

• 论著 •

体质量指数对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者预后的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨体质量指数(BMI)对慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者临床疗效及预后的影响,为利用BMI预测AECOPD患者的病情及预后提供依据。**方法** 选择2014年10月至2015年10月天津市第四中心医院呼吸科住院的AECOPD患者80例,将患者按BMI分为低BMI组($BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$)和正常BMI组($18.5 \sim 24.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$)。比较两组患者身高、体质量、血气分析指标[动脉血氧分压(PaO_2)、动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO_2)]、肺功能指标[1秒用力肺活量占预计值的百分比(FEV1%)、1秒用力肺活量与用力肺活量比值(FEV1/FVC)]、住院时间、复发时间以及吸烟指数的差异,分析低BMI组COPD患者BMI与血气分析指标、肺功能指标、住院时间、复发时间及吸烟指数的相关性。**结果** 正常BMI组BMI(kg/m^2): 21.09 ± 2.03 比 16.39 ± 1.26 , PaO_2 [mmHg ($1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$)]: 63.59 ± 4.95 比 56.54 ± 3.23 , FEV1% [($64.18 \pm 3.82\%$) 比 ($59.82 \pm 5.73\%$)]、FEV1/FVC (63.83 ± 3.20 比 59.28 ± 3.63) 均明显高于低BMI组, PaCO_2 明显低于低BMI组(mmHg): 57.05 ± 5.25 比 63.70 ± 7.29),说明低BMI组患者低氧情况及二氧化碳潴留情况较正常BMI组严重,肺功能也较正常BMI组差;且正常BMI组住院时间较低BMI组明显缩短(d : 11.70 ± 2.36 比 15.25 ± 2.80),复发时间较低BMI组明显延长(d : 93.78 ± 57.85 比 48.58 ± 17.85),吸烟指数也较低BMI组明显降低(年·支: 2550.0 ± 917.6 比 3652.5 ± 1015.8),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。线性相关分析显示:低BMI组BMI与 PaO_2 、FEV1%、复发时间呈正相关(r 值分别为0.557、0.507、0.455, P 值分别为0.000、0.001、0.003),与 PaCO_2 、住院时间和吸烟指数均呈负相关(r 值分别为-0.670、-0.405、-0.440, P 值分别为0.000、0.009、0.005),与FEV1/FVC无明显相关性(r 值为0.061, P 值为0.707)。**结论** BMI是评价AECOPD患者病情严重程度及预后的一个重要指标。

【关键词】 体质量指数; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病, 急性加重期; 临床预后

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of body mass index (BMI) on the clinical efficacy and prognosis of patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD), and to provide evidence for the use of BMI in predicting their disease situation and prognosis. **Methods** Eighty patients with AECOPD admitted to the Department of Respiration of the Fourth Central Hospital of Tianjin from October 2014 to October 2015 were enrolled, and they were divided into low BMI group ($BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$) and normal BMI group ($BMI 18.5 \sim 24.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$) by difference in BMI. The differences in body height, body weight, blood gas analysis indexes [arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO_2), arterial partial pressure of carbon dioxide (PaCO_2)], lung function indexes [the percentage of the first second forced vital capacity/predicted value (FEV1%), the ratio of the first second forced vital capacity/forced vital capacity (FEV1/FVC)], hospitalization time, recurrence time and smoking index were compared between the two groups, the correlations between BMI and the indexes of blood gas analysis, pulmonary function, hospitalization time, recurrence time and smoking index in low BMI group were analyzed. **Results** The BMI (kg/m^2): 21.09 ± 2.03 vs. 16.39 ± 1.26 , PaO_2 [mmHg ($1 \text{ mmHg} = 0.133 \text{ kPa}$)]: 63.59 ± 4.95 vs. 56.54 ± 3.23 , FEV1% [($64.18 \pm 3.82\%$) vs. ($59.82 \pm 5.73\%$)] and FEV1/FVC (63.83 ± 3.20 vs. 59.28 ± 3.63) in normal BMI group were all significantly higher than those in the low BMI group, PaCO_2 in normal BMI group was significantly lower than that in the low BMI group (mmHg): 57.05 ± 5.25 vs. 63.70 ± 7.29). The results indicated that the patients in low BMI group had severer hypoxia and carbon dioxide retention than those in normal BMI group, and the lung function was also worse than that in the normal BMI group; the hospitalization time of normal BMI group was shorter than that of low BMI group (days: 11.70 ± 2.36 vs. 15.25 ± 2.80), and the recurrence time in normal BMI group was obviously longer than that of low BMI group (days: 93.78 ± 57.85 vs. 48.58 ± 17.85), smoking index in normal BMI group was markedly lower than that of low BMI group (year·branch: 2550.0 ± 917.6 vs. 3652.5 ± 1015.8), the differences were statistically significant (all $P < 0.05$). The linear correlation analyses showed that: BMI in low BMI group was positively correlated with PaO_2 , FEV1% and recurrence time ($r = 0.557, 0.507, 0.455, P = 0.000, 0.001, 0.003$), and was negatively correlated with PaCO_2 , hospitalization time and smoking index ($r = -0.670, -0.405, -0.440, P = 0.000, 0.009, 0.005$), and had no significant correlation with FEV1/FVC ($r = 0.061, P = 0.707$). **Conclusion** BMI is an important index for evaluating the severity and prognosis of

patients with AECOPD.

【Key words】 Body mass index; Acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Clinic prognosis

慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)是一种全身性疾病,COPD患者进食量减少、摄入热量不足、基础代谢率高、分解代谢亢进,致患者出现营养不良,体质量下降^[1]。营养不良不仅增加了住院患者的病死率和医疗费用支出,而且使平均住院时间延长^[2],而体质量指数(BMI)是用于衡量人体营养状态的重要生理指标,近年来研究表明,COPD患者特别是中重度COPD患者更容易发生低体质量和营养不良,所以BMI是影响COPD患者病情和预后的重要因素^[3]。本研究主要探讨BMI对COPD急性加重期(AECOPD)患者临床疗效及预后的影响,为临床评估病情及预后提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象:选择2014年10月至2015年10月本院呼吸科住院治疗的AECOPD患者80例,其中男性42例,女性38例;年龄45~82岁,平均(72.23±9.28)岁。

1.1.1 诊断标准:诊断均符合中华医学会呼吸病学分会慢性阻塞性肺疾病学组2013年制定的“慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2013年修订版)”的标准^[4]。

1.1.2 排除标准:合并高血压、冠心病、糖尿病、神经肌肉或其他影响心肺功能的疾病者。

1.1.3 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有检测和治疗方法取得患者或家属知情同意。

1.2 研究分组(表1):将患者按BMI水平分为低BMI组和正常BMI组,每组40例。两组患者性别、年龄、BMI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。

表1 两组一般资料比较

组别	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)
		男性	女性		
低 BMI 组	40	20	20	71.58±7.39	<18.5
正常 BMI 组	40	22	18	73.33±8.17	18.5~24.9

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 BMI:采用国际标准仪器和方法测量身高和体质量,测量前皆经过校标,连续测量2次取平均值,根据世界卫生组织(WHO)规定: BMI=体质量(kg)/身高(m²)。

1.3.2 动脉血气分析:常规取动脉血行血气分析,测定血氧分压(PaO₂)和二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)。

1.3.3 肺功能指标测定:给患者吸入沙丁胺醇400 μg 20 mim后采用德国ERICH(CMBH)肺功能仪检测1秒用力肺活量占预计值的百分比(FEV1%)、1秒用力肺活量与用力肺活量比值(FEV1/FVC)。

1.3.4 住院时间、复发时间、吸烟指数:观察患者住院时间、吸烟指数,并根据患者入组先后顺序,开展为期12个月的电话或门诊跟踪随访,记录1年内的复发时间。

1.4 统计学方法:使用SPSS 19.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验,相关性分析采用简单线性相关分析法。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组BMI比较(表2):正常BMI组BMI水平明显高于低BMI组(P<0.05)。

2.2 两组动脉血气分析指标比较(表2):正常BMI组PaO₂明显高于低BMI组,PaCO₂明显低于低BMI组(均P<0.01)。

2.3 两组肺功能情况比较(表2):正常BMI组FEV1%、FEV1/FVC均明显高于低BMI组(均P<0.01)。

2.4 两组住院住院时间、复发时间、吸烟指数比较(表2):正常BMI组住院时间较低BMI组明显缩短,复发时间较低BMI组明显延长,吸烟指数较低BMI组明显降低(均P<0.01)。

2.5 低BMI组AECOPD患者BMI与血气分析指标、肺功能指标、住院时间、复发时间及吸烟指数

表2 两组各项指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数 (例)	BMI (kg/m ²)	PaO ₂ (mmHg)	PaCO ₂ (mmHg)	FEV1 (%)	FEV1/FVC	住院时间 (d)	复发时间 (d)	吸烟指数 (年·支)
低 BMI 组	40	16.39±1.26	56.54±3.23	63.70±7.29	59.82±5.73	59.28±3.63	15.25±2.80	48.58±17.85	3 652.5±1 015.8
正常 BMI 组	40	21.09±2.03	63.59±4.95	57.05±5.25	64.18±3.82	63.83±3.20	11.70±2.36	93.78±57.85	2 550.0±917.6
t 值		-14.236	-8.478	5.139	-5.573	-5.895	7.517	-4.883	4.546
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注: 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa

的相关性分析(表3):低BMI组的BMI与PaO₂、FEV1%、复发时间呈正相关性,与PaCO₂、住院时间及吸烟指数呈负相关性($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),与FEV1/FVC无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。

表3 低BMI组AECOPD患者BMI与血气分析指标、肺功能指标、住院时间、复发时间及吸烟指数的相关性分析

指标	BMI	
	r值	P值
PaO ₂	0.557	0.000
PaCO ₂	-0.670	0.000
FEV1%	0.507	0.001
FEV1/FVC	0.061	0.707
住院时间	-0.405	0.009
复发时间	0.455	0.003
吸烟指数	-0.440	0.005

3 讨论

COPD是以持续气流受限为特征的全身性疾病,除累及呼吸系统外,还有明显的肺外效应,而营养不良和体质量减轻是比较常见的全身效应^[5]。BMI与身体成分密切相关,能客观反映人体的营养状况,在COPD患者体质量过轻,特别是BMI<18.5 kg/m²为恶病质和营养不良的一个标志,与病死率增加有关^[6-7]。低BMI营养不良可引起全身各种营养成分的缺乏,内环境紊乱,致使患者免疫功能低下,从而使肌蛋白分解和肌纤维结构改变,呼吸肌萎缩,收缩功能和耐受能力下降,气流阻塞和气体陷闭程度进一步加重^[5],所以低BMI营养不良可以引起和加重包括COPD的呼吸系统疾病^[8]。

本研究发现,低BMI组较正常BMI组低氧及二氧化碳潴留情况更严重,肺功能较差,且住院时间长,复发时间短。低BMI的AECOPD患者可达40%左右,也就是说AECOPD患者有较高的营养不良风险^[9]。有研究表明,COPD患者由于小气道阻塞、呼吸阻力增加、肺泡弹性破坏、肺实质的破坏及肺血管重构使肺气体交换功能下降,呼吸肌负荷增加,因此氧耗量和基础代谢率均增加^[5];另一方面,患者长期低氧和(或)二氧化碳潴留导致胃肠道淤血,呼吸、气促等症状引起的精神紧张,长期服药等引起患者进食差,营养物质摄入不足,部分患者合并抑郁和焦虑,而影响食欲^[10],从而导致营养不良,BMI降低。存在低BMI的AECOPD患者,由于肌蛋白分解和肌纤维结构改变,致呼吸肌萎缩,呼吸肌力和耐力明显下降,容易出现呼吸肌疲劳,可加重已经存在的慢性气道阻塞和过度通气引起的呼吸功能障

碍,容易发生严重的低氧和二氧化碳潴留,气流受限也随着加重^[11-12]。本研究显示,低BMI组反映气道阻塞严重程度的肺功能指标也明显低于正常BMI组。COPD患者由于免疫功能低下,从而导致肺部感染反复发作,且不容易治愈,反复住院又有耐药菌的产生,致使住院时间延长,且病情易于反复,复发时间缩短,预后差^[13]。另外,本研究还发现,低BMI组AECOPD患者吸烟指数更高,相关分析结果显示BMI与吸烟指数呈负相关,可能与烟雾刺激降低了患者食欲,加重了胸闷、咳嗽等呼吸道症状而使进食减少有关。研究表明,戒烟可使BMI增加,由此可见,戒烟对于COPD患者营养状况改善也是非常必要的^[3]。

临幊上将FEV1作为COPD严重程度的分级标准,但FEV1并不能准确评估COPD患者的预后^[14]。本研究患者BMI与PaO₂、FEV1%、复发时间呈正相关,与PaCO₂及住院时间呈负相关,提示BMI与呼吸衰竭严重程度和肺功能损害严重程度及预后有明显相关性^[15],所以BMI不但可预示疾病严重程度,而且也是预测预后的独立危险因素,是代表病情加重和死亡的一个高风险因素,与文献研究结果^[7, 16-17]一致。近年来,有研究表明,肥胖是COPD患者有很好预后重要因素^[18]。因此在AECOPD患者治疗方面提供足够的营养支持,维持理想体质量,对于改善患者的肺功能和预后有重要的意义^[19]。对于体质指数低的患者,应个体化治疗,改善营养状态尤为重要^[20]。近来还有研究表明,对于AECOPD患者营养不良也是导致机械通气失败的独立危险因素,所以改善患者的营养状态是AECOPD患者治疗中的重要部分^[21-23]。

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