

# 糖尿病相关性足病患者衰弱的研究进展

黄诗怡\*, 柯玉叶#, 赵连瑞

湖北医药学院护理学院, 湖北 十堰

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## 摘要

对糖尿病相关性足病(Diabetes-related foot disease, DRFD)病人衰弱特征及发病机制、DRFD与衰弱的关系、DRFD病人衰弱评估工具及改善DRFD病人衰弱的策略进行综述, 以期为我国DRFD衰弱病人的识别和干预提供参考。

## 关键词

糖尿病相关性足病, 糖尿病足溃疡, 衰弱, 护理, 综述

# Research Progress on Frailty in Patients with Diabetes-Related Foot Disease

Shiyi Huang\*, Yuye Ke#, Lianrui Zhao

School of Nursing, Hubei University of Medicine, Hubei Shiyan

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## Abstract

This paper reviews the frailty characteristics and pathogenesis in patients with diabetes-related foot disease (DRFD), the correlation between DRFD and frailty, the frailty assessment tools for DRFD patients, as well as the intervention strategies for improving frailty in this population, aiming to provide a reference for the identification and intervention of frailty in DRFD patients in China.

## Keywords

Diabetes-Related Foot Disease, Diabetic Foot Ulcer, Frailty, Nursing Care, Review

\*第一作者。

#通讯作者。

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## 1. 引言

糖尿病相关性足病(Diabetes-related foot disease, DRFD)是指与糖尿病共病的有关并发症,如糖尿病足溃疡(Diabetic foot ulcers, DFU)、足部感染和肢体缺血等会导致严重的不良健康后果,如长期住院、功能独立性丧失、下肢截肢和死亡[1][2]。根据对过去30年文献的综合分析,糖尿病患者中DRFD的全球患病率为6.3%[3]。衰弱(Frailty)是一个复杂、动态和多维的临床实体,是多个系统中生理储备下降的结果,会增加患者对应激源的敏感性[4]-[6]。已有研究证实,DRFD与衰弱存在密切关联。在DRFD中,DFU、感染与缺血等亚型可能导致衰弱发生风险增高[7]。同时,衰弱也可能导致糖尿病相关性足伤口不易愈合,并导致不良结局,如截肢[8]。例如,研究发现衰弱越严重,截肢风险就越大[9]。因此,明确DRFD和衰弱的联系,加强对DRFD病人管理至关重要。本研究对DRFD病人衰弱研究进展进行综述,旨在为未来DRFD病人衰弱的识别和管理提供参考,以期改善DRFD病人的健康结局。

## 2. DRFD 病人的衰弱特征

DRFD病人衰弱的不良结局主要表现在临床结局、生存率、住院情况及病情进展等多个方面。Hong等[10]在探究糖尿病足溃疡患者持续衰弱与临床不良结局中发现,持续12个月的衰弱患者对DFU会产生不良的临床结局,轻度感染时就易出现多发性溃疡,并且更有可能有脚趾或足部截肢史;与无衰弱的患者相比,溃疡愈合概率更低,更有可能接受血运重建手术且住院时间延长。Fernando[11]等同样发现,衰弱影响DFU患者的病情严重程度和不良的随访结果,包括再次入院、主要肢体截肢、心血管事件、血管重建和伤口愈合。Tillqvist等[8]发现,超73%糖尿病下肢截肢患者处于“虚弱或衰弱”状态,衰弱是总生存率、无截肢生存率的预测因子,评分越高预后越差。Maltese等[9]发现DRFD住院患者衰弱普遍,且衰弱是DFU不愈合、再住院的独立危险因素;住院6个月内81.5%衰弱患者DFU愈合不良,再住院率也更高。医护人员需重视衰弱对DRFD患者溃疡愈合、截肢及住院的影响,同时关注衰弱动态进展及对生存率、心血管事件的影响。

## 3. DRFD 病人衰弱发病机制

迄今为止,DRFD病人衰弱发病机制尚不明确,最主要有3种假说,分别为氧化应激假说、代谢紊乱与遗传易感性假说和代谢表型假说。氧化应激假说(Oxidative Stress, OS)指出,糖尿病并发DRFD患者的慢性炎症状态、氧化应激增强及胰岛素抵抗可导致骨骼肌质量与功能下降,增加衰弱风险[12]。有研究表明,氧化应激能加速衰弱[13]。氧化应激通过促进细胞内钙积聚、激活蛋白酶体途径加速肌肉分解,并可损伤免疫功能、降低T细胞活性及抗体生成,从而促进衰弱加速[14]。代谢紊乱与遗传易感性假说认为,代谢紊乱是糖尿病衰弱中的重要病理因素。脂蛋白失衡、慢性炎症激活及氨基酸代谢异常可加重胰岛素抵抗、促进肌肉蛋白降解并削弱应激能力。DRFD进一步放大这些代谢异常,而遗传易感性可增加个体易感性,最终导致肌肉功能退化与多系统脆弱性增加[15]。代谢表型假说指出,高血糖与低血糖均被认为是衰弱的危险因素[16]。有研究表明,假设衰弱是一系列不同的代谢表型,其中两种表型很突出。高血糖相关的肌少性肥胖衰弱型,其代谢层面表现为胰岛素抵抗增加、血脂异常和血糖异常导致肥胖和肌肉减少症的发生,从而导致衰弱的发生。低血糖相关的厌食性营养不良虚弱表型,其代谢层面表现为胰岛素抵抗降低、血糖与血脂水平偏低,使患者天然具备低血糖易感性,对血糖的调节储备能力随营养不

良与肌少症恶化而显著下降,为低血糖发生及后续衰弱加重埋下隐患[17]。未来需进一步加强对 DRFD 病人衰弱发病机制的研究,以便医护人员早期发现并干预其衰弱。

## 4. DRFD 导致衰弱的因素

### 4.1. 人口学因素

在年龄层面,研究发现衰弱不仅存在于老年人群中,也可见于非老年患者。Liccini 等[18]对 198 例老年糖尿病患者进行调查,发现其衰弱率为 28.8%;而 Güven 等[19]在 97 例非老年(<65 岁)糖尿病足患者中发现衰弱率高达 37.1%。Maltese 等的研究进一步证实,在 76 例中位年龄为 65 岁的糖尿病足溃疡患者中,衰弱患病率高达 71%。由此可见,衰弱并非仅为老年阶段的特征状态,也可出现在暴露于加速衰老机制下的中青年患者中。因此,临床与研究工作中应不仅要关注老年患者的衰弱问题,也应重视中年及其他特定人群衰弱症状的早期识别与健康教育。性别层面,Güven 等[3] [20]-[22]的研究指出,女性糖尿病足患者较男性更易发生衰弱。其可能机制包括:女性在面对疾病时心理敏感性更高,更易出现情绪困扰;同时女性在家庭中承担更多照护与情感劳动,进而增加衰弱风险。受教育程度层面,研究还发现,文化程度较低的患者衰弱程度明显高于高学历患者。DFU 患者需遵循复杂的药物治疗、饮食控制及足部护理方案,而低文化水平患者可能缺乏相应的健康管理知识与技能,导致自我管理能力不足,从而加重身体衰弱。其他人口因素对糖尿病相关性足病患者衰弱的影响研究尚缺乏有力的证据,有待进一步的研究证实。

### 4.2. 疾病相关性因素

#### 4.2.1. 血糖

血糖控制水平与糖尿病相关性足病患者的衰弱发生密切相关。糖代谢紊乱可通过多种机制直接或间接影响机体的肌肉功能、能量代谢及神经系统稳定性,从而促进衰弱的发生。Yanase 等[23]的研究发现,无论糖化血红蛋白(Hemoglobin A1c, HbA1c)水平较高或较低,均与衰弱状态相关[24]。此外, Park 等[25]的研究表明,血糖控制不良(HbA1c > 8%)是老年糖尿病患者衰弱的重要危险因素。Lin 等学者[26]-[28]的研究进一步指出,高血糖发作(血糖 > 300 mg/dL)的频率与衰弱的相关性较 HbA1c 水平更显著;高血糖引起的体重下降和肌肉质量减少可能是导致衰弱的重要因素。这一结果提示,临床管理中应同时重视血糖波动监测,而非仅依赖 HbA1c 水平作为控制指标。因此,临床医护人员应加强糖尿病患者血糖的综合管理,重视急慢性高血糖、低血糖及 HbA1c 的健康教育与动态监测,以预防糖尿病并发症及衰弱的发生,改善患者预后与生活质量。

#### 4.2.2. 并发症

研究表明,DRFD 患者的衰弱程度与合并症及并发症的数量密切相关,合并症越多,衰弱风险越高。外周动脉疾病和慢性肾脏疾病是 DRFD 最常见的并发症,可通过全身炎症、代谢障碍及伤口愈合延迟等机制促进衰弱的发生[29] [10]。Güven 等[19] [30]发现,合并慢性肾脏疾病的 DRFD 患者衰弱率显著高于无慢性肾脏疾病患者,提示慢性肾脏疾病是衰弱的重要危险因素。其机制可能与肾性贫血、营养不良及能量代谢障碍共同削弱机体储备功能有关[31]。此外,外周动脉疾病同样与衰弱进展密切相关。Hong 等[10]报告,DFU 患者 12 个月内的衰弱发展与外周动脉疾病显著相关。Zhang [32]发现,下肢外周动脉疾病患者衰弱患病率为 49%,而在严重肢体缺血者中更高。因此,在临床工作中应注意宣教,预防糖尿病相关性足病并发症的发生,减少病人的衰弱程度。

#### 4.2.3. 治疗方案

研究表明,接受下肢截肢或血管重建术的 DRFD 患者,其衰弱水平显著高于未接受此类治疗的患者。

Maltese 等[8][19][29][33]指出, 下肢截肢是加速衰老并诱发衰弱的重要因素。DFU 作为糖尿病的严重致残性并发症, 常导致疼痛、感染及组织坏死; 而截肢作为 DFU 的严重不良结局, 不仅造成活动能力丧失, 还可引起肌肉萎缩、免疫力下降及继发感染等新并发症。此类并发症可进一步削弱机体功能储备, 形成“截肢 - 功能障碍 - 新并发症 - 衰弱加重”的恶性循环, 最终导致溃疡愈合不良、再入院及死亡风险增加。Hong 等[10][34][35]的研究发现, 血运重建同样与 DFU 患者新发衰弱密切相关。其原因可能与手术的创伤性及术后活动受限有关。因此, 临床应加强对接受下肢截肢或血运重建术患者的术后健康管理, 预防术后并发症的发生, 从而减轻衰弱程度并改善患者的长期预后。

### 4.3. 心理因素

心理因素, 尤其是焦虑与抑郁, 在 DRFD 患者的衰弱发生与发展过程中起着重要作用[19][36]。研究表明, DFU 患者焦虑的总患病率约为 38.3%, 抑郁的总患病率约为 51.7% [8]。其中, 抑郁是与 DFU 患者衰弱发生密切相关的关键心理因素之一。与无抑郁症状的患者相比, 抑郁患者出现衰弱的可能性显著增加, 其发生风险为前者的 1.72 倍[26]。此外, 抑郁与衰弱往往存在复杂的相互作用关系。二者共存时, 可导致血糖控制不良、功能障碍及老年患者残疾与死亡风险上升[37]。既往研究亦发现, 抑郁症与衰弱、行动受限、疲劳及营养不良密切相关, 均可能进一步促进衰弱的发生。因此, 在综合治疗与护理过程中, 应加强心理评估与干预, 通过情绪支持、心理疏导及社会支持系统建设, 帮助患者有效应对压力、重建信心, 从而延缓或改善衰弱状态。

## 5. DRFD 病人衰弱评估工具

### 5.1. 功能状态类衰弱评估工具

临床衰弱量表(Clinical Frailty Scale, CFS)量表由 Rockwood 等学者在原 7 级量表的基础上改良而成, 发展为 9 级分级体系[38]。该量表综合评估个体的共病情况、日常生活功能及认知状态等方面, 1 级代表“非常健康”, 9 级代表“终末期”, 分级越高提示患者衰弱程度越重。Chou 等[39]学者将 9 级 CFS 引入我国并对其信度与效度进行了验证。研究显示, CFS 与 Fried 衰弱表型及综合老年评估衰弱指数之间的 Kendall's tau 相关系数分别为 0.56 和 0.63, 评定者间一致性良好, 表明该量表具有较好的信效度。目前, 9 级 CFS 已被翻译为多种语言版本, 广泛应用于国内外老年及慢病患者的衰弱评估中。有学者在 DFU 患者中应用 9 级 CFS 进行衰弱评估发现, 该量表能够较好反映 DFU 患者多系统共病与功能障碍的临床特征, 其涵盖的功能与日常活动维度有助于精准识别 DFU 患者的衰弱程度[40]。CFS 评估由临床医师完成, 无需复杂设备, 操作简便, 适用于临床常规筛查及长期随访中的衰弱状态监测。然而, 该量表的分级方式主要基于临床整体印象, 对轻度或早期衰弱的 DFU 患者敏感度相对不足, 可能存在早期识别能力有限的局限性。

### 5.2. 躯体表型衰弱评估工具

常用的躯体表型衰弱评估工具为 Fried 等编制的老年人衰弱表型量表(Frailty Phenotype, FP)和国际营养与衰老协会提出的 FRAIL 量表(Fatigue, resistance, ambulation, illnesses and loss of weight, FRAIL), 二者均经中国人群验证, 广泛应用于临床与科研。FP 量表含体重下降、乏力等五项指标, 以阳性项目  $\geq 3$  项为衰弱、1~2 项为衰弱前期、0 项为非衰弱, 信效度良好, 是《中国衰弱防治专家共识》首推工具, 指标契合糖尿病足患者特征, 客观性强, 尤其适用于认知功能下降或高龄患者[41]; Hacer Doğan Varan 等[42]对 FP 量表进行跨文化调适与信效度检验, 结果显示评分者间一致性(Cohens K = 0.67)、评分者内一致性(Cohens K = 0.74)及与综合老年评估一致性(Cohens K = 0.66)均较高, 证实该量表信效度良好。沈家琪等

[43]对 447 名中国社区老年人评估发现, FP 对日常生活活动能力下降具有较好的预测作用, 适用于我国老年人群。FRAIL 量表含疲劳、抵抗力等五项内容, 总分 5 分[44], Morley 等[45]在 998 名中年非裔美国人中验证其效度, 结果表明 FRAIL 具有良好的收敛效度和预测效度, 可用于识别健康功能下降、残疾及死亡风险。我国 Dong 等[46]对 FRAIL 量表进行跨文化调适, 形成适用于中国社区老年人的中文版 FRAIL 量表。中文版 FRAIL 量表与 Fried 衰弱表型对比, 两者 kappa 系数为 0.274, 综上除内部一致性较低外, 该量表信效度可接受, 适用于中国社区老年人衰弱筛查。Hon 等[47]首次将 FRAIL 应用于 DRFD 患者中, 发现约 47%符合衰弱标准, 提示该人群生理储备不足, 足部病变与衰弱可能存在叠加风险。FRAIL 量表简便易行, 适合临床与社区快速筛查, 但其依赖患者自我报告, 高龄或认知功能减退者可能存在信息偏倚, 因此在糖尿病相关性足病患者中应结合客观评估工具综合判断。

### 5.3. 多维度衰弱评估工具

衰弱性 - 虚弱指数(Frail-Vulnerability Index Group, Frail-VIG)涵盖功能、营养等 8 个领域共 22 个条目, 总分 0~1 分且分值越高衰弱程度越重, 经验证信效度良好。该量表是耗时 5~10 分钟快速简明评估工具。Torné 等[48]在 527 名住院及社区老年人中验证了 Frail-VIG 的信效度, 结果显示其与临床衰弱量表的 Pearson 相关系数为 0.635, 具有良好的信度和效度。Ferrer 等[49]进一步探讨了 Frail-VIG 评分与伤口愈合的关系, 结果表明非静脉性溃疡(包括糖尿病溃疡)患者的衰弱程度与伤口愈合呈显著负相关, 即衰弱程度越高, 愈合结局越差。Frail-VIG 评估耗时短, 便于在急诊及急性老年病科等快节奏临床场景中应用, 能较好反映入院时的基线衰弱水平。然而, 该工具无法动态反映衰弱状态变化, 对长期随访及干预效果监测的支持不足。目前国内尚缺乏中文版 Frail-VIG 工具, 需进一步开展本土化验证研究。

全面、准确地评估 DRFD 患者的衰弱程度, 对其衰弱的早期识别与干预具有重要的临床意义。衰弱是一个动态、可逆的过程, 若未能早期识别并干预, DRFD 患者更易发生不良结局。因此, 临床应重视 DRFD 患者的衰弱早筛, 在不同研究及临床场景中, 应根据患者特征、资源条件及评估目标选择或开发合适的衰弱评估工具。同时, 可结合两种及以上量表进行联合评估, 实现优势互补, 从而提高 DRFD 患者衰弱识别的准确性与干预时效性。

## 6. 改善 DRFD 病人衰弱的策略

目前, DRFD 病人衰弱发生机制尚不明确, 缺乏有效的防治措施。由于 DRFD 是糖尿病最常见的高度共病并发症, 对于改善 DRFD 病人衰弱的干预可参考糖尿病衰弱相关研究, 从控制运动干预、营养干预和血糖控制等方面进行。

### 6.1. 运动干预

有研究显示, 在 DRFD 中患者衰弱的进展与不愈合的溃疡密切相关[35]。减压装置是 DRFD 的核心治疗手段, 虽可通过严格限制活动、减少负重提高溃疡愈合率, 但会显著降低患者身体活动水平, 加剧久坐行为, 进而增加衰弱、骨质疏松及心血管疾病等并发症的发生风险[50]-[52]。近年研究证实, 久坐是 DRFD 发生的独立强预测因子并且会增加衰弱的风险[53] [54]。传统 DRFD 治疗强调减压治疗限制负重活动, 但现有研究指出, 减负装置使用下, 负重活动与 DFU 愈合相关的关联性证据尚不充分, 二者关系仍存在争议, 未来需开展针对性实验, 综合测量多维度指标[55]。多项随机对照试验证实, 运动与身体活动对 DRFD 结局的具体影响, 结果显示, 不同形式的非负重运动可提高溃疡完全愈合率、减少清创需求, 并全面改善患者生理、心理、社会关系及环境等维度的生活质量, 是改善足部功能、延缓衰弱进程的优选干预策略[55]-[58]。因此, 运动干预在 DRFD 患者的衰弱和足部管理中具有重要作用。有研究指出, 合理运动对 DRFD 患者的局部益处体现在改善足部局部血液循环、促进血管生成, 减轻炎症与肿胀; 全身

层面则能提升胰岛素敏感性、调控血糖,改善心血管和呼吸功能,增加能量消耗,同时维持肌肉量,降低跌倒风险,还能缓解因制动带来的身心负面影响,提升患者生活质量与身体耐受度预防衰弱[59]。Meta分析结果进一步表明,非负重性运动能够安全促进糖尿病足溃疡愈合,避免因活动受限导致的体能下降和衰弱进展;同时,此类运动不会增加足部溃疡恶化的风险,是一种安全且可行的干预选择[60]。尽管已有研究证实运动在保护糖尿病足功能和延缓衰弱进程方面的有效性,但在糖尿病足合并重度衰弱人群中的长期干预效果、最优运动强度与频率等方面的证据仍然有限。未来仍需开展大样本、长期随访的随机对照研究,以进一步明确不同运动类型对该人群足功能保护及衰弱改善的具体机制和实施方案。

## 6.2. 营养干预

营养干预通过补充关键营养素并践行健康膳食模式,不仅有助于改善糖尿病患者的血糖控制和整体营养状态,还可以延缓衰弱的发生与进展,为 DRFD 合并衰弱患者的综合管理提供了重要支持。Tamura 等[61]指出,老年糖尿病患者的营养管理应从单纯预防代谢综合征转向预防衰弱,保证适宜能量摄入与充足蛋白质摄入可显著改善血糖控制、降低心血管风险;且高依从性膳食管理者的衰弱风险降低约 30%~40%。此外,Yoshida 等[62]研究发现,老年糖尿病患者营养不良患病率超过 50%,而营养不良与糖尿病足溃疡愈合延迟、感染风险增加密切相关。采用健康膳食模式,如地中海饮食或纯素饮食,可通过改善营养状况、促进组织修复,从而降低糖尿病足不良结局发生率。现有证据支持营养干预在改善糖尿病及其并发症患者健康结局中的多重益处。然而,针对糖尿病足合并衰弱人群的营养干预研究仍相对匮乏,现有结果多集中于一般糖尿病或单纯衰弱人群,缺乏系统的大样本、长期随访证据,尚难明确最优营养方案对足溃疡愈合与衰弱缓解的协同作用。未来需开展高质量的随机对照研究,以验证营养干预在该特定人群中的有效性,并为临床个体化管理提供循证依据。

## 6.3. 血糖控制

血糖代谢紊乱是糖尿病的核心病理特征,维持稳定的血糖水平不仅可直接延缓疾病进展,还为预防衰弱的发生提供重要前提。Stratton 等[63]的研究显示,血糖水平降低与微血管和大血管并发症风险下降密切相关,规律且有效的血糖控制可显著减少糖尿病并发症的发生风险,为预防糖尿病足的发生与发展奠定基础。Sesti 等[64]总结了老年糖尿病患者的血糖管理策略,认为对于合并多种慢性疾病或心血管事件风险较高者,适当放宽血糖控制目标(HbA1c 维持在 7.0%~8.0%)更为合理,以防止低血糖及其引发的不良后果。此外,选择低血糖风险且兼具代谢及心血管获益的降糖药物,可在稳定血糖的同时改善机体代谢环境,减少低血糖或药物不良反应对衰弱状态的加重作用。因此,医护人员应根据患者的功能状态、并发症风险及耐受性,设定个体化血糖目标,优先采用安全、综合获益突出的药物及饮食干预方案,以实现血糖稳定、减少足部并发症并延缓衰弱发生。

## 7. 小结与展望

衰弱已成为 DRFD 研究领域关注的焦点,在积极治疗 DRFD 的同时,预防和减少患者衰弱的发生至关重要。目前,我国对于 DRFD 与衰弱的相关研究处于探索阶段,现提出以下建议:(1) 未来研究者需优先制定适用于 DRFD 患者的准确衰弱定义及简短、易实施的标准化评估工具,同时开展更多前瞻性研究以验证工具的预测效度,深入探索衰弱与溃疡愈合的病理生理关联,并明确衰弱相关因素,为临床精准筛查和干预 DRFD 患者的衰弱、改善预后提供依据。(2) 临床医务人员应重视对 DRFD 患者衰弱的筛查与诊断,提高自身对 DRFD 合并不同程度衰弱造成不良健康影响的结局,加强对 DRFD 患者衰弱的早期评估,在临床中组建多学科团队为 DRFD 衰弱患者提供相应的综合性干预,以延缓 DRFD 患者衰弱的发生,进一步改善 DRFD 患者的健康结局。

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