

• 临床研究 •

老年糖尿病合并认知衰弱患者发生营养不良风险预测模型的构建

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[摘要] 目的: 深入剖析影响老年糖尿病合并认知衰弱(cognitive frailty, CF)患者发生营养不良风险的关键因素, 并据此构建风险预测列线图模型。方法: 采用横断面研究设计, 收集124例老年糖尿病合并CF患者资料, 评估患者衰弱、认知功能、心理状态及营养不良风险。采用多因素Logistic回归分析营养不良的影响因素, 采用R语言构建预测模型, 绘制列线图。模型验证采用受试者工作特征曲线分析、Hosmer-Lemeshow检验和一致性指数评估, 以及校准曲线绘制。结果: 124例老年糖尿病合并CF患者营养不良风险率为67.7%(84/124), 将其纳入营养不良组, 其余为营养良好组。年龄、婚姻状况、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、老年抑郁评估量表(geriatric depression scale, GDS)评估、白蛋白及前白蛋白水平是老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立预测因素($P < 0.05$)。基于影响因素构建的列线图模型的一致性指数为0.781(95%CI: 0.695~0.867), Hosmer-Lemeshow检验显示该列线图模型的拟合效果良好。决策曲线分析表明, 当阈值概率为0.10~0.67时, 该列线图模型预测老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的净收益为0.46~0.60。结论: 老年糖尿病合并CF患者, 年龄、婚姻状况、BMI、GDS评估、白蛋白和前白蛋白水平是影响营养状况的关键因素。建立的风险预测模型对评估这类患者发生营养不良风险具有中等的预测效能和良好的临床应用价值。

[关键词] 老年糖尿病; 认知衰弱; 营养不良; 风险预测模型

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Construction of a risk prediction model for malnutrition in elderly diabetic patients with cognitive frailty

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To conduct an in-depth analysis of the key factors influencing the risk of malnutrition in elderly diabetic patients with cognitive frailty (CF) and to construct an accurate risk prediction nomogram model based on these factors. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study design was adopted, enrolling 124 elderly diabetic patients with CF. The patients' frailty, cognitive function, psychological state and risk of malnutrition were evaluated. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to identify influencing factors for malnutrition risk, and the R language was used to construct the prediction model and draw the nomogram. Model validation was carried out by receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, Hosmer - Lemeshow test and concordance index evaluation, and calibration curve drawing. **Results:** The malnutrition risk rate among the 124 elderly diabetic patients with CF was 67.7% (84/124). These 84 patients were assigned to the malnutrition risk group, and the remaining 40 were assigned to the well-nourished group. Age, marital status, body mass index (BMI), geriatric depression scale (GDS) score, albumin, and prealbumin levels were identified as independent predictors of malnutrition risk in elderly diabetic patients with CF (all $P < 0.05$). The nomogram model constructed based on these influencing factors had a C-index of 0.781 (95% CI: 0.695-0.867). The Hosmer-Lemeshow test indicated a good fit for the nomogram model. Decision curve analysis showed that when the threshold probability ranged from 0.10 to 0.67, the net benefit rate of

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using this nomogram model to predict malnutrition risk in elderly diabetic patients with CF was 0.46–0.60. **Conclusion:** In elderly diabetic patients with CF, age, marital status, BMI, GDS score, albumin, and prealbumin levels are key factors influencing the risk of malnutrition. The established risk prediction model demonstrates moderate predictive performance and good clinical application value for assessing the risk of malnutrition in such patients.

[Key words] elderly diabetes; cognitive frailty; malnutrition; risk prediction model

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糖尿病是一种常见的慢性疾病,全球约有4.63亿人被诊断为糖尿病,预计到2030年这一数字将达到5.784亿^[1]。我国是全球糖尿病患者人数最多的国家,随着老龄化不断加剧,仅中国就拥有全球1/4的老年糖尿病患者,这一数字预计还将逐年增加^[2]。认知衰弱(cognitive frailty, CF)是指认知障碍和躯体虚弱并存,但未达到痴呆的程度^[3]。在老年糖尿病患者中,CF的发生率较高。刘泳秀等^[4]研究发现,老年糖尿病患者中CF的发生率大约为20.8%。

糖尿病合并CF可通过多种病理机制增加营养不良的发生风险。高血糖状态和胰岛素抵抗可导致肌肉蛋白质分解代谢增强、合成减少,引起肌肉量下降和衰弱^[5];慢性低度炎症状态和氧化应激进一步抑制食欲、减少进食量,并影响营养物质吸收与利用^[6];认知功能下降则会影响患者的食物准备、进食行为和自我管理能力,导致摄入不足或饮食结构不合理^[7]。这些机制相互交织,共同加剧营养不良的风险。

随着老龄化人口的增加,住院老年人中营养不良或面临营养不良风险的比例高,为30%~50%^[8]。营养不良不仅增加了老年人的住院天数、医疗保健相关费用与死亡率,还严重影响其身体健康和生活质量^[9-10]。多项研究显示,老年糖尿病合并CF患者是营养不良及营养不良风险的高发人群^[11-12]。然而,当前关于老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险相关影响因素的研究相对匮乏,缺乏专门针对此类患者的营养不良风险预测模型。基于此,本研究旨在系统地识别并量化影响老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的关键因素,并进一步开发一套精确的风险预测模型,为早期识别营养不良高风险人群制定预防干预策略提供依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究选取2023年1月—2024年12月在南京医科大学第一附属医院老年内分泌科住院的124例老年糖尿病合并CF患者作为研究对象。病例纳入标

准包括:①年龄 ≥ 65 岁;②符合《中国老年糖尿病诊疗指南(2024版)》制定的糖尿病诊断标准^[13];③符合国际老年学与老年病学协会对CF的定义^[14]:自述或家属诉说患者认知功能减退、Fried生理衰弱量表(physical frailty phenotype, PFP)得分 ≥ 3 分、蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)得分 < 26 分、意识清醒并可独立作答。排除标准:①患有痴呆症或被确诊为重度神经系统疾病的患者;②面临严重听力或视力障碍,或沟通能力受限者;③无法独立行动或无法自行完成日常生活活动者。本研究已获得南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(2025-SRFA-1161),所有研究对象均知情同意且签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

依据既定的纳入与排除标准,由经过系统培训的评估人员采用以下方法采集数据:①通过医疗信息系统收集患者的基本资料;②采用面对面访谈收集相关信息;③依据标准化测量程序进行评估。所有数据采集过程均遵循统一规范的操作流程。

1.2.1 一般资料调查

调查内容包括年龄、性别、文化程度、居住情况、婚姻状况、吸烟史、饮酒史、住院天数、服药种类、合并症、糖尿病病程及治疗方式、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、糖化血红蛋白、空腹血糖、甘油三酯等。

1.2.2 CF评估工具

PFP^[15]:用于对患者进行衰弱评估,评估标准涵盖了体重减轻、疲劳、行走速度减慢、握力减弱以及体力活动减少这5个方面,若满足其中任一标准,则记为1分,总分为5分。其中0分代表无衰弱,1~2分表示衰弱前期,3~5分则表示衰弱。

MoCA^[16]:是一种广泛应用于认知功能筛查的工具。该量表包含12个测试项目,全面评估以下8个认知维度:①注意力及专注力;②执行功能;③瞬时记忆;④语言功能;⑤视空间能力;⑥抽象思维;⑦计算能力;⑧时空定向功能。满分为30分,当总分低

于26分时,表明存在认知功能障碍;若考虑受试者教育背景,即受教育年限少于12年,总分低于27分被认为是认知功能受损。

1.2.3 老年抑郁评估量表(geriatric depression scale, GDS)

该量表由Brink等创制^[17]。评分标准如下:评分系统上限为30分,0~10分表示无抑郁,11~20分为轻度抑郁,而21~30分则意味着中重度抑郁。

1.2.4 焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS)

此量表包含20个条目,评分范围为1~4分;合计分数乘以1.25并取整,最高得分为100分;分数越高表示焦虑程度越显著。评估显示,得分在50~59分为轻度焦虑,60~69分为中度焦虑,而超过69分则为重度焦虑^[18]。

1.2.5 微型营养评估量表(mini nutritional assessment, MNA)

是由Guigoz等^[19]学者开发的一种营养状况评估工具。该量表采用30分制评分标准,得分<17分提示营养不良,17~24分被视为存在潜在营养不良风险, ≥ 24 分则表示营养状态良好。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究数据分析采用SPSS 26.0完成。经过正态性检验的计量资料,符合正态分布者以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;不符合正态分布者以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验。计数资料以例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间差异比较采用卡方检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析营养不良风

险的影响因素;基于回归分析结果,采用R语言的“rms”程序包构建列线图预测模型。模型验证包括:采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价该列线图模型的区分度,采用Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验评价校准度,并计算一致性指数(concordance index, C-index)验证模型判别效能。最后通过绘制校准曲线,进一步验证模型在临床情境下的精准度与实用性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床资料

本研究共纳入124例老年糖尿病合并CF患者,其中营养不良风险率为67.7%(84/124),将其纳入营养不良组($n=84$),其余为营养良好组($n=40$)。两组在性别、文化程度、居住状况、吸烟史、饮酒史、住院时间、共存疾病、糖尿病治疗方式等方面的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。单因素分析结果显示,两组在年龄、婚姻状况、BMI、GDS评估、PFP评分、MoCA评分、白蛋白、前白蛋白、转铁蛋白及血红蛋白水平上差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。具体而言,营养不良组患者的年龄高于营养良好组,MoCA评分更低,BMI、白蛋白、前白蛋白、转铁蛋白及血红蛋白水平更低。此外,营养不良组的GDS抑郁比例、PFP评分 ≥ 4 分(提示体能受损)的比例以及丧偶比例均更高($P < 0.05$,表1)。

2.2 多因素Logistic回归分析

将患者是否存在营养不良状态作为因变量(其

表1 老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良影响因素的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of factors influencing malnutrition in elderly diabetic patients with CF

Variable	Malnutrition($n=84$)	Well-nourished($n=40$)	P
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	81.27 \pm 8.78	77.65 \pm 10.07	0.043
Sex[$n(\%)$]			0.347
Male	56(66.7)	30(75.0)	
Female	28(33.3)	10(25.0)	
Education level[$n(\%)$]			0.130
Illiterate	2(2.4)	2(5.0)	
Primary school	16(19.0)	1(2.5)	
Middle school	8(9.5)	6(15.0)	
High school	5(6.0)	2(5.0)	
College or above	53(63.1)	29(72.5)	
Living arrangement[$n(\%)$]			0.613
Not living alone	81(96.4)	37(92.5)	
Living alone	3(3.6)	3(7.5)	

(续表1)

Variable	Malnutrition(n=84)	Well-nourished(n=40)	P
Marital status[n(%)]			0.004
Widowed	23(27.4)	2(5.0)	
Married	61(72.6)	38(95.0)	
Smoking history[n(%)]			0.657
No	62(73.8)	31(77.5)	
Yes	22(26.2)	9(22.5)	
Drinking history[n(%)]			0.052
No	68(81.0)	26(65.0)	
Yes	16(19.0)	14(35.0)	
Hospital stay[d, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	14.0(8.0, 25.5)	9.5(7.8, 16.0)	0.175
Number of medications[n(%)]			0.272
<5	14(16.7)	10(25.0)	
≥5	70(83.3)	30(75.0)	
Comorbidity[n(%)]			0.849
<3	33(39.3)	15(37.5)	
≥3	51(60.7)	25(62.5)	
Diabetes treatment[n(%)]			0.770
Oral	47(56.0)	25(62.5)	
Insulin	11(13.1)	4(10.0)	
Oral+Insulin	26(31.0)	11(27.5)	
Duration of diabetes[n(%)]			1.000
<30 years	79(94.0)	38(95.0)	
≥30 years	5(6.0)	2(5.0)	
BMI[kg/m ² , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	22.50(20.85, 24.53)	25.54(22.84, 27.76)	<0.001
SAS assessment[n(%)]			0.070
Normal	70(83.3)	38(95.0)	
Anxiety	14(16.7)	2(5.0)	
GDS assessment[n(%)]			0.038
Normal	62(73.8)	36(90.0)	
Depression	22(26.2)	4(10.0)	
PF score[n(%)]			0.003
3	57(67.9)	38(95.0)	
4	18(21.4)	2(5.0)	
5	9(10.7)	0(0)	
MoCA score[M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	21.5(20.0, 23.0)	24.0(21.8, 25.0)	<0.001
MoCA[n(%)]			1.000
[10~17]	5(6.0)	2(5.0)	
[18~25]	79(94.0)	38(95.0)	
HbA1c[% , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	7.24(6.55, 8.67)	6.90(6.19, 7.80)	0.202
Fasting glucose[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	7.24(5.46, 9.28)	6.48(5.42, 7.99)	0.126
Triglycerides[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	1.15(0.91, 1.80)	1.37(1.00, 1.81)	0.663
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.10 ± 0.32	1.09 ± 0.22	0.880
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.54 ± 0.82	2.41 ± 0.71	0.393
Total cholesterol[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	4.13(3.43, 4.91)	4.01(3.32, 4.66)	0.453
Total protein(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	64.68 ± 5.79	64.50 ± 6.05	0.874
Albumin(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	36.92 ± 4.08	38.59 ± 4.30	0.038
Retinol-binding protein[mg/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	34.70(30.05, 43.53)	35.65(30.35, 43.58)	0.979
Prealbumin(mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	216.4 ± 39.9	235.9 ± 47.2	0.018
Transferrin[g/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	1.86(1.63, 2.18)	2.18(1.86, 2.31)	0.001
Hemoglobin[g/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	122.0(110.0, 136.3)	132.5(116.5, 142.0)	0.034

BMI: body mass index; SAS: self-rating anxiety scale; GDS: geriatric depression scale; PFP: physical frailty phenotype; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment.

中营养不良标记为0,正常标记为1,将单因素分析中存在统计学意义的变量作为自变量,婚姻状况为二分类变量(已婚=1,丧偶=0)。采用多因素 Logistic 回归模型深入分析各变量的作用,结果显示,与丧偶患者相比,已婚患者发生营养不良的风险显著降低(OR=7.164, 95% CI: 1.598~32.126, P=0.010),年龄、婚姻状况、BMI、GDS 评估、血清白蛋白及前白蛋白水平是老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的独立预测指标(P < 0.05, 表 2)。

2.3 列线图模型构建与验证

通过多因素 Logistic 回归分析,本研究建立了老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的预测模型,并以列线图的形式进行可视化展示(图 1)。模型验证结果:①ROC 曲线分析显示该预测模型具有中等预测效能,曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为 0.781(95%CI: 0.695~0.867),最佳截断值为

0.48,灵敏度 78.6%,特异度 68%(图 2);②Hosmer-Lemeshow 检验证实模型校准度良好($\chi^2=5.22, P=0.73$);③模型的 C-index 为 0.78(95% CI: 0.695~0.868),提示预测结果与实际观察值具有良好的一致性(图 3)。此外,决策曲线分析显示,当阈值概率设定在 0.10~0.67 范围内时,应用该预测模型可获得显著的临床净收益,净收益保持在 0.46~0.60,明显优于单一变量(图 4)。

3 讨论

本研究数据分析表明,在老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者中营养不良风险占比达 67.7%,高于单独罹患糖尿病或认知衰弱的老年人^[20-21],说明老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者更易发生营养不良风险,原因可能是源于老年糖尿病糖脂代谢紊乱、CF 改变及两者病理协同作用。既往研究表明,“代谢-炎症-神经退化”恶性

表 2 老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of risk factors for malnutrition in elderly diabetic patients with CF

Variable	Assignment	OR	95%CI	P
Age	Measured value	0.958	0.918-0.999	0.046
Marital status	Married=1, Widowed=0	7.164	1.598-32.126	0.010
BMI	Measured value	1.179	1.052-1.323	0.005
GDS assessment	Depression=1, Normal=0	0.313	0.100-0.981	0.046
Albumin	Measured value	1.107	1.004-1.220	0.041
Prealbumin	Measured value	1.011	1.002-1.020	0.021

Marital status was categorized into two groups: married and widowed.

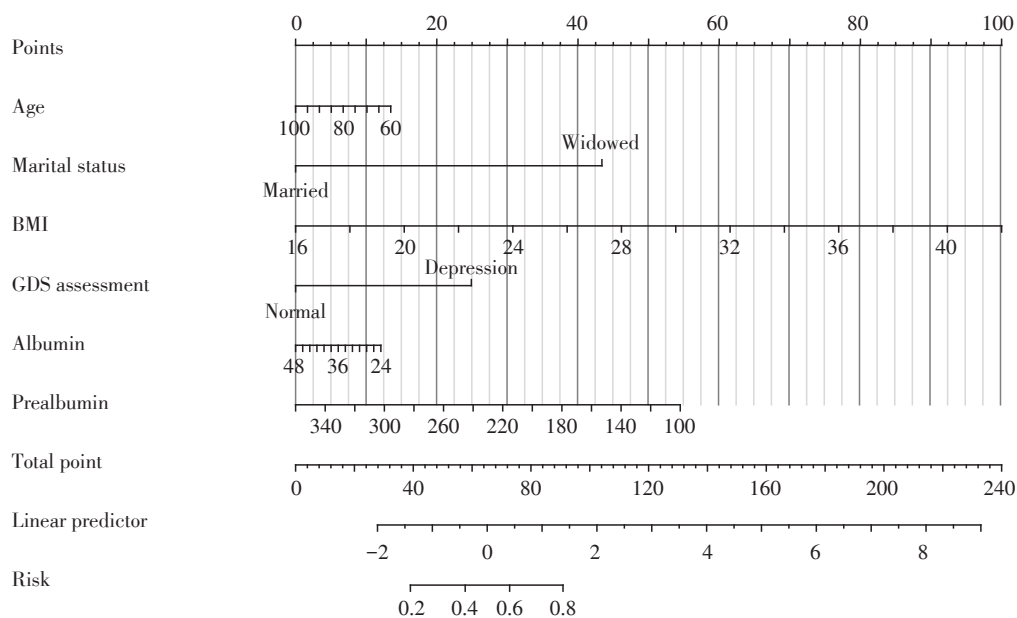


图 1 老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险预测列线图模型

Figure 1 Nomogram model for predicting malnutrition risk in elderly diabetic patients with CF

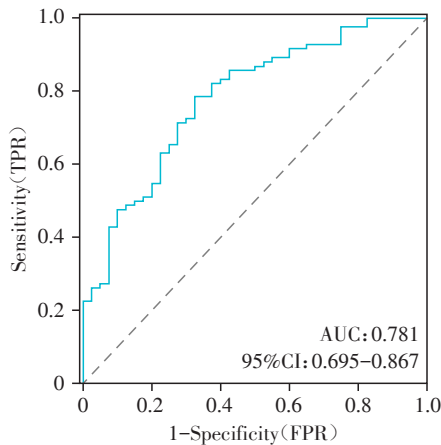


图2 列线图模型预测建模集老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的ROC曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of the nomogram model for predicting malnutrition risk in elderly diabetic patients with CF from the modeling set

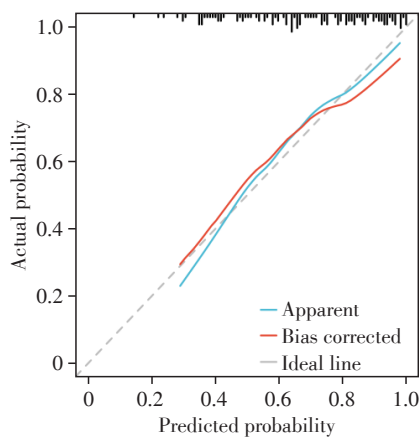


图3 列线图模型预测建模集老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的校准曲线

Figure 3 Calibration curve of the nomogram model for predicting malnutrition risk in elderly diabetic patients with CF in the modeling set

循环可能会导致营养摄入减少、吸收障碍和利用率下降,加剧营养不良的发生风险^[22-23]。因此,建立专门针对老年糖尿病合并CF患者群体的营养不良风险预测模型,能够实现对营养不良高风险患者的早期识别与干预,这对于提升该类患者的预后效果及生存质量具有重要意义。

在本研究预测模型中,年龄是影响老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立预测因素。多项研究表明,营养状况与患者认知功能密切相关,老年糖尿病患者的营养不良风险发生率较高,且发生率及影响因素因年龄段而有所差异^[24]。这可能与患者口腔咀嚼功能及吞咽协调性降低,同时

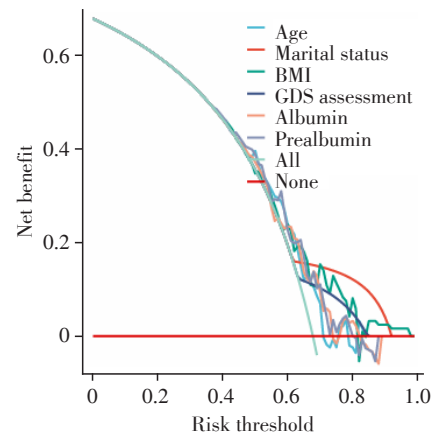


图4 列线图模型预测建模集老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的决策曲线图

Figure 4 Decision curve of the nomogram model for predicting the risk of malnutrition in elderly diabetic patients with CF in the modeling set

伴有胃肠道消化酶分泌不足和肠黏膜吸收面积减少有关,这些病理生理改变共同导致食物摄入量下降和膳食结构单一化,使得机体难以维持基础能量代谢平衡,更无法满足慢性疾病状态下的额外营养消耗^[25],最终形成营养不良的恶性循环。因此,医务人员应重点关注高龄患者的营养状况,需频繁且细致地对其营养状况进行评估。其次,婚姻状况是老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立影响因素,婚姻状况可能影响患者的社会支持和饮食结构。这可能与丧偶个体在伴侣照顾和支持方面的缺失,以及可能导致的饮食结构简化直接相关。此外,丧偶群体长期处于孤独状态,缺乏社交互动,而孤独感与营养不良之间存在显著相关性^[26]。另外,BMI也被发现是老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立影响因素,这与王倩等^[27]预测模型结果一致,该研究结果显示,认知功能障碍患者的营养风险随BMI的下降呈现递增趋势,当BMI降至低体重水平时,其营养风险发生率显著提升至100%。此外,GDS评估是老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立影响因素,抑郁与营养不良显著相关,抑郁可能导致食欲下降、自我照顾能力减弱,进而增加营养不良风险。说明抑郁程度的加深与营养状况的恶化存在关联,这与先前研究相符^[28-29]。最后,实验室生化指标白蛋白、前白蛋白是老年糖尿病合并CF患者发生营养不良风险的独立影响因素,与Zhang等^[30]研究结果一致。白蛋白和前白蛋白作为负性急性期反应蛋白,其肝脏合成在炎症状态下受到显著抑制^[31]。在老年糖尿病慢性

炎症环境中,促炎细胞因子的持续升高不仅直接抑制白蛋白和前白蛋白的合成,还可能通过影响血脑屏障完整性而加剧神经炎症过程^[32]。此外,长期高血糖状态导致晚期糖基化终产物积累和氧化应激增强,进一步促进系统性炎症反应。同时,慢性炎症状态又通过抑制白蛋白合成而加剧营养不良,形成正反馈循环^[33]。

基于多因素 Logistic 回归分析,本研究构建了一套适用于老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的预测模型,该模型由 6 个易于获取的临床指标构成。根据 ROC 曲线分析的结果,此列线图模型预测老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的 AUC 为 0.781,提示该列线图模型展现出中等的预测效能;通过执行 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验,进一步验证了该模型卓越的适应性与有效性;此外,该模型具备显著的临床净效收益(0.46~0.60)。

综上所述,年龄、婚姻状况、BMI、GDS 评分、白蛋白及前白蛋白水平是老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的显著独立预测因子。据此,本研究建立了一套风险预测列线图模型,该模型在评估老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险方面具有中等的预测效能(AUC=0.781),决策曲线分析进一步证实了其具有良好的临床实用性:在 1%~67% 的广泛决策阈值范围内,该模型能提供显著且稳定的临床净收益(0.46~0.60)。可用于评估老年糖尿病合并 CF 患者发生营养不良风险的工具,能有效识别营养不良高风险患者,进而实施精准干预措施。然而,这项研究也存在一些局限。本研究为单中心横断面研究,样本量相对有限,可能导致模型存在选择偏倚,模型的外推性受限,影响模型的稳定性。未来需通过扩大样本量、开展多中心研究进一步验证模型的普适性。此外,本研究基于横断面数据,无法验证模型的纵向预测效能,建议后续开展前瞻性队列研究进行外部验证,以优化并确定最终的预测模型。

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Author's Contributions:

ZOU Rong was responsible for experimental design and re-

search, data collection and analysis, and paper writing; YU Peiwen and TAN Ping were responsible for data collection and analysis; HU Yifang was responsible for statistical methodology design; DING Guoxian and TONG Qiangwei were responsible for experimental design and manuscript review.

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