

老年人认知功能减退知情者问卷判断 阿尔茨海默病患者严重程度的效度

刘艳^{1,2}, 丁云龙¹, 钮佳丽¹, 周燕², 郭起浩²

(1.靖江市人民医院, 靖江 214500; 2.复旦大学附属华山医院, 上海 200040)

【摘要】 目的: 评价老年人认知功能减退知情者问卷(IQCODE)区分阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者认知功能损害程度的有效性。方法: 收集来院就诊的AD患者332例, 按临床痴呆程度标准分为轻、中、重度组, 应用简短版本的老年人认知功能减退知情者问卷(IQCODE)对其知情者进行问卷调查。分析各组IQCODE得分与简明精神状态量表(MMSE)、Mattis痴呆评定量表(DRS)、阿尔茨海默病评估量表-认知部分(ADAS-Cog)得分的相关性, 检验其区分不同认知功能损害程度的效度。结果: IQCODE与MMSE、DRS、ADAS-cog的相关系数分别为-0.512、-0.478和0.522。以65分作为划界分区分轻-中度痴呆, 敏感性为66.9%, 特异性为57.3%; 以75分作为划界分区分中-重度痴呆, 敏感性为73.8%, 特异性为66.9%。结论: IQCODE可以中等有效地区分不同程度的认知功能障碍, 但单独使用准确性欠佳, 建议临床结合其他痴呆量表使用, 以提高评定效能。

【关键词】 老年人认知功能减退知情者问卷; 阿尔茨海默病; 认知功能损害

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Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly for Assessing Severity of Cognitive Impairment in Patients with Alzheimer's Disease

LIU Yan^{1,2}, DING Yun-long¹, NIU Jia-li¹, ZHOU Yan², GUO Qi-hao²

¹Department of Neurology, Jingjiang People's Hospital, Jingjiang 214500, China;

²Department of Neurology, Huashan Hospital Fudan University, Shanghai 200040, China

【Abstract】 Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of informant questionnaire on cognitive decline in the elderly(IQCODE) in the assessing the severity of cognitive impairment in patients with Alzheimer's disease. Methods: According to the clinical dementia rating, 332 patients with AD were classified into three groups: early, moderate and late stage group. Informants were interviewed with the short version of the IQCODE, which was used to analyse the correlation relationship with the mini-mental state examination(MMSE), the Mattis dementia rating scale(DRS) and the Alzheimer's disease assessment scale-cognitive subscale(ADAS-cog). A series of statistical analysis were carried out to measure the differences of IQCODE scores among three groups. Results: The validity coefficient of IQCODE with MMSE, DRS and ADAS-cog were -0.512, -0.478 and 0.522 respectively. Taking an IQCODE threshold of 65 to discriminate early stage from moderate, the sensitivity was 66.9% and specificity was 57.3% while taking 75 for threshold to discriminate moderate from late, the sensitivity was 73.8% and specificity was 66.9%. Conclusion: IQCODE is moderately effective for assessing severity of cognitive impairment in patients with Alzheimer's disease, but the IQCODE alone would result in misjudgments, and combining with other clinical dementia rating scales is helpful to improve the evaluation efficiency.

【Key words】 Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly; Alzheimer's disease; Cognitive impairment

阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)是一种最常见的以进行性认知功能障碍为特点的神经变性疾病导致的老年性痴呆^[1]。临床常用痴呆评定量表(Clinical Dementia Rating, CDR)、简易精神状态量表(Mini-Mental State Examination, MMSE)等评定AD患者认知功能损害的严重程度, 但其有受年龄、性别、文化程度等因素影响的缺点^[2-5], 老年人认知功能减退知情者问卷(Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly, IQCODE)评价患者的认知功能比其10年前下降的程度, 大量资料表明其不受教育

程度、文化背景、病前能力等因素影响^[6,7], 具有良好的信效度^[8-10], 在痴呆患者的筛查中广泛应用^[11], 但并未有研究探讨其与痴呆患者认知功能损害的严重程度的相关性。2013年1月-2014年3月, 我们收集332例AD患者, 应用IQCODE对AD患者知情者进行测评, 探讨IQCODE对AD患者认知功能损害程度的评定效能, 为临床实践提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2013年1月-2014年3月在复旦大学附属

华山医院就诊的AD患者332例,其中男性157例,女性175例,平均年龄 70.08 ± 9.77 岁,教育水平由文盲到大专以上。对患者进行一般内科和神经内科体格检查、神经心理、神经影像学及常规实验室检查,符合2011年美国国家衰老研究所(National Institute of Aging, NIA)和阿尔茨海默病学会(Alzheimer's Association, AA)McKhan等^[12]编制的NIA-AA诊断标准。知情者是同受检者共同生活10年以上的成年人,其中配偶187人,子女132人,其他亲属13人,与受检者平均每周至少接触4次,能充分了解受检者的各种情况。

1.2 方法

2名神经内科副主任以上医师根据CDR^[13]评定AD患者认知功能损害的严重程度:轻度痴呆(CDR=1.0)89例,中度痴呆(CDR=2.0)162例,重度痴呆(CDR=3.0)81例。各组行MMSE^[14]、Mattis痴呆评定量表(the Mattis Dementia Rating Scale, DRS)^[15]、AD评估量表-认知分测验(the Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale-cognitive subscale, ADAS-cog)^[16]评分。评估患者认知功能与针对知情者的IQCODE检测分别进行。

我们使用短版IQCODE,它被证实与长版有高度的相关性($r=0.98$)且在筛查痴呆方面有着同等的效能^[8]。问卷所涉及的认知功能包括近期、远期记忆力,空间、时间定向力,计算力,学习能力及执行能力。它有16个问题,每个问题分5级评:1、“好多了”,2、“好一点”,3、“没变化”,4、“差一点”,5、“差多了”,最后计算总分。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS17.0对数据进行分析,计量资料采用 t 检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,相关分析采用Spearman分析。

2 结 果

2.1 AD患者一般资料比较

三组患者在年龄、性别方面无统计学差异,受教育程度有显著的统计学差异($P=0.008$)。MMSE、DRS、ADAS-cog在三组患者中均有显著的统计学差异($P<0.01$),详见表1。

2.2 IQCODE总分与神经心理测验的相关性

轻度AD与重度AD患者知情者的判断与客观神经心理测验得分的相关性比较低,但在总体样本中IQCODE与MMSE、DRS、ADAS-cog的相关系数分别为-0.512、-0.478、0.522,有显著统计学意义($P<$

0.01),详见表2。

表1 患者一般情况($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	轻度痴呆 (n=89)	中度痴呆 (n=162)	重度痴呆 (n=81)	F(P)
年龄(岁)	70.53 ± 9.36	70.58 ± 10.10	68.59 ± 9.50	$1.255(0.286)$
教育	6.22 ± 1.69	5.59 ± 1.84	5.40 ± 1.99	$4.842(0.008)$
性别(男:女)	43:46	78:84	36:45	$0.348(0.840)$
MMSE总分	19.72 ± 2.15	14.80 ± 2.89	8.23 ± 3.41	$341.618(0.00)$
DRS总分	113.73 ± 11.29	88.99 ± 13.10	66.11 ± 16.40	$251.603(0.00)$
ADAS-cog	28.70 ± 9.25	40.42 ± 12.52	53.72 ± 9.46	$82.340(0.00)$

注:教育得分:1.无小学教育;2.1+私塾或家教;3.1+成人识字班或夜校;4.小学肆业;5.小学毕业;6.初中肆业或毕业;7.高中肆业或毕业;8.大专以上。

表2 IQCODE总分与神经心理测验的相关性

	MMSE	DRS	ADAS-cog
轻度痴呆组	0.040	-0.080	0.344**
中度痴呆组	-0.373**	-0.271**	0.345**
重度痴呆组	-0.111	-0.228	0.283*
总体	-0.512**	-0.478**	0.522**

注: $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$,下同。

表3 不同严重度的IQCODE项目分、总分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	轻度痴呆 (n=89)	中度痴呆 (n=162)	重度痴呆 (n=81)	F(P)
1	4.07 ± 0.72	$4.32\pm0.74**$	$4.91\pm0.32**$	$35.757(0.000)$
2	4.58 ± 0.79	$4.77\pm0.54*$	$4.92\pm0.26**$	$7.576(0.000)$
3	4.73 ± 0.57	4.80 ± 0.50	4.92 ± 0.26	$3.555(0.030)$
4	3.69 ± 1.01	$4.32\pm0.92**$	$4.69\pm0.73**$	$26.631(0.000)$
5	3.65 ± 0.93	3.54 ± 0.80	$4.04\pm0.89**$	$9.279(0.000)$
6	3.80 ± 0.92	$4.07\pm0.78*$	$4.59\pm0.62**$	$21.526(0.000)$
7	3.97 ± 0.81	$4.26\pm0.77**$	$4.77\pm0.50**$	$26.428(0.000)$
8	3.75 ± 0.88	$4.11\pm0.80**$	$4.69\pm0.64**$	$30.375(0.000)$
9	3.88 ± 0.89	$4.27\pm0.70**$	$4.76\pm0.55**$	$30.528(0.000)$
10	3.98 ± 0.84	$4.35\pm0.70**$	$4.86\pm0.46**$	$33.665(0.000)$
11	4.60 ± 0.71	$4.77\pm0.59*$	4.90 ± 0.33	$5.594(0.004)$
12	3.65 ± 0.80	$3.88\pm0.89*$	$4.51\pm0.61*$	$26.168(0.000)$
13	3.75 ± 0.89	$4.09\pm0.91**$	$4.75\pm0.62**$	$30.817(0.000)$
14	3.67 ± 0.92	$4.13\pm0.90**$	$4.75\pm0.55**$	$34.959(0.000)$
15	3.82 ± 0.87	$4.12\pm0.87**$	$4.81\pm0.47**$	$34.122(0.000)$
16	4.16 ± 0.58	$4.40\pm0.72**$	$4.79\pm0.58**$	$19.256(0.000)$
总分	63.83 ± 9.28	$68.63\pm8.45**$	$75.95\pm3.67**$	$50.967(0.000)$

注:轻与中度组比较标注在中度组;中与重度组比较标注在重度组。

2.3 IQCODE检测不同程度认知功能损害的有效性

轻、中、重度痴呆患者IQCODE的16项得分中除第3与11项外,其余14项均有显著的统计学差异。三组患者的IQCODE总分有显著的统计学差异。详见表3。采用ROC计算曲线下面积,区分轻-中度的曲线下面积为0.661(可信区间为0.589~0.734),以65分为划界分,敏感性为66.9%,特异性为57.3%;区分中-重度的曲线下面积为0.767(可

信区间为0.708~0.825),以75分作为划界分,敏感性为73.8%,特异性为66.9%。

3 讨 论

IQCODE是目前最常使用的知情者问卷之一,不同于以往的量表,IQCODE量表受年龄和文化程度,语言等影响较小,更加注重测量10年期间的认知变化,而不仅仅是只对当前认知能力进行评估。本研究收集AD患者332例,应用临床痴呆评定量表CDR评定患者的认知损害程度,行IQCODE调查,同时行常用神经心理测验MMSE、DRS、ADAS-cog。将患者区分为轻、中、重度痴呆时,各组中度患者的MMSE、DRS、ADAS-cog与IQCODE评分均显著相关,这表明知情者的判断对于中度患者比轻度、重度患者更准确、更有效,这说明针对轻度和重度的AD患者的严重度判断更有难度。

每个IQCODE项目在轻、中、重组之间两两比较均有显著的统计学差异,可见IQCODE的项目组成是合理的。区分轻-中度的曲线下面积为0.661,以65分作为划界分,敏感性为66.9%,特异性为57.3%;区分中-重度的曲线下面积为0.767,以75分作为划界分,敏感性为73.8%,特异性为66.9%,与王姐等^[17]对于轻、中、重组痴呆的研究数据相近。敏感性和特异性不够高,这表明临幊上单独应用IQCODE对患者进行认知功能严重程度判断的偏差相对较大,对AD患者的病情及治疗效果的评估能力欠佳。因此,我们建议不能单纯根据知情者的判断作为治疗是否有效的依据,还需要结合客观认知检查与精神症状(BPSD)的评估判断认知功能损害程度,为下一步治疗提供依据。

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