12(31.58) 10(26.32)	10(29.41) 9(26.47)	11(33.33) 10(30.30)	0.623 0.996

续表 1 无衰弱组、衰弱前期、衰弱组的一般资料和实验室资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general data and laboratory data of non-frailty group, pre-frailty group and frailty group

Factors		Non-frailty group(n=38)	Pre-frailty group(n=34)	Frailty group(n=33)	F/ $\chi^2$	P
Smoking history[(n, %)]	Hypertension	11(28.95)	11(32.35)	9(27.27)		
	Other diseases	5(13.16)	4(11.76)	3(9.09)		
	Yes	14(36.84)	19(55.88)	23(69.70)	7.793	0.020
Drinking history[(n, %)]	No	24(63.16)	15(44.12)	10(30.30)		
	Yes	13(34.21)	20(58.82)	24(72.73)	10.982	0.004
	No	25(65.79)	14(41.18)	9(27.27)		
Monthly household income[(n, %)]	<3000 yuan	16(42.10)	13(38.24)	12(36.37)	0.478	0.976
	3000~5000 yuan	12(31.58)	10(29.41)	11(33.33)		
	>5000 yuan	10(26.32)	11(32.35)	10(30.30)		
Exercise status[(n, %)]	Never/occasionally	12(31.58)	18(52.94)	24(72.73)	12.023	0.002
	Often	26(68.42)	16(47.06)	9(27.27)		
Degree of education [(n, %)]	Primary school and below	16(42.11)	14(41.18)	13(39.39)	0.409	0.982
	Middle and high school	13(34.21)	10(29.41)	11(33.33)		
	College degree or above	9(23.68)	10(29.41)	9(27.28)		
Marital status[(n, %)]	Unmarried	12(31.58)	12(35.29)	10(30.30)	0.362	0.982
	Married	18(47.37)	16(47.06)	17(51.52)		
	Divorced/widowed	8(21.05)	6(17.65)	6(18.18)		
Complications[(n, %)]	Yes	13(34.21)	19(55.88)	24(72.73)	11.317	0.003
	No	25(65.79)	15(44.12)	9(27.27)		
Vascular access[(n, %)]	Catheter	20(52.63)	19(55.88)	17(51.52)	0.148	0.932
	Fistulation	18(47.37)	15(44.12)	16(48.48)		
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		45.08±4.68	40.76±3.41	34.91±4.42	51.316	0.000
Hb(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		122.87±7.56	114.81±7.46	107.45±6.53	40.468	0.000
PA(mg/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		429.57±54.29	361.48±45.23	309.91±38.35	58.490	0.000
TG(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		2.71±0.32	2.75±0.46	2.79±0.48	0.318	0.728
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		4.32±0.45	4.38±0.39	4.41±0.42	0.423	0.656
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		1.96±0.23	1.94±0.25	1.92±0.29	0.215	0.807
BUN(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		19.87±3.22	24.71±3.26	28.68±4.21	54.217	0.000
Scr( $\mu$ mol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		789.26±52.83	846.60±43.17	895.29±51.04	41.119	0.000
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		6.43±0.57	6.45±0.49	6.48±0.51	0.091	0.913
Ca(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		1.86±0.32	1.82±0.55	1.80±0.44	0.171	0.843
P(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		1.53±0.37	1.49±0.31	1.48±0.34	0.216	0.806
25-(OH)D(ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		24.58±3.56	20.29±2.38	16.25±2.59	72.036	0.000
PTH(pg/mL, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )		326.34±37.21	294.23±28.64	256.25±27.53	43.153	0.000

## 2.2 无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的炎症因子对比

衰弱组的 CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  高于无衰弱组、衰弱前期组，且衰弱前期组高于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。见表 2。

## 2.3 无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的认知功能情况对比

衰弱组的 MMSE 评分低于无衰弱组、衰弱前期组，且衰弱前期组低于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。衰弱组的 POCD 发生率高于无

衰弱组、衰弱前期组,且衰弱前期组高于无衰弱组( $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

表2 无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的炎症因子对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )  
Table 2 Comparison of inflammatory factors in non-frailty group, pre-frailty group and frailty group( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Indexes	Non-frailty group (n=38)	Pre-frailty group (n=34)	Frailty group(n=33)	F	P
CRP(mg/L)	5.26±0.48	7.10±0.52 <sup>a</sup>	9.18±0.63 <sup>ab</sup>	459.117	0.000
IL-6(pg/ml)	24.19±4.37	32.18±5.06 <sup>a</sup>	44.73±6.16 <sup>ab</sup>	138.430	0.000
TNF- $\alpha$ (pg/mL)	36.52±5.49	44.22±6.47 <sup>a</sup>	56.84±5.71 <sup>ab</sup>	106.074	0.000

Note: Compared with the non-frailty group, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ . Compared with the pre-frailty group, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ .

表3 无衰弱组、衰弱前期组、衰弱组的认知功能情况对比

Table 3 Comparison of cognitive function in the non-frailty group, pre-frailty group and frailty group

Indexes	Non-frailty group(n=38)	Pre-frailty group(n=34)	Frailty group(n=33)	F/ $\chi^2$	P
MMSE(scores, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	26.71±0.82	25.66±0.58 <sup>a</sup>	23.91±0.62 <sup>ab</sup>	147.804	0.000
Incidence of POCD[(n, %)]	5(13.16)	15(44.12) <sup>a</sup>	26(78.79) <sup>ab</sup>	30.916	0.000

Note: Compared with the non-frailty group, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ . Compared with the pre-frailty group, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ .

## 2.4 尿毒症 MHD 患者衰弱的影响因素分析

以尿毒症 MHD 患者是否发生衰弱作为因变量(未发生=0,发生=1)。表1~3 中有统计学差异的因素作为自变量,其中年龄、透析龄、ALB、Hb、PA、BUN、Scr、25-(OH)D、PTH、CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMSE 评分为连续性变量,均原值输入。其他指标赋值:吸烟史(否=0,是=1),饮酒史(否=0,是=1)、运动情

况(经常=0,从不/偶尔=1)、合并症(否=0,是=1)、POCD 发生率(否=0,是=1)。纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示:并发症、ALB 偏低、Hb 偏低、PA 偏低、25-(OH)D 偏低、CRP 偏高、IL-6 偏高、TNF- $\alpha$  偏高、MMSE 评分偏低是尿毒症 MHD 患者衰弱危险因素,而经常运动是其保护因素( $P<0.05$ )。见表4。

表4 尿毒症 MHD 患者衰弱的危险因素分析

Table 4 Analysis of risk factors of frailty in uremic MHD patients

Variable	$\beta$	Standard error	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR (95%CI)
Complications	0.452	0.226	4.001	0.017	1.362(1.284~1.457)
Lower ALB	0.508	0.208	5.965	0.004	1.427(1.316~1.539)
Lower Hb	0.469	0.197	5.668	0.006	1.506(1.342~1.627)
Lower PA	0.437	0.184	5.641	0.008	1.498(1.291~1.584)
Lower 25-(OH)D	0.391	0.176	4.935	0.012	1.341(1.286~1.593)
Higher CRP	0.441	0.165	7.143	0.000	1.759(1.506~1.924)
Higher IL-6	0.487	0.184	7.005	0.000	1.632(1.428~1.765)
Higher TNF- $\alpha$	0.525	0.224	5.493	0.009	1.438(1.264~1.627)
Lower MMSE score	0.516	0.193	7.148	0.000	1.732(1.487~1.891)
Regular exercise	-0.362	0.194	3.482	0.029	0.638(0.492~0.751)

## 3 讨论

MHD 是尿毒症患者最主要的替代疗法之一,随着透析龄的增加,MHD 患者机体会出现病理、生理的改变,极易引发衰弱<sup>[14,15]</sup>。以往的报道证实衰弱是患者住院率和死亡率的独立预测指标<sup>[16,17]</sup>。衰弱的发病机制尚不明确,既往的研究认为衰弱涉及内分泌、神经肌肉及免疫系统等多系统病理、生理变化<sup>[18,19]</sup>。早期衰弱是一个可逆的过程,因此早期识别衰弱高危人群并进行有效干预可改善尿毒症 MHD 患者的预后。本次研究纳入的 105 例患者中,其中无衰弱 38 例,衰弱前期 34 例,衰弱 33 例,

衰弱的发生率为 63.81%。可见衰弱是尿毒症 MHD 人群中的严重问题。而黄莉娟等<sup>[20]</sup>学者的报道显示 195 例 MHD 患者中,有 75 例发生衰弱,衰弱发生率为 38.46%。而张海滨等<sup>[21]</sup>学者调查的 163 例 MHD 患者中,有 91 例发生衰弱,衰弱发生率为 55.83%。可见衰弱的发生率报道不一,但均处于较高水平,不同研究的衰弱发生率存在区别,考虑可能与研究方法、评估标准不一致所致。而衰弱发生的原因可能是随着尿毒症疾病的进展,身体负担重,器官耗损大,机体的正常新陈代谢受到影响,从而导致衰弱的发生<sup>[15,22]</sup>。另外疾病也会加重患者焦虑、抑郁情绪,患者身心受到损伤的情况下,极易导致衰弱<sup>[16]</sup>。提示医护人员

员在控制疾病的同时，也应重视疾病对患者衰弱的影响。

本次研究结果显示，并发症、ALB 偏低、Hb 偏低、PA 偏低、25-(OH)D 偏低、CRP 偏高、IL-6 偏高、TNF- $\alpha$  偏高、MMSE 评分偏低是尿毒症 MHD 患者衰弱的危险因素，而经常运动是其保护因素。并发症越多，提示患者各项脏器功能越差，机体平衡受到破坏越严重，且长期处于慢性消耗状态，增加了衰弱的发生风险<sup>[22]</sup>。在尿毒症 MHD 患者中，随着病情进展，患者食欲下降、能量摄入减少、体力活动减少、分解代谢增加，均会导致患者营养状况下降，而 ALB、Hb、PA 是临床常见的营养指标，低水平的 ALB、Hb、PA 则提示机体营养状态不良，影响正常需求的能量输送至组织器官，易导致衰弱发生<sup>[23-25]</sup>。而低水平的 25-(OH)D 与尿毒症 MHD 患者的衰弱有关。25-(OH)D 可能通过基因组和非基因组途径直接作用于骨骼肌，影响收缩功能和肌肉代谢，增加衰弱的发生<sup>[26]</sup>。既往的研究表明<sup>[27]</sup>，尿毒症患者长期 MHD 机会存在微炎症状态，患者在透析期间，由于透析膜的不相容性或透析液的污染，刺激机体产生免疫反应释放炎症因子，引起体内持续的炎症反应。CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  均是临床常见的炎症因子，其水平升高提示机体处于炎性反应状态，而炎性反应状态可通过氧化应激、细胞凋亡、细胞周期阻滞等途径导致靶器官功能受损，进而导致营养不良的发生，提高衰弱发生几率<sup>[28-30]</sup>。同时，循环中的促炎因子也可引起肌少症、骨质疏松、心血管疾病并累及内分泌系统导致胰岛素抵抗等，从而增加衰弱风险<sup>[31]</sup>。此外，本研究还显示，尿毒症 MHD 患者 MMSE 评分偏低也与衰弱的发生具有一定联系，可能是因为认知功能衰退的患者其脑内细胞逐步老化，脑供血改变以及机体功能衰退，不利于患者维持良好的生活习惯和治疗依从性，进而易引起衰弱<sup>[32]</sup>。而经常运动可以降低衰弱的发生风险，这主要是因为运动可增加肌肉量和肌肉强度，减少炎性因子释放，改善心理健康水平，运动介入可让患者感到心情愉悦，提高大脑执行功能，提高患者的生活质量，最终降低衰弱发生几率<sup>[15]</sup>。

综上所述，尿毒症 MHD 患者衰弱的发生率较高，受到并发症、ALB、Hb、PA、25-(OH)D、CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、MMSE 评分、运动情况等多种因素的影响，临床可针对上述情况进行及时的干预，以降低衰弱的发生风险。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Ammirati A L. Chronic Kidney Disease [J]. Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992), 2020, 66Suppl 1(Suppl 1): s03-s09
- [2] Charles C, Ferris AH. Chronic Kidney Disease[J]. Prim Care, 2020, 47 (4): 585-595
- [3] Raghavan R, Eknayan G. Uremia: A historical reappraisal of what happened[J]. Clin Nephrol, 2018, 89(5): 305-313
- [4] Beladi-Mousavi SS, Alemzadeh-Ansari MJ, Alemzadeh-Ansari MH, et al. Long-term survival of patients with end-stage renal disease on maintenance hemodialysis: a multicenter study in Iran [J]. Iran J Kidney Dis, 2012, 6(6): 452-456
- [5] 纪伟超, 刘杰, 王晓静. 行维持性血液透析的尿毒症患者发生血管钙化与外周血微小 RNA-21、微小 RNA-155-5p 表达的关系[J]. 广西医学, 2022, 44(8): 826-831
- [6] Lin YT, Wu PH, Liang SS, et al. Protein-bound uremic toxins are associated with cognitive function among patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis[J]. Sci Rep, 2019, 9(1): 20388
- [7] Chen D, Huang X, Lu S, et al. Treg/Th17 imbalance is associated with cardiovascular complications in uremic patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis[J]. Biomed Rep, 2013, 1(3): 413-419
- [8] 何桂芳, 陈文丽, 赖燕华, 等. 不同血液净化方式对维持性血液透析患者矿物质及骨代谢异常的治疗效果 [J]. 临床肾脏病杂志, 2019, 19(6): 453-455
- [9] Yoneki K, Kitagawa J, Hoshi K, et al. Association between frailty and bone loss in patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis[J]. J Bone Miner Metab, 2019, 37(1): 81-89
- [10] 商娜, 郭树彬. 衰弱评估 -- 老年急诊领域的机遇和挑战[J]. 中国急救医学, 2022, 42(6): 541-544
- [11] 上海慢性肾脏病早发现及规范化诊治与示范项目专家组. 慢性肾脏病筛查诊断及防治指南 [J]. 中国实用内科杂志, 2017, 37(1): 28-34
- [12] Fried LP, Tangen CM, Walston J, et al. Frailty in older adults: evidence for a phenotype[J]. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci, 2001, 56 (3): M146-M156
- [13] Galea M, Woodward M. Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE)[J]. Aust J Physiother, 2005, 51(3): 198
- [14] 周雨婷, 蔡小霞, 林亚妹, 等. 老年维持性血液透析患者衰弱及其影响因素[J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2021, 41(8): 1667-1670
- [15] 陈凌云, 倪松, 施凌云, 等. 尿毒症患者维持性血液透析疲乏与衰弱发生率及其影响因素研究 [J]. 中国中西医结合肾病杂志, 2021, 22(2): 116-120
- [16] 刘媛媛, 何荣华, 张程珑. 老年维持性血液透析患者衰弱、心理弹性与生活质量的相关性研究 [J]. 湖北医药学院学报, 2022, 41(2): 195-198
- [17] 郭一丹, 张春霞, 田茹, 等. 老年维持性血液透析患者衰弱综合征的临床特征及其对全因死亡率的影响 [J]. 中华肾脏病杂志, 2022, 38(7): 589-596
- [18] 马丽娜. 老年衰弱综合征的发病机制[J]. 中华老年医学杂志, 2021, 40(3): 379-382
- [19] Clegg A, Hassan-Smith Z. Frailty and the endocrine system[J]. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol, 2018, 6(9): 743-752
- [20] 黄莉娟, 李蓓, 王俊, 等. 维持性血液透析患者衰弱发生的危险因素及运动联合营养支持小组干预的疗效观察 [J]. 中国血液净化, 2022, 21(4): 292-295
- [21] 张海滨, 孟元, 杨靖, 等. 维持性血液透析患者衰弱影响因素相关性研究[J]. 中国中西医结合肾病杂志, 2022, 23(1): 40-42
- [22] Nixon AC, Bampouras TM, Gooch HJ, et al. Home-based exercise for people living with frailty and chronic kidney disease: A mixed-methods pilot randomised controlled trial[J]. PLoS One, 2021, 16(7): e0251652
- [23] Steinmeyer Z, Delpierre C, Soriano G, et al. Hemoglobin concentration: a pathway to frailty[J]. BMC Geriatr, 2020, 20(1): 202
- [24] Ranasinghe RN, Biswas M, Vincent RP. Prealbumin: The clinical utility and analytical methodologies [J]. Ann Clin Biochem, 2022, 59 (1): 7-14
- [25] Yamamoto M, Adachi H, Enomoto M, et al. Lower albumin levels are associated with frailty measures, trace elements, and an inflammation marker in a cross-sectional study in Tanushimaru [J]. Environ Health Prev Med, 2021, 26(1): 25

(下转第 2862 页)

- meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2022, 101(40): e30852
- [13] 郭杰, 詹伟芳, 朱娟, 等. 经皮穴位电刺激用于前交叉韧带重建患者辅助镇痛效果的临床观察[J]. 天津中医药, 2021, 38(5): 616-619
- [14] Huang H, Zhang S, Wang Y, et al. Reliability and Validity of a Chinese Version of the Lysholm Score and Tegner Activity Scale for Knee Arthroplasty[J]. J Rehabil Med, 2022, 54(5): jrm00317
- [15] Salimi F, Saavedra F, Andrews B, et al. Trans-cutaneous electrical nerve stimulation to treat dry mouth (xerostomia) following radiotherapy for head and neck cancer. A systematic review [J]. Ann Med Surg (Lond), 2021, 63(5): 102146
- [16] Chien WT, Chong YY, Tse MK, et al. Robot-assisted therapy for upper-limb rehabilitation in subacute stroke patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Brain Behav, 2020, 10(8): e01742
- [17] Goergen R, Valdiero AC, Rasia LA, et al. Development of a Pneumatic Exoskeleton Robot for Lower Limb Rehabilitation [J]. IEEE Int Conf Rehabil Robot, 2019, 18(2): 187-192
- [18] Karunakaran KK, Abbruzzese K, Androwis G, et al. A Novel User Control for Lower Extremity Rehabilitation Exoskeletons [J]. Front Robot AI, 2020, 7(5): 108
- [19] Campagnini S, Liuzzi P, Mannini A, et al. Effects of control strategies on gait in robot-assisted post-stroke lower limb rehabilitation: a systematic review[J]. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2022, 19(1): 52
- [20] Postol N, Marquez J, Spartalis S, et al. Do powered over-ground lower limb robotic exoskeletons affect outcomes in the rehabilitation of people with acquired brain injury [J]. Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol, 2019, 14(8): 764-775
- [21] Esquenazi A, Talaty M. Robotics for Lower Limb Rehabilitation[J]. Phys Med Rehabil Clin N Am, 2019, 30(2): 385-397
- [22] Tayfur B, Charupongsa C, Morrissey D, et al. Neuromuscular Function of the Knee Joint Following Knee Injuries: Does It Ever Get Back to Normal? A Systematic Review with Meta-Analyses[J]. Sports
- Med, 2021, 51(2): 321-338
- [23] Pairet-de-Fontenay B, Willy RW, Elias ARC, et al. Running Biomechanics in Individuals with Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Systematic Review [J]. Sports Med, 2019, 49(9): 1411-1424
- [24] Legnani C, Muzzi S, Peretti GM, et al. Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction combined to partial knee replacement in active patients with ACL deficiency and knee osteoarthritis [J]. Phys Sportsmed, 2021, 49(1): 12-17
- [25] Mazzucchelli M, Mazzoleni D, Campanini I, et al. Evidence-based improvement of gait in post-stroke patients following robot-assisted training: A systematic review [J]. NeuroRehabilitation, 2022, 15(5): 123-125
- [26] Llamas-Ramos R, Sánchez-González JL, Llamas-Ramos I. Robotic Systems for the Physiotherapy Treatment of Children with Cerebral Palsy: A Systematic Review [J]. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2022, 19(9): 5116
- [27] Fan Z, Yan J, Zhou Z, et al. Delayed versus Accelerated Weight-bearing Rehabilitation Protocol Following Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis[J]. J Rehabil Med, 2022, 54(5): 260
- [28] Bhardwaj S, Khan AA, Muzammil M. Lower limb rehabilitation robotics: The current understanding and technology [J]. Work, 2021, 69(3): 775-793
- [29] Rodríguez-Fernández A, Lobo-Prat J, Font-Llagunes JM. Systematic review on wearable lower-limb exoskeletons for gait training in neuromuscular impairments[J]. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2021, 18(1): 22
- [30] Lisee C, Lepley AS, Birchmeier T, et al. Quadriceps Strength and Volitional Activation After Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis [J]. Sports Health, 2019, 11(2): 163-179

(上接第 2856 页)

- [26] 孙凯旋, 吴琳凤, 刘永兵, 等. 老年衰弱综合征与维生素 D 的关系 [J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2019, 39(5): 1124-1127
- [27] 吕冬宁. 血液透析联合不同频率血液灌流治疗对行维持性血液透析治疗的尿毒症患者免疫球蛋白、补体 C3 和 C4、炎症因子及感染风险的影响[J]. 广西医学, 2021, 43(21): 2554-2558
- [28] Yao Z, Zhang Y, Wu H. Regulation of C-reactive protein conformation in inflammation[J]. Inflamm Res, 2019, 68(10): 815-823
- [29] Qu D, Liu J, Lau CW, et al. IL-6 in diabetes and cardiovascular

- complications[J]. Br J Pharmacol, 2014, 171(15): 3595-3603
- [30] 唐玉洁, 赵德纯, 胡庆, 等. 血液灌流联合血液透析对维持性血液透析患者 IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、hs-CRP 及 Hcy 等指标水平的影响[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2015, 15(26): 5135-5138
- [31] 宁晓瞳, 欧阳敏, Leng Sean X. 老年人衰弱综合征的发病机制和评估及管理[J]. 中华老年医学杂志, 2015, 34(12): 1282-1285
- [32] Shatenstein B. Frailty and cognitive decline: links, mechanisms and future directions[J]. J Nutr Health Aging, 2011, 15(8): 665-666