

人口老龄化所致健康影响研究进展

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【摘要】 目的 概括人口老龄化所致健康影响研究的最新进展,为未来开展相关研究提供参考。**方法** 系统检索PubMed、Web of Science、Embase、Cochrane Library、中国知网和万方数据2009—2019年发表的文献。按纳入和排除标准筛选文献,并提取基本信息和主要研究结果。**结果** 本研究共纳入符合要求的文献65篇。44.6%的已发表文献采用死亡率/率作为健康效应评估指标;66.2%的文献集中于单一国家,如:中国、英国和美国等;60.0%的文献研究了老龄化对单一疾病的健康影响,如:糖尿病、肺癌和冠心病等;67.7%的文献采用分解法量化人口老龄化的健康效应;15.4%的文献模拟了干预措施对平衡人口老龄化影响的效果。大多数研究发现人口老龄化导致一些疾病的负担增加,如:癌症、心血管和痴呆等,但有研究报道人口老龄化导致新生儿病、疟疾等疾病的负担减少。发表文献采用的归因方法不尽一致。多个常用方法对研究假设、归因顺序和对照组的选择敏感,造成研究结果缺乏可比性和稳定性。**结论** 目前缺乏针对全球和不同疾病的人口老龄化健康效应的系统研究。既往归因研究所采用方法不尽相同,研究结果受所采用方法的局限性影响,造成归因结果不稳定。建议未来采用稳定的人口老龄化健康效应归因方法对人口老龄化所致的全球疾病负担开展系统研究。

【关键词】 老龄化; 健康; 疾病负担

基金项目:湖南省自然科学基金(2020JJ4764);国家重点研发计划(2018YFC1315300)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112338-20191220-00905

Progress in research of burden of disease attributed to population ageing

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【Abstract】 Objective To summarize recent progress in research of burden of disease attributed to population ageing and provide reference for relevant research in the future. **Methods** We conducted a systematic literature review of quantitative studies about the impact of population ageing on burden of disease published from 2009 to 2019 according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria through PubMed, Web of Science, Embase, Cochrane Library, Wangfang database and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) databases and extracted basic information and key results of the searched literature. **Results** A total of 65 studies were included in the analysis, in which 29 (44.6%) studies used death number or mortality rate as outcome measures, 43 (66.2%) studies focused on a single country, such as China, United Kingdom and United States, 39 (60.0%) studies quantified the impact of population ageing on single disease, such as diabetes, lung cancer and coronary heart disease, 44 (67.7%) studies used decomposition methods to quantify the impact of population ageing, and 10 (15.4%) studies evaluated the effect of interventions on alleviating the impact of population ageing. Most studies found that population ageing increased the burden of some diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular disease and dementia, while a few studies reported that population ageing decreased the burden of some diseases, such as neonatal disease and malaria. Various decomposition methods were adopted in 65 included studies, but several common methods were sensitive to the preconditions that were assumed, the decomposition order of three factors (population size, age structure, and age-specific rate) and the choice of control group, resulting incomparable and unstable results. **Conclusions** The published decomposition studies adopted various methods and only evaluated the impact of population ageing in very limited countries and for several diseases. Therefore, a systematic evaluation using robust decomposition method is very necessary to evaluate the impact of

population aging on disease burden across countries and diseases.

【Key words】 Population ageing; Health; Disease burden

Fund Programs: Natural Science Foundation of Hunan Province (2020JJ4764); National Key Research and Development Program of China (2018YFC1315300)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112338-20191220-00905

人口老龄化国家是指一个国家满足 ≥ 65 岁人口占该国总人口的 $> 7\%$ ^[1]。联合国人口估算数据显示,1990年全球约有3亿 ≥ 65 岁老年人,且该数字将在2050和2100年进一步上升到15亿和25亿,其对应的人口比例也将由9%上升到16%^[2]。由于老年人群的医疗卫生服务需求高于其他人群,不断增加的老年人口数将导致全球疾病负担增加。有研究显示,全球 ≥ 60 岁人群伤残调整寿命年(disability adjusted life year, DALY)在1990—2010年增加了32%,预计在2004—2030年将增加55%^[3]。

定量归因人口老龄化所致的健康效应是应对人口老龄化挑战的一项基础工作。受现有方法学和近几十年内绝大多数国家老年人口占总人口比例增加的影响,目前人口归因文献将人口年龄结构变化近似为人口老龄化^[4-6]。尽管目前已有不少研究定量评价人口老龄化对疾病负担的影响,但缺乏高质量综述系统梳理该领域的进展和面临的挑战。本文系统检索全球近年来发表的相关文献,概括其取得的进展和存在的不足,为未来开展此类研究提供参考。

文献检索和评价策略

1. 检索方法:本研究检索了2009—2019年,中国知网、万方数据库和美国生物医学信息检索系统(PubMed)中的相关文献。采用标题、摘要和关键词的检索方式,中文检索词为“人口老龄化”“死亡数”“死亡率”“发病数”“发病率”“患病数”“患病率”“伤残调整寿命年”,英文检索词为“population ageing”“population aging”“death”“prevalence”“incidence”“disability adjusted life year”和“DALY”。

2. 文献纳入与排除标准:纳入标准:①定量分析人口老龄化对疾病负担影响的研究,其中人口老龄化所致健康影响近似为年龄结构变化所致的影响;②明确人口老龄化导致疾病负担增加或减少的研究;③文献全文为中文或英文的研究。排除标准:①定量分析人口老龄化对卫生支出、医疗人员需求等影响的研究;②仅定性提及人口老龄化对疾病负担有影响,而实际研究内容不相关的研究。

3. 信息提取:本研究从检索到的文献中提取以下信息:①疾病负担指标,包括死亡数/率、发病数/率、患病数/率和DALY;②国家和地区,分为单一和

多个国家或地区2类;③疾病,分为单一疾病和多种疾病2类;④定量评估干预措施对平衡人口老龄化影响的效果;⑤归因方法,包括预测法、分解法及同时采用预测法和分解法。

结 果

1. 基本情况:按既定检索策略,本研究共检索初始文献2 847篇,排除不相关和重复文献后,共纳入文献65篇。相关文献主要基于国家和地区的监测数据对疾病负担进行预测或疾病负担差异进行归因,数据来自国际组织或各国官方统计数据。其中,使用死亡数和死亡率作为健康效应指标的文献占44.5%。66.2%的归因研究集中于单一国家,涉及国家和研究数量分别为:中国(21篇)、英国(3篇)、澳大利亚(2篇)、法国(2篇)、荷兰(2篇)、美国(2篇)、巴西(1篇)、芬兰(1篇)、韩国(1篇)、加拿大(1篇)、葡萄牙(1篇)、日本(1篇)、瑞典(1篇)、新西兰(1篇)、伊朗(1篇)、意大利(1篇)和越南(1篇)。集中于单一疾病的归因研究数量占60.0%,排名前3位的疾病为肺癌、糖尿病和冠心病;归因方法为分解法的研究占67.7%;15.4%的归因部分研究评价了干预措施、死亡率、发病率和患病率变化对平衡人口老龄化影响的效果(表1,图1)。

表1 2009—2019年全球人口老龄化所致健康效应的研究分布

变 量	文献数量	构成比(%)
疾病负担指标		
死亡数/率	29	44.5
发病数/率	12	18.5
患病数/率	15	23.1
伤残调整寿命年	11	16.9
归因方法		
预测法	18	27.7
分解法	44	67.7
预测法+分解法	3	4.6
研究国家或地区		
单一国家或地区	43	66.2
多个国家或地区	22	33.8
研究疾病数量		
单一疾病	39	60.0
多种疾病	26	40.0
评估干预措施效果		
有	10	15.4
无	55	84.6

不足以全面反映人口老龄化的地区差异和疾病类别差异。

3. 干预措施对平衡人口老龄化影响的效果:有 10 篇文献量化了干预措施、死亡率、发病率和患病率对平衡人口老龄化影响的效果^[10,20-22,29,37],结果显示控制血压、总胆固醇和肥胖等可以减轻甚至抵消人口老龄化对心血管、冠心病和痴呆等疾病的影响。Castillo 等^[10]研究不同情况下英格兰和威尔士 2011—2030 年冠心病死亡数的变化趋势,假设年龄别死亡率不变,人口老龄化和人口总数变化将导致 2030 年冠心病死亡数增加 62%;假设年龄别死亡率按 2002—2011 年的平均下降速度持续下降,人口老龄化和人口总数变化将导致死亡数下降 56%。Moran 等^[37]研究控制相关危险因素暴露水平对我国 2030 年心血管患病数的影响,假设所有危险因素暴露水平保持不变,人口老龄化和人口总数变化将导致 2030 年我国心血管患病数相对 2010 年增加 50% 以上,而吸烟和血压暴露水平下降可减少心血管患病数。Modig 等^[29]研究发现瑞典脑卒中和心肌梗死的发病率按历史趋势下降可以抵消人口老龄化和人口总数变化的影响,但癌症发病率的下降不足以抵消人口总数变化和人口老龄化的影响。这 10 篇文献仅评价了部分国家和地区(如中国、瑞典和英国等)干预措施平衡人口老龄化对部分疾病(如心血管、冠心病和痴呆等)影响的效果,其结果是否适合其他国家和其他疾病并不清楚。

4. 量化人口老龄化所致健康影响的归因方法:62 篇文献使用的归因方法可为分解法和预测法,其中 69.4% 的文献使用了分解法,25.8% 的文献使用了预测法,4.8% 的文献同时使用了预测法和分解法。

预测法主要是假设年龄别死亡率(或发病率、患病率等)保持不变,或按某种趋势变化,结合某年份年龄别人口数的估计值计算该年份的疾病负担,将其与起始年份疾病负担的差异归因为人口老龄化的影响。Gouveia 等^[7]假设年龄别死亡率不变,预测发现人口老龄化和人口总数变化将导致葡萄牙 2036 年心力衰竭死亡数相对 2014 年增加 73%。假设年龄别发病率不变,Bray 和 Piñeros^[30]预测人口老龄化和人口总数变化将导致南美、中美洲和加勒比地区 2030 年癌症发病数相对 2012 年增加 66%。

虽然很多研究运用预测法量化人口老龄化对疾病负担的影响,但文献综述结果表明预测法在量化人口老龄化所致健康影响时存在不足:①预测法的结果依赖于研究假设的选取,不同的研究假设会产

生不同的预测结果。假设年龄别死亡率保持不变,Castillo 等^[10]预测人口老龄化和人口增长将导致英格兰和威尔士 2011—2030 年冠心病死亡数增加 62%,若假设冠心病死亡率按历史趋势下降,2011—2030 年冠心病死亡数将减少 56%。②假设死亡率(或发病率、患病率)保持不变是不合理的,相关影响因素的改变会改变预测结果。假设患病率保持不变,Rossi 等^[38]预测人口老龄化和人口增长将导致美国 2040 年约有 70 万帕金森病患者,而假设人群吸烟率下降,2040 年帕金森病患者增加到 77 万人。③预测法没有分离人口总数变化和人口老龄化的影响。虽然很多研究将其结果描述为人口老龄化的影响,但实际上假设死亡率(或发病率、患病率等)不发生变化,预测结果是人口老龄化和人口总数变化的共同影响。

分解法主要是用反事实法将疾病负担的变化归因为人口总数变化,人口老龄化和年龄别死亡率(或发病率、患病率等)变化的影响。假设 3 个因素中的一个或多个发生变化,计算此时的期望疾病负担,与对照组的疾病负担比较,即可归因每个因素引起的疾病负担变化。63 篇文献使用了多种不同的分解方法,如 Bashir 和 Estève^[39]、Gupta^[40-41]提出的分解方法等。Pou 等^[42]采用分解法发现人口老龄化导致阿根廷 1986—2011 年癌症死亡数增加了 32%。Abtahi 等^[35]采用分解法发现人口老龄化导致伊朗 1990—2015 年归因为噪音污染的 DALYs 增加了 60%。

分解法分别归因了人口老龄化和人口总数变化对健康的影响,更适宜用于量化人口老龄化所致健康影响。但分解法也存在局限性:①不同方法的分解思想存在差异。Bashir 和 Estève^[39]建立的分解法是在保持年龄结构不变的前提下将各组人口总数标化为 1 万人,然后分别通过假设年龄别率变化与否归因人口老龄化和年龄别率变化的影响,总差异减去人口老龄化和年龄别率变化的影响即为人口总数变化的影响。Gupta^[40-41]建立的分解法则直接假设 3 个因素中的 1 个或 2 个发生变化,基于多个反事实场景对疾病负担变化进行分解。Nowossadeck^[43]采用的分解法则首先计算两组疾病负担的比值,然后对比值进行分解。Cheng 等^[44]首先计算 3 个因素的主效应和交互作用,然后依据对照组改变归因结果因保持绝对值不变而方向改变的原则对交互作用进行分解。②多个常用方法对 3 个因素的归因顺序不同。有分解法的归因顺序为“人口总数变化-人口老龄化-年龄别死亡率变化”^[5,45],也有分解法的归因顺

序为“年龄别死亡率变化-人口老龄化-人口总数变化”和“人口总数变化-年龄别死亡率变化-人口老龄化”^[46]。Gupta建立的分解方法则考虑了3种因素共6种可能的归因顺序,结果为6种归因顺序的平均值。③各分解法均未明确对照组选择标准。多数研究是比较同一国家不同年份疾病负担变化,因此常用起始年份作为对照组,但当对不同国家的疾病负担差异进行分解时,各分解法均未表明对照组选择标准,Cheng等^[44]研究表明部分分解方法的归因结果随对照组的变化而变化。

概括而言,分解法和预测法均存在局限性,基于现有方法量化的人口老龄化所致健康影响缺乏一致性、稳定性和可比性,不利于人口老龄化应对策略的制定。虽然有研究同时采用预测法和分解法评价人口老龄化所致的健康影响,但2种方法各有优缺点,且彼此之间无法弥补对方的缺点,所得结果难免存在方法偏差,且不易解释。与其他方法相比,Cheng等^[44]提出的归因方法不受归因顺序和对照组选择的影响,明确指明了分解过程中3个因素之间的交互作用及其分配方式,更适宜用于量化人口老龄化所致健康影响。

结论与建议

现有人口老龄化归因研究发现人口老龄化对疾病负担有影响,但其影响方向和强度因国家和疾病类别而异。相关干预措施可在较大程度上抵消人口老龄化造成的影响。但目前国内相关研究主要采用率的差别分解法量化人口老龄化对部分疾病死亡率、发病率变化的影响,而国外研究则主要采用预测法和分解法量化人口老龄化所致健康影响,但研究仅涉及有限几个国家和地区及疾病类别,且不同方法的使用降低了研究结果之间的可比性。几个常用归因方法自身存在缺陷,造成其归因结果缺乏稳定性,建议未来研究采用稳定的人口老龄化健康效应归因方法对全球不同地区和疾病类型开展系统的归因研究,全面评价干预措施应对人口老龄化的效果。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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(收稿日期: 2019-12-20)

(本文编辑: 李银鸽)