

· 指南与共识 ·

老年高血压合并认知障碍诊疗中国专家共识(2021版)

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高血压是老年人最常见的慢病。我国2012~2015年调查数据显示,年龄≥60岁老年人高血压患病率为53.24%,≥80岁患病率达60.27%^[1]。高血压不仅是我国脑卒中发生的首要原因,也是血管性痴呆(vascular dementia, VD)、阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)等认知障碍的危险因素^[2-5]。认知障碍根据其程度分为轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)和痴呆(dementia)两个阶段。国外研究报道,与正常血压者比较,高血压患者的痴呆症风险增加1.4倍^[6];我国于2020年发表的一项对2015~2018年的全国流行病调查发现,高血压患者的痴呆和MCI的风险分别增加1.86、1.62倍^[7]。全球2018年痴呆患者5 000万,预计到2050年全球将有1.5亿痴呆患者^[8];我国2020年年龄≥60岁成年人MCI患病率为15.54%(3 877万),痴呆患病率为6.04%(1 507万)^[7];另外一项2019年调查报道,我国年龄≥65岁老年人痴呆患病率达5.6%^[9]。老年合并认知障碍者日常生活能力减退,伴有脑梗死、脑出血、骨折等疾病的共病风险增加,致残、致死率高,全球医疗支出高达6 040亿美元^[10]。对老年认知障碍进行早期筛查,发现其潜在的、可改变的病因、危险因素和综合干预,对于延缓认知障碍[尤其是血管性认知障碍(vascular cognitive impairment, VCI)]的进展和防治老年痴呆十分重要^[3,11]。2018年世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)指南建议,降低血压可以降低认知减退和痴呆风险^[8]。2016年以来美国、日本等多个学术团体或指南评价了高血压与认知障碍的关系及治疗进展^[12-14]。但是目前在老年人不同年龄段,尤其是高龄老年人中血压与认

知功能障碍的关系研究结论尚不一致,降压治疗对认知障碍发生和发展的获益研究证据也有所不同。

为减少老年高血压合并认知障碍的风险,中国老年医学学会、中国老年医学学会高血压分会和认知障碍分会、国家老年疾病临床医学研究中心(解放军总医院)、国家老年疾病临床医学研究中心-老年心血管病防治联盟联合邀请高血压、神经认知领域的专家合作撰写本共识。旨在通过对当前国内外相关研究和文献的汇总分析,指导相关学科对老年高血压合并认知障碍的早期筛查、及时转诊、个性化综合干预,推动并积累我国的循证研究证据。

1 定义和概念

1.1 老年高血压的定义、分级与危险分层

依据《中国老年高血压管理指南2019》的推荐^[15],年龄≥65岁、未使用降压药物情况下,非同日3次测量血压,收缩压≥140 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)和(或)舒张压≥90 mmHg,诊断为老年高血压。对收缩压≥140 mmHg而舒张压<90 mmHg者诊断为单纯收缩期高血压。老年高血压患者进行心血管风险分层,评估的方式和危险等级分层可参考《中国老年高血压管理指南2019》^[15]。由于老年本身即是危险因素,老年高血压患者至少属于心血管病中危人群^[15]。

1.2 老年认知障碍的定义和分类

认知功能是人脑接受外界信息,经过加工处理转换成内在的心理活动,从而获取知识或应用知识的过程。认知功能包括记忆力、注意/执行功能、语言功能、视空间和结构能力、运用等认知域。老年认知障碍是由于各种原因引起的老年人脑结构和

(或)功能的异常,导致一项或多项认知功能受损的综合征^[16]。具有以下特点:(1)以脑器质性损害为基础,而非重度抑郁或精神疾病等引起;(2)后天因素导致认知功能较前明显下降,而非先天性智能发育不全;(3)认知功能下降至少持续3个月以上;(4)除外谵妄导致的认知功能下降。

老年认知障碍根据其受损程度可分为MCI到严重程度不等的痴呆。MCI是指认知功能较前轻度下降,但未引起日常生活能力下降的程度。痴呆是指严重的认知功能障碍,至少合并两项认知域损害,并引起患者日常生活能力下降、精神行为症状的综合征。包括认知障碍(cognitive impairment)、精神行为症状(behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia,BPSD)和日常生活能力减退(activity of daily living decline)。用三类症状的英文首字母,将痴呆的临床表现简称为“ABC”症状。按病因分为AD(约60%~80%)、VD(约10%~20%)、额颞叶痴呆(约12%~25%)、路易体痴呆(约5%~10%)和混合型痴呆(约10%~30%)等^[17~21]。

老年高血压相关的认知障碍主要表现在处理速度和执行功能受损^[22~24],也有研究发现老年高血压患者的记忆力、运动速度、注意力等认知域会出现不同程度损害^[12],并且与高血压严重程度密切相关。

本专家共识提出的老年高血压合并认知障碍是指患有高血压的老年患者,同时合并程度不等的认知障碍表现。

2 老年高血压合并认知障碍的流行病学和危险因素

2.1 老年高血压合并认知障碍的流行病学及机制

高血压合并认知功能障碍的研究始于1960年^[25]。大约有11%的高血压患者会出现认知障碍。高血压患者发生VD和AD较为常见,并且与高血压严重程度密切相关。高血压与老年人群的VD和AD的病理因素经常并存。长期高血压促进脑血管结构的改变,血管内皮损伤,导致脑血流灌注降低;还可能通过增加脑内β淀粉样蛋白(amyloid β-protein,Aβ)的沉积作用^[26]、损害脑内Aβ的清除能力、促进Aβ前体蛋白裂解从而导致认知障碍。高血压可促进大脑皮层以及与认知功能关系最为密切的海马结构发生萎缩,加速脑白质变性,增加脑卒中和认知障碍的风险^[27~29]。

2.2 血压水平、年龄与认知障碍

持续的血压水平升高是认知障碍的重要危险因素。许多长期队列研究支持中年时期发生的高血压是晚年人认知功能下降和痴呆症的危险因

素^[2~3, 5, 30]。但是在老年不同阶段血压水平与认知功能下降、痴呆症的关系研究结论尚不一致^[31,32]。51~70岁高血压人群的VD患病风险增加26%^[33]。大多数AD患者在发病前15~20年有血压明显增高病史,并且血压水平增高越明显,患AD的风险越大。老年时期(65~84岁)的横断面研究和长期队列研究中,多数报道提示血压升高与认知障碍有关,但也有血压与认知障碍呈“U”型曲线或无关的报道^[34~42],可能与采用的认知功能评价方法不同以及评估认知域不同有关。目前有关高龄老人群血压水平与认知障碍长期队列研究较少,临床研究结果也不一致。多数研究提示较高的血压水平与更好的认知功能评分相关^[43];而一项意大利的横断面研究、弗莱明翰心脏研究(Framingham Heart Study,FHS)发现高龄老人的高血压和认知障碍无关^[42]。因此,血压水平与认知功能的关系在不同年龄段可能有所不同,需要研究血压长期变化轨迹与认知功能改变的关系。

2.3 高血压的特殊类型、血压节律与认知障碍

在低血压老人中,合并体位性低血压增加了认知障碍的风险;而在高血压患者中,合并体位性低血压减少了认知障碍的风险,多数研究提示体位性低血压与远期认知障碍风险增高有关^[44,45],但也有研究提示其与认知障碍无关^[46,47]。

高血压患者的24 h血压变异和夜间非杓型节律都可能是认知功能障碍的危险因素^[48~54],长时血压变异较短时血压变异与认知障碍的相关性更为密切^[55],是发生认知损害和脑白质异常的重要的预测因子^[56],可以预测认知障碍^[57]和痴呆症^[58]的发生。

2.4 衰弱与认知障碍

衰弱(frailty)反映老年人身体多维度健康问题,是指老年人脆性增加、对应激原反应下降的状态^[59],与失能、住院、跌倒、死亡风险增加^[59,60]以及老年人血压偏低相关^[61],并影响老年人从降压治疗中获益^[62]。越来越多的研究提示,衰弱也增加老年人痴呆症和认知障碍的风险^[63]。衰弱老年人罹患认知障碍的风险是健康者的8倍^[64]。米兰一项关于年龄≥75岁老年人队列研究表明,在老年人和身体功能状态受损的人群中,较高的血压与更好的认知功能^[65]及较低死亡风险^[66]相关。早期研究发现,在年龄>85岁衰弱并接受降压治疗的老年人中,较低的收缩压与全因死亡风险增加和认知功能下降相关^[60,67]。新近老年人整合照护(integrated systematic care for older persons, ISCOPE)研究报告^[12],接受降压治疗的老年人(平均年龄82.4岁)中随访1年发现,与基线收缩压<130 mmHg相比,收

缩压 ≥ 130 mmHg 者的认知功能和身体功能均下降更少,尤其在有多种复杂健康问题时,这种效应更强。因此,建议在评估老年高血压患者的痴呆症风险时要进行衰弱筛查^[68]。

2.5 高血压合并认知障碍的代谢因素

糖尿病是痴呆及认知障碍的重要危险因素,无论急性还是慢性高血糖及低血糖,均将损害认知功能^[69]。

机体内维生素D₃水平不足会增加老年人患认知障碍的风险,且维生素D₃对老年高血压合并认知障碍具有一定的预测价值^[70]。代谢和营养障碍所导致的叶酸、维生素B₁₂水平降低也是可能导致痴呆的危险因素。所以,临床早期积极干预维生素B₁₂/叶酸的代谢可能是降低高血压脑卒中患者认知障碍、痴呆发病风险的重要手段^[71]。

2.6 其他与高血压合并认知障碍相关的危险因素

性别、种族因素影响血压与不同认知域的关系较为复杂。收缩压和脉压每升高 5 mmHg,男性高血压患者语言流利性表现不佳的概率是非高血压者的 1.97 倍,女性高血压患者 Trails B 测试表现不佳的概率是非高血压者的 1.51 倍,但这种性别的差异关系只在年龄<80 岁老年人中可见^[72]。血压升高对晚年认知功能下降的累积效应在非洲裔人中较白人更大。

老龄患者实施手术麻醉时易出现认知功能障碍或术前已经存在的认知功能障碍加重,可能与血压波动和脑灌注不足有关;中年时心血管病危险因素多^[73]、脑卒中后^[74]、载脂蛋白 E 基因表型^[6]也增加痴呆的风险。

3 老年高血压合并认知障碍的筛查和评估

目前尚缺少早期筛查、评估老年高血压合并认知障碍可改善患者预后的直接临床研究证据,但是由于持续的血压水平升高是认知障碍的重要危险因素;而高龄老年人合并多种共病、衰弱的风险均增高,亦是导致认知障碍发生风险增高的因素。因此,本共识推荐对老年高血压患者,尤其是高龄、有记忆障碍主诉者,除进行传统的血压、心血管危险分层评估外,应积极筛查认知功能和进行老年综合评估,以便对老年人进行早期、综合、全面的干预。

3.1 认知障碍的筛查、评估原则

3.1.1 病史与神经心理评估相结合 询问病史时,一定要包括“ABC”三个方面的症状和知情者提供的信息。神经心理评估则可提供认知障碍的客观证据,有助于横向、纵向比较。切忌单纯依据神经心理测查诊断认知障碍。

3.1.2 临床表现、辅助检测、脑影像检查相结合 临床表现是判断痴呆与认知障碍的主要依据;检测血常规、肝肾功能等相关辅助检查有助于了解是否存在全身疾病导致的认知障碍。脑核磁共振检查(例如脑白质缺血性改变)可以明确有无脑器质性病变及其严重程度。

3.1.3 动态观察 当认知功能无特殊变化时,一般可 3~6 个月随访 1 次,对于判断有无认知障碍及其病因、治疗效果等有重要意义。

3.2 老年高血压合并认知障碍的筛查、评估内容

对于非神经内科门诊的医师,建议掌握认知筛查基本工具,一旦发现合并认知障碍,推荐老年人到神经内科门诊进一步评估、诊断和治疗。对老年人认知障碍的评估则需要包括是否合并认知障碍、合并认知障碍的程度、原因三个方面。

3.2.1 老年高血压合并认知功能障碍的筛查、评估工具 认知功能的评估包括总体认知功能评估和多个认知域的评估。总体认知功能的评估常采用简易精神状态检查(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)。研究表明,在老年高血压患者中评估 MMSE 和老年抑郁量表(geriatric depression scale, GDS)、长谷川痴呆量表对评估远期痴呆症的发生、心血管病的风险和预测不良预后有益^[32,75-77]。《2018 中国痴呆与认知障碍诊治指南》推荐 MMSE 用于痴呆的筛查(A 级推荐)、MoCA 用于 MCI 的筛查^[78]。

非神经内科的医护人员进行认知功能快速筛查可以采用以下自评量表或快速筛查量表。8 条目痴呆筛查问卷(ascertain dementia 8-item questionnaire, AD8)自评量表由患者自己或照料者评分,初步判断有无认知障碍。如测评结果 ≥ 2 个条目回答“是”提示为认知损害的界限分值,需进一步请专科医师进行评估。简易智力状态评估量表(Mini-cog)是极简短的认知功能快速筛查工具,包括 2 个简单的认知测试:对 3 个单词的记忆-回忆(皮球、国旗、树木)和画钟试验。Mini-cog 对筛查痴呆有较好的敏感性。采用 AD8 或自查评分或快速筛查低于正常时,可推荐老年人进行专业筛查量表评估,请专科医师判断有无认知障碍。

3.2.2 老年高血压合并认知障碍的程度评估 对于经筛查提示可能存在认知障碍的老年高血压患者,可推荐到专科医师进一步评估老年人的各个认知域受累的程度、范围以及日常生活能力。日常生活能力评估通常可采用日常能力量表(Alzheimer's disease cooperative study-activities of daily living,

ADCS-ADL)、Lawton 工具性日常生活能力量表 (Lawton instrumental activities of daily living scale, IADL)、社会功能问卷 (functional activities questionnaire, FAQ)。根据患者是否合并日常生活能力下降和认知域受累的维度判断认知障碍的程度为 MCI 或痴呆症^[60,78], 或依据美国国立衰老研究院和阿尔茨海默病协会 (National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer's Association, NIA-AA) 提出的 MCI 诊断标准^[79]。

3.2.3 老年高血压合并认知障碍的病因评估 对认知筛查结果可疑的老年高血压患者可进一步完善检验、检查,以便协助专科医师确定认知障碍的原因及危险因素,制定综合防治方案。检测包括:(1)血常规、血沉、血糖、肝功能、肾功能、电解质、甲状腺素水平、叶酸、维生素 B₁₂、梅毒血清学等检测,以确定有无可治疗的疾病^[75]。(2)脑结构影像学检查(推荐核磁共振检查),以确定脑白质损害、脑萎缩的程度和部位^[75]、脑积水;有无脑梗死或脑出血及其部位、数目、大小等,对于确定认知障碍的原因有重要意义。对于绝大多数患者,常规磁共振成像平扫即可,疑诊微出血或淀粉样血管病时,可加做磁敏感加权序列或梯度回波序列;怀疑急性脑梗死应加做扩散加权成像 (diffusion-weighted imaging, DWI) 序列。(3)所有患者均应进行经颅多普勒 (transcranial Doppler, TCD) 和颈动脉超声检查,以评估颅内外动脉硬化情况。(4)怀疑颅内动脉狭窄时,建议进行核磁共振血管成像 (magnetic resonance angiography, MRA) 或 CT 血管造影 (CT angiography, CTA) 检查,必要时进行全脑数字减影血管造影。CT 灌注扫描 (computed tomography perfusion imaging, CTPI)、磁共振动脉自旋标记灌注技术 (arterial spin labeling, ASL) 对于了解脑血流灌注及侧支循环等有重要帮助。

3.3 血压状况的评估

对首次发现高血压的老年人,需进行靶器官损害、心血管病危险因素和继发性高血压的筛查,以便进行危险分层。此外,将诊室血压测量与诊室外血压测量方式相结合,需要了解收缩压、舒张压、脉压。有条件者进一步评估 24 h 动态血压,也可根据患者情况由家属或监护人进行家庭血压测量了解长时血压变异。需详细记录每次测量血压的日期、时间及血压读数,并观察是否存在体位性血压波动 (体位性低血压、体位性低血压伴卧位高血压)、餐后低血压。

3.4 高血压合并认知障碍的老年综合评估

对合并认知障碍的老年高血压患者均应进行老年综合评估,了解其合并多种共病、多重用药、衰弱、

生活自理和活动能力、精神心理、感知觉与沟通能力、可获得的社会支持等,对于指导治疗、判断预后及照护需求等有重要意义^[60, 79-84]。

对年龄>80岁的高龄高血压患者尤其需要重视衰弱的评估^[60, 68]。衰弱状态筛查可采用 FRAIL 量表、步速测定,评估可使用加拿大健康与老化研究 (Canadian Study of Health and Aging, CSHA) 标准或 Fried 衰弱综合征评估表^[15, 85-88]。

关于采用简单易行的老年综合评估工具给高血压合并认知障碍管理带来的获益,今后仍需进一步研究。

【推荐意见】

I: 对于老年高血压患者,尤其对高龄、有记忆障碍主诉者,应积极进行认知功能的筛查和包括衰弱评估在内的综合评估。

II: 非神经内科的医护人员进行认知功能快速筛查可以采用 AD8 自评量表、Mini-cog 量表。经 AD8 或自查评分或快速筛查低于正常时,可推荐至神经内科专科医师进一步评估老年人的认知域受累程度以及日常生活能力和病因。

III: 对老年高血压患者除进行诊室血压监测和传统的心血管危险分层外,应注意体位性低血压或血压变异对认知障碍的影响。可通过 24 h 动态血压和家庭血压测量观察短时和长时血压变异。

4 老年高血压合并认知障碍的综合干预

目前随机对照试验和 meta 分析发现,五大类降压药物均可用于高血压合并认知障碍的治疗^[89]。利尿剂^[90-92]、β 受体阻滞剂^[93]、钙离子通道阻滞剂 (calcium channel blockers, CCB)^[94-97]、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂 (angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, ACEI)^[98-105]、血管紧张素受体拮抗剂 (angiotensin II receptor antagonist, ARB)^[106, 107]可能通过降低血压效应或特定的神经保护作用降低痴呆或认知障碍风险。但合并认知障碍的不同年龄段老年人的最佳血压靶目标值以及不同种类降压药物对认知功能的改善作用研究结论尚不一致。加强多重用药管理和综合干预方式(合理膳食、适量运动、认知训练、控制血管危险因素)可获得更好的认知改善结果^[108]。

4.1 老年高血压合并认知障碍的血压管理

4.1.1 降压治疗降低认知障碍发生的临床研究证据 降压治疗对认知障碍发生、发展的影响研究证据不完全一致^[89, 109-112],一些著名的随机对照试验比较了不同种类的降压药物对认知功能下降和痴呆症的改善作用。欧洲收缩期高血压 (systolic hyper-

tension in Europe, Syst-Eur) 研究是第一项证明降压治疗可以显著降低痴呆症发生风险的随机对照研究^[113]。虽然某些研究存在争议,如高龄老年人高血压试验(hypertension in the very elderly trial, HYVET)、心脏结局预防评估研究(the heart outcomes prevention evaluation study 3, HOPE-3)、有效避免二次脑卒中的预防方案(prevention regimen for effectively avoiding second strokes, PRoFESS)^[114]、替米沙坦单独和与雷米普利联用的全球终点试验(ongoing telmisartan alone and in combination with ramipril global endpoint trial, ONTARGET)^[115]、替米沙坦治疗 ACEI 不耐受患者的随机评估研究^[115]未发现降压治疗与认知功能障碍或痴呆症的改善有关。可能与这些随机对照试验未把认知功能作为干预终点,出现提前终止试验的情况,如老年人的高血压-认知试验(hypertension in the very elderly trial-cognitive, HYVET-cog)^[13]与 Syst-Eur 研究^[116],或是与随访时间较短有关^[13]。另一方面可能与认知评估方法比较局限有关,如有研究只采用 MMSE 观察了总体认知功能,未能采取更为敏感的方法观察某个认知域;也有部分研究发现需要进一步在有认知功能下降的高风险患者中开展降压治疗的随机对照试验以及更长时间的随访,并且把认知功能作为一级终点深入研究^[117]。2020 年发表在 *Lancet Neurology* 杂志上的一篇 meta 分析纳入了基于社区的 6 项前瞻性研究(包含 31 090 例参与者),结果显示,在高血压患者中,与未接受降压治疗相比,接受降压治疗可降低 12% 的痴呆风险和 16% 的 AD 风险,且这种效应在 ACEI、ARB、β 受体阻滞剂、CCB 和利尿剂中差异无统计学意义^[118]。

4.1.2 降压目标和强度 尽管有长期队列研究显示降压治疗可以降低痴呆风险,而且最新国外综述推荐收缩压 120~130 mmHg 作为血压管理的目标^[119],但是关于较低的血压控制目标对认知功能障碍的影响仍未完全明确,因此尚不能根据高血压患者认知功能状态设立特定的血压控制目标。由于心、脑、肾等靶器官损害是高血压致死、致残的主要原因,降压治疗以及血压控制目标应以保护心、脑、肾等靶器官为主要目的,但在降压治疗过程中应兼顾对认知功能的影响。

【推荐意见】

I : 合理的降压治疗在老年高血压患者中具有保护认知功能的作用,在高血压合并认知障碍患者中可以给予降压治疗。

II : 年龄≥65 岁者,如血压≥140/90 mmHg,在生活方式干预的同时启动降压药物治疗,将血压降

至<140/90 mmHg。如能耐受,还可进一步降低。

III : 年龄≥80 岁,如血压≥150/90 mmHg,即在改善生活方式的同时启动降压药物治疗,将血压降至<150/90 mmHg。若耐受良好,则进一步将血压降至<140/90 mmHg。如存在衰弱,应根据患者具体情况设立个体化血压控制目标。

IV : 对于存在严重认知功能减退甚至痴呆的独居患者,以及多种疾病共存或一般健康状况较差的衰弱患者,过于严格的血压控制对患者可能具有潜在的不利影响,宜采取较为宽松的血压控制策略,将<150/90 mmHg 作为血压初步控制目标。在启动降压药物治疗后应该更为密切地观察治疗反应,必要时适度下调治疗强度。

4.2 改善认知障碍药物的使用及在血压管理中的注意事项

老年高血压合并 VCI 的患者药物治疗应遵循《2019 年中国血管性认知障碍诊治指南》^[120],胆碱酯酶抑制剂(多奈哌齐、卡巴拉汀和加兰他敏)临床研究证实对脑小血管病所致的认知功能障碍患者有明确治疗效果。一项三期临床试验评价了 N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor, NMDA)受体拮抗剂(盐酸美金刚)对轻中度 VD 患者的作用,结果提示患者各认知域评分均得以提高,但总体执行功能与安慰剂组差异无统计学意义,美金刚在患者中耐受性较好,无明显不良反应。胆碱酯酶抑制剂和 NMDA 受体拮抗剂用于 VCI 治疗的部分原因是 AD 与 VD 病理共存关系比较常见,而临床诊断与鉴别诊断中 AD 的生物标志物检测尚未普遍开展。其他有循证医学证据治疗 VCI 的协同药物^[121]有丁苯酞、奥拉西坦、胞磷胆碱、银杏叶提取物及尼莫地平等。有随机对照研究发现,奥拉西坦干预组 100 例脑卒中后认知功能障碍患者,治疗 6 个月后其 MoCA、MMSE 及 ADL 量表评分均高于对照组,随着用药时间延长,疗效改善情况更佳,且认知功能障碍改善程度优于吡拉西坦。丁苯酞能够改善皮质下非痴呆性 VCI 患者的认知功能和整体功能,且安全性和耐受性良好,对患者血压无明显影响^[121]。尼莫地平与其他降压药物联合应用时需谨慎导致血压下降的风险。上述药物的治疗效果均需要更大样本量的临床试验证实。

老年高血压合并 AD 患者的药物治疗应遵循近年来国内外的痴呆治疗指南^[122]。《2018 中国痴呆与认知障碍诊治指南》提出,明确诊断为 AD 的患者可以选用胆碱酯酶抑制剂,多奈哌齐、卡巴拉汀、加兰他敏治疗轻中度 AD 在改善认知功能、总体印象

和日常生活能力的疗效明确。胆碱酯酶抑制剂之间可相互转换。明确诊断为中重度AD患者可以选用NMDA受体拮抗剂-美金刚或美金刚与多奈哌齐、卡巴拉汀联合治疗,美金刚能选择性改善中重度AD的关键认知域障碍如语言、记忆、定向力、行为、视空间能力,对中重度AD患者妄想、激越等精神行为异常有一定治疗作用。对患有“病窦综合征”或其他室上性心脏传导疾病如窦房或房室传导阻滞的患者需慎用胆碱酯酶抑制剂。

【推荐意见】

I : 胆碱酯酶抑制剂与 NMDA 受体拮抗剂用于 VCI 的治疗效果有待进一步临床评价。对于 VCI 合并 AD 的混合性痴呆,胆碱酯酶抑制剂与美金刚是治疗选项。丁苯酞、奥拉西坦、胞磷胆碱、银杏叶提取物及尼莫地平等对 VCI 的治疗可能有效,但还需要更多的临床研究证据。

II : 明确诊断为 AD 患者可以选用胆碱酯酶抑制剂,治疗无效或不良反应不能耐受时胆碱酯酶抑制剂之间可相互转换。明确诊断为中重度 AD 患者或明显精神行为异常的重度 AD 患者可以选用美金刚或美金刚与多奈哌齐、卡巴拉汀联合治疗。

4.3 共病的管理

老年高血压常同时合并血脂紊乱、糖尿病、冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病、脑卒中、肥胖等,这些因素也是 MCI 的危险因素。有研究报道降糖、调脂治疗改善认知功能^[123]。有少数研究观察了在高血压合并痴呆症患者中降压治疗对认知功能的作用,发现降压、同时控制动脉粥样硬化危险因素与 AD 的认知功能下降延缓有关^[124]。尽管还需要更多大规模、长期、随机对照的循证研究证据,推荐积极寻找认知障碍可治疗的危险因素,严格控制动脉粥样硬化的危险因素。

【推荐意见】

应积极寻找老年高血压合并认知障碍可治疗的危险因素,给予合理控制血糖、血脂等动脉粥样硬化危险因素的综合管理。

4.4 综合管理

4.4.1 体力活动/体育锻炼 目前尚缺少体育锻炼对高血压合并认知障碍影响的病例对照研究。WHO 建议认知正常的成年人进行身体活动,以降低认知能力下降风险(强推荐)。有研究发现高血压患者保持体力活动与认知评分稍高有关^[125];其他研究证据表明体育锻炼结合认知训练可改善老年认知功能障碍患者的总体认知功能、日常生活能力和情绪^[126]或减少患者罹患认知功能障碍的风险^[127]。体育锻炼的种类、频率、持续时间可个体化制

定^[128],推荐每周 3 次至少持续 40 min 的快走^[129],增加有氧运动的持续时间。

4.4.2 认知干预(cognitive intervention) 认知干预分为认知刺激(cognitive stimulation)、认知康复(cognitive rehabilitation)和认知训练(cognitive training)三种类型。尽管在高血压合并认知障碍者认知干预的证据较少,但在认知领域有研究报道认知训练可改善健康老年人和 MCI 患者的整体认知功能和多个认知域功能^[130]。认知训练实施的方式有多种,包括一对一指导训练、居家训练和采用基于互联网的认知训练。可采用纸笔材料进行训练或借助计算机辅助程序进行训练,还可以通过虚拟现实、生物反馈等方式进行训练。训练的内容应采用涵盖多认知域的综合性认知训练。有研究报道^[131],健康老年人每次训练时间不短于 30 min,每周 3 次以上训练,且总训练时间在 20 h 以上,可以取得更为明显的训练效果^[131],对训练的效果要实时监控。

4.4.3 衰弱的管理 目前缺少衰弱老年人高血压合并认知功能障碍特异性干预的循证研究证据。《2019ICFSR 国际临床实践指南:身体衰弱的识别和管理》^[132]和《亚洲衰弱管理指南》^[133] 推荐加强抗阻训练、多重用药等可改善体力衰弱。经评估为衰弱的老年人应制定个性化的血压靶目标。

4.4.4 营养 目前已有证据^[134,135]支持膳食及营养状况的改变能够维持良好的认知健康,膳食多样性评分与认知障碍风险呈显著负相关^[136]。地中海膳食模式已证实具有保护认知的作用,在高血压患者中的应用需要进一步研究证据。

4.4.5 合并情感障碍的管理 对于认知功能障碍患者伴随精神行为症状,如抑郁、焦虑、妄想、幻觉、睡眠颠倒、激越、冲动攻击行为等^[137],用药前应明确告知患者及家属潜在的获益及风险,特别是死亡的风险。应遵循谨慎使用、个体化用药、低剂量起始、缓慢加量、非典型抗精神药物首选的原则,尽可能选用心血管系统不良反应小、锥体外系反应少、镇静作用弱和无肝肾毒性的药物。

4.4.6 围手术期的管理 建议在老年患者术前组成跨学科团队进行综合评估,充分考虑手术的利弊和相关风险。术前尽可能将患者心肺功能及其他慢性疾病调整到最佳状态^[138]。术前应规范用药,并积极将血压控制在合理的范围内^[139]。一般术前用药可以维持到术日晨。

当老年高血压患者需进行手术时,注意动态调整降压药物方案,术中避免血压过低,以维护老年人的围手术期的脑血流。麻醉方式的选择应综合考虑手术类型、手术用时及患者自身状况等因素,由麻醉

科、外科、老年医学科/内科医师共同商议决定。在满足外科手术前提下,推荐优先选择区域阻滞麻醉技术(包括椎管内麻醉、周围神经阻滞等)。全身静脉麻醉在术后认知功能保护方面可能具有潜在优势^[140,141]。苯二氮䓬类药物、抗胆碱能药物及阿片类药物可能会加重此类患者的认知功能障碍,而右美托咪定不仅可以改善术后谵妄,对认知功能影响较小^[142]。术中应尽可能维持术前血压水平,避免血压剧烈的波动。建议进行连续动脉压监测及动脉血气监测。脑电双频指数(bispectral index,BIS)和脑氧饱和度监测有利于脑功能的保护,注意体温监测及保温。术后应尽早恢复至术前的降压治疗方案^[143]。

4.4.7 社会支持和以人为主的持续多学科团队管理 对高血压合并认知功能障碍的老年患者应加强包括家庭、社交活动、社区服务等多个方面的社会支持,根据老年综合评估(comprehensive geriatric assessment,CGA)^[144],由老年科医师、护理人员、临床药师、康复治疗师、营养师、专科医师和社会工作者等跨学科团队实施评估和管理。普及健康教育,提供专业护理队伍,加强照料者护理的能力和技巧,重视人文关怀和心理疏导,延缓认知障碍患者的病程进展^[145],提高药物治疗的依从性^[146]。

4.4.8 制定老年高血压合并认知障碍门诊筛查诊疗规范 对于老年高血压合并认知功能障碍患者,我们提倡建立老年高血压合并认知功能障碍门诊筛查诊疗规范,早期筛查、综合干预。在有条件的高血压门诊、神经内科门诊、老年多学科门诊可对初诊高血压老年人注册登记,建立统一的高血压合并认知障碍的早期筛查方法^[147],根据进一步的综合评估结果制定个性化的血压及认知障碍管理方案;对复诊患者建立完善的随访及转诊制度,以改善患者的症状,延缓疾病的进展,减轻家庭和社会的负担。

【推荐意见】

I: 在老年高血压合并认知障碍的管理中应重视体育锻炼、合理膳食、认知干预等综合干预的有益作用。

II: 在老年高血压患者围手术期需注意血压波动、麻醉药物对认知功能的影响。

III: 对高血压合并认知功能障碍的老年患者需加强社会支持和以人为主的持续多学科团队的管理。

老年高血压合并认知障碍的筛查和管理流程,详见图1。

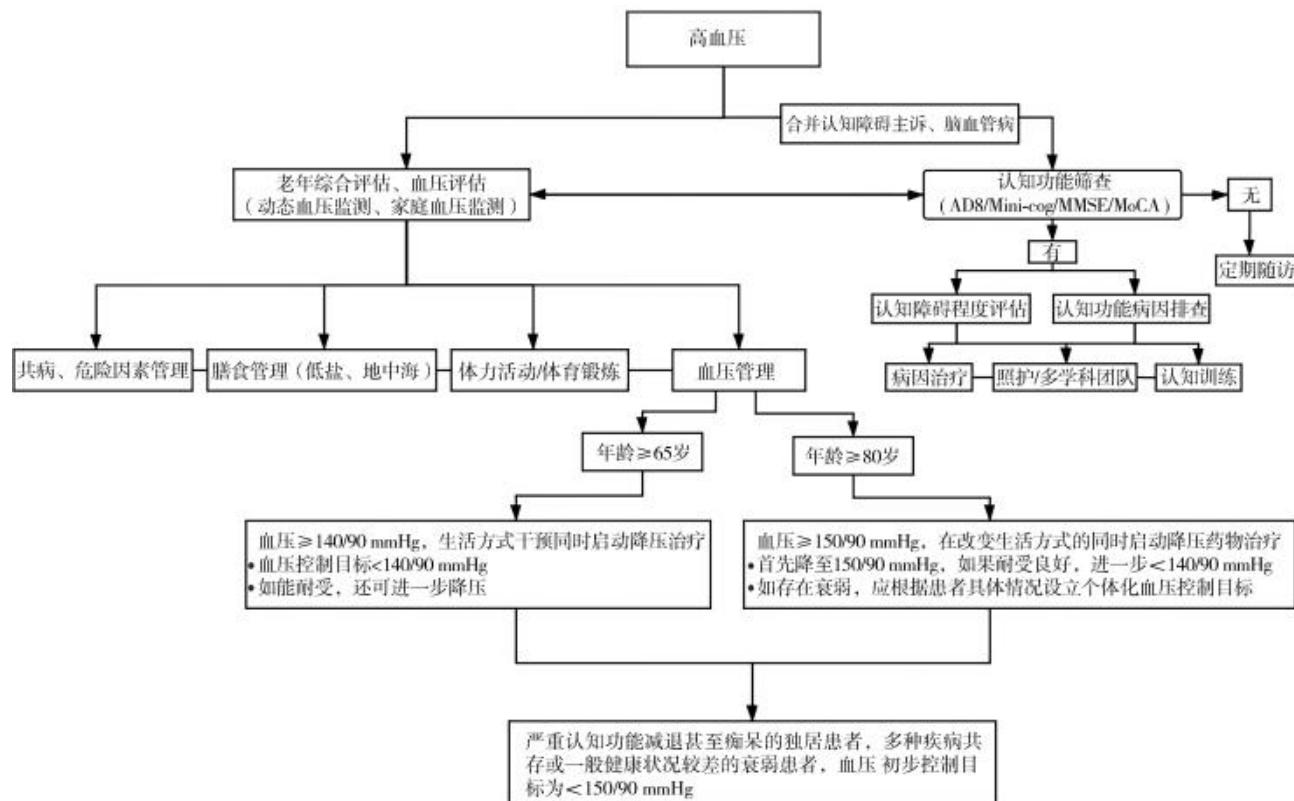


图1 老年高血压合并认知障碍的筛查和管理流程图

AD8: 8条目痴呆筛查问卷; Mini-cog: 简易智力状态评估量表; MMSE: 简易精神状态检查;

MoCA: 蒙特利尔认知评估量表。1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa。

利益冲突:无

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