

• 论著 •

早期干预训练对改善重症患者认知功能损害的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨重症患者认知功能损害的临床特征,以及早期认知干预训练在改善重症患者认知功能损害中的作用。**方法** 采用前瞻性队列研究方法,选择2015年1月至2018年6月合肥市第二人民医院重症医学科(ICU)收治的133例意识清楚、智力正常的重症患者作为研究对象。按照入选研究的时间顺序编号,依据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(66例)和认知干预组(67例)。两组患者入ICU 24 h内均接受蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA量表)评分。应用认知干预训练计划(包括音乐演奏训练、单词学习、钟表记忆绘画训练、心理健康状态干预)对认知干预组患者进行认知训练,连续2个月(如患者转出ICU则训练完成进入随访);对照组不进行任何认知干预措施。2个月后采用MoCA量表评分评估两组患者的认知功能;另外根据患者不同年龄段进行亚组分析(20~40岁、41~60岁、61~80岁),探讨认知干预训练对不同年龄段重症患者认知功能的改善作用。根据患者或其亲属对患者2个月后生活能力的主观评价,绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评估MoCA量表总分对患者生活能力的预测价值。**结果** 133例重症患者均纳入最终分析。两组患者性别、年龄、受教育年限、合并症、ICU住院时间、镇静镇痛药物使用情况等比较差异均无统计学意义,说明两组资料均衡可比。两组患者入ICU 24 h内MoCA量表总分及其各子项认知领域评分比较差异均无统计学意义。2个月后随访结果显示,认知干预组患者认知功能损害发生率明显低于对照组〔38.8% (26/67)比60.6% (40/66), $\chi^2=6.321, P=0.015$ 〕;认知干预组患者的MoCA量表总分及其视空间与执行能力、记忆力、注意力、定向能力4个子项认知领域评分均明显高于对照组〔MoCA量表总分(分):26.73±1.92比24.95±2.26,视空间与执行能力(分):4.39±0.70比3.95±0.88,记忆力(分):8.91±1.03比8.24±1.37,注意力(分):5.21±0.77比4.79±1.00,定向能力(分):5.67±0.53比5.44±0.68,均P<0.05〕,而语言能力差异无统计学意义(分:2.55±0.56比2.53±0.56, P>0.05)。亚组分析显示,认知干预组20~40岁重症患者(20例)2个月后MoCA量表总分提高了(2.10±1.55)分,且明显高于对照组〔(2.10±1.55)分,P<0.05〕;而随着患者年龄增长,41~60岁(20例)、61~80岁(27例)重症患者认知干预训练后MoCA量表总分改善程度较20~40岁患者明显降低(分:0.43±1.47、-1.91±2.20比2.10±1.55,均P<0.05),且明显低于对照组41~60岁(21例)、61~80岁(24例)重症患者(分:-0.78±1.38、-4.41±2.17,均P<0.01),提示认知干预训练对年轻重症患者认知功能恢复具有积极作用。ROC曲线分析显示,MoCA量表总分预测重症患者认知干预后生活能力的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.732,95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.646~0.819;最佳截断值为24.5分时,其敏感度为89.3%,特异度为60.2%,阳性预测值为85.7%,阴性预测值为80.8%。**结论** 早期认知干预训练可以显著减轻ICU重症患者认知功能的损害程度,尤其对视空间与执行能力、记忆力、注意力和定向能力4个方面有显著保护作用。认知训练对20~40岁的年轻重症患者的认知功能恢复具有积极作用。

【关键词】 重症患者; 认知损害; 认知干预训练; 蒙特利尔认知评估量表

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Effects of early intervention training on cognitive impairment in critical patients

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the characteristics of cognitive impairment in critical patients, and to explore the role of early cognitive intervention training in improving cognitive impairment in critical patients. **Methods** A prospective cohort study was conducted. 133 patients in conscious and normal intelligence admitted to intensive care unit (ICU) of Hefei Second People's Hospital from January 2015 to June 2018 were enrolled. The patients were divided into control group ($n = 66$) and cognitive intervention group ($n = 67$) according to random number table based on chronological number for entry into the study. Cognitive function was assessed by Montreal

cognitive assessment scale (MoCA scale) within 24 hours after ICU admission. The patients in the cognitive intervention group received a series of scientifically designed cognitive training sessions (playing electronic musical keyboard, learning simple Spanish, clock-drawing, psychological intervention) for 2 months, and follow-up was completed if the patient was discharged from ICU. While the patients in the control group did not undertake any cognitive training. After 2 months, the cognitive function of patients in both groups were assessed with MoCA scale. Subgroup analysis was conducted according to different age groups (20–40 years old, 41–60 years old, 61–80 years old) to explore the effect of cognitive intervention training in different age groups. According to the subjective evaluation of the patient's ability to live 2 months after cognitive intervention by the patient or his relatives, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to evaluate the predictive value of the total score of MoCA for patients' ability to live after cognitive intervention. **Results** 133 critical patients were enrolled in the final analysis. There was no significant difference in gender, age, education, complications, ICU hospitalization, sedative or analgesic drug usage between the two groups, indicating that the data of the two groups were balanced and comparable. No significant difference in MoCA scale total score or sub-item cognitive domain score within 24 hours of ICU admission was found between the two groups. After 2 months of intervention, the incidence of cognitive impairment in the cognitive intervention group was significantly lower than that in the control group [38.8% (26/67) vs. 60.6% (40/66), $\chi^2 = 6.321, P = 0.015$]. The total score of MoCA scale and four sub-item cognitive domain scores including visual space and execution power, protection of memory, attention execution, and orientation in the cognitive intervention group were significant higher than those in the control group (MoCA scale total score: 26.73 ± 1.92 vs. 24.95 ± 2.26 , visual space and executive power score: 4.39 ± 0.70 vs. 3.95 ± 0.88 , protection of memory score: 8.91 ± 1.03 vs. 8.24 ± 1.37 , attention execution score: 5.21 ± 0.77 vs. 4.79 ± 1.00 , orientation score: 5.67 ± 0.53 vs. 5.44 ± 0.68 , all $P < 0.05$), but no significant difference was found in verbal skills score (2.55 ± 0.56 vs. $2.53 \pm 0.56, P > 0.05$). Subgroup analysis showed that the total MoCA scale score of the younger sample (20–40 years old, $n = 20$) was recovered by 2.10 ± 1.55 in the cognitive intervention group after 2 months of cognitive intervention, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($n = 21$; $0.24 \pm 2.76, P < 0.05$). In the middle-aged and the older population [aged 41–60 years old ($n = 20$) and 61–80 years old ($n = 27$)], the total MoCA scale scores were recovered slightly after cognitive intervention as compared with those in the younger sample ($0.43 \pm 1.47, -1.91 \pm 2.20$ vs. 2.10 ± 1.55 , both $P < 0.05$), which were significantly lower than those in the control group [aged 41–60 years old ($n = 21$) and 61–80 years old ($n = 24$), $-0.78 \pm 1.38, -4.41 \pm 2.17$, both $P < 0.01$]. It was suggested that cognitive intervention training played an active role in the recovery of cognitive function in young critical patients. It was shown by ROC curve analysis that the area under ROC curve (AUC) of MoCA scale total score for predicting daily life ability after cognitive intervention was 0.732 with 95% confidence interval (95%CI) of 0.646–0.819. When the best cut-off value was 24.5, the sensitivity was 89.3%, the specificity was 60.2%, the positive predictive value was 85.7%, and the negative predictive value was 80.8%. **Conclusions** Early cognitive intervention could efficiently abate the deterioration of cognitive function in critical patients in ICU and had significant effects on the visual space and executive power, protection of memory, attention execution and orientation. Cognitive intervention exerted significantly positive effects on the recovery of cognitive function in the younger sample population (aged 20–40 years old).

【Key words】 Critical patient; Cognitive impairment; Cognitive intervention; Montreal cognitive assessment scale

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近年来,重症医学技术为重症患者的生命支持提供了多种方式,提高了生存率。然而有研究表明,从重症医学科(ICU)出院或病情恢复后转出的患者会出现不同程度及不同类型的认知功能损害^[1-2],发生率高达62%^[3-4]。这类患者的意识水平是正常的,但其认知功能受到不同程度损害,表现在记忆力、定向能力、执行能力等方面^[5-6]。认知损害降低了ICU患者出院后的生存质量及生活自理能力,也增加了家庭和社会的支出及负担,是一类值得关注的人群。目前针对ICU患者认知功能损害的防治措施非常有限,本研究依据相关文献制定出一套适用于重症患者且简单易行的认知干预方法,并探讨其对ICU重症患者认知损害的改善作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择:采用前瞻性队列研究方法,选择

2015年1月至2018年6月合肥市第二人民医院ICU收治的133例意识清楚、智力正常的重症患者。

1.1.1 纳入标准:入ICU时意识清楚,可交流,视力、听力正常,可完成所有认知训练和量表测量检查者。

1.1.2 排除标准:①ICU住院时间<7 d;②既往存在精神障碍、痴呆病史以及因疾病遗留智力障碍的患者;③存在听力障碍、视力障碍而不能完成认知功能训练的患者;④不配合研究及量表测试,拒绝进行认知训练的患者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,通过了合肥市第二人民医院生物医学伦理委员会批准(审批号:201418),患者及其亲属均知情同意。

1.2 研究方法:按照入选时间顺序编号,依据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组(66例)和认知干预组(67例)。患者入ICU 24 h内由专业医师进行蒙特

利尔认知评估量表(MoCA量表)评分,病情改善后即开始认知训练,连续2个月,如患者转出ICU则训练完成进入随访;对照组不进行任何认知干预。2个月后再次评分,比较两组患者认知功能。根据患者不同年龄段进行亚组分析,了解认知干预训练对不同年龄段ICU患者认知功能的改善作用。

1.2.1 认知功能测评:MoCA量表包括视空间与执行能力、记忆力、注意力、语言能力和定向能力。

1.2.2 认知干预计划:参考Brummel等^[7]提出的设计认知干预计划,包含4个子项,分别训练不同的认知领域:①子项1为音乐演奏训练:为患者提供一小段简单的音符乐谱,只需单手在平板电脑模拟琴键上完成,每次训练持续0.5 h,每周训练2次;②子项2为单词学习:为了排除既往教育程度的干扰,选取西班牙语中部分简单的单词,要求患者在20 min内学习3个单词,在下次学习时复习学过的单词,每次学习持续0.5 h,每周训练2次;③子项3为钟表记忆绘画训练:患者在10 min内观察一幅钟表图画,随后在空白纸上凭记忆画出钟表图案,学习过程持续30 min,每周训练2次;④子项4为心理健康状态干预:由精神科医师评估患者心理精神状态,与患者交流沟通,帮助解决心理问题,使患者保持乐观的心态,每次心理干预约30 min,每周2次。

1.2.3 主观评价:调查患者或其亲属对患者2个月后在生活能力方面认知功能改善情况的主观评价,

包括记忆力、执行能力、语言能力等有无改善。

1.3 统计学分析:采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析。对所有的研究数据进行正态性和方差齐性检验,计量资料服从正态分布以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对成组设计的多个样本均值比较采用单因素方差分析,组间比较采用t检验;不服从正态分布以中位数(四分位数)[$M(Q_L, Q_U)$]表示,采用秩和检验。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评估MoCA量表总分对重症患者生活能力改善情况的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料(表1):133例患者均纳入最终分析,其中男性62例,女性71例;年龄(50.0±14.9)岁;两组患者性别、年龄、受教育年限、合并症、ICU住院时间、镇静镇痛药物治疗情况等比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

2.2 认知功能(表2):对照组患者入ICU治疗24 h内MoCA量表总分及其各子项认知领域评分与认知干预组比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。认知干预2个月后,认知干预组患者认知功能损害发生率明显低于对照组[38.8%(26/67)比60.6%(40/66), $\chi^2 = 6.321$, $P = 0.015$]。认知干预组患者MoCA量表总分及其视空间与执行能力、记忆力、注意力和定向能力4个子项认知领域评分均明显高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。

表1 是否给予认知干预两组重症患者一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	受教育年限 (年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	合并症[例(%)]		
		男性	女性			糖尿病	高血压	多器官损害
认知干预组	67	30	37	50.0±15.4	7.1±2.7	7(10.4)	7(10.4)	5(7.5)
对照组	66	32	34	50.0±16.2	7.6±2.8	6(9.1)	9(13.6)	4(6.1)
χ^2/t 值		4.325		5.382	2.384	4.100	5.294	3.540
P值		0.831		0.960	0.283	0.792	0.574	0.759
组别	例数 (例)	ICU住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		治疗用药[例(%)]				
认知干预组	67	7.8±1.9		胰岛素	甲状腺药物	镇痛剂	镇静剂	糖皮质激素
对照组	66	7.8±2.1		14(20.9)	2(3.0)	20(29.8)	35(52.2)	10(14.9)
t/χ^2 值		12(18.2)		1(1.5)	25(37.9)	32(48.5)	12(18.2)	
P值		5.235		6.302	5.240	3.249	4.231	2.340
		0.965		0.690	0.571	0.335	0.675	0.611

注:ICU为重症医学科

表2 是否给予认知干预两组重症患者认知干预前后MoCA量表评分变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	例数 (例)	MoCA量表评分(分)					
			视空间与执行能力	记忆力	注意力	语言能力	定向能力	总分
认知干预组	干预前	67	4.33±0.70	8.97±1.03	5.33±0.70	2.60±0.52	5.51±0.64	26.55±1.67
	干预后	67	4.39±0.70 ^a	8.91±1.03 ^a	5.21±0.77 ^{ad}	2.55±0.56	5.67±0.53 ^{bd}	26.73±1.92 ^a
对照组	干预前	66	4.26±0.66	8.94±1.11	5.29±0.82	2.48±0.56	5.65±0.59	26.62±1.74
	干预后	66	3.95±0.88 ^c	8.24±1.37	4.79±1.00 ^d	2.53±0.56	5.44±0.68	24.95±2.26

注:MoCA量表为蒙特利尔认知评估量表;与对照组同期比较,^a $P < 0.01$,^b $P < 0.05$;与本组干预前比较,^c $P < 0.01$,^d $P < 0.05$

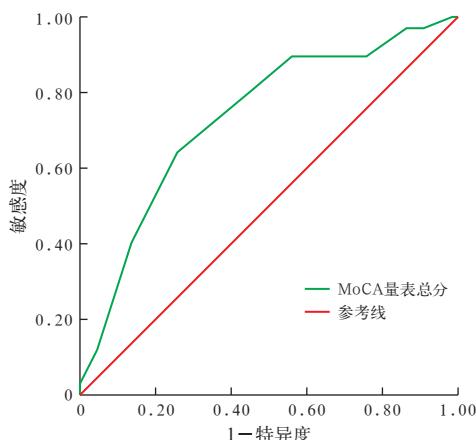
2.3 亚组分析结果(表3): 认知干预组20~40岁、41~60岁、61~80岁患者分别为20、20、27例,对照组分别为21、21、24例。对照组20~40岁患者2个月后MoCA量表总分约提高了0.24分,而认知干预组约提高了2.10分,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),提示认知干预训练对年轻重症患者的认知功能有积极的改善作用。认知干预后,41~60岁中年重症患者MoCA量表总分约提高了0.43分,提高程度较年轻人群低($P<0.05$)。61~80岁老年人群认知干预后MoCA量表总分虽然下降了约1.91分,但下降程度明显低于对照组($P<0.01$),说明认知干预可延缓重症老年患者认知功能损害。

表3 是否给予认知干预两组不同年龄段重症患者认知干预训练2个月后MoCA量表总分的变化比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	认知干预前后MoCA量表总分差值(分)		
	20~40岁	41~60岁	61~80岁
认知干预组	2.10±1.55(20)	0.43±1.47(20) ^a	-1.91±2.20(27) ^{bc}
对照组	0.24±2.76(21)	-0.78±1.38(21) ^a	-4.41±2.17(24) ^{bd}
t值	2.603	2.894	3.789
P值	0.013	0.006	0.000

注:MoCA量表为蒙特利尔认知评估量表;与本组20~40岁比较,^a $P<0.05$,^b $P<0.01$;与本组41~60岁比较,^c $P<0.05$,^d $P<0.01$;括号内为病例数

2.4 ROC曲线分析(图1): 两组患者2个月后再次进行MoCA量表评分,同时调查患者本人及其家属对患者生活能力的主观评价(是否改善),绘制ROC曲线,结果显示,MoCA量表总分预测重症患者生活能力改善情况的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.732,95%可信区间(95%CI)=0.646~0.819;当最佳截断值为24.5分时,其敏感度为89.3%,特异度为60.2%,阳性预测值为85.7%,阴性预测值为80.8%。



注:MoCA量表为蒙特利尔认知评估量表,ROC曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 MoCA量表总分预测重症患者认知干预训练2个月后生活能力的ROC曲线

3 讨论

认知功能障碍是指各种原因引起的人脑接受外界信息后加工处理过程受损,由于ICU环境特殊及重症患者自身疾病和心理状态异于普通患者,其认知功能损害已得到医护人员关注和重视^[8-9]。研究表明,ICU患者出院后轻度认知功能损害的发生率相当高^[10-11],超过阿尔茨海默病患者。有数项研究报道,ICU急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)存活者认知功能损害的发生率为4%~56%^[12-14]。高龄重症患者也是ICU一类特殊人群,有文献报道该人群认知功能损害发生率约为17%~56%^[15-16]。因此,ICU患者是发生认知功能损害的高危人群,然而目前对于认知干预在ICU患者中的作用报道较少,有研究者认为,对重症患者进行认知训练是可行的^[17],ICU患者的认知干预尤为重要。

本研究设计的认知干预分为4个部分,除心理干预外,其他3项练习均要求患者集中注意力,在20 min内完成单次练习。研究表明,控制单次练习的时间对患者的注意力具有积极作用^[16]。让患者学习从未接触过的语种和接受心理健康干预,使患者通过语言充分表达自己的情绪和心理状态,可以训练患者的语言能力。本研究中认知干预的第2项内容为音乐训练,以乐谱演奏的方式进行。针对音乐训练与认知功能关系方面的研究早在1974年就有报道,Sergeant和Thatcher^[18]的研究显示,音乐学习可以提高孩子们的认知能力,提高学龄孩童的智商。语言和音乐都是人类意识活动的产物,人类语言的生成包括语言知觉能力和语言产生能力两个方面,音乐训练后形成的语音知觉优势已经得到了认知神经研究的支持^[19]。因此,音乐训练可以提高言语产生的能力和速度。但对于老年人来说,有研究表明,由于他们拥有较为成熟、稳定的言语产生能力,因此音乐训练可能对他们不产生作用,这可能也是本研究中认知干预训练对改善老年人群认知功能效果不明显的原因之一。钟表记忆绘画训练能较全面地训练认知功能的各个领域,并且简单易行、文化相关性小,但顺利完成却需要很多认知过程的参与。因此,钟表记忆绘画训练符合ICU患者认知干预训练的条件。上述每一项训练程序均可以通过多种方式锻炼患者多方面认知能力,因此,重症患者经2个月的认知能力干预训练后,在视空间与执行能力、记忆力、注意力和定向能力方面较对照组患者均有很大改善。

本次训练计划中另一个重要的部分为心理健康状态干预。近几十年的心理学、神经生物学研究显示,认知与情绪并不是相对独立的系统,情绪及心理健康状态对记忆力、注意力、语言能力、执行能力等认知功能具有明显的作用,参与认知加工的脑区也参与情绪加工的过程,而且有研究表明,正性情绪可以协调、组织人体认知活动,而负性情绪可以破坏、阻断认知活动^[20-21]。据此,我们在认知干预计划中加入了心理健康状态的测评和及时的处理方式。

本研究结果提示,年轻重症患者认知功能损害能够通过认知干预得到很好的恢复,然而老年人群会有不可逆的认知功能损害。年轻人群具有较好的生理条件,器官功能恢复速度快,组织细胞的再生能力也很强,凭借更好的器官储备功能,其认知水平也更有希望恢复^[22-23]。Hopkins 等^[24]在 2007 年的研究报道中阐明:患者是否出现认知功能障碍和认知功能障碍的严重程度可能与其年龄密切相关。我们推测,随着年龄的增长,人体大脑的功能也逐步老化,且老年人群大多存在高血压、糖尿病、肥胖、中风、阿尔茨海默病等,在一定程度上都会影响认知功能恢复。

综上,本研究证实,早期认知干预简单安全,适用于临床,可改善 ICU 患者认知功能损害;相比年龄较大的重症患者来说,年轻患者的认知功能损害更有可能通过认知干预训练得到恢复。老年重症患者认知功能障碍是由多因素导致的,往往难以逆转。
利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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