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## 肺癌患者营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量的相关性研究 \*

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**摘要** 目的:探讨肺癌患者营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量的相关性,并分析营养不良风险的影响因素。方法:选取2019年7月~2020年7月期间我院收治的肺癌患者98例作为研究对象,采用营养风险筛查表2002(NRS-2002)、癌因性疲乏量表(CRF)、生活质量评定量表(QLQ-C30)评估所有研究对象的营养状况、癌因性疲乏程度及生活质量。采用Pearson相关性分析NRS-2002评分与CRF评分、QLQ-C30评分的相关性,采用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析肺癌患者营养不良风险的影响因素。结果:24例无营养不良风险(NRS-2002评分0~2分)的患者纳入无营养不良风险组,74例有营养不良风险(NRS-2002评分3~7分)的患者纳入营养不良风险组,纳入对象营养不良风险率为75.51%(74/98)。营养不良风险组的情感疲乏、躯体疲乏、认知疲乏、QLQ-C30评分均高于无营养不良风险组( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关性分析结果显示,NRS-2002评分与CRF评分和QLQ-C30评分均呈正相关( $P<0.05$ )。由单因素分析结果可知,无营养不良风险组和营养不良风险组在家庭月收入、年龄、临床分期、营养管理、居住地方面对比差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示:临床分期为IV期、家庭月收入<5000元、年龄>40岁、无营养管理、居住地为农村均是肺癌患者营养不良风险的危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。结论:肺癌患者营养不良风险较高,其营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量均具有一定相关性,且有关营养不良风险的影响因素较多,临床工作中应针对这些因素制定相关的干预措施。

**关键词:**肺癌;营养不良风险;癌因性疲乏;生活质量;相关性

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## Correlation between Malnutrition Risk and Cancer-Related Fatigue and Quality of Life in Lung Cancer Patients\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the correlation between malnutrition risk and cancer-related fatigue and quality of life in patients with lung cancer, and to analyze the influencing factors of malnutrition risk. **Methods:** 98 patients with lung cancer who were admitted to our hospital from July 2019 to July 2020 were selected as the research objects. The nutritional status, cancer-related fatigue and quality of life of all subjects were evaluated by nutritional risk screening scale 2002 (NRS-2002), cancer-related fatigue scale (CRF) and quality of life assessment scale (QLQ-C30). Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between NRS-2002 score, CRF score and QLQ-C30 score. Single factor and multivariate logistic regression were used to analyze the risk factors of malnutrition in lung cancer patients. **Results:** 24 patients without malnutrition risk (NRS-2002 score 0~2) were included in the non malnutrition risk group, and 74 patients with malnutrition risk (NRS-2002 score 3~7) were included in the malnutrition risk group. The malnutrition risk rate of the subjects was 75.51% (74/98). The scores of emotional fatigue, physical fatigue, cognitive fatigue and QLQ-C30 in malnutrition risk group were higher than those in non malnutrition risk group ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that NRS-2002 score was positively correlated with CRF score and QLQ-C30 score ( $P<0.05$ ). The results of single factor analysis showed that there were significant differences in family monthly income, age, clinical stage, nutrition management and living place between the non malnutrition risk group and the malnutrition risk group ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the risk factors of malnutrition in lung cancer patients were clinical stage IV, family monthly income < 5000 yuan, age > 40 years old, no nutrition management, residence in rural areas ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The risk of malnutrition in patients with lung cancer is high, and the risk of malnutrition is related to cancer-related fatigue and quality of life, and there are many factors influencing the risk of malnutrition. Therefore, we should formulate relevant intervention measures for these factors in clinical work.

**Key words:** Lung cancer; Malnutrition risk; Cancer-related fatigue; Quality of life; Correlation

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## 前言

肺癌是世界范围内致死率最高癌症疾病之一,据相关报道统计<sup>[1]</sup>,每年全球肺癌新发病例近160万。尽管现今的医学技术进展迅速,不同的化疗方案及靶向性药物治疗可延长患者生存率,但治疗药物的毒副作用易导致并加重患者的营养不良,以往的数据显示经化疗及靶向药物治疗的患者5年生存率仍为15%~40%,不甚理想<sup>[2,3]</sup>。癌因性疲乏是伴随癌症患者整个治疗过程的症状,不仅会给患者带来巨大精神压力,还可导致病情加重,是患者中断治疗的最常见原因之一<sup>[4-6]</sup>。而肺癌患者营养不良可与癌因性疲乏加重相互作用,形成恶性循环,严重影响患者长期生存率<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究以肺癌患者作为研究对象,通过探讨肺癌患者营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量的相关性,并分析营养不良风险的影响因素,以期为临床制订肺癌患者治疗干预方案提供数据参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2019年7月~2020年7月期间我院收治的肺癌患者98例,纳入标准:(1)经影像学及病理诊断确诊为肺癌;(2)均为Ⅲ、Ⅳ期肺癌患者;(3)听力、沟通能力、理解能力正常;(4)知情且签署了同意书。排除标准:(1)有大量胸腔积液,水肿明显的患者;(2)并发其他肿瘤者;(3)心、肾、肝功能衰竭的患者;(4)肺癌远处转移者;(5)化疗期间死亡或脱落病例。其中男67例,女31例,平均年龄(40.92±5.72)岁;体质量指数(24.18±1.37)kg/m<sup>2</sup>;病理类型:鳞癌73例,腺癌25例;临床分期:Ⅲ期53例,Ⅳ期45例。本研究已通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

### 1.2 方法

(1)营养状况:采用营养风险筛查表2002(NRS-2002)<sup>[8]</sup>评估所有研究对象的营养状况。该量表包括疾病评分(0~3分)、营养评分(0~3分)、年龄(年龄≥70岁者加1分,反之不加分)。总分7分。其中3~7分为营养不良风险,0~2分为营养正常。

(2)癌因性疲乏:采用癌因性疲乏量表(CRF)<sup>[9]</sup>对所有研究对象癌因性疲乏程度进行评分,该量表包括躯体疲乏(7条目)、情感疲乏(4条目)、认知疲乏(4条目)3个维度,采用5级评分法,从无~严重依次赋分0~4分,总分60,分数越高,癌因性疲乏程度越严重。(3)生活质量:采用欧洲癌症与研究组织(EORTC)制定的生活质量评定量表(QLQ-C30)<sup>[10]</sup>对所有研究对象的生活质量进行评价,其中QLQ-C30共30个条目,包括长距离步行时疲劳程度、疼痛程度、睡眠状况等条目。所有条目按照没有、有一点、有一些、非常多评分1~4分,采用线性转换使其得分标准化在0~100分。QLQ-C30总分值越高,提示生活质量越差。(4)临床资料:采用自制的调查问卷搜集所有患者的临床资料,包括临床分期、性别、营养管理、年龄、居住地、吸烟史、是否手术、家庭月收入、是否同步放疗、饮酒史、病理类型等。调查问卷由经培训合格的同一组医师发放并回收。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用Foxpro 6.0建立数据库双录入数据,应用SPSS 25.0进行数据分析。计数资料以%表示,比较采用卡方检验。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验。采用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析肺癌患者营养不良风险的影响因素,采用Pearson相关性分析NRS-2002评分与CRF评分和QLQ-C30评分的相关性。检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 纳入对象的营养状况

24例无营养不良风险的患者纳为无营养不良风险组,74例有营养不良风险的患者纳为营养不良风险组,纳入对象营养不良风险率为75.51%(74/98)。

### 2.2 营养不良风险组与无营养不良风险组的癌因性疲乏评分和生活质量评分对比

营养不良风险组的情感疲乏、躯体疲乏、认知疲乏、QLQ-C30评分均高于无营养不良风险组( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

表1 两组癌因性疲乏评分和生活质量评分对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)

Table 1 Comparison of cancer-related fatigue score and quality of life score between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

| Groups                           | Emotional fatigue | Physical fatigue | Cognitive fatigue | QLQ-C30    |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Malnutrition risk group(n=74)    | 11.89±1.30        | 21.27±2.24       | 10.27±1.24        | 63.27±7.26 |
| No malnutrition risk group(n=24) | 6.14±1.13         | 15.18±2.73       | 5.92±0.92         | 41.37±9.25 |
| t                                | 8.283             | 8.946            | 7.831             | 17.283     |
| P                                | 0.000             | 0.000            | 0.000             | 0.000      |

### 2.3 NRS-2002评分与CRF评分和QLQ-C30评分的相关性

Pearson相关性分析结果显示:NRS-2002评分与CRF评分和QLQ-C30评分均呈正相关( $r=0.425, 0.447, P=0.009, 0.006$ )。

### 2.4 肺癌患者营养不良风险的单因素分析

由单因素分析结果可知,无营养不良风险组和营养不良风险组在营养管理、家庭月收入、临床分期、年龄、居住地、方面对比差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),而两组在吸烟史、性别、病理类

型、同步放疗、饮酒史、手术方面对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.5 肺癌患者营养不良风险的多因素Logistic回归分析

以营养不良风险作为因变量,从单因素分析结果中选择有统计学意义的因素为自变量,赋值情况见表3。进行多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示无营养管理、居住地为农村、家庭月收入<5000元、年龄>40岁、临床分期为Ⅳ期均是肺癌患者营养不良风险的危险因素( $P<0.05$ ),见表4。

表 2 肺癌患者营养不良风险的单因素分析 例(%)  
Table 2 Single factor analysis of malnutrition risk in lung cancer patients n(%)

| Factors                          | n  | No malnutrition risk group(n=24) | Malnutrition risk group(n=74) | $\chi^2$ | P     |
|----------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Age( year )                      |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| ≤ 40                             | 27 | 12( 50.00 )                      | 15( 20.27 )                   | 8.035    | 0.018 |
| >40                              | 71 | 12( 50.00 )                      | 59( 79.73 )                   |          |       |
| Gender                           |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Male                             | 67 | 22( 91.67 )                      | 45( 60.81 )                   | 0.069    | 0.810 |
| Female                           | 31 | 2( 8.33 )                        | 29( 39.19 )                   |          |       |
| Monthly household income( yuan ) |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| <5000                            | 39 | 3( 12.50 )                       | 36( 48.65 )                   | 10.347   | 0.000 |
| ≥ 5000                           | 59 | 21( 87.50 )                      | 38( 51.35 )                   |          |       |
| Place of residence               |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Countryside                      | 64 | 10( 41.67 )                      | 54( 72.97 )                   | 7.534    | 0.004 |
| City                             | 34 | 14( 58.33 )                      | 20( 27.03 )                   |          |       |
| Smoking history                  |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Yes                              | 43 | 8( 33.33 )                       | 35( 47.30 )                   | 0.248    | 0.621 |
| No                               | 55 | 16( 66.67 )                      | 39( 52.70 )                   |          |       |
| Nutrition management             |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Yes                              | 68 | 21( 87.50 )                      | 47( 63.51 )                   | 4.917    | 0.027 |
| No                               | 30 | 3( 12.50 )                       | 27( 36.49 )                   |          |       |
| Drinking history                 |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Yes                              | 46 | 15( 62.50 )                      | 31( 41.89 )                   | 3.092    | 0.079 |
| No                               | 52 | 9( 37.50 )                       | 43( 58.11 )                   |          |       |
| Concurrent radiotherapy          |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Yes                              | 37 | 13( 54.17 )                      | 24( 32.43 )                   | 3.642    | 0.056 |
| No                               | 61 | 11( 45.83 )                      | 50( 67.57 )                   |          |       |
| Clinical stages                  |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| III stage                        | 53 | 18( 75.00 )                      | 35( 47.30 )                   | 5.603    | 0.018 |
| IV stage                         | 45 | 6( 25.00 )                       | 39( 52.70 )                   |          |       |
| Pathological type                |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Squamous cell carcinoma          | 73 | 16( 66.67 )                      | 57( 77.03 )                   | 1.021    | 0.312 |
| Adenocarcinoma                   | 25 | 8( 33.33 )                       | 17( 22.97 )                   |          |       |
| Operation                        |    |                                  |                               |          |       |
| Yes                              | 46 | 12( 50.00 )                      | 34( 45.95 )                   | 0.169    | 0.698 |
| No                               | 52 | 12( 50.00 )                      | 40( 54.05 )                   |          |       |

表 3 赋值情况  
Table 3 Assignment

| Variable                 | Assignment                    |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nutritional status       | No risk =0 , Risk=1           |
| Age                      | ≤ 40 years=0 , >40 years =1   |
| Monthly household income | ≥ 5000 yuan=0 , <5000 yuan =1 |
| Residence                | City =0 , Countryside =1      |
| Nutrition management     | Yes=0 , No=1                  |
| Clinical stages          | III stage=0 , IV stage =1     |

表 4 肺癌患者营养不良风险的多因素 Logistic 回归分析  
Table 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of malnutrition risk in lung cancer patients

| Variable                            | $\beta$ | SE    | Wald $x^2$ | P     | OR(95%CI)           |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|------------|-------|---------------------|
| Age >40 years                       | -1.573  | 0.516 | 9.342      | 0.002 | 5.873(2.518~12.125) |
| Monthly household income <5000 yuan | 1.813   | 0.642 | 11.338     | 0.001 | 0.836(0.079~1.162)  |
| The residence is in the countryside | -1.315  | 0.611 | 7.259      | 0.007 | 0.984(0.137~1.684)  |
| Non nutritional management          | -2.275  | 0.714 | 18.572     | 0.000 | 7.548(4.338~15.642) |
| The clinical stage was stage IV     | 1.947   | 0.576 | 11.473     | 0.000 | 6.713(2.371~11.862) |

### 3 讨论

肺癌是起源于肺部支气管黏膜或腺体的恶性肿瘤,早期症状不典型,当出现典型性症状时,疾病通常已到达中晚期,此时的治疗多以放化疗综合治疗为主<sup>[11,12]</sup>。现临床常用的化疗方案为多种药物联合应用,效果较好,但化疗药物在杀灭肿瘤细胞的同时,还会无差别促使人体正常细胞凋亡,引发多种毒副反应,导致极大营养消耗,引起患者不同程度的营养不良<sup>[13-15]</sup>。以往的研究结果显示<sup>[16]</sup>,肺癌患者的营养不良发生率为40%~80%,发生率较高。营养不良可进一步导致患者免疫功能下降,新陈代谢能力降低,整体机能严重下降。故实施科学、有效的针对性营养干预对于肺癌患者的临床转归至关重要。癌因性疲乏是指患者治疗期间持续的、主观的情感、躯体、认知疲劳及疲惫感,可干扰人体正常功能。且癌因性疲乏不同于健康者产生的疲乏感,即使休息期间也无法缓解,对肺癌患者生活质量产生严重影响<sup>[17-19]</sup>。现临床有关肺癌患者营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量的关系以及肺癌患者营养不良风险影响因素的相关研究尚不多见,本研究就此展开探讨。

本次研究结果显示,入选的98例患者中有74例存在营养不良风险,营养不良风险率为75.51%。与毛玲红<sup>[20]</sup>等学者的研究显示的营养不良风险率75%相接近。可见肺癌患者营养不良风险率普遍较高。进一步将入选患者根据NRS-2002评分分成无营养不良风险组和营养不良风险组并比较两组癌因性疲乏程度和生活质量,结果显示存在营养不良风险的肺癌患者癌因性疲乏程度明显高于无营养不良风险者,且生活质量低于无营养不良风险者。相关性分析的结果也显示肺癌患者营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏程度和生活质量具有相关性。肺癌患者机体长期处于高代谢的状态,加上手术、化疗等治疗手段对人体组织及脏器的损伤,导致患者躯体功能日益下降,无法支撑既往的社会功能和社会角色,造成日常生活能力的严重下降,生活质量随之降低<sup>[21-23]</sup>。而营养不良的患者可能因为严重的体力透支,或耐受性降低,影响治疗进程,癌因性疲乏引起的疼痛反映了现存或潜在的组织损伤,增加了机体脂肪的消耗,进一步诱导营养不良的发生<sup>[24,25]</sup>。提示营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏互相影响,进一步降低肺癌患者的生活质量。

本次研究结果还显示,引起肺癌患者营养不良风险的危险因素较多,包括无营养管理、居住地为农村、家庭月收入<5000

元、年龄>40岁、临床分期为IV期等。究其原因,年龄是决定患者体质的重要因素,年龄越大者脏器功能退化越严重,对化疗的耐受能力越低,营养不良风险较高,以往邢影等学者<sup>[26]</sup>的研究也证实年龄是引起肺癌患者营养不良风险的影响因素。患者的家庭月收入和居住地亦是营养不良风险的影响因素,农村患者及家庭月收入低均提示其生活水平相对较差,无法进行有效、合理的营养摄入,因此容易出现营养不良<sup>[27]</sup>。另外,合理的营养管理能为患者提供足够的营养,有效改善患者的营养状况,提高患者自我恢复能力和免疫功能,降低营养不良风险<sup>[28]</sup>。临床分期同样也是营养不良风险的影响因素,邢影等学者<sup>[29]</sup>的研究证实:患者营养状况与临床分期存在相关性。推测可能是因为肿瘤细胞释放的毒性产物及机体释放的细胞因子会引起恶病质和营养不良的发生<sup>[30]</sup>。

综上所述,肺癌患者营养不良风险较高,其营养不良风险与癌因性疲乏和生活质量均具有一定相关性,且有关营养不良风险的影响因素较多,临床工作中应针对这些因素制定相关的干预措施,以期改善患者预后。

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