

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.20.013

不同表型的重度稳定期 COPD 患者生活质量和营养状况的比较分析 *

周 海^{1,2#} 王妍敏^{3#} 郝 琴² 常 晶² 杨 玲^{1,4△}

(1 上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院老年科 上海 200092; 2 上海市杨浦区市东医院呼吸科 上海 200438;

3 上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院呼吸科 上海 200092; 4 上海交通大学中国医院管理研究院医院发展战略研究所 上海 200092)

摘要 目的:分析不同表型重度稳定期慢性阻塞性肺病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患者生活质量及营养状况差异以指导临床干预。**方法:**选取上海市杨浦区市东医院 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月呼吸内科门诊重度(III级)慢性阻塞性肺病的稳定期患者 79 例,按照临床表型分为慢性支气管炎表型(chronic bronchitis, CB)组(48 例)与非 CB 组(31 例),进行肺功能检查和微型营养评定量表(mini nutritional assessment, MNA)、慢性阻塞性肺病评估量表(COPD Assessment Test, CAT)、改良英国医学研究委员会呼吸困难评级量表(Modified Medical Research Council Dyspnea, MMRC)、日常生活活动能力量表(Activity of Daily Living Scale, ADL)评分,测量握力和患者 6 分钟步行距离,进行比较分析。**结果:**COPD 非 CB 组的 MNA 评分、CAT 评分、ADL 评分、mMRC 评分均优于 CB 组($P<0.05$),6 分钟步行距离也优于 CB 组(t 值为 2.256, $P<0.05$)。CB 组 MNA 评分与 FEV1/ 预计值、FVC、6 分钟步行距离、ADL 评分、握力存在显著正相关性(r 值分别为 0.441、0.379、0.442、0.511、0.316, $P<0.05$),与 CAT 评分、mMRC 评分有显著负相关性(r 值分别为 -0.385、-0.460, $P<0.05$);非 CB 组 MNA 评分与 CAT 评分呈显著负相关性(r 值为 -0.376, $P<0.05$),而与 FEV1、FVC、6 分钟步行距离、mMRC 评分、ADL 评分无显著相关性($P>0.05$)。**结论:**非 CB 表型的重度稳定期 COPD 患者的生活质量、营养状况均优于 CB 表型患者。CB 表型的 COPD 患者可能需要更多的营养支持以改善患者的生活质量。

关键词:慢性阻塞性肺疾病;慢性支气管炎表型;生活质量;营养状况

中图分类号:R563.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)20-3867-04

Comparative Analysis of Quality of Life and Nutritional Status in Patients with Severe Stable COPD with Different Phenotypes*

ZHOU Hai^{1,2#}, WANG Yan-min^{3#}, JIA Qin², CHANG Jing², YANG Ling^{1,4△}

(1 Department of Geriatrics, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated To Shanghai Jiao Tong University School Of Medicine, Shanghai, 200092, China;

2 Department of Respiratory Medicine, Yangpu District Shidong Hospital, Shanghai, 200438, China; 3 Department of Respiratory

Medicine, Xinhua Hospital Affiliated To Shanghai Jiao Tong University School Of Medicine, Shanghai, 200092, China; 4 Institute of Hospital Development Strategy, China Hospital Development Institute, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, 200092, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the difference in the quality of life and nutritional status in patients with severe stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) with different phenotypes. **Methods:** 79 stable patients with severe COPD (grade III) from January 2017 to June 2018 in Shidong Hospital of Yangpu District in Shanghai were selected and divided into chronic bronchitis (CB) group ($n=48$) and non CB group ($n=31$) according to their clinical phenotypes. The values of pulmonary function, MNA(mini nutritional assessment), CAT(COPD Assessment Test), mMRC(Modified Medical Research Council Dyspnea), ADL(Activity of Daily Living Scale), grip strength and 6-minute walking distance of all patients were collected and analyzed. **Results:** The values of MNA, CAT, ADL, mMRC in non CB group were better than those in CB group(all $P<0.05$). And 6-minute walking distance of non CB group is better($t=2.256$, $P<0.05$). In CB group, the value of MNA was positively correlated with FEV1 / predicted value, FVC, 6-minute walking distance, ADL and grip strength($r=0.441, 0.379, 0.442, 0.511, 0.316$, all $P<0.05$), but negatively correlated with CAT and mMRC($r=-0.385, -0.460$, all $P<0.05$). In non CB group, the value of MNA was only negatively correlated with CAT ($r=-0.376$, $P<0.05$), but was not correlated with FEV1, FVC, 6-minute walking distance, mMRC and ADL ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** The quality of life and nutritional status of patients in non CB group with severe stable COPD are better than those in CB group. It suggests that COPD patients with CB phenotype may need more nutritional support to improve their quality of life.

* 基金项目:上海交通大学 2019 年度 "技术推广项目"(ZT201903);上海市科学技术委员会基金项目(18441905200);

上海交通大学中国医院发展研究院医院发展战略研究所项目(HDSI-2020-B-010)

为共同第一作者

作者简介:周海(1983-),男,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:肺部感染、慢性气道疾病,电话:021-25066666,E-mail: bluefish8341@126.com;

王妍敏(1977-),女,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:肺部肿瘤、慢性气道疾病、呼吸介入,电话:021-25078999,

E-mail: wangyanmin@xinhumed.com.cn

△ 通讯作者:杨玲,电话 021-25078999,E-mail: yangling01@xinhumed.com.cn

(收稿日期:2021-03-07 接受日期:2021-03-31)

Key words: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Chronic bronchitis phenotype; Quality of life; Nutritional status

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R563.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)20-3867-04

前言

慢性阻塞性肺病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 是以持续的进行性发展的气流受限为特征的气道慢性炎症^[1], 根据临床表现、影像学等特点 COPD 分为不同的表型。慢性支气管炎 (chronic bronchitis, CB) 是其中一个表型, 表现为持续的咳嗽、咳痰大于等于 3 个月, 持续 2 年^[2]。CB 表型与肺功能加速下降、呼吸困难加重、生活质量下降、急性发作风险增加以及死亡率增多相关^[3]。研究指出 COPD 患者的营养状况对病情评估和预后有意义^[4-7]。本文研究不同表型重度稳定期 COPD 患者肺功能、微型营养评定量表 (mini nutritional assessment, MNA) 评分、慢性阻塞性肺病评估量表 (COPD Assessment Test, CAT) 评分、营养状况等的差异, 探讨患者按临床分型进行个体化管理和治疗的意义与价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月上海市杨浦区市东医院呼吸内科门诊 COPD 患者 79 例, 根据临床表型分为 CB 组和非 CB 组。纳入标准: (1) 符合 WHO《COPD 全球诊治指南》中重度 (III 级) 稳定期诊断标准; (2) 年龄 >45 岁; (3) 愿意参加本研究并签署知情同意书。排除标准: (1) COPD 急性期; (2) 心脑肝肾等重要器官存在严重功能障碍; (3) 精神疾病、认知障碍, 无法理解或不愿回答问卷的患者。研究由市东医院伦理委员会通过伦理审查, 入组患者均知情且同意, 签署同意书。

1.2 观察指标

指定专人负责收集 CB 组和非 CB 组患者性别、年龄、吸烟史、手指血氧饱和度等临床资料, 并观察和记录 CB 组和非 CB 组患者肺功能、临床症状、呼吸困难程度、营养状况、日常生活状况、运动能力、握力、皮脂厚度。

其中肺功能 [第 1 秒用力呼气容积 (FEV₁) 及 FEV₁ 占预计值百分比 (FEV₁%pred), 用力肺活量 (FVC) 及 FEV₁/FVC] 检测: 采取 COSMED Quark PFT4 心肺功能测试仪进行肺功能测定。

运动能力检测: 采用 6 分钟步行试验 (6MWT^[8]) 测定, 即选取一条长而直的平坦硬质地面标记 30 m 距离, 嘱患者按照要求来回步行 6 min, 且步行开始后每隔 1 分钟, 测试者给予受试者标准鼓励, 并告知患者可根据自身情况调整步速, 记录患者行走距离。若步行过程中出现胸痛、肢体痉挛、大汗等不适症状, 应及时停止。

握力测定: 嘱患者立位, 双手自然下垂, 用香山 EH101 电子握力计分别测量患者左手和 / 或右手的握力各 2 次, 两次测量间隔不少于 1 min, 取平均值。

皮脂厚度测定: 采用北京全新皮脂厚度计 (型号 PZJ-01) 测量, 其中肱三头肌皮脂厚度测量选取右侧上臂肩峰与尺骨鹰嘴中点上约 2 公分处; 肩胛下皮脂厚度测量为右肩胛骨下角下方 1 cm 处; 腹部皮脂厚度测量为脐水平与右锁骨中线交界处。同

一部位测量 3 次, 取平均值。

1.3 评定标准

临床症状评定: 采用慢性阻塞性肺病评估测试 (COPD Assessment Test, CAT)^[9] 量表评估患者临床症状, 内容包括咳嗽、咳痰、胸闷、爬坡或上一层楼梯的感觉、家务活动、离家外出信心程度、睡眠和精力等 8 个问题, 患者根据自身情况对各项目打分 (每个项目 0-5 分), 总分值为 0~40 分, 总分值越高生活质量影响程度越高。

呼吸困难程度评估: 采用英国医学研究委员会呼吸困难量表 (mMRC dyspnea scale), 分为 0-4 级别, 分值越高呼吸困难程度越重。

营养评定: 采用 Mini-Nutritional Assessment (MNA) 评分, 12~14 分示无营养不良风险, 8~11 分示存在营养不良风险, 0~7 分示营养不良^[10]。

日常生活评定: 采用 Activity of Daily Living Scale (ADL) 量表, 其中 Barthel 指数总得分 <20 分为极严重功能缺陷, 生活完全需要依赖; 20~40 分为生活需要很大帮助; 40~60 分为生活需要帮助; >60 分为生活基本自理。

1.4 统计分析

采用 SPSS 23.0 软件进行统计学处理。计量资料用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 用 S-W 检验进行正态性分析, 服从正态分布的组间比较采用 t 检验, 非正态分布数据采用非参数检验 (Mann-Whitney 检验) 进行分析; MNA 与 CAT、ADL、6 分钟步行距离及肺功能之间的相关性采用 Spearman 相关系数分析, $P < 0.05$ 即为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基本情况

入选患者 79 例, 男性 74 例, 女性 5 例, 平均 (67.81 ± 8.72) 岁; 48 例为 CB 组, 31 例为非 CB 组。两组肺功能、血氧饱和度、BMI 指数、吸烟史比较无明显差异 ($P > 0.05$) (表 1)。

2.2 两组患者生活质量、营养状况的比较

非 CB 组的 CAT 评分、ADL 评分、mMRC 评分、6 分钟步行距离显著优于 CB 组。非 CB 组 MNA 评分、腹部皮脂厚度显著高于 CB 组 (表 2-4)。

2.3 两组患者 MNA 评分与各指标的相关性分析

CB 组 MNA 评分与 FEV₁、FVC、6 分钟步行距离、ADL 评分、握力有正相关性 ($P < 0.05$), 与 CAT 评分、mMRC 评分有显著负相关性 ($P < 0.05$); 非 CB 组中, MNA 评分与 CAT 评分呈显著负相关性 ($P < 0.05$), 而与 FEV₁、FVC、6 分钟步行距离、mMRC 评分、ADL 评分、握力无显著相关性 ($P > 0.05$)。两组的 MNA 评分均与 FEV₁/FVC 无显著相关性 ($P > 0.05$) (表 5)。

3 讨论

COPD 是一种全身的、异质性的疾病, 可分为不同的表型^[11-14]。CB 表型的气道炎症更显著, 小气道管壁比非 CB 型的

厚,可引起更严重的小气道功能障碍,增加呼吸阻抗和基础能量消耗^[15]。研究表明 CB 表型患者 BMI 指数更低^[16],所以营养

表 1 两组基本情况的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of general data of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Gender		Age($\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI	Smoking history(year)	SpO ₂ (%)	FEV ₁ /pred (%)	FEV ₁ /FVC (%)	FVC(L)
		male	female							
CB	48	47	1	68.19± 8.02	22.67± 3.39	34.79± 14.36	95.67± 2.22	36.26± 8.41	48.42± 9.36	2.21± 0.41
Non CB	31	27	4	64.9± 6.89	21.31± 3.13	32.42± 16.23	96.1± 2.14	39.81± 7.73	51.17± 6.45	2.29± 0.61
P value				0.035	0.076	0.700	0.311	0.155	0.138	0.571

Note: CB: chronic bronchitis group, Non CB: non chronic bronchitis group.

表 2 两组 CAT 评分、mMRC 评分、ADL 评分、MNA 评分及 6MWD 的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of CAT score, mMRC score, ADL score, MNA score and 6MWD between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CAT	mMRC	ADL	MNA	6MWD(m)
CB	17.92± 4.03	2.06± 0.73	87.81± 15.19	10.58± 1.69	303.65± 66.28
Non CB	13.61± 2.85	1.45± 0.68	98.07± 4.77	12.55± 1.03	336.29± 56.95
P value	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.018	0.027

Note: CAT: COPD Assessment Test; mMRC: Modified Medical Research Council Dyspnea; ADL: Activity of Daily Living Scale; MNA: mini nutritional assessment; 6MWD: 6-minute walking distance.

表 3 两组握力、握力体重指数的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of grip strength and grip strength body mass index of two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Grip strength(KG)	Grip strength body mass index
CB	38.37± 4.97	0.59± 0.12
Non CB	36.97± 5.76	0.61± 0.12
P value	0.422	0.484

表 4 两组皮脂厚度的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of sebum thickness between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Under the shoulder blade (mm)	Abdomen (mm)	Triceps (mm)
CB	11.85± 1.62	14.13± 3.75	9.51± 1.91
Non CB	11.87± 2.26	15.54± 3.8	9.78± 2.01
P value	0.533	0.041	0.790

表 5 两组 MNA 评分与各指标的相关性($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 5 Correlation between MNA score and various datas of two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Statistics	FEV ₁ /pred	FEV ₁ /FVC	FVC	6MWD	CAT	mMRC	ADL	Grip strength
CB	r	0.441	0.110	0.379	0.442	-0.385	-0.460	0.511	0.316
	P value	0.002	0.456	0.008	0.002	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.028
Non CB	r	0.005	0.019	0.106	0.186	-0.376	-0.021	0.028	0.406
	P value	0.977	0.920	0.569	0.316	0.037	0.912	0.882	0.230

Note: FEV₁: forced expiratory volume in 1 second as a percentage of predicted value; FVC: forced expiratory volume.

肺功能检查是诊断 COPD 的金标准,CB 表型的患者肺功能更差^[16,17]。但对肺功能分级相同的患者,肺功能数值无法全面评估患者的生活质量和营养状况^[18]。既往的研究显示 CB 表型

患者的 CAT 评分更高^[19]。本研究的结果显示,同样肺功能分级的患者,CB 组和非 CB 组的 CAT、mMRC、ADL、6 分钟步行距离等的差异却十分明显。CB 组患者的慢性活动性呼吸困难更

明显,生活质量更差,自主生活能力更低。

COPD 患者常合并营养不良^[20,21],气流受限程度与营养不良有一定相关性^[22,23]。在重度 COPD 患者,CB 分型的患者有更多急性加重的风险和骨骼肌肉症状^[24]。Gamze^[25]等的研究表明,MNA 评分与 COPD 肺功能分级、CAT 评分、6 个月内住院风险有相关性,并可以预测稳定期 COPD 患者的急性加重风险^[26,27]。但也有研究证实,营养不良程度虽与 COPD 患者的运动能力下降幅度相关,但不能作为独立的确定因素^[28-30]。本研究中,CB 组与非 CB 组患者的 MNA 评分存在明显差异,提示在肺功能分级相同的重度 COPD 患者中,CB 组的营养状况更差。推测 CB 患者因咳嗽咳痰导致能量消耗多,呼吸困难较明显且活动能力下降导致运动减少,肌肉疲劳及萎缩。因此,CB 表型的患者可能需要更多营养支持。

分析显示,CB 组患者的 MNA 评分与 FEV1/ 预计值、FVC、6 分钟步行距离、ADL 评分、握力有显著正相关性,与 CAT 评分、mMRC 评分有显著负相关性,而非 CB 组患者中 MNA 评分仅与 CAT 评分有负相关性。提示对于 CB 患者,MNA 评分与肺功能、运动能力、握力密切相关,改善营养状况有可能提高患者的生活能力。

综上所述,肺功能分级相同的重度稳定期 COPD 患者中,与非 CB 表型患者相比,CB 表型患者的呼吸困难更明显,生活质量、自主生活能力和营养状况更差。CB 组的营养状况与肺功能、生活质量、自主生活能力有显著的相关性。早期识别不同表型的特点和风险,对疾病的治疗、症状控制、生活质量的改善更重要。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Dave S, Alvar A, Antonio A, et al. Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease: the GOLD science committee report 2019 [J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2019, 53 (5): 1900164
- [2] Wang C, Zhou J, Wang J, et al. Progress in the mechanism and targeted drug therapy for COPD[J]. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2020, 5(1): 248
- [3] Han MK, Agustí A, Calverley PM, et al. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease phenotypes: the future of COPD[J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2010, 182(5): 598-604
- [4] Niraj D, Madhab L, Nirmal B, et al. Oxidative Stress and Nutritional Status in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease[J]. *Journal of Clinical and diagnostic Research*, 2015, 9(2): 223-229
- [5] Hsu MF, Ho SC, Kuo HP, et al. Mini-nutritional assessment (MNA) is useful for assessing the nutritional status of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease:a cross-sectional study [J]. *COPD*, 2014, 11(3): 325-332
- [6] 周桔丰, 蒙莉萍, 苏小玉, 等. 不同营养状况与慢性阻塞性肺病患者预后相关性分析[J]. *中华肺部疾病杂志*, 2019, 12(1): 90-92
- [7] 贾巧芝, 贾艳梅, 刘鹏珍. 慢性阻塞性肺病患者营养状况与营养干预[J]. *临床肺科杂志*, 2010, 15(5): 718-719
- [8] ATS Committee on Proficiency Standards for Clinical Pulmonary Function Laboratories. ATS statement: guidelines for the six-minute walk test[J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2002, 166(1): 111-117
- [9] Jones PW, Harding G, Berry P, et al. Development and first validation of the COPD Assessment Test[J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2009, 34(4): 648-654
- [10] Cereda E. Mini nutritional assessment[J]. *Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care*, 2012, 15(1): 29-41
- [11] Miravittles M, Soler-Catalu? a JJ, Calle M, et al. A new approach to grading and treating COPD based on clinical phenotypes: summary of the Spanish COPD guidelines (GesEPOC)[J]. *Prim Care Respir J*, 2013, 22(1): 117-121
- [12] Burgel PR. Chronic cough and sputum production: A clinical COPD phenotype?[J]. *Eur Respir J*, 2012, 40(1): 4-6
- [13] Kim V, Han MK, Vance GB, et al. The chronic bronchitic phenotype of COPD: An analysis of the COPD Gene study [J]. *Chest*, 2011, 140 (3): 626-633
- [14] Calle-Rubio M, Casamor R, Miravittles M. Identification and distribution of COPD phenotypes in clinical practice according to Spanish COPD guidelines: the FENEPOC study [J]. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis*, 2017, 12: 2373-2383
- [15] Elbehairy AF, Raghavan N, Cheng S, et al. Physiologic characterization of the chronic bronchitis phenotype in GOLD grade IB COPD[J]. *Chest*, 2015, 147(5): 1235-1245
- [16] Wu JJ, Xu HR, Zhang YX, et al. The Characteristics of the Frequent Exacerbators With Chronic Bronchitis Phenotype and the Asthma-Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Overlap Syndrome Phenotype in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients: A Meta-Analysis and System Review [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2019, 98(46): e17996
- [17] Filip M, Paweł N, Agnieszka MM, et al. Coexistence of Chronic Bronchitis in Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease[J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2018, 11(14): 1-9
- [18] 宋秀婧, 王慧敏. 影响 COPD 生活质量相关因素的研究[J]. *临床肺科杂志*, 2014, 19(3): 508-509
- [19] Sang HY, Jae HL, Kwang HY, et al. Different Pattern of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Assessment Test Score between Chronic Bronchitis and Non-chronic Bronchitis Patients[J]. *Tuberc Respir Dis (Seoul)*, 2018, 81(3): 228-232
- [20] 赵亚玲, 张兵华, 刘颖, 等. 不同营养评价方法对高龄稳定期慢性阻塞性肺病患者营养状况的评估[J]. *西北国防医学杂志*, 2012, 33 (4): 429-431
- [21] 黄晓. 呼吸功能训练及营养支持治疗对老老年稳定期慢性阻塞性肺病患者生活质量的影响 [J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2012, 32(13): 2839-2840
- [22] Ferreira IM, Brooks D, White J, et al. Nutritional supplementation for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2012, 12: CD000998
- [23] Jiang XL, Zhong P, Huang CL, et al. The relationship between nutritional status and oxidative stress markers,pulmonary function in patients with stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. *Zhonghua Jie He Hu Xi Za Zhi*, 2017, 40(1): 40-45
- [24] Sundh J, Johansson G, Larsson K, et al. The phenotype of concurrent chronic bronchitis and frequent exacerbations in patients with severe COPD attending Swedish secondary care units [J]. *Int J COPD*, 2015, 10(8): 2327-2334
- [25] Ayar Karakoç G, Ernam D, Aka Aktürk Ü, et al. The evaluation of nutritional status of stable COPD patients and to investigate the effect of nutritional status on perception of dyspnea, exercise capacity, body composition, hospitalisation and life quality[J]. *Tuberk Toraks*, 2016, 64(2): 119-126

- [10] Pervane VS, Nakipoglu YGF, Sezgin OD, et al. Effects of mirror therapy in stroke patients with complex regional pain syndrome type 1: a randomized controlled study[J]. Arch Phys Med Rehabil, 2016, 97(4): 575-581
- [11] Pazhenkottil AP, Benz DC, Gräni C, et al. Hybrid SPECT perfusion imaging and coronary CT angiography: Longterm prognostic value for cardiovascular outcomes[J]. Radiology, 2018, 288(3): 694-702
- [12] Zhao W, Vernekohl D, Han F, et al. A unified image reconstruction framework for quantitative dual-and triple-energy CT imaging of material compositions[J]. Med Phys, 2018, 45(7): 2964-2977
- [13] Guo P, Gao F, Zhao T, et al. Positive effects of extracorporeal shock wave therapy on spasticity in poststroke patients: a meta-analysis[J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2017, 26(11): 2470-2476
- [14] Li S, Shin H, Zhou P, et al. Different effects of cold stimulation on reflex and non-reflex components of Poststroke spastic hypertonia[J]. Front Neurol, 2017, 8: e169
- [15] B T L A, B R G, C A N B, et al. Effect of chronic stretching interventions on the mechanical properties of muscles in patients with stroke: A systematic review [J]. Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2020, 63(3): 222-229
- [16] Wang JS, Lee SB, Moon SH. The immediate effect of PNF pattern on muscle tone and muscle stiffness in chronic stroke patient [J]. J Phys Ther Sci, 2016, 28(3): 967-970
- [17] Agyapong-badu S, Warner M, Samuel D, et al. Measurement of ageing effects on muscle tone and mechanical properties of rectus femoris and biceps brachii in healthy males and females using a novel hand-held myometric device [J]. Arch Gerontol Geriatr, 2016, 62: 59-67
- [18] Yang TH, Huang YC, Lau YC, et al. Efficacy of radial extracorporeal shock wave therapy on lateral epicondylitis, and changes in the common extensor tendon stiffness with pretherapy and posttherapy in real-time sonoelastography: a randomized controlled study [J]. Am J Phys Med Rehabil, 2017, 96(2): 93-100
- [19] Yamaya S, Ozawa H, Kanno H, et al. Low-energy extracorporeal shock wave therapy promotes vascular endothelial growth factor expression and improves locomotor recovery after spinal cord injury[J]. J Neurosurg, 2014, 121(6): 1514-1525
- [20] Caliskan E, Akkoc O, Bayramoglu Z, et al. Effects of static stretching duration on muscle stiffness and blood flow in the rectus femoris in adolescents[J]. Medical ultrasonography, 2019, 21(2): 136-143
- [21] Naro A, Leo A, Russo M, et al. Breakthroughs in the spasticity management: Are non-pharmacological treatments the future [J]. Clin Neurosci, 2017, 39: 16-27
- [22] Lo WLA, Zhao JL, Li L, et al. Relative and Absolute Interrater Reliabilities of a Hand-Held Myotonometer to Quantify Mechanical Muscle Properties in Patients with Acute Stroke in an Inpatient Ward[J]. Biomed Res Int, 2017, 2017: 4294028
- [23] Moon SH, Choi JH, Park SE. The effects of functional electrical stimulation on muscle tone and stiffness of stroke patients[J]. J Phys Ther Sci, 2017, 29(2): 238-241
- [24] Sharif F, Ghulam S, Malik AN, et al. Effectiveness of Functional Electrical Stimulation (FES) versus conventional electrical stimulation in gait rehabilitation of patients with stroke [J]. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak, 2017, 27(11): 703-706
- [25] Bochekezanian V, Newton RU, Trajano GS, et al. Effect of tendon vibration during wide-pulse neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES) on muscle force production in people with spinal cord injury (SCI) [J]. BMC Neurol, 2018, 18(1): e17
- [26] Lee YC, Yu WH, Hsueh IP, et al. Test-retest reliability and responsiveness of the Barthel Index-based Supplementary Scales in patients with stroke[J]. Eur J Phys Rehabil Med, 2017, 53(5): 710-718
- [27] Lim SB, Eng JJ. Increased sensorimotor cortex activation with decreased motor performance during functional upper extremity tasks poststroke[J]. J Neurol Phys Ther, 2019, 43(3): e1
- [28] Volz LJ, Vollmer M, Michely J, et al. Time-dependent functional role of the contralesional motor cortex after stroke [J]. Neuroimage Clin, 2017, 16: e833
- [29] Poli D, Massobrio P. High-frequency electrical stimulation promotes reshaping of the functional connections and synaptic plasticity in vitro cortical networks[J]. Phys Biol, 2018, 23(3): 345-58
- [30] Tu-Chan AP, Natraj N, Godlove J, et al. Effects of somatosensory electrical stimulation on motor function and cortical oscillations [J]. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2017, 14(1): e113

(上接第 3870 页)

- [26] Gao SY, Shi MH, Chen R, et al. Efficacy of Mini Nutritional Assessment Short-Form in Predicting the Risk of Acute Exacerbation in Old Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Patients [J]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2020, 100(14): 1063-1067
- [27] 王静, 徐震, 李立, 等. 评估急性发作期慢性阻塞性肺病患者营养状况、肺功能的临床价值[J]. 中国实验诊断, 2010, 14(2): 239-241
- [28] Matkovic Z, Cvetko D, Rahelic D, et al. Nutritional Status of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in Relation to their Physical Performance[J]. COPD, 2017, 14(6): 626-634
- [29] Holst M, Beck AM, Rasmussen HH, et al. Insufficient intake of energy and protein is related to physical functional capacity among COPD patients referred to municipality based pulmonary rehabilitation[J]. Clin Nutr ESPEN, 2019, 30: 35-41
- [30] Hsieh MJ, Yang TM, Tsai YH. Nutritional supplementation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [J]. J Formos Med Assoc, 2016, 115(8): 595-601