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· 论 著 ·

冠心病患者衰弱程度与身体运动功能指标的相关性分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨60~80岁冠心病患者的基本衰弱工具集(EFT)评分与5次坐站(FTSTS)、30 s坐站(30s-STST)、1 min坐站(1min-STST)、6 min步行试验(6MWT)的相关性,以确定可用于临床筛选合并衰弱冠心病患者的身体运动功能指标。**方法** 回顾性选择2020年1月至2021年12月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院心血管内科收治的78例冠心病患者,根据EFT评分分为衰弱组(EFT评分 ≥ 1 分, $n=28$)与非衰弱组(EFT评分=0分, $n=50$)。收集患者的基本信息、FTSTS、30s-STST、1min-STST、6MWT、左心室射血分数(LVEF)和血液指标,统计分析上述指标与衰弱的相关性;采用ROC曲线评估上述指标对陈旧性心肌梗死与非心肌梗死患者衰弱的诊断能力,并确定最佳临界值。**结果** 与非衰弱组相比,衰弱组冠心病患者的BMI较低[(23.14 \pm 3.03) kg/m² vs (24.78 \pm 3.29) kg/m², $P=0.033$],氨基末端脑钠肽前体水平较高[199.40(55.32, 1 012.65) mmol/L vs 99.75(41.36, 217.75) mmol/L, $P=0.016$],LVEF及身体运动功能测试指标30s-STST、1min-STST、6MWT均较低[(56.99 \pm 10.20)% vs (62.15 \pm 6.45)%、(10.93 \pm 2.98)次 vs (14.50 \pm 2.63)次、(21.32 \pm 5.45)次 vs (27.30 \pm 5.62)次、(412.84 \pm 62.34) m vs (470.04 \pm 56.41) m, P 均 <0.01]。Spearman相关分析显示,30s-STST、1min-STST、6MWT与EFT评分呈中度或高度负相关($r_s=-0.575$ 、 -0.493 、 -0.467)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,在非心肌梗死患者中,30s-STST判断衰弱的AUC值为0.85(灵敏度为66.7%,特异度为92.9%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 13 次),1min-STST的AUC值为0.82(灵敏度为60.6%,特异度为92.9%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 27 次),6MWT的AUC值为0.80(灵敏度为78.8%,特异度为78.6%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 446.55 m);在陈旧性心肌梗死患者中,30s-STST的AUC值为0.81(灵敏度为94.1%,特异度为71.4%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 10 次),1min-STST的AUC值为0.72(灵敏度为94.1%,特异度为57.1%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 19 次),6MWT的AUC值为0.68(灵敏度为94.1%,特异度为42.9%,最佳临界值为 ≤ 387.45 m)。**结论** 30s-STST、1min-STST、6MWT与冠心病患者衰弱程度呈中度或高度负相关,是临床评价衰弱的有效工具。对于非心肌梗死和陈旧性心肌梗死冠心病患者,30s-STST均是临床评估衰弱与否的较佳身体运动功能指标。

[关键词] 冠心病;心肌梗死;衰弱;身体运动功能

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Correlation analysis of frailty and physical exercise function indicators in patients with coronary artery disease

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the correlations between the essential frailty toolset (EFT) score and five times sit-to-stand (FTSTS), 30-second sit-to-stand (30s-STST), 1-minute sit-to-stand (1min-STST), and 6-minute walk test (6MWT) in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) aged 60-80 years old, so as to determine the physical exercise function indicators for clinical assessment of patients with CAD combined frailty. **Methods** A total of 78 CAD patients admitted to the Department of Cardiovasology, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine from Jan. 2020 to Dec. 2021 were retrospectively enrolled. They were assigned to 2 groups according to the EFT score: frailty group (EFT score ≥ 1 , $n=28$) or non-frailty group (EFT score=0, $n=50$). The basic information, FTSTS, 30s-STST, 1min-STST, 6MWT, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), and blood indexes were collected, and their correlations with frailty were

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statistically analyzed. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the diagnostic value of the above indexes for frailty in patients with old myocardial infarction (MI) or without MI, and the optimal cutoff value was determined.

Results Compared with the non-frailty group, the frailty group had lower body mass index ($[23.14 \pm 3.03]$ kg/m² vs $[24.78 \pm 3.29]$ kg/m², $P=0.033$), higher N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide level ($199.40 [55.32, 1\ 012.65]$ mmol/L vs $99.75 [41.36, 217.75]$ mmol/L, $P=0.016$), and lower LVEF, 30s-STs, 1min-STs and 6MWT ($[56.99 \pm 10.20]$ % vs $[62.15 \pm 6.45]$ %, $[10.93 \pm 2.98]$ repetitions vs $[14.50 \pm 2.63]$ repetitions, $[21.32 \pm 5.45]$ repetitions vs $[27.30 \pm 5.62]$ repetitions, and $[412.84 \pm 62.34]$ m vs $[470.04 \pm 56.41]$ m, all $P < 0.01$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that the 30s-STs, 1min-STs, and 6MWT were moderately or highly negatively correlated with the EFT score ($r_s = -0.575$, -0.493 , and -0.467). ROC curve analysis showed that in the patients without MI the area under curve (AUC) value was 0.85 for 30s-STs diagnosing frailty (sensitivity 66.7%, specificity 92.9%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 13 repetitions), 0.82 for 1min-STs (sensitivity 60.6%, specificity 92.9%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 27 repetitions), and 0.80 for 6MWT (sensitivity 78.8%, specificity 78.6%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 446.55 m); in the patients with old MI the AUC value was 0.81 for 30s-STs (sensitivity 94.1%, specificity 71.4%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 10 repetitions), 0.72 for 1min-STs (sensitivity 94.1%, specificity 57.1%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 19 repetitions), and 0.68 for 6MWT (sensitivity 94.1%, specificity 42.9%, optimal cutoff value ≤ 387.45 m). **Conclusion** The 30s-STs, 1min-STs, and 6MWT are moderately or highly negatively correlated with the degree of frailty in CAD patients, and they are effective tools for clinical assessment of frailty. The 30s-STs is a good physical exercise function indicator for clinical assessment of frailty in CAD patients with or without MI combined frailty.

[**Key words**] coronary artery disease; myocardial infarction; frailty; physical exercise function

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冠心病等心血管疾病是导致我国乃至全球患者死亡的首要疾病之一^[1]。2021年版《中国心血管健康与疾病报告》显示,中国冠心病全年龄段患病率呈逐年上升趋势,60岁以上人群是冠心病高发人群^[2]。冠心病死亡率和住院率高,极大地威胁人类的生命健康^[3-4]。衰弱是一种先于残疾的生物学综合征^[5],临床表现为多个生理系统的功能减退,以及功能储备和恢复能力下降^[6]。衰弱可以作为预测冠心病不良预后的重要因素,冠心病等心血管疾病也会加速老年患者的衰弱进程,对其身体功能和生活质量产生严重影响^[7-8]。

衰弱评估工具和量表能有效评估患者衰弱并预测其不良预后^[9-11]。基本衰弱工具集(essential frailty toolset, EFT)是判断心血管病患者预后的可靠评估工具,它包括简易精神状态量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)、5次坐站(five times sit-to-stand, FTSTS)试验、白蛋白水平和血红蛋白水平,表现出比其他衰弱量表更好的预后预测能力^[10-11],但评估方法较复杂。我们前期研究证明,6 min步行试验(6-minute walk test, 6MWT)与FTSTS、30 s坐站(30-second sit-to-stand, 30s-STs)和1 min坐站(1-minute sit-to-stand, 1min-STs)测试之间有显著相关性^[12],且坐站测试和6MWT在心血管事件风险评估中的应用

效果已得到证实^[12-14],因此本研究探究冠心病患者EFT评分与30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT间的相关性,以确定可用于临床筛选合并衰弱冠心病患者的身体运动功能测试指标。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性选择2020年1月至2021年12月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院心血管内科收治的78例冠心病患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄为60~80岁;(2)经冠状动脉造影检查明确诊断为冠心病;(3)无心肌梗死病史,或急性心肌梗死经皮冠状动脉介入(percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI)治疗术后6个月及以上的患者。排除标准:(1)合并脑血管疾病、急性传染病、消化道出血、肝肾疾病、肿瘤、急性感染或外伤等其他严重疾病,或行急性手术者;(2)伴有精神障碍或认知功能障碍者。根据EFT评分,将患者分为衰弱组(EFT评分 ≥ 1 分,28例)与非衰弱组(EFT评分=0分,50例)

1.2 调查工具与方法

1.2.1 一般资料收集 收集记录患者的社会人口学特征,如年龄、性别、体重、身高、吸烟史、疾病史等。

1.2.2 血液指标及左心室射血分数(left ventricular

ejection fraction, LVEF) 数据收集 结合前期研究^[12,15]和院内系统收集数据, 汇总记录患者的血红蛋白、白蛋白、葡萄糖、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、氨基末端脑钠肽前体及LVEF。

1.2.3 身体运动功能测试结果收集 收集患者的身体运动功能测试结果, 包括FTSTS (患者从标准高度椅子上站立和坐下5次所需的时间)^[16]、30s-STs (患者30 s内从标准高度椅子上坐立重复次数)^[17]、1min-STs (患者1 min内从标准高度椅子上坐立重复次数)^[18]、6MWT (患者在30 m的走廊内来回步行6 min所走的距离)^[19]。

1.3 统计学处理 应用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 或中位数(下四分位数, 上四分位数)表示, 两组间比较采用 t 检验或秩和检验; 计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 两组间比较采

用 χ^2 检验。采用Spearman秩相关分析各功能测试结果与衰弱的相关性; 采用ROC曲线分析各指标是否具有诊断衰弱的能力, 并最终确定区分患者衰弱与否的最佳临界值。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本资料 共纳入78例冠心病患者, 衰弱组和非衰弱组患者分别为28例和50例, 年龄分别为(68.43±5.92)岁和(66.88±5.29)岁, 男性患者占比分别为71.43%(20/28)、74.00%(37/50)。相较于非衰弱组的冠心病患者, 衰弱组冠心病患者的BMI、血红蛋白、白蛋白和LVEF均较低(P 均<0.05), 氨基末端脑钠肽前体水平较高(P <0.05)。见表1。

表1 两组冠心病患者的基本信息

Tab 1 Basic information of patients with coronary artery disease in 2 groups

Index	Non-frailty group $N=50$	Frailty group $N=28$	P value
Age/year, $\bar{x} \pm s$	66.88±5.29	68.43±5.92	0.375
Male, n (%)	37 (74.00)	20 (71.43)	0.797
Body mass index/($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	24.78±3.29	23.14±3.03	0.033
Hypertension, n (%)	30 (66.00)	20 (71.43)	0.338
Diabetes mellitus, n (%)	19 (38.00)	8 (28.57)	0.464
Hyperlipidemia, n (%)	26 (52.00)	9 (32.14)	0.103
Smoking, n (%)	27 (54.00)	11 (39.29)	0.129
Post-myocardial infarction, n (%)	17 (34.00)	14 (50.00)	0.228
Hemoglobin/($\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	141.48±10.48	126.18±13.97	<0.01
Albumin/($\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	40.41±2.37	38.18±3.21	<0.01
Glucose/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	5.70±1.21	6.41±1.70	0.056
Total cholesterol/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	3.83±1.08	3.57±1.15	0.339
Triglyceride/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.00±1.98	1.50±0.91	0.213
LDL-C/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	2.08±0.85	1.92±0.91	0.446
NT-proBNP/($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), $M(Q_L, Q_U)$	99.75 (41.36, 217.75)	199.40 (55.32, 1 012.65)	0.016
LVEF/%, $\bar{x} \pm s$	62.15±6.45	56.99±10.20	<0.01

LDL-C: Low density lipoprotein-cholesterol; NT-proBNP: N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide; LVEF: Left ventricular ejection fraction; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

2.2 身体运动功能测试结果 见表2, 与非衰弱组相比, 衰弱组患者的FTSTS、30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT均较差(P 均<0.01)。见表3, 亚组分析结果显示, 陈旧性心肌梗死组中衰弱患者的FTSTS、30s-STs、6MWT均较非衰弱患者差(P 均<0.05), 非心肌梗死组中衰弱患者在所有身体运动功能测试中的表现都比非衰弱患者差(P 均<0.01)。

2.3 冠心病患者衰弱与身体运动功能测试结果的相关性分析 EFT评分与FTSTS、30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT均相关($r_s=0.512$ 、 -0.575 、 -0.493 、 -0.467 , P 均<0.01)。

2.4 ROC曲线分析结果 冠心病患者中30s-STs、1min-STs和6MWT判断衰弱的AUC值分别为0.83、0.77和0.76(P 均<0.01)。亚组分析结果显示, 非心肌梗死冠心病患者中30s-STs、1min-STs和6MWT判断衰弱的AUC值均较大(AUC=0.85、 P <0.01, AUC=0.82、 $P=0.010$, AUC=0.80、 $P=0.010$); 相对非心肌梗死患者, 陈旧性心肌梗死组冠心病患者中30s-STs、1min-STs和6MWT判断衰弱的AUC值均较小(AUC=0.81、 $P=0.030$, AUC=0.72、 $P=0.041$, AUC=0.68、 $P=0.095$)。见表4。

表2 衰弱组和非衰弱组冠心病患者身体运动功能测试结果

Tab 2 Test results of physical exercise function of patients with coronary artery disease in frailty and non-frailty groups

Function index			$\bar{x} \pm s$		
	Non-frailty group <i>n</i> =50	Frailty group <i>n</i> =28	<i>MD</i> (95% <i>CI</i>)	<i>ES</i>	<i>P</i> value
FTSTS/s	10.93 ± 1.70	14.56 ± 3.38	3.63 (2.24, 5.02)	1.49	<0.01
30s-STs/repetition	14.50 ± 2.63	10.93 ± 2.98	-3.57 (-4.87, -2.27)	1.29	<0.01
1min-STs/repetition	27.30 ± 5.62	21.32 ± 5.45	-5.98 (-8.59, -3.36)	1.08	<0.01
6MWT/m	470.04 ± 56.41	412.84 ± 62.34	-61.20 (-89.10, -33.30)	0.98	<0.01

FTSTS: Five times sit-to-stand; 30s-STs: 30-second sit-to-stand; 1min-STs: 1-minute sit-to-stand; 6MWT: 6-minute walk test; *MD*: Mean difference; *CI*: Confidence interval; *ES*: Effect size.

表3 亚组分析衰弱与非衰弱冠心病患者身体运动功能测试结果

Tab 3 Subgroup analysis of physical exercise function test results in frailty and non-frailty patients with coronary artery disease

Function index	Post-myocardial infarction patients			Non-myocardial infarction patients		
			<i>P</i> value			<i>P</i> value
	Non-frailty group <i>n</i> =17	Frailty group <i>n</i> =14		Non-frailty group <i>n</i> =33	Frailty group <i>n</i> =14	
FTSTS/s	11.76 ± 1.68	15.46 ± 3.77	<0.01	10.50 ± 1.56	13.67 ± 2.79	<0.01
30s-STs/repetition	13.24 ± 2.19	10.57 ± 3.52	0.015	15.15 ± 2.62	11.29 ± 2.40	<0.01
1min-STs/repetition	24.35 ± 3.95	20.86 ± 6.24	0.068	28.82 ± 5.80	21.79 ± 4.73	<0.01
6MWT/m	440.63 ± 43.93	389.84 ± 70.86	0.021	491.26 ± 54.85	435.84 ± 49.36	<0.01

FTSTS: Five times sit-to-stand; 30s-STs: 30-second sit-to-stand; 1min-STs: 1-minute sit-to-stand; 6MWT: 6-minute walk test.

表4 身体运动功能指标判断冠心病患者衰弱与否的ROC曲线分析结果

Tab 4 Results of ROC curve analysis of physical exercise function indicators assessing frailty in patients with coronary artery disease

Function index	AUC (95% <i>CI</i>)	Optimal cutoff value	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%	<i>P</i> value
All patients					
30s-STs	0.83 (0.72, 0.93)	≤11 repetitions	98.0	60.7	<0.01
1min-STs	0.77 (0.66, 0.89)	≤21 repetitions	94.0	57.1	<0.01
6MWT	0.76 (0.65, 0.87)	≤446.55 m	68.0	75.0	<0.01
Non-myocardial infarction patients					
30s-STs	0.85 (0.73, 0.97)	≤13 repetitions	66.7	92.9	<0.01
1min-STs	0.82 (0.69, 0.95)	≤27 repetitions	60.6	92.9	0.010
6MWT	0.80 (0.65, 0.95)	≤446.55 m	78.8	78.6	0.010
Post-myocardial infarction patients					
30s-STs	0.81 (0.72, 0.93)	≤10 repetitions	94.1	71.4	0.030
1min-STs	0.72 (0.66, 0.89)	≤19 repetitions	94.1	57.1	0.041
6MWT	0.68 (0.65, 0.87)	≤387.45 m	94.1	42.9	0.095

ROC: Receiver operating characteristic; 30s-STs: 30-second sit-to-stand; 1min-STs: 1-minute sit-to-stand; 6MWT: 6-minute walk test; AUC: Area under curve; *CI*: Confidence interval.

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,合并衰弱的冠心病患者在EFT评分所包含的指标(血红蛋白、白蛋白、FTSTS)中较非衰弱患者更差,说明本研究数据真实可靠。本研究结果显示,合并衰弱的冠心病患者心功能和身体运动功能更差,30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT与EFT评分均呈中度或高度负相关(r_s 分别为-0.575、-0.493、-0.467)。其中30s-STs是临床评估冠心病患者合并衰弱的最佳身体功能指

标(AUC值为0.83);亚组分析结果显示,非心肌梗死冠心病患者中30s-STs判断衰弱的AUC值为0.85,陈旧性心肌梗死冠心病患者中30s-STs的AUC值为0.81。

我们前期研究发现冠心病患者身体运动功能与心脏功能和冠心病疾病状态相关^[12]。衰弱被认为是心血管疾病的主要危险因素之一^[20],其会增加心血管事件的发生风险,严重危害冠心病患者的生命健康,因此,合并衰弱的冠心病患者是临床需要重点关注的人群。

目前衰弱评估方式多以量表形式展开, 主要包括问答、功能测试和实验室检查。衰弱筛查量表 (the FRAIL scale)^[21] 仅由对患者的问题组成, 临床衰弱量表 (clinical frailty scale)^[22] 是基于临床医师对患者的临床信息的综合判断, 2个量表都缺乏客观的测量指标, 具有一定的主观性。SHARE-FI 对于预测冠状动脉综合征急性期或状况较差的患者预后效果较好, 但对于症状一般患者预后的预测效果与其他量表相比无明显优势^[23-24]。步态速度试验^[25]、简易体能状况量表^[26] 是专门通过身体运动功能测试筛查和评估心血管疾病患者躯体衰弱状况的工具, 操作难度较低, 但对心血管疾病患者的衰弱预测能力一般。目前应用最广泛的测量躯体衰弱的量表是 Fried 量表^[27], 其预测衰弱的能力在心血管临床研究中心得到了验证, 综合证据支持临床使用 Fried 量表和 EFT 来评估心血管疾病患者的衰弱^[10]。EFT^[28]、Green 评分^[25] 既包括身体运动功能测试又包括实验室检查, 临床操作难度增加, 尽管 EFT 较为复杂, 但在心血管疾病患者的衰弱评估中表现出了优于其他量表的预测能力^[28]。EFT 包括大脑认知功能、血红蛋白水平、白蛋白水平和下肢肌力 4 个维度, 其中任何 1 个或多个维度评分降低最终将导致患者的运动功能下降。本研究从身体运动功能维度切入, 侧重探究了冠心病患者衰弱与身体运动功能的相关性。

我们前期研究结果显示, 陈旧性心肌梗死和非心肌梗死冠心病患者经过 6 周的线上监督运动后身体运动功能均有改善, 且下肢运动功能改善较上肢运动功能更为显著^[15], 这提示下肢肌力是预测冠心病患者运动能力的有效指标, 或可作为冠心病患者衰弱的有力预测因子。6MWT 测试是用于测量心脏或肺部疾病患者不良预后的可靠评估方式^[19]。坐站测试最早被用于简单快速地检测患者的下肢肌力^[29], 由于操作便捷也被用于评估慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的运动耐量和下肢骨骼肌功能^[16,30-31]。也有研究证明坐站测试和 6MWT 可用于运动耐力的评估^[32-33], 且两者具有高度相关性^[12]。

合并衰弱的冠心病患者表现出明显的身体运动功能下降^[34], 本研究旨在探究 30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT 评估冠心病患者衰弱的可行性。本研究结果显示, 合并衰弱的冠心病患者上述 3 种身体运动功能指标均较非衰弱患者下降 (P 均 < 0.01); 亚组

分析结果显示, 陈旧性心肌梗死组中衰弱患者相较于非衰弱患者在 30s-STs 和 6MWT 中表现更差 (P 均 < 0.05), 非心肌梗死组中衰弱患者在上述 3 种身体运动功能指标中的表现相较于非衰弱患者亦下降 (P 均 < 0.01)。本研究分别对陈旧性心肌梗死和非心肌梗死冠心病患者的身体运动功能指标判断衰弱与否的效能进行了 ROC 曲线分析。对于陈旧性心肌梗死组的冠心病患者, 30s-STs 和 1min-STs 判断衰弱的 AUC 值均良好 (分别为 0.81、0.72), 而 6MWT 的 AUC 值并未显示出明显优势 ($AUC = 0.68$, $P = 0.095$), 提示 30s-STs 和 1min-STs 是预测陈旧性心肌梗死冠心病患者衰弱的良好工具。对于非心肌梗死组冠心病患者, 6MWT、30s-STs 和 1min-STs 判断衰弱的 AUC 值均良好 (分别为 0.80、0.85、0.82), 证明上述 3 种测试指标都是预测非心肌梗死冠心病患者衰弱的良好工具。综合上述结果, 30s-STs 是适用于筛选合并衰弱的冠心病患者的身体运动功能指标。

本研究证明冠心病患者身体运动功能和衰弱具有良好相关性, 是评估冠心病患者合并衰弱的有效工具。本研究存在以下局限性: (1) 本研究没有对评估方式进行信度验证; (2) 本研究纳入的合并衰弱的冠心病患者样本量小, 需要更大样本量、更多地区的多中心研究进一步评价。

30s-STs、1min-STs、6MWT 与冠心病患者衰弱程度呈中度或高度相关, 是临床评价衰弱的有效工具。尽管本研究结果提示非心肌梗死和陈旧性心肌梗死的冠心病患者有效评估衰弱的方式略有差异, 最佳临界值也不同, 但 30s-STs 均是临床评估衰弱程度的较佳的身体运动功能指标。此外, 合并衰弱的冠心病患者的心功能更差, 对其开展积极、有效的心脏康复具有重要的临床意义。

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