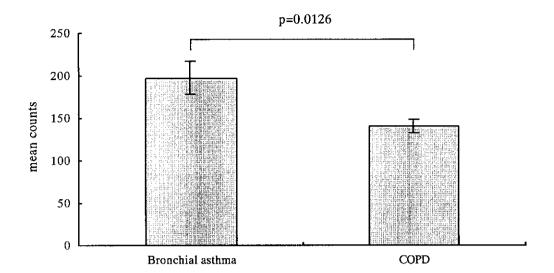
Fig. 4 昼間における気管支喘息と COPD の平均体動回数の比較



通院可能な、高齢者慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者の QOLの経年的追跡調査

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1997年から1998年にかけて都立駒込病院に定期通院可能な6 5歳以上の慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者27例について検討した. 肺外合併症 による死亡が一例みられたが肺疾患の悪化による死亡はみられなかった. 症状の軽快とともに通院を中断したものが1例であった. 肺活量、%肺 活量、一秒量、%一秒量、一秒率のいずれも有意な変化はみられなかった. また、気道感染による原疾患の急性増悪によって3例、合併症の出 現増悪により一例、計4例で入院治療が行われた. これらの群では、B MIの優位な低下が見られたが,ほかのQOLのさまざまな指標の変化は 見られなかった.入院治療の原因は高齢者慢性閉塞性肺疾患の特徴を示し ていると考えられた.

キーワード:慢性閉塞性肺疾患 QOL 呼吸機能 肺気腫 慢性気管支炎

A. 研究目的

我が国では、65歳以上の高齢者に慢性 閉塞性肺疾患(以下COPD)の発生頻度が 高い、また、COPDは年単位で次第に進行 性に悪化する疾患である。本研究は、呼吸機 能、日常生活動作、QOL、合併症の出現の 有無を経年的に評価し、悪化の要因を多面的 に評価することにより、より適切で効果的な 治療、患者教育を加えることの有用性につい て検討する。1)

本年度は昨年度よりの追跡評価を明らかにする.

B. 研究方式

前年度我々は、都立駒込病院に自立通院可能な65歳以上の慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者(慢性肺気腫、慢性気管支炎、気管支喘息)27例を登録し、その実態を報告した.この27例について呼吸機能検査、酸素飽和度の測定、呼吸困難度(HughーJones分類)、Performance status(WHO)の追跡調査を行った.また、老年総合機能評価としてモラールスケール、IADL、visual analog scale による日常生活の快適度調査を実施した.

C. 研究結果

1997年12月から1998年12月

までの追跡不能例は2例(7.4%)であった。一例は合併症の胃癌による死亡、一例は症状の改善に伴う通院の中断であった。いずれの症例も慢性肺気腫を基礎疾患としていた。追跡可能であった25例について昨年度との比較を行った(表1)。

慢性慢性肺気腫13例,気管支喘息9例, 慢性気管支炎3例が追跡可能であった. 平均 年齢は75歳,各疾患群で年齢に差は見られ なかった. 前年度認められた各疾患群での呼 吸機能,body mass index(B MI), IADLの特徴に変化を認めなかっ た.

1. 呼吸機能の変化

肺活量、%肺活量、一秒量、予測一秒量、 一秒率の変化をそれぞれfig.1、fig. 2, fig. 3, fig. 4, fig. 5k しめす、肺活量は1997年度平均2671 mlから2644mlへと変化したが、有意な 変化とは認められなかった. 慢性閉塞性肺疾 患患者の自然経過で一秒量が低下し、進行性 に悪化することはよく知られた事実であるが、 fig. 3でみるように症例により大きく改 善している例があり、1997年度平均47 6 ml から、98年度557 ml と増加の傾向 がみられた(ただし、有意差無しP>0.0 5). さらに、予測一秒量は53%から62% へと増加、P<0.05 (p=0.02)で 有意な増加を示した. また、fig. 5でみ るように一秒率は48.8%から47.31% へと低下傾向を示したものの有意差は認めら れなかった.

2. QOLの評価

モラールスケール、IADLの経年的変 化をそれぞれ fig.6、fig.7 に示す. モラール スケールは低下する傾向が認められたものの統計学的な有意差は認められなかった.また、IADLの変化も認められなかった. 慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者の診療上の客観的な活動度の指標と考えられるH-J分類、PSについては、いずれも経年的な有意差を示さなかった(いずれもP>0.05).

また、CMIテストによる神経症の判定 区分も一年間での変化は認められなかった. 以上のように25例の一年間追跡調査では、 呼吸機能、QOL、精神状態のいずれについ ても変化はみられなかった.

3. 入院治療を行った4例の検討

慢性肺気腫群で1例, 気管支喘息群で3 例計4例の入院治療が行われた(以下入院 群)、気管支喘息の一例は通院中に発症した 悪性リンパ腫が原因の入院であった. その他 慢性肺気腫1例と、気管支喘息2例はいずれ も、気道感染をきっかけに原疾患が増悪、あ るいは発作が遷延したことが原因であった. このうち2例に対して副腎皮質ホルモン剤の 投与が行わた. 25例全例のBMIの年次変 化はfig.8に示すように統計学的に有意 な変化は認められないが (P=0.06)、 低下する傾向が認められる. さらに入院群に ついてBMIの変化をfig.9に示す.入 院というエピソードがBMIの低下に大きな 影響を与えていることが推察された. (P< 0.05).しかし、患者の栄養状態の指標 と考えられるAIbは入院群で低下の傾向を 示すものの (fig. 10)、有意な低下は みられなかった (p>0.05). また、B MIの低下と呼吸困難度やPSとの相関はみ られなかった.

一方、入院群のH-J分類、モラルスケ

ール、IADLは統計学的に有意な変化は認められず、入院治療によりQOLの評価に影響はみられなかった.

D. 考案

呼吸器疾患のない非喫煙者でも、一秒量 の減少が35歳ぐらいから始まり、年間25 ml~30mlの割合で減少することが知ら れている.COPD患者に関する多くの研究 では、年間 4 8 ml から 9 1 ml の低下が示さ れているが、縦走的な低下を信頼できる方法 で評価するには高品質のスパイロメータを用 いて少なくとも4年にわたる観察を要すると されている. 今回我々の一年間の調査では、 一秒量がむしろ増加の傾向を示し、%一秒量 が有意に増加している結果が得られた. 高齢 者慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者は酸素飽和度が低下 し、高度に一秒量が低下していても症状に乏 しい点等、非定型的症状を呈することが知ら れている. また、程度の差はあれ、気道過敏 性を有していることが多い. そのため、今回 の呼吸機能の逆説的な結果は、呼吸機能検査 の時点で、必ずしも患者の気道の状態が安定 しておらず、無症状でありながら気道狭窄が 生じていた可能性を否定できない。一方、明 らかな気道過敏性を有する気管支喘息患者を 含めた評価であることの影響も大きいと考え られるが、各々の疾患群毎の評価でも、有意 な一秒量、%一秒量の改善はみられていない. また、原疾患に対する投与薬剤数や、治療方 針の変更との関連も認められなかった. 今後 も経年的な肺機能の追跡調査でその変化を明 らかにする必要がある.

入院治療(入院群)は4例で行われた. 一例は悪性腫瘍の出現のため、他3例は気道

感染を誘因とする原疾患の悪化であった. 気 道感染が高齢者慢性閉塞性肺疾患患者の増悪 因子として知られた事実であるが、悪性腫瘍 の発生も高齢化の特徴を示していると考えら れる. 症例数が少ないため非入院群との比較 は困難であるが、この群のなかでの経年的変 化ではBMIが有意に低下していた.しかし、 その他のH-J分類、PS、モラールスケー ル、IADLのいずれも有意な変化を示さな かった、急性増悪はQOLに影響するという 報告があるが2)、症例の蓄積が少ないこと、 安定期、外来での短時間の主治医と患者のコ ミュニケーションによって得られたQOL評 価であり、入院前後の状況を必ずしも反映し ていない可能性があること等により、今回の 結果になったと考えられる. 入院治療、急性 増悪後の長期間の変化を今後も追跡する予定 である.

慢性閉塞性肺疾患の栄養評価では、蛋白、 エネルギー、アミノ酸栄養障害が高率に存在 することが報告されてきており3)、これは 安静時エネルギー消費量の亢進と密接に関連 していることが示されている. 同時にこの栄 養障害が、呼吸筋力低下、呼吸機能の低下に 与える影響も大きく、呼吸不全への悪化因子 の一つともいえる. 今回の調査で示された入 院群でのBMIの低下は、間接的な栄養障害 を示していると考えられる、その要因の一つ とて感染増悪、悪性疾患の併発が類推される. 今後、BMIの低下で示される残存する栄養 障害がエネルギー消費の亢進によりさらに悪 化し、悪循環を生む可能性があり、効率的な 栄養管理とリハビリテーションを行うことは、 悪化を防ぐ上で重大なポイントとなると考え られた..

E. 結論

27例の登録例で、1例が合併症の悪性 疾患により死亡し、1例は治療を中断し追跡 不能となった.追跡可能であった25例で、 呼吸機能、QOL評価を行い経年的な変化を 観察したが、%一秒量以外に有意な変化はみ られなかった.

25例中4例で入院治療が必要であったが、全例でBMIの低下が認められた. 感染による原疾患の悪化と、悪性腫瘍の発生が入院の原因であった. いずれもの原因も、高齢者慢性閉塞性肺疾患の特徴を示していると考えられた.

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- 2) Seemungal TA, Donaldson GC, Paul EA,et al:Effect of exacerbation on quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Am J respir Crit Care Med 147,1418-1422,1998
- 3)米田尚弘、吉川雅則、塚口勝彦、他:慢性閉塞性肺疾患に対する栄養補給療法の有用性.日胸疾会雑誌.30,1807-1813、1992.

F. 研究発表

- 1. 論文発表 なし
- 2. 学会発表 なし

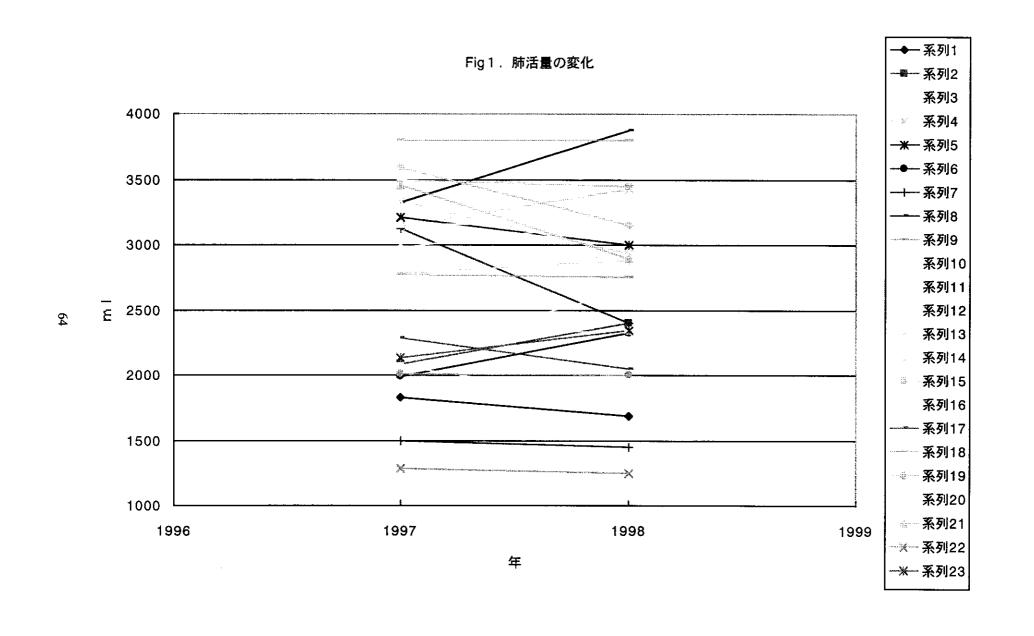
G. 知的所有権の取得状況

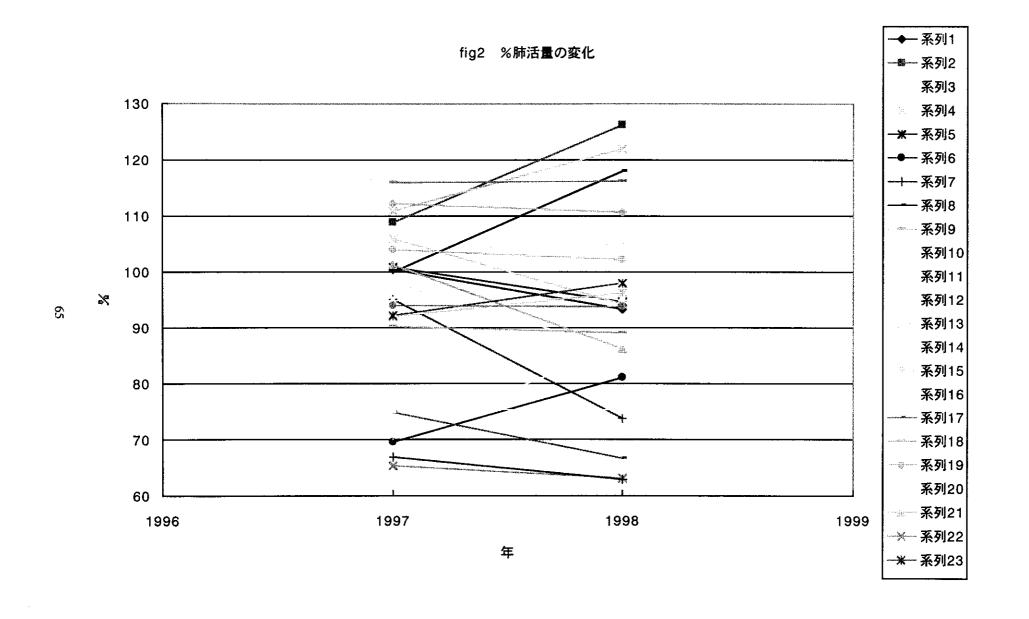
- 1. 特許取得 なし
- 2. 実用新案登録 なし

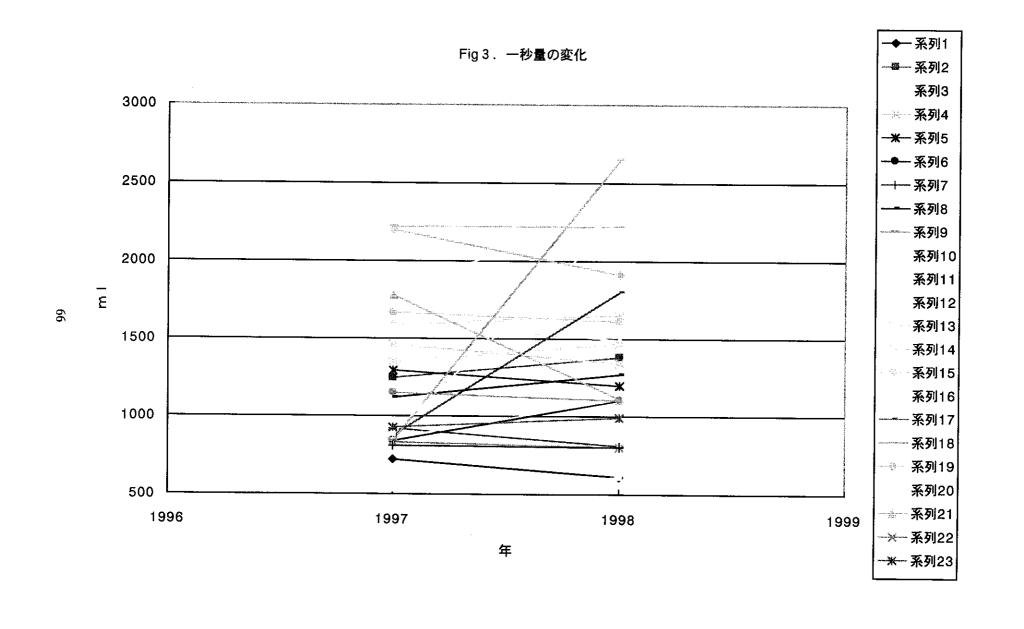
3. その他 なし

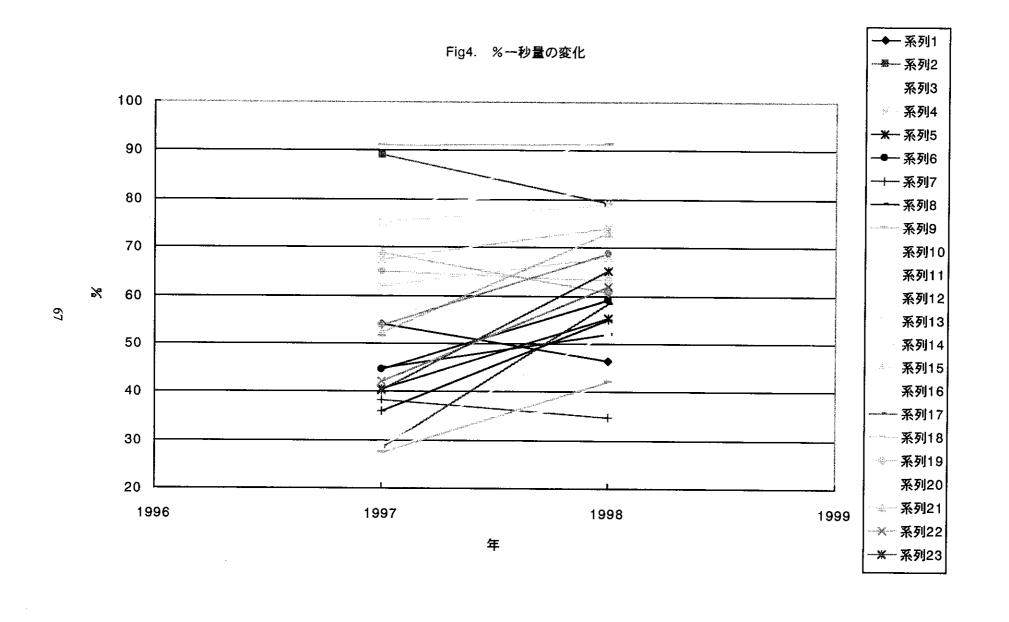
表1. 疾患別のまとめ

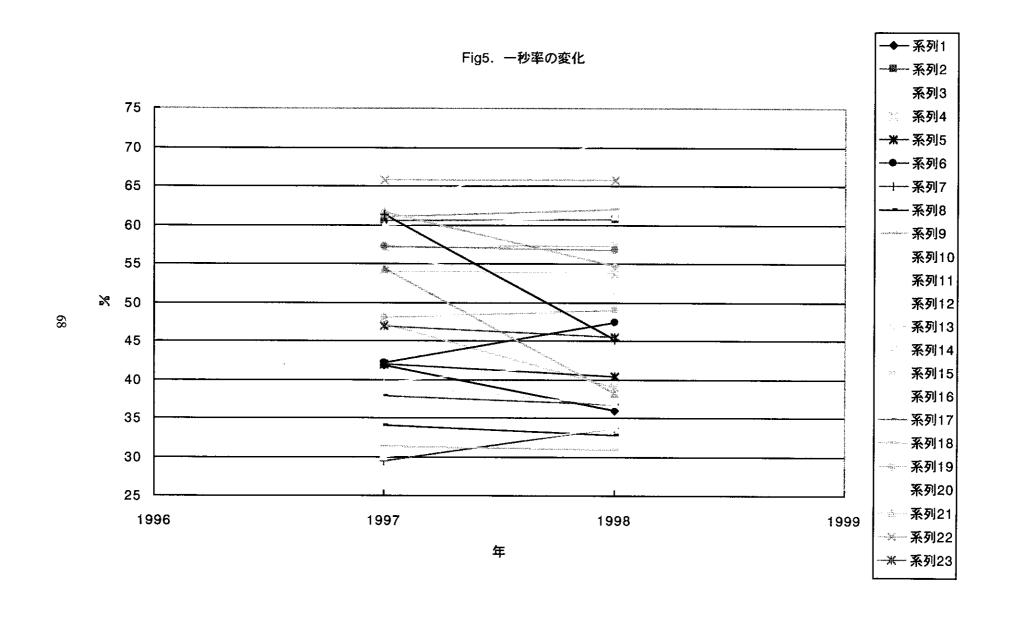
	慢性肺気腫	気管支喘息	慢性気管支炎	total
症例数	13	9	3	25
年齢	74.6	76.1	73	75
男:女	11: 2	5:4	2:1	18:7
ВМІ	21	20.7	23.5	21.02
肺活量	2795	2338	2910	2644
%肺活量	95	86.8	106.6	93.4
一秒量	1397	1308	1857	1420
%一秒量	54.7	67.7	83.3	62.8
一秒率	40.4	51.7	64.4	47.3
酸素飽和度	94	96.3	96	95
H-J分類	2.46	1.55	3	2.2
P. S	1.5	0.92	1	0.84
モラールスケール	8	8.11	10	8.3
IADL	27.8	28.22	28.7	28
入院歷	1	3	0	4

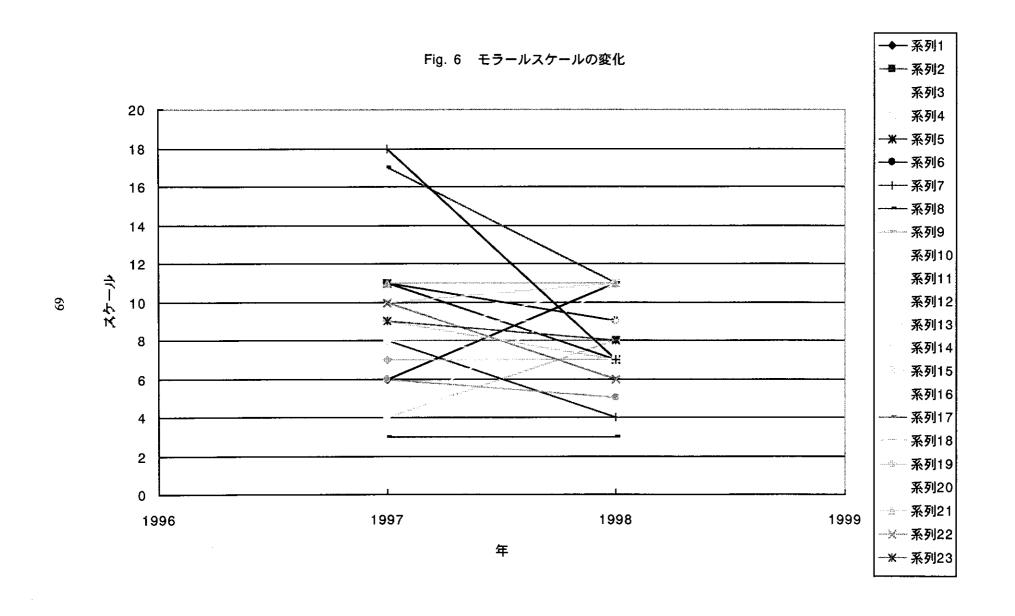


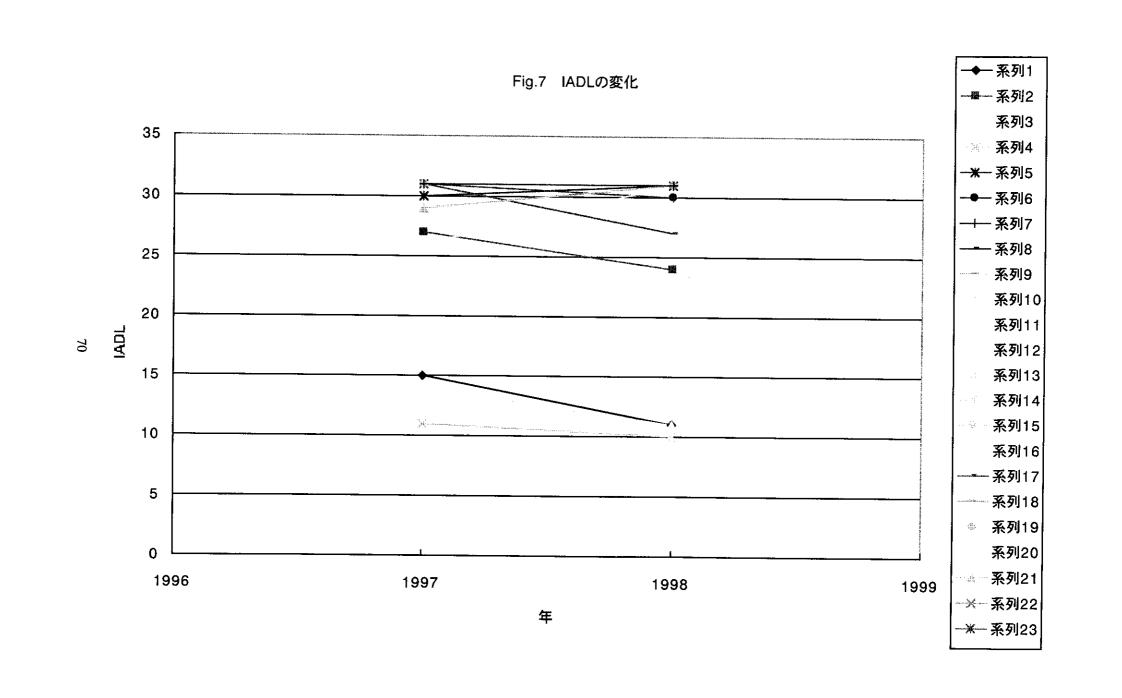












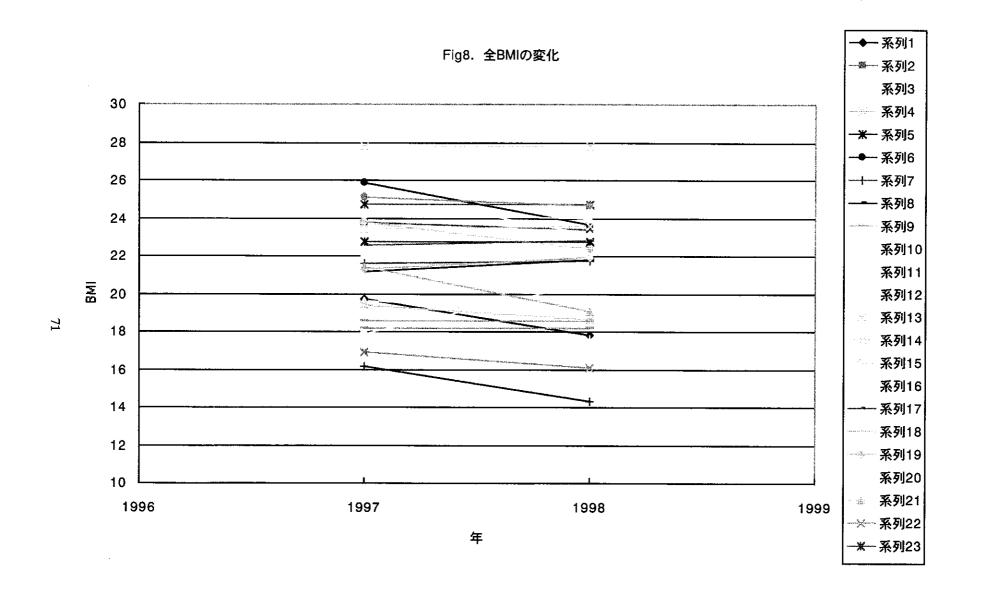


Fig.9 入院群のBMIの変化

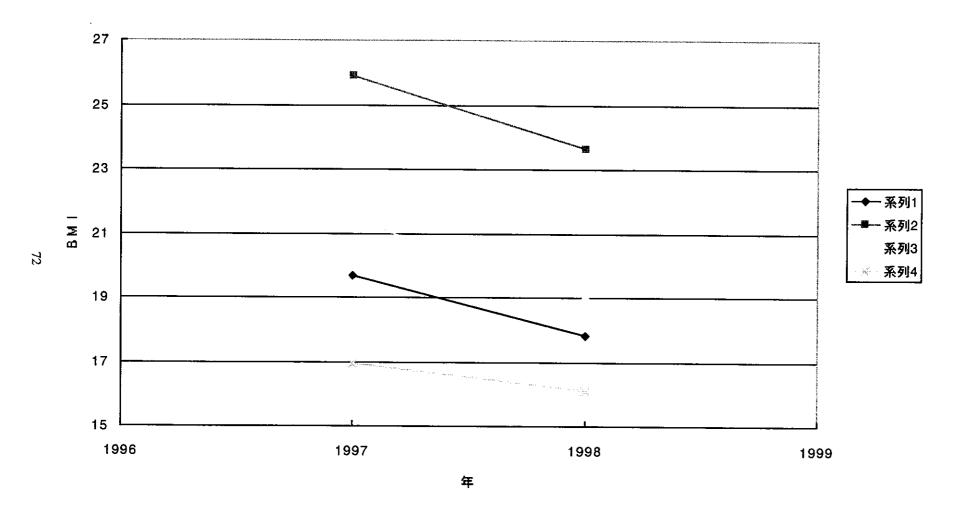
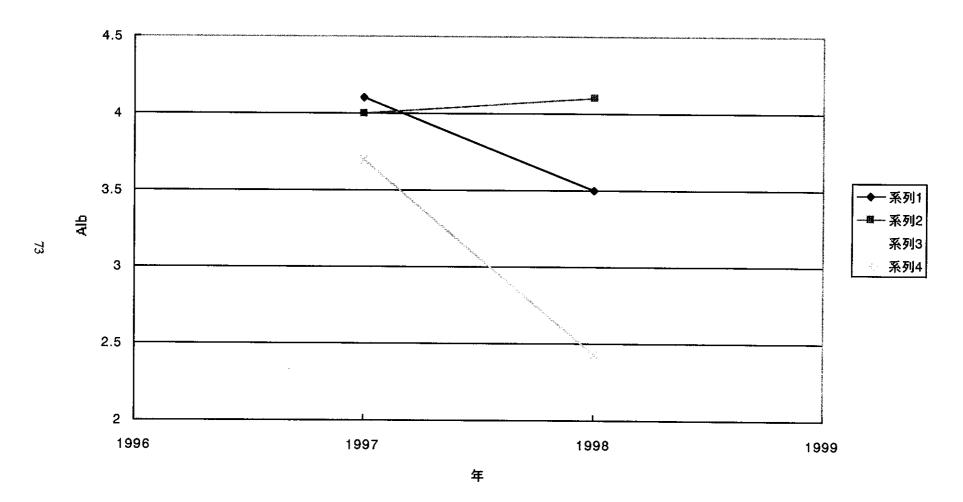


Fig.10 入院群のAlbの変化



Factors that Determine the Outcome in Elderly COPD Patients Receiving Long-term Domiciliary Oxygen Therapy

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Objective: The objective of the present study is to identify factors which determine the outcome in elderly patients receiving long term oxygen therapy (LTOT) for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Methods: Univariate and multivariate analysis by Cox's proportional hazards ratio model were used to quantify the relationship among a total of 36 baseline variables and overall mortality.

A total of 157 cases (M:121, F:36) were registered from 1983 to The mean age of the patients was 79.2 yr and the mean duration of LTOT was 2.81 vr. The mean FEV1.0 was 0.80 I and mean FEV1.0/FVC, 48%. The overall 5 yr survival was 21.6% (median survival: 3.01 yr). Among the variables tested, the factors associated with a poor outcome, as determined by univariate analysis were as follows: %IBM ≤85 (HR=2.15, p < 0.001), serum albumin (g/dl) ≤ 3.5 (1.81, p<0.01), hemoglobin 11.0 \leq (g/dl) (1.86, p<0.01), FEV1.0/FVC% > 50(1.58, p<0.05) and high dyspnea ranking (grade 4 or 5) (1.74, p<0.05). Coexistence of bronchiectasis (3.96, p<0.01) and malignancy (1.85, p<0.01) were also Multivariate analysis showed that independent contributory factors. prognostic factors influencing the outcome were nutritional status (%IBW) (HR=2.08, p<0.01), dyspnea ranking (2.04, p<0.01), coexistence of malignancy (2.02, p<0.01) and FEV1.0/FVC% (0.52, p<0.01).

Conclusions: We conclude that the outcome in elderly COPD patients, even in those receiving LTOT, is poor, and that the outcome is independently influenced by three major factors, namely malnutrition, severity of dyspnea and coexistence of malignancy.

Key words: Elderly COPD, long term oxygen therapy, prognostic factors,

nutritional status.

Introduction

In Japan, the number of patients receiving long-term domiciliary oxygen therapy (LTOT) is increasing ever since medical insurance began accepting reimbursement in 1985, and in 1994, the total number of patients receiving LTOT was estimated to be approximately 60,000.

The benefits of LTOT for hypoxic patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were established by two multicentric trials conducted by the Medical Research Council Working Party in England [1] and the Nocturnal Oxygen Therapy Trial Group in the United States [2]. It has been pointed out that COPD patients in Japan tend to be older than those in North America, where the peak prevalence is reported to be in the sixth decade [3]. Recent reports by the Respiratory Failure Research Group in Japan indicate that the prevalence of LTOT is the highest in patients in their seventh decade (39%), and there is a trend toward gradual increase in the percentage of patients in their eighth decade receiving LTOT [4]. The questions arise as to whether the effect of LTOT in elderly patients differs from that in younger patients with respect to improvement of various medical factors, survival period and quality of life, especially since elderly patients frequently show deterioration in their activity of daily living or may be frail. Thus, the rationale for LTOT in elderly patients who have reached the mean life span is uncertain. We concluded that factors which determine the outcome in elderly patients with COPD receiving long term oxygen therapy might differ from those in younger patients.

Methods

From 1983 to 1994. a total of 418 patients over 65 years of age were prescribed LTOT at the Patients: Pulmonary Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital (TMGH), Tokyo, Japan, which is the To be eligible, patients had to (1) be over 65 years of age, (2) be followed at the main referral center. outpatient clinic of the Pulmonary Division of TMGH, (3) have been clinically diagnosed as having chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and (4) continuously receiving LTOT under the supervision of qualified chest physicians. The clinical diagnoses of COPD was made according to the criteria laid down by the American Thoracic Society (1995). Among these patients, 157 with a clinical diagnosis of COPD in accordance with the criteria (see below) with an FEV1.0/FVC ratio and FEV1.0 (predicted) of less than 70% to 60%, respectively, determined by spirometry, performed with appropriate attention being paid to elderly patients, as previously described [5], were enrolled. Patients with sequelae of pulmonary tuberculosis and those with restrictive lung disorder as determined by pulmonary function testing were excluded. guidelines for prescribing LTOT were those issued by the Japan Thoracic Society [6]. Oxygen therapy was prescribed for at least 15 hrs/day, usually for more than 18 hours, and oxygen was supplied by a

concentrator at home for all the cases, and small oxygen cylinders with a demand valve system were supplied in sufficient numbers for all the cases who fulfilled the criteria described before. The total duration (hours) of use of the concentrator by each patient was confirmed by reading an integrating meter. Treatment for COPD other than LTOT was administered according to the guidelines for of comprehensive pulmonary rehabilitation [7] depending on the discretion of the physicians, and usually included either singly or in combination, an inhaled $\beta 2$ agonist, inhaled anticholinergic drug, inhaled glucocorticoid or sustained-release methylxanthines. In cases of acute exacerbation, the patients were managed in a hospital setting at TMGH. The cases in which permission for postmortem study had been obtained were evaluated for the cause of death.

All the data were derived at the time of initiation of LTOT. Dyspnea was classified into five ranks according to severity: no dyspnea (rank 1), mild dyspnea (rank 2), moderate dyspnea (rank 3), severe dyspnea (rank 4) and very severe dyspnea (rank 5).

Diagnosis of bronchiectasis was made by high-resolution computed tomography as previously reported [8]. All cases with a history of gastrointestinal complaints were subjected to gastrofiberscopy for the diagnosis of peptic ulcer, because of the high prevalence of peptic ulcer in the elderly in Japan [9]. Diagnosis of ischemic heart disease was made by electrocardiography and echocardiography. Existence of malignancy was confirmed by histopathological examination of a biopsy specimen or postmortem examination.

Statistical Analysis: Thirty-six variables were selected on the basis of hitherto published evidence [10-20] of their relationship to survival in patients with COPD (Table 1). To determine factors related to the prognosis of COPD, univariate analysis was performed by Kaplan-Meier survival estimates and Cox's proportional hazards model. According to the results of monovariate analysis, multivariate analysis was also performed on some of the selected variables by stepwise analysis on Cox's proportional hazards model [21].

All variables are expressed as mean \pm standard error (SE). P values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

From May 1983 to January 1994, a total of 157 COPD patients were registered. The patients' characteristics at the start of LTOT are shown in **Table 2**. The patients consisted of 121 men and 36 women with a mean age of 79.2 years, including 83 patients with pure COPD, 40 with COPD with asthma and 34 with COPD with sequelae of post primary tuberculosis. Mean compliance with respect to use of the concentrator was 89% and the concentrator was used for a mean of 21.4 hr/day.

The survival rate among COPD patients receiving LTOT was significantly lower than the predicted survival rates in age- and sex- matched groups in the general population [9]. The overall 3-year survival and 5-yr survival rates were 36.0% and 10.9%, respectively. The median survival was 2.3 years (Fig 1).

A total of ninety six patients died during the study period. In most of these, death was related to respiratory failure due to progression of COPD, lower respiratory tract infection (n=70; 72.9%) or cancer (including of all organs) (n=9; 9.4%). Other major causes of death were acute myocardial infarction or cerebrovascular disease (n=17; 17.7%).

There were no significant differences in survival rate between groups over and under 80 yr of age (Fig 2). When the survival rates were compared among the three different groups in terms of the FEV1.0/FVC ratio (%), patients with lower ratios survived significantly longer than the other two groups (Fig 3).

Among all the variables, survival rates were significantly higher in patients with higher % ideal body weight (IBW) and patients with a IBW of >90% (n=60) (p<0.01) (Fig 4). Furthermore, in regard to other nutritional factors, patients with a higher body mass index (BMI) of over 20 (n=20) and under 16 (n=38) (p<0.01) (Fig 5) and those with higher serum albumin concentrations of over 4.0g/dl or under 3.5 g/dl showed higher survival rates (P<0.01).

Univariate analysis of predictors of mortality in COPD patients receiving LTOT are shown in **Table 3**.

There was a significant bivariable relationship between survival time and the following factors: %IBW,

BMI, serum albumin concentration, coexistence of malignancy, coexistence of bronchiectasis, dyspnea ranking, FEV1.0/FVC% and blood hemoglobin level.

In regard to FEV1.0/FVC%, patients with lower values (40.05-50.05%) (n=37) had a better outcome than those with higher values of over 50% (n=48) (p<0.05).

Among these eight variables, multivariate analysis was also performed by stepwise analysis on Cox's proportional hazards model. As shown in **Table 4**, %IBW(>85), dyspnea ranking (rank 4 and 5), and coexistence of malignancy independently influenced the survival of COPD patients receiving LTOT.

Discussion

We have elucidated factors which influence the outcome in COPD patients who started receiving LTOT at close to the mean life span. The mean initial age and duration of LTOT in the patients enrolled in the study were 79.2 yr and 2.81 years, respectively. A recent government report in Japan indicated that the average life expectancy in Japanese males and females was 77.01 and 83.59 yr, respectively [22], both among the best in the world [23], and a still longer longevity is anticipated. Present data indicate that the overall 5-year survival rate in our patients was only 10.9%. This survival rate was much shorter compared with that reported by the Medical Research Council Working Party or Nocturnal Oxygen Therapy Trial Group since cases over 70 yr were excluded from both NOTT and the BMRC Working Party. We were surprised to observe that elderly patients in whom LTOT was initiated at the age of 79.2 yr could continue LTOT for only 2.81yrs, however, fatal outcome at the mean age of 82.01 yr suggested that LTOT might effect a slightly longer survival and reached mean life expectancy of general population who is not severely affected.

Univariate analysis of predictors of fatal outcome in elderly COPD patients receiving LTOT (Table 3)