

· 临床研究 ·

## 虚弱状态与成人1型糖尿病死亡和血管并发症风险的关联研究

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探究成人1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes, T1D)患者的虚弱状态与死亡及血管并发症发生风险的关联。方法: 基于英国生物银行(UK Biobank, UKB)前瞻性队列, 纳入基线确诊的T1D患者。采用躯体虚弱(physical frailty, PF)和虚弱指数(frailty index, FI)评估基线虚弱状态。主要结局包括全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡, 以及新发大血管和微血管并发症。采用Cox比例风险回归模型评估虚弱状态与各结局的关联, 计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)及95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI), 进行剂量-反应分析、分层分析及敏感性分析。结果: 共纳入1 571例基线T1D患者用于死亡结局分析, 中位随访13.4年; 其中1 207例基线无血管并发症的患者纳入并发症分析。根据PF和FI评估, 分别有12.7%和28.5%的参与者被归类为虚弱。多变量调整后, 与非虚弱组相比, 虚弱组全因死亡风险显著升高(PF: HR=2.76, 95% CI: 1.92~3.98; FI: HR=2.71, 95% CI: 1.71~4.31), T1D及其并发症相关死亡风险亦增加(PF: HR=4.02, 95% CI: 2.21~7.28; FI: HR=4.14, 95% CI: 1.73~9.89)。在基线无血管并发症的患者中, 虚弱与新发大血管并发症(PF: HR=2.17, 95% CI: 1.46~3.22; FI: HR=2.39, 95% CI: 1.61~3.54)及微血管并发症(PF: HR=1.66, 95% CI: 1.18~2.32; FI: HR=2.05, 95% CI: 1.47~2.86)风险升高相关。剂量-反应分析显示, 虚弱程度增加与多种结局风险呈单调上升趋势, 而PF评分与微血管并发症风险之间存在非线性关联。分层分析显示, FI与全因死亡的关联在收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)较低或体重指数(body mass index, BMI)较低的患者中更为显著, 而PF在不同亚组中的预测效应相对一致。敏感性分析结果与主分析基本一致。结论: 在T1D患者中, 虚弱与死亡及新发血管并发症风险增加显著相关。开展虚弱评估有助于识别预后较差的人群, 并为T1D患者的风险分层和管理提供了依据。

**[关键词]** 1型糖尿病; 虚弱; 死亡; 糖尿病并发症; UK Biobank**[中图分类号]** R587.1**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)06-840-14**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN260215

### Frailty and risk of mortality and vascular complications in adults with type 1 diabetes

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the associations between frailty status and the risks of mortality and vascular complications in adults with type 1 diabetes (T1D). **Methods:** This prospective cohort study was based on the UK Biobank (UKB) and included participants with T1D at baseline. Frailty status was assessed using physical frailty (PF) and the frailty index (FI). The primary outcomes included all-cause mortality, T1D-related and complication-related mortality, and incident macrovascular and microvascular complications. Cox proportional hazards regression models were used to evaluate the associations between frailty status and each outcome. Dose-response analyses, subgroup analyses, and multiple sensitivity analyses were further conducted. **Results:** A total of 1 571 participants with T1D at baseline were included in the mortality analyses, with a median follow-up of 13.4 years; among them, 1 207 participants without baseline vascular complications were included in the complication analyses. Based on PF and FI, 12.7% and 28.5% of participants were classified as frail, respectively. After multivariable adjustment, compared with non-frail participants, frail individuals had a significantly higher risk of all-cause mortality [PF: hazard ratio (HR)=2.76, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.92–3.98; FI: HR=2.71, 95% CI: 1.71–4.31]. The risk of T1D-related and complication-related mortality was also markedly increased

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among frail participants (PF: HR 4.02, 95% CI: 2.21–7.28; FI: HR 4.14, 95% CI: 1.73–9.89). Among participants without baseline vascular complications, frailty was significantly associated with higher risks of incident macrovascular complications (PF: HR=2.17, 95% CI: 1.46–3.22; FI: HR=2.39, 95% CI: 1.61–3.54) and microvascular complications (PF: HR=1.66, 95% CI: 1.18–2.32; FI: HR=2.05, 95% CI: 1.47–2.86). Dose-response analyses showed monotonic increases in the risks of multiple outcomes with increasing frailty severity, whereas a non-linear association was observed between PF scores and the risk of microvascular complications. Subgroup analyses showed that the association between FI and all-cause mortality was more pronounced among participants with lower systolic blood pressure (SBP) or lower body mass index (BMI), whereas the predictive effect of PF was relatively consistent across subgroups. Sensitivity analyses yielded results generally consistent with the main analyses. **Conclusion:** In adults with T1D, frailty was significantly associated with increased risks of mortality and incident vascular complications. Frailty assessment may help identify individuals at higher risk of poor prognosis and provide additional support for risk stratification and management in this population.

[Key words] type 1 diabetes; frailty; mortality; diabetes complications; UK Biobank

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1型糖尿病(type 1 diabetes, T1D)是一种自身免疫介导的以胰岛功能进行性丧失为特征的慢性代谢性疾病。尽管胰岛素治疗和血糖监测技术的进步显著改善了短期代谢控制, T1D患者在长期随访中仍面临较高的死亡率以及微血管和大血管并发症负担<sup>[1-3]</sup>。此外, T1D并非仅初发于儿童或青少年, 相当比例的患者在成年期起病, 且该人群同样面临显著升高的心血管事件和全因死亡风险<sup>[4-5]</sup>。既往研究多聚焦于单一代谢指标或传统心血管危险因素对T1D预后的影响, 但即使在血糖控制良好且未合并传统心血管危险因素T1D患者中, 心血管风险仍然处于较高水平<sup>[6]</sup>。由此可见, 仅依赖传统单一指标可能不足以全面评估T1D患者的长期预后风险, 亟需引入能够从整体层面反映个体健康状况的综合性风险评估工具。

虚弱作为一种反映机体整体健康状态和生理储备水平的综合性指标, 近年来被逐步引入慢性疾病人群的风险评估研究中<sup>[7]</sup>。虚弱强调多系统功能受损的累积效应, 能够从整体层面反映个体对疾病负荷和外界应激的耐受能力<sup>[8]</sup>。目前, 虚弱的评估方法主要包括基于Fried虚弱表型的躯体虚弱(physical frailty, PF)以及基于累积缺陷模型构建的虚弱指数(frailty index, FI)<sup>[9-10]</sup>。两种方法分别从不同维度刻画个体的健康状态, 前者具有较强的临床可操作性, 后者则能够以连续形式反映多系统健康缺陷的整体负担。

大量研究已证实, 虚弱在心力衰竭、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、慢性肾脏病等多种慢性疾病中与不良结局风险增加相关<sup>[11-13]</sup>。在糖尿病领域, 现有证据主要来源于糖尿病前期、糖尿病(未明确区分类型)或2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes, T2D)人群<sup>[14-16]</sup>。近期已

有研究开始关注虚弱在T1D人群中的预后价值<sup>[17]</sup>, 但相关证据仍然有限。芬兰FinnDiane队列研究(纳入4 819例T1D患者, 随访19年)首次在大规模前瞻性人群中揭示基于FI评估的虚弱与T1D患者全因死亡和血管并发症风险增加显著相关<sup>[17]</sup>。然而, 该研究主要基于累积缺陷模型评估虚弱, 尚未涵盖基于躯体表型的PF评估, 也未在同一T1D人群中系统比较不同虚弱评估工具对不同结局(包括死亡和血管并发症)的关联强度。因此, 不同虚弱评估方法在T1D人群中的适用性及其对结局风险的预测价值仍有待进一步研究<sup>[18]</sup>。

基于此, 本研究依托英国生物银行(UK Biobank, UKB)大型前瞻性队列, 系统评估基线虚弱状态与T1D患者长期预后之间的关联。通过同时采用PF和FI两种互补的评估方法, 重点探讨虚弱状态与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡以及新发大血管和微血管并发症发生风险之间的关系, 旨在从整体健康状态的角度, 为T1D患者的风险分层和早期干预提供新的证据。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

UKB是一项大型前瞻性人群队列, 于2006—2010年在英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士招募约50万名37~73岁的受试者<sup>[19]</sup>。基线评估包括自填式触摸屏问卷、口头访谈、体格测量与生物样本采集, 并在2012—2013年、2014年起及2019年起开展多轮重复评估。UKB研究已获西北多中心研究伦理委员会批准(批准号: 21/NW/0157), 所有受试者均签署知情同意书。本研究的UKB申请编号为667857。

鉴于UKB数据库中缺乏胰岛自身抗体及C肽

等用于明确区分糖尿病类型的生物标志物,本研究参考既往基于UKB的方法学研究,采用临床诊断和胰岛素治疗模式相结合的方法对T1D进行操作性定义,即确诊后1年内启用胰岛素且在基线评估时仍持续使用胰岛素治疗的糖尿病个体<sup>[20-21]</sup>。在501 950例基线受试者中,首先筛选既往糖尿病患者(医疗记录中ICD-10编码符合诊断,或有自我报告的诊断且提供首次诊断日期),并进一步依据上述操作性标准界定T1D人群。妊娠期糖尿病患者及基线后新诊断的糖尿病患者均被排除。经上述筛选后,共纳入2 664例基线T1D患者。在剔除基线PF、FI所需指标或协变量缺失的受试者后,共有1 571例患者纳入死亡结局分析。在并发症分析中,进一步排除基线已存在血管并发症的患者(基于住院数据和死亡记录识别),最终纳入1 207例患者进行新发血管并发症结局分析。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 虚弱评估

基线虚弱状态采用两种互补方法进行评估,即PF和FI,两种方法分别反映了虚弱的表型特征和累积缺陷特征<sup>[9-10,22]</sup>。PF基于5项躯体指标评估虚弱,包括体重减轻、精疲力尽、步速缓慢、握力减弱及体力活动不足。根据满足的条目数量,受试者被划分为非虚弱组(0项)、前虚弱组(1~2项)或虚弱组( $\geq 3$ 项)。

FI基于Rockwood提出的累积缺陷模型构建,包含48项非糖尿病相关的自评指标,涵盖感觉、颅脑、心理健康、体弱与伤害、心脏代谢、呼吸、肌肉骨骼、免疫、恶性肿瘤、疼痛及胃肠道因素。缺失 $\geq 10$ 项变量的受试者被排除,通过计算实际缺陷数与可能缺陷总数的比值得出FI评分,范围为0~1。根据该评分,受试者被归类为非虚弱组( $\leq 0.10$ )、前虚弱组(0.10~0.21)或虚弱组( $> 0.21$ )<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 1.2.2 结局定义

研究结局通过英国国家医疗服务体系(NHS)记录的关联确定,包括住院患者数据和死亡登记记录。住院数据随访截至2022年10月31日,死亡登记随访截至2022年12月19日。主要结局为全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡、新发大血管并发症(包括糖尿病相关冠心病、心力衰竭、外周动脉疾病和脑血管疾病)及新发微血管并发症(包括糖尿病肾病、糖尿病视网膜病变和糖尿病神经病变)<sup>[24-26]</sup>。

### 1.2.3 协变量评估

在多变量模型中校正混杂因素,包括基线年龄,性别,种族(白人或非白人),教育水平(大学及

以上学历、其他),汤森剥夺指数(高值表示贫困程度高),吸烟状况(从不、既往或当前),饮酒频率(偶尔/从不、每周1~2次/每月1~3次、每天/每周3~4次),糖化血红蛋白(glycated hemoglobin, HbA1c),体重指数(body mass index, BMI)分类[体重过轻或正常体重( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 或 $18.5 \sim 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )、超重( $BMI 25 \sim 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )和肥胖( $BMI \geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )],以及基于次测量结果计算的收缩压(systolic blood pressure, SBP)<sup>[23,27]</sup>。此外,在死亡结局分析中还纳入了基线并发症。

## 1.3 统计学方法

按非虚弱、前虚弱和虚弱分组呈现基线特征,呈偏态分布的连续变量以中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,分类变量以例数(百分比)[ $n(\%)$ ]表示。采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验比较连续变量的组间差异,采用Pearson卡方检验比较分类变量的组间差异。通过Kaplan-Meier法绘制不同虚弱状态下的生存曲线和累积风险曲线。采用Cox比例风险回归模型评估虚弱状态与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡以及T1D大血管和微血管并发症发生的关联,并计算风险比(hazard ratio, HR)及95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。虚弱状态既作为分类变量(非虚弱、前虚弱和虚弱),又作为连续变量(PF每增加1分,FI每增加0.1分)进行分析。通过Schoenfeld残差检验评估比例风险假设。随访时间从基线评估日期计算至首次诊断研究结局、死亡、失访或队列截止日期,以最先发生者为准。采用限制性立方样条(3节点)评估虚弱指标与各结局风险的剂量-反应关系,以非虚弱阈值为参考值(PF=0; FI=0.10)。

进一步进行分层分析评估基线虚弱状态与各结局的关联,分层因素包括性别、年龄、吸烟状况、饮酒情况、BMI、SBP、T1D病程和基线并发症。开展一系列敏感性分析以验证结果的稳健性:Fine-Gray亚分布风险模型,将全因死亡作为并发症发生的竞争风险事件;排除基线后1年内发生死亡或并发症的事件,降低反向因果;采用链式方程多重插补处理缺失数据。统计分析使用R软件(版本4.5.0)完成。所有检验均为双尾检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基线特征

本研究共纳入1 571例基线T1D患者,发病中

位年龄为34.5(21.4, 47.5)岁,基线时病程中位数为19.8(8.5, 33.0)年,中位随访时间为13.4(12.5, 14.2)年。根据PF和FI的评估标准,分别有200例(12.7%)和448例(28.5%)参与者被归类为虚弱状态。PF与FI之间存在一定程度的相关性(Spearman  $r=0.371$ ),两种评估方法的分类分布见表1。根据PF标准划分的参与者基线特征见表2,按FI分组

的基线特征见表3。与非虚弱个体相比,虚弱参与者总体上年龄较大、受教育程度较低、社会经济地位较差、饮酒频率较低、HbA1c水平略高、BMI较高(肥胖者占比更大)。值得注意的是,两种评估方式与部分基线特征的关联存在差异:PF与种族构成相关( $P < 0.001$ ),但与性别( $P=0.268$ )和吸烟状况( $P=0.556$ )无显著关联;而FI则与性别( $P=0.002$ )和吸烟

表1 躯体虚弱与虚弱指数之间的重叠情况  
Table 1 Overlap between physical frailty and the frailty index [n(%)]

FI	PF			Total
	Non-frail	Pre-frail	Frail	
Non-frail	152(9.68)	333(21.20)	70(4.46)	555(35.33)
Pre-frail	119(7.57)	464(29.54)	233(14.83)	816(51.94)
Frail	5(0.32)	50(3.18)	145(9.23)	200(12.73)
Total	276(17.57)	847(53.91)	448(28.52)	1 571(100.00)

Observed agreement: 48%; Weighted kappa: 0.170(95% CI: 0.126-0.216); Spearman correlation: 0.371.

表2 按躯体虚弱分组的研究对象基线特征  
Table 2 Baseline characteristics of the participants in accordance with physical frailty

Baseline characteristic	Overall(n=1571)	PF			P
		Non-frail(n=555)	Pre-frail(n=816)	Frail(n=200)	
Follow-up[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	13.4(12.5, 14.2)	13.6(12.7, 14.3)	13.3(12.5, 14.1)	13.0(10.7, 13.9)	<0.001
Baseline age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	56.0(48.0, 62.0)	56.0(48.0, 62.0)	55.0(48.0, 62.0)	58.0(52.0, 63.0)	0.007
Male[n(%)]	931(59.3)	344(62.0)	471(57.7)	116(58.0)	0.268
Ethnicity[n(%)]					<0.001
White	1 465(93.3)	536(96.6)	759(93.0)	170(85.0)	
Not white	106(6.7)	19(3.4)	57(7.0)	30(15.0)	
Education[n(%)]					<0.001
Other qualifications	944(60.1)	298(53.7)	503(61.6)	143(71.5)	
University/College	627(39.9)	257(46.3)	313(38.4)	57(28.5)	
Townsend deprivation index[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	-1.8(-3.4, 1.2)	-2.2(-3.5, 0.2)	-1.8(-3.4, 1.3)	-0.2(-2.7, 3.4)	<0.001
Smoking status[n(%)]					0.556
Never	820(52.2)	301(54.2)	424(52.0)	95(47.5)	
Previous	580(36.9)	197(35.5)	304(37.3)	79(39.5)	
Current	171(10.9)	57(10.3)	88(10.8)	26(13.0)	
Alcohol intake frequency[n(%)]					<0.001
Occasionally/Never	405(25.8)	84(15.1)	226(27.7)	95(47.5)	
1-2 per week/1-3 per month	545(34.7)	196(35.3)	287(35.2)	62(31.0)	
Daily/3-4 per week	621(39.5)	275(49.5)	303(37.1)	43(21.5)	
HbA1c[mmol/mol, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	59.8(52.3, 68.2)	58.5(52.1, 66.6)	60.5(52.8, 68.9)	60.2(50.2, 72.5)	0.013
BMI category[n(%)]					<0.001
<25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	466(29.7)	217(39.1)	223(27.3)	26(13.0)	
25-<30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	616(39.2)	245(44.1)	318(39.0)	53(26.5)	
≥30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	489(31.1)	93(16.8)	275(33.7)	121(60.5)	
SBP[mmHg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	136.5(126.5, 148.0)	136.5(127.0, 150.5)	136.5(126.5, 147.0)	136.0(125.8, 147.3)	0.483
Baseline complications[n(%)]	364(23.2)	91(16.4)	190(23.3)	83(41.5)	<0.001

BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin.

状况( $P < 0.001$ )相关,但与种族构成( $P=0.252$ )无显著关联。

### 2.2 虚弱与T1D不良结局的关联

Kaplan-Meier分析显示,不同虚弱程度的基线T1D患者在全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡、新发微血管和大血管并发症风险方面均存在显著差异(log-rank检验均为 $P < 0.001$ ,图1)。

在随访期间,共发生317例全因死亡事件(20.18%),其中124例(7.89%)死于T1D及其相关大血管或微血管并发症。表4总结了虚弱状态与死亡风险的关联。在充分调整社会人口学特征(年龄、性别、种族、教育程度、汤森剥夺指数)、生活方式和临床相关变量(吸烟、饮酒、BMI、收缩压、T1D病程、HbA1c、并发症)后,基于PF和FI评估的虚弱程度均与全因死亡风险升高显著相关。与非虚弱组相比,前虚弱组和虚弱组全因死亡风险均升高,且虚弱组

升高更明显(PF: HR=1.80, 95% CI: 1.34~2.41; HR=2.76, 95% CI: 1.92~3.98; FI: HR=1.72, 95% CI: 1.10~2.68; HR=2.71, 95% CI: 1.71~4.31)。在T1D及其并发症相关死亡方面,虚弱组的风险显著高于非虚弱组(PF: HR=4.02, 95% CI: 2.21~7.28; FI: HR=4.14, 95% CI: 1.73~9.89)。此外,作为连续变量分析时,PF每增加1个单位,全因死亡和T1D及其并发症相关死亡的HR分别为1.37(95% CI: 1.23~1.52)和1.53(95% CI: 1.30~1.81),FI每增加0.1个单位,对应的HR分别为1.37(95% CI: 1.21~1.56)和1.44(95% CI: 1.17~1.76)。

PF与FI对T1D的大血管和微血管事件发生风险也呈现相似的危险关联(表5)。在1207例基线未合并血管并发症的T1D患者中,随访期间共发生新发血管并发症522例(43.25%),其中286例(23.70%)出现大血管并发症,402例(33.31%)出现

表3 按虚弱指数分组的研究对象基线特征

Table 3 Baseline characteristics of the participants in accordance with frailty index

Baseline characteristic	Overall(n=1 571)	FI			P
		Non-frail(n=276)	Pre-frail(n=847)	Frail(n=448)	
Follow-up[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	13.4(12.5, 14.2)	13.6(12.9, 14.2)	13.5(12.6, 14.3)	13.1(12.0, 14.0)	<0.001
Baseline age[years, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	56.0(48.0, 62.0)	53.0(46.0, 60.0)	56.0(48.0, 62.0)	58.0(50.5, 63.0)	<0.001
Male[n(%)]	931(59.3)	190(68.8)	488(57.6)	253(56.5)	0.002
Ethnicity[n(%)]					0.252
White	1 465(93.3)	255(92.4)	798(94.2)	412(92.0)	
Not white	106(6.7)	21(7.6)	49(5.8)	36(8.0)	
Education[n(%)]					<0.001
Other qualifications	944(60.1)	137(49.6)	497(58.7)	310(69.2)	
University/College	627(39.9)	139(50.4)	350(41.3)	138(30.8)	
Townsend deprivation index[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	-1.8(-3.4, 1.2)	-2.2(-3.6, -0.3)	-2.0(-3.5, 0.9)	-0.8(-2.9, 2.5)	<0.001
Smoking status[n(%)]					<0.001
Never	820(52.2)	175(63.4)	441(52.1)	204(45.5)	
Previous	580(36.9)	75(27.2)	327(38.6)	178(39.7)	
Current	171(10.9)	26(9.4)	79(9.3)	66(14.7)	
Alcohol intake frequency[n(%)]					<0.001
Occasionally/Never	405(25.8)	41(14.9)	188(22.2)	176(39.3)	
1-2 per week/1-3 per month	545(34.7)	94(34.1)	301(35.5)	150(33.5)	
Daily/3-4 per week	621(39.5)	141(51.1)	358(42.3)	122(27.2)	
HbA1c[mmol/mol, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	59.8(52.3, 68.2)	57.6(50.7, 65.2)	59.6(52.5, 67.9)	61.6(52.7, 71.5)	<0.001
BMI category[n(%)]					<0.001
<25 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	466(29.7)	110(39.9)	274(32.3)	82(18.3)	
25-<30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	616(39.2)	123(44.6)	354(41.8)	139(31.0)	
≥30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	489(31.1)	43(15.6)	219(25.9)	227(50.7)	
SBP[mmHg, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	136.5(126.5, 148.0)	136.5(125.3, 148.5)	136.5(127.0, 148.5)	136.3(126.5, 147.5)	0.676
Baseline complications[n(%)]	364(23.2)	23(8.3)	155(18.3)	186(41.5)	<0.001

BMI, body mass index; SBP, systolic blood pressure; HbA1c, glycated hemoglobin.

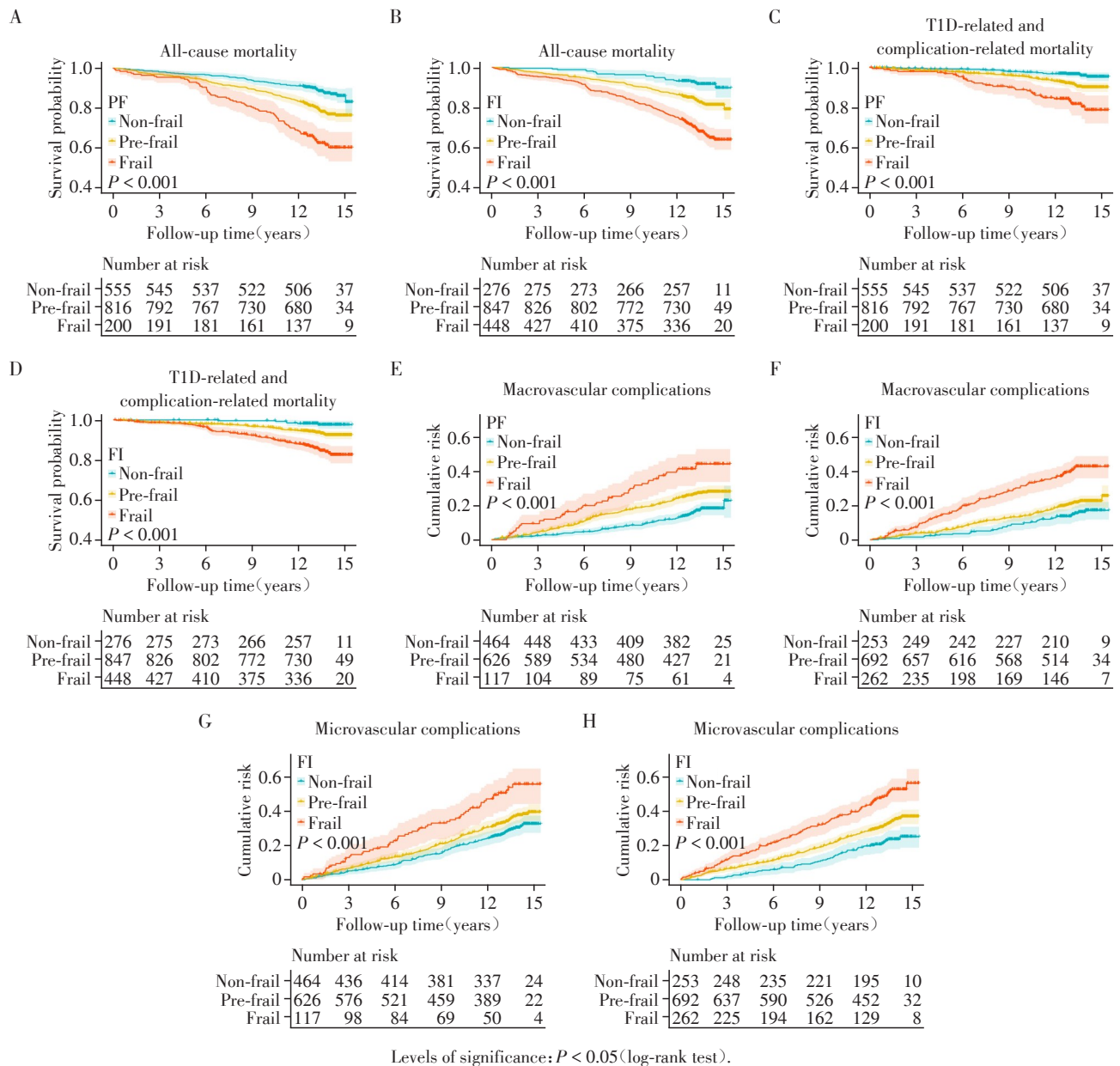


图1 按虚弱状态分组的死亡及并发症结局的生存曲线与累积发生曲线

Figure 1 Survival and cumulative incidence curves for mortality and complication outcomes by frailty status

微血管并发症。与非虚弱者相比,虚弱者发生大血管并发症(PF: HR=2.17, 95% CI: 1.46~3.22; FI: HR=2.39, 95% CI 1.61~3.54)及微血管并发症(PF: HR=1.66, 95% CI: 1.18~2.32; FI: HR=2.05, 95% CI: 1.47~2.86)的风险均显著升高。此外, PF 每增加1个单位,大血管、微血管并发症的HR分别为1.33(95% CI: 1.18~1.49)和1.13(95% CI: 1.02~1.26),而FI每增加0.1个单位,对应的HR分别为1.53(95% CI: 1.32~1.77)和1.34(95% CI: 1.17~1.52)。

限制性立方样条分析进一步评估了虚弱程度与各结局风险之间的剂量-反应关系(图2)。结果

显示,无论采用PF或FI评估,虚弱程度的增加随全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡、大血管并发症风险的升高呈上升趋势(总体  $P < 0.001$ )。值得注意的是,PF评分与微血管并发症之间呈现显著的非线性关联(非线性  $P=0.009$ ),表现为在0~2分时风险稳定,≥3分后风险迅速上升,提示可能存在阈值效应。该模式与Fried虚弱的经典分组方法高度一致。

### 2.3 补充分析

FI与T1D患者全因死亡风险的关联在SBP<130 mmHg(交互作用  $P=0.016$ )及BMI较低(<25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>和25~30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)(交互作用  $P=0.031$ )的亚组中更为

表4 虚弱状态与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡风险的关联

Table 4 Association of frailty status with all-cause mortality and T1D- and complication-related mortality

Characteristic	Events	Incidence rate <sup>*</sup> (%)	Model 1 <sup>†</sup>		Model 2 <sup>‡</sup>	
			HR(95% CI)	P	HR(95% CI)	P
All-cause mortality						
PF						
Non-frail	67	9.2	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	175	17.1	1.87(1.41-2.48)	<0.001	1.80(1.34-2.41)	<0.001
Frail	75	32.1	3.05(2.17-4.29)	<0.001	2.76(1.92-3.98)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.40(1.27-1.55)	<0.001	1.37(1.23-1.52)	<0.001
FI						
Non-frail	23	6.3	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	148	13.7	1.95(1.26-3.04)	0.003	1.72(1.10-2.68)	0.017
Frail	146	27.2	3.54(2.27-5.54)	<0.001	2.71(1.71-4.31)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.49(1.33-1.67)	<0.001	1.37(1.21-1.56)	<0.001
T1D-related and complication-related mortality						
PF						
Non-frail	21	2.9	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	69	6.7	2.35(1.44-3.84)	<0.001	2.17(1.31-3.59)	0.003
Frail	34	14.6	4.45(2.54-7.78)	<0.001	4.02(2.21-7.28)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.53(1.32-1.78)	<0.001	1.53(1.30-1.81)	<0.001
FI						
Non-frail	6	1.6	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	55	5.1	2.79(1.20-6.49)	0.017	2.18(0.93-5.12)	0.072
Frail	63	11.8	5.86(2.51-13.66)	<0.001	4.14(1.73-9.89)	0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.55(1.29-1.85)	<0.001	1.44(1.17-1.76)	<0.001

Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$  (Cox regression model). \*The incidence rate was calculated at the end of follow-up of 13.4 years and reported as per 1 000 person-years. †Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index. ‡Model 2 was adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration and HbA1c and baseline complications. HR: hazard ratio; CI: confidence interval; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin.

显著,而PF与全因死亡的关联在各亚组中保持一致,未观察到显著的交互作用(图3)。其他分层因素(包括性别、年龄、吸烟、饮酒、T1D病程、HbA1c及基线并发症)均未显示显著的交互作用(交互作用 $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。针对其他结局(T1D及其并发症相关死亡和血管并发症)的分层分析未观察到显著的交互作用。

多项敏感性分析证实了主要结果的稳健性,包括Fine-Gray竞争风险模型、排除基线1年内事件以及多重插补分析,虚弱与各结局的关联基本保持一致(表6~8)。

### 3 讨论

本研究基于UKB大型前瞻性队列,在T1D患者中系统评估了虚弱状态与长期不良结局的关联。结果显示,无论采用PF或FI评估,虚弱均与全因死

亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡,以及新发大血管和微血管并发症风险升高相关,并且上述关联在多项敏感性分析中保持稳定。值得注意的是,PF与微血管并发症风险之间呈现显著的非线性关联,在达到虚弱诊断水平后风险加速上升。上述结果表明,虚弱评估有助于识别预后较差的T1D个体,实施针对性的预防和干预策略可能降低T1D相关不良结局的发生风险。

本研究所纳入的T1D人群主要反映了确诊后早期且持续接受胰岛素治疗的个体,以尽可能富集具有胰岛素缺乏表型的高风险人群。既往基于UKB数据库探究T1D和T2D分型的研究显示,不同T1D分型策略在敏感性与特异性之间存在差异,且目前尚无统一的金标准。其中,将临床特征与胰岛素需求相结合的判定流程,在整体区分性能上优于仅依赖诊断编码的方法,相比之下,基于年龄阈值

表5 虚弱状态与新发大血管和微血管并发症的关联

Table 5 Association of frailty status with incident macrovascular and microvascular complications

Characteristic	Events	Incidence rate* (%)	Model 1†		Model 2‡	
			HR(95% CI)	P	HR(95% CI)	P
<b>Macrovascular complications</b>						
<b>PF</b>						
Non-frail	77	13.3	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	161	22.7	1.70(1.29-2.23)	<0.001	1.53(1.15-2.02)	0.003
Frail	48	40.6	2.57(1.78-3.72)	<0.001	2.17(1.46-3.22)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.37(1.23-1.53)	<0.001	1.33(1.18-1.49)	<0.001
<b>FI</b>						
Non-frail	39	12.2	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	145	17.7	1.40(0.98-2.00)	0.066	1.27(0.89-1.82)	0.193
Frail	102	38.5	2.88(1.97-4.20)	<0.001	2.39(1.61-3.54)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.61(1.41-1.84)	<0.001	1.53(1.32-1.77)	<0.001
<b>Microvascular complications</b>						
<b>PF</b>						
Non-frail	133	24.4	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	212	31.0	1.27(1.02-1.58)	0.033	1.05(0.84-1.31)	0.698
Frail	57	51.8	2.06(1.50-2.83)	<0.001	1.66(1.18-2.32)	0.003
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.24(1.12-1.37)	<0.001	1.13(1.02-1.26)	0.022
<b>FI</b>						
Non-frail	57	18.3	1.00	-	1.00	-
Pre-frail	221	28.6	1.50(1.12-2.01)	0.007	1.30(0.96-1.74)	0.085
Frail	124	48.8	2.57(1.86-3.54)	<0.001	2.05(1.47-2.86)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.40(1.25-1.58)	<0.001	1.34(1.17-1.52)	<0.001

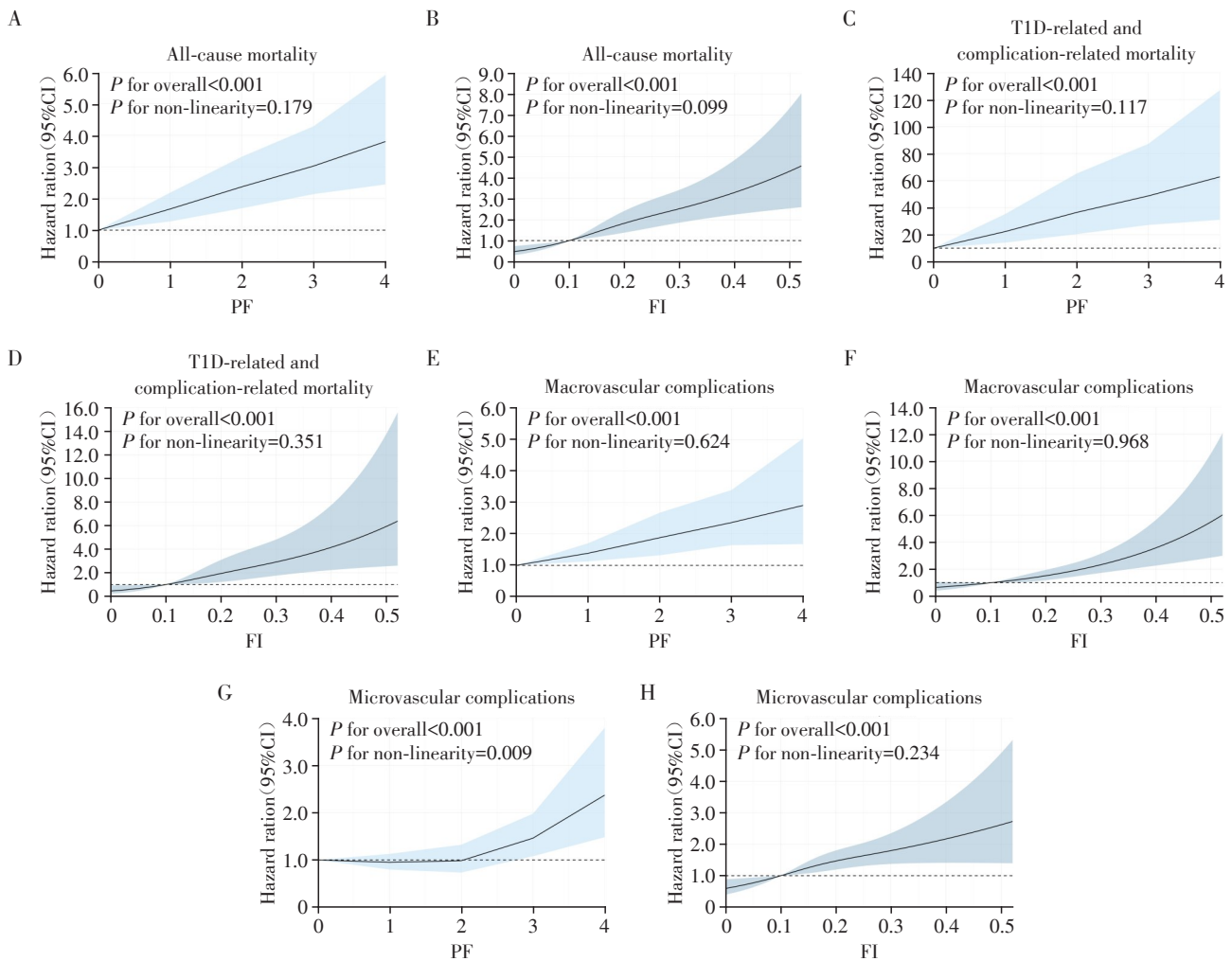
Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$  (Cox regression model). \*The incidence rate was calculated at the end of follow-up of 13.4 years and reported as per 1 000 person-years. †Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index. ‡Model 2 was adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration and HbA1c.

的分型策略虽具有较高特异性,但可能系统性排除成人或晚发型T1D个体<sup>[20]</sup>。需要指出的是,基于胰岛素治疗模式和临床诊断相结合的操作定义不可避免地存在一定异质性,由于UKB数据库缺乏胰岛自身抗体和C肽等分型指标,该定义可能纳入少量早期且持续使用胰岛素治疗的T2D患者,或部分进展较快的成人隐匿性自身免疫性糖尿病(latent autoimmune diabetes in adults, LADA)患者,从而强化或削弱关联。但其优势在于能够识别出β细胞功能明显减退且代谢控制更为复杂的个体,因此在以长期死亡和血管并发症为主要结局的研究中,该定义具有较好的临床相关性和研究适用性。

既往研究报道,虚弱状态在糖尿病人群中普遍存在,且与不良预后密切相关。一项基于UKB的大型前瞻性队列研究发现,虚弱与糖尿病前期人群进展为T2D、并发症发生和死亡风险升高显著相关<sup>[15]</sup>。一项纳入118项研究的Meta分析显示,虚弱与糖尿病

患者全因死亡风险增加相关,并与住院、残疾及糖尿病并发症密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>。然而,上述研究主要集中在T2D或未区分糖尿病类型的人群,关于虚弱与T1D患者的研究仍相对匮乏<sup>[18]</sup>。由于T1D与T2D在发病机制、临床表现及并发症模式上存在显著差异<sup>[28-29]</sup>,T2D人群中的结论未必可以直接外推至T1D。一项双向孟德尔随机化研究显示,T1D遗传易感性与虚弱风险增加相关,而虚弱对T1D发生并无显著正向因果效应<sup>[30]</sup>。此外,FinnDiane队列研究显示,基于FI评估的虚弱状态可以独立预测T1D患者的并发症及死亡风险,预测性能优于单个传统风险因素<sup>[17]</sup>,而本研究进一步表明,在UKB队列中,无论采用PF还是FI评估,虚弱均与不良结局风险增加相关。表明虚弱与T1D患者不良结局的关联在不同人群中一致,同时也说明采用不同维度的虚弱评估工具,均可以识别T1D患者中预后较差的高风险个体。

PF和FI是两种互补的虚弱评估工具,PF基于



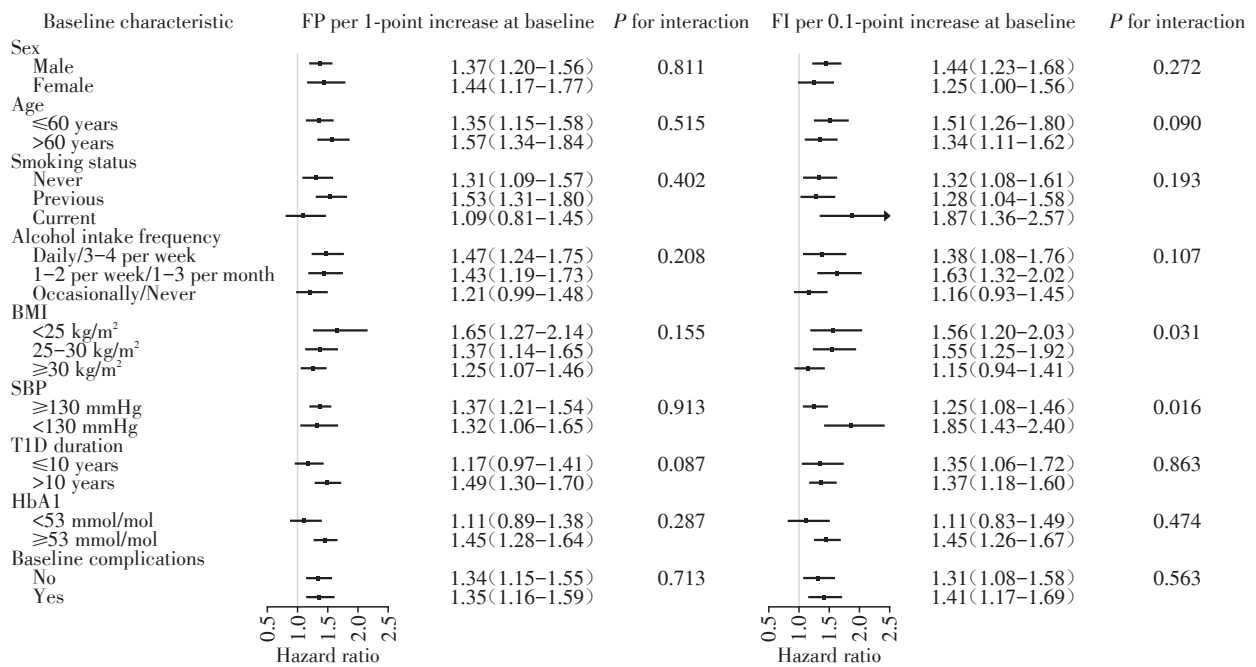
Dark lines represent hazard ratios, and shaded areas represent 95% CIs. Data were fitted by using the restricted cubic spline with three knots (reference values: PF=0, FI=0.10). Individuals with PF=5 were excluded due to insufficient sample size ( $n=2$ ). Models in panels A–D were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration, HbA1c and complications. Models in panels E–H were adjusted for the same covariates, except for complications. Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$ .

图2 虚弱程度与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡,以及新发大血管和微血管并发症发生风险之间的剂量-反应关系  
Figure 2 Dose-response associations of frailty with the risks of all-cause mortality, T1D-related and complication-related mortality, and incident macrovascular and microvascular complications

Fried 虚弱表型,侧重躯体功能,而FI则反映多系统健康缺陷的累积负荷,整合了更广泛的健康指标。尽管两种评估方法在基线特征关联和分类方面存在一定差异,但其与T1D患者不良结局风险的关联方向总体一致。值得注意的是,两种评估方法在预测效能上呈现出互补特征。PF与微血管并发症风险之间呈现出明显的非线性阈值关系,表现为在评分达到虚弱诊断标准后风险迅速上升,这与Fried虚弱表型的经典分组方法高度一致,表明其在识别风险加速阶段方面具有独特作用。与PF相比,FI与多数不良结局风险的关联相对更强,且FI与全因死亡的关联在SBP $\geq$ 130 mmHg或BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的T1D患者中相对较弱。一种可能的解释是,高SBP或肥胖

本身为较强的不良预后风险因素,因此在该亚组中FI的风险提示作用相对有限。而在SBP<130 mmHg或BMI<30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>的T1D患者中,传统代谢指标可能不足以全面反映机体健康状况,此时FI更能捕捉到多系统健康缺陷和潜在的生理储备下降,从而提供额外的预后信息。此外,既往研究发现,在虚弱人群中,超重或轻度肥胖者死亡率较低,这可能与较高的肌肉量、骨矿物质含量或一定的脂肪储备有关<sup>[31]</sup>。因此,在临床实践中联合使用PF和FI,可能更有助于全面评估T1D患者的预后风险。

本研究具有多项优势,包括基于大规模前瞻性队列、长期随访、多结局覆盖以及在分析中调整多种潜在混杂因素,从而增强了结果的可靠性。然



P for interaction (the likelihood ratio test). Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$ . Multivariable Cox models were adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration, HbA1c and complications.

图3 虚弱评估与全因死亡关联的分层分析

Figure 3 Stratified analyses for the association between frailty measures and all-cause mortality

表6 以死亡作为竞争风险, 虚弱状态与新发大血管和微血管并发症风险的关联

Table 6 Association of frailty status with incident macrovascular and microvascular complications, with death as a competing risk

Characteristic	Fine-Gray model <sup>†</sup>			
	Events	Incidence rate*(%)	sHR(95% CI)	P
<b>Macrovascular complications</b>				
PF				
Non-frail	77	13.3	1.00	-
Pre-frail	161	22.7	1.44(1.09-1.91)	0.011
Frail	48	40.6	2.07(1.38-3.10)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.30(1.16-1.47)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	39	12.2	1.00	-
Pre-frail	145	17.7	1.23(0.86-1.76)	0.260
Frail	102	38.5	2.17(1.46-3.24)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.50(1.29-1.75)	<0.001
<b>Microvascular complications</b>				
PF				
Non-frail	133	24.4	1.00	-
Pre-frail	212	31.0	0.99(0.79-1.25)	0.950
Frail	57	51.8	1.49(1.06-2.10)	0.022
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.10(0.98-1.24)	0.092
FI				
Non-frail	57	18.3	1.00	-
Pre-frail	221	28.6	1.25(0.93-1.67)	0.130
Frail	124	48.8	1.91(1.37-2.66)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.31(1.15-1.49)	<0.001

Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$  (Fine-Gray subdistribution hazard model). \*The incidence rate was calculated at the end of follow-up of 13.4 years and reported as per 1 000 person-years. <sup>†</sup>Fine-Gray model adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, education level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration and HbA1c. sHR, subdistribution hazard ratio.

表7 虚弱状态与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡,以及新发大血管和微血管并发症发生风险的关联:排除基线后1年内发生事件的敏感性分析

Table 7 Association of frailty status with all-cause mortality, T1D-related and complication-related mortality, and incident macrovascular and microvascular complications: a sensitivity analysis excluding events occurring within the first year after baseline

Characteristic	Sensitivity analysis <sup>†</sup>			
	Events	Incidence rate*(%)	HR(95% CI)	P
All-cause mortality				
PF				
Non-frail	65	9.0	1.00	-
Pre-frail	169	16.5	1.78(1.33-2.40)	<0.001
Frail	71	30.4	2.68(1.85-3.89)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.37(1.23-1.52)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	23	6.3	1.00	-
Pre-frail	142	13.2	1.64(1.05-2.57)	0.029
Frail	140	26.1	2.61(1.64-4.15)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.37(1.20-1.56)	<0.001
T1D-related and complication-related mortality				
PF				
Non-frail	21	2.9	1.00	-
Pre-frail	67	6.6	2.09(1.26-3.47)	0.004
Frail	32	13.7	3.73(2.04-6.81)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.52(1.29-1.80)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	6	1.6	1.00	-
Pre-frail	53	4.9	2.12(0.90-4.98)	0.085
Frail	61	11.4	4.05(1.69-9.69)	0.002
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.43(1.16-1.76)	<0.001
Macrovascular complications				
PF				
Non-frail	72	12.5	1.00	-
Pre-frail	152	21.4	1.55(1.16-2.07)	0.003
Frail	46	38.9	2.24(1.49-3.37)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.33(1.18-1.51)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	38	11.9	1.00	-
Pre-frail	136	16.6	1.22(0.85-1.76)	0.286
Frail	96	36.3	2.32(1.55-3.47)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.51(1.30-1.76)	<0.001
Microvascular complications				
PF				
Non-frail	126	23.2	1.00	-
Pre-frail	198	28.9	1.05(0.83-1.32)	0.696
Frail	53	48.2	1.67(1.18-2.36)	0.004
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.13(1.01-1.26)	0.037
FI				
Non-frail	57	18.3	1.00	-
Pre-frail	207	26.8	1.23(0.92-1.66)	0.167
Frail	113	44.6	1.91(1.36-2.68)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.32(1.16-1.51)	<0.001

Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$  (Cox regression model). \*The incidence rate was calculated at the end of follow-up of 13.4 years and reported as per 1 000 person-years. †Sensitivity analysis: excluding events occurring within 1 year after baseline to reduce reverse causation. All models adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration and HbA1c. For mortality outcomes, models additionally adjusted for baseline complications.

表8 虚弱状态与全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡,以及新发大血管和微血管并发症发生风险的关联:采用多重插补的敏感性分析(死亡结局分析  $n=2\ 664$ ; 并发症结局分析  $n=1\ 952$ )

Table 8 Association of frailty status with all-cause mortality, T1D-related and complication-related mortality, and incident macrovascular and microvascular complications: a sensitivity analysis using multiple imputation ( $n=2\ 664$  for mortality analyses;  $n=1\ 952$  for complication analyses)

Characteristic	Sensitivity analysis <sup>†</sup>			
	Events	Incidence rate <sup>*</sup> (%)	HR(95% CI)	P
All-cause mortality				
PF				
Non-frail	131	11.2	1.00	-
Pre-frail	335	20.0	1.60(1.28-2.01)	<0.001
Frail	174	38.9	2.42(1.86-3.15)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.29(1.20-1.38)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	43	7.8	1.00	-
Pre-frail	276	16.1	1.58(1.14-2.20)	0.006
Frail	321	31.2	2.10(1.50-2.95)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.28(1.16-1.40)	<0.001
T1D-related and complication-related mortality				
PF				
Non-frail	45	3.8	1.00	-
Pre-frail	128	7.6	1.63(1.13-2.37)	0.010
Frail	71	15.9	2.45(1.58-3.80)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.30(1.15-1.46)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	13	2.4	1.00	-
Pre-frail	105	6.1	1.82(1.02-3.27)	0.045
Frail	126	12.2	2.31(1.26-4.24)	0.007
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.24(1.06-1.44)	0.006
Macrovascular complications				
PF				
Non-frail	141	15.6	1.00	-
Pre-frail	263	23.7	1.27(1.01-1.60)	0.039
Frail	91	40.7	1.81(1.34-2.45)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.21(1.11-1.32)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	65	13.6	1.00	-
Pre-frail	246	19.4	1.28(0.97-1.68)	0.087
Frail	184	37.5	1.97(1.46-2.67)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.44(1.29-1.62)	<0.001
Microvascular complications				
PF				
Non-frail	223	26.0	1.00	-
Pre-frail	346	32.7	1.07(0.89-1.28)	0.498
Frail	111	53.5	1.64(1.27-2.13)	<0.001
Continuous(per 1 unit)			1.15(1.07-1.24)	<0.001
FI				
Non-frail	91	19.7	1.00	-
Pre-frail	361	30.2	1.34(1.06-1.69)	0.016
Frail	228	49.1	1.96(1.51-2.54)	<0.001
Continuous(per 0.1 unit)			1.34(1.21-1.48)	<0.001

Levels of significance:  $P < 0.05$  (Cox regression model). \*The incidence rate was calculated and reported as per 1 000 person-years. †Multiple imputation analysis: using  $m=20$  imputed datasets to handle missing data. All models adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, Townsend deprivation index, smoking status, alcohol intake frequency, BMI, SBP, T1D duration and HbA1c. For mortality outcomes, models additionally adjusted for baseline complications.

而,本研究仍存在若干局限性。第一,作为一项观察性研究,本研究无法建立虚弱和T1D不良结局的因果关系。尽管在敏感性分析中排除随访初期(1年内)发生死亡或并发症事件后,相关正向关联仍然稳健存在,但由于虚弱本身反映疾病严重程度和整体健康状况下降,因此不能完全排除反向因果的可能。第二,虚弱状态仅在基线进行评估,未进一步探讨虚弱随时间变化的动态特征及其与结局的关系<sup>[23]</sup>。第三,尽管UKB总体样本量庞大,但本研究聚焦于T1D亚人群,导致可用于分析的样本量相对有限,尤其是在部分分层分析中统计效能可能受到一定影响,极端PF评分水平的参与者数量较少(例如评分为5分者仅2例)。第四,虚弱评估的部分变量基于自我报告信息,可能引入回忆偏倚。糖尿病血管并发症主要通过住院患者数据和死亡登记记录进行识别,未纳入门诊或初级保健记录,部分早期或轻度糖尿病相关并发症病例可能未被充分捕获。同时,由于虚弱程度较高的个体更可能住院,因此不能完全排除检测偏倚的影响。第五,UKB参与者在种族和民族构成上具有一定同质性,本研究结果在其他族群或地区人群中的适用性仍需更加多样化的人群队列中加以验证。

综上,无论采用何种虚弱评估方法,虚弱均与T1D患者的全因死亡、T1D及其并发症相关死亡、微血管及大血管并发症发生风险增加相关。应重视T1D患者的虚弱评估与管理,以促进早期风险识别并优化个体化干预策略。

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#### Author's Contributions:

ZHOU Yiwen was responsible for research design, data analysis and manuscript writing; LI Shuang was responsible for research design and paper revision; LIU Jingfei, CHEN Qihang, YANG Chun, and GAO Tianyu participated in literature retrieval and methodology; CHEN Yang, GU Yong, and YANG Tao were responsible for research guidance, paper review and funding support.

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