

# 印度农村地区膝关节骨性关节炎及相关因素筛查的横断面研究

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摘 要: 背景: 骨关节炎 (OA) 是一种退行性疾病,在40岁后会随着时间的推移而恶化它是老年人日常生活活动减少的原因。因此,早期诊断和治疗对于提高生活质量至关重要。目的:目的是确定农村地区OA的高危人群,并找出农村人口中与OA相关的重要因素。材料与方法:对农村人口进行横断面研究,样本量为100人,其中男性50人,女性50人。获得了机构伦理委员会的批准。从参与者那里获得了知情的书面同意。采用的数据收集程序是西安大略和麦克马斯特大学(WOMAC)OA指数。统计分析采用Epi-info统计软件包3.5.4版进行数据分析。结果:根据WOMAC指数,38%的受试者属于高危,62%的受试者属于低危。年龄组、性别和家族史与这些分数显着相关。结论:在资源匮乏的环境中,基于问卷的工具在早期检测OA高危个体有助于降低发病率

关键词:日常生活活动;骨关节炎;农村;西安大略和麦克马斯特大学指数

# A Cross-Sectional Study on Screening for Knee Osteoarthritis and Associated Factors in a Rural Area of India

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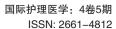
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Abstract: Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is a degenerative disease that worsens over time after fourth decade of life. It accounts for the decrease in activities of daily living in the elderly population. Hence, early diagnosis and treatment are essential to increase the quality of life. Objectives: The objective is to identify the high risk people for OA in a rural area and to find out the significant factors associated to OA among the rural population. Materials and Methods: Cross-sectional study among rural population with a convenient sample size of 100 in which 50 were male and 50 were female. Institutional ethics committee approval was taken. Informed written consent was obtained from the participants. Data collection procedure employed was Western Ontario and McMaster Universities (WOMAC) OA index. Statistical analysis was done by Epi-info statistical software package version 3.5.4 for data analysis. Results: According to WOMAC Index 38% of the subjects belonged to high risk and 62% belonged to low risk. Age group, gender, and family history were significantly associated with these scores. Conclusion: In a resource poor setting, questionnaire-based tool to detect high risk individuals for OA at an early stage is useful in reducing the morbidity

Keywords: Activities of daily living; Osteoarthritis; Rural; Western Ontario and Mcmaster universities index

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#### 引言:

骨关节炎(OA)是一种退行性疾病,在 40 岁后会随着时间的推移而恶化。在全球范围内,全世界有超过1亿人患有 OA,是导致残疾的第四大原因。[1] 这也是老年人日常生活活动减少的原因。髋关节和膝关节 OA 是常见的疾病,在许多情况下需要频繁的随访、药物治疗和可能昂贵的治疗,如关节置换手术。[2] 年龄和女性性别是决定 OA 发病的两个最重要的因素。OA 的患病率在绝经后妇女中更高,随着年龄的增长,患病率也在增加,这在许多研究中都很明显。[3] 在印度的农村地区,这些治疗的可及性和可负担性值得怀疑。印度农村缺乏成像设施和专业的骨科护理,导致在疾病过程的晚期之前诊断和机构治疗不足,从而导致发病率增加。[4] 因此,早期诊断和治疗仍然是管理的关键。因此,通过筛查普通人群进行早期诊断将降低国家医疗保健系统的成本。

#### 目标

- 1. 确定农村地区 OA 高危人群。
- 2. 找出农村人口 OA 的显着相关因素。

#### 材料和方法

学习规划

基于社区的横断面研究。

学习环境

印度农村地区。

### 样本量

一百名年龄超过50岁的受试者(50名男性和50名 女性)。

#### 数据收集程序

西安大略和麦克马斯特大学(WOMAC)OA 指数采用李克特五点指数来检测患者的 OA。这是一份 24 项问卷,重点关注疼痛、僵硬和功能限制。<sup>[3]</sup>

#### 统计分析

Epi-info 流行病学统计软件 3.5.4 (由美国乔治亚州 亚特兰大市疾病控制和预防中心 (CDC) 开发)。用于数据分析和P<0.05 被认为具有统计学意义。

#### 伦理考虑

获得机构伦理委员会的批准,在进行研究之前获得 了研究参与者的书面知情同意。

# 结果

在100名参与者中,50名男性和50名女性。他们中的大多数(59%)年龄在50-59岁之间[表1]。宗教方面的印度教徒占79%。他们中的大多数(63%)属于低社会经济地位。

根据 WOMAC 指数, 38% 的受试者属于高风险(得分 >70%), 其中大多数(57.90%)为女性, 62% 属于低风险(得分 <70%), 符合 Joshi 和 Chopra 进行的研究 [表2]。<sup>[5]</sup> 大多数研究参与者属于正常体重指数(BMI)范围, 其中许多人的 BMI 风险较低 [表 3]。这与 Patil等人进行的研究一致。<sup>[6]</sup> 家族中 OA 病史在大多数高风险人群中比在低风险人群中呈阳性。这与 Ganvir 和 Zambre [表4]进行的研究一致。<sup>[7]</sup>

研究了 OA 的风险因素以发现与 WOMAC 评分的任何关联。表 1-4 中描述了具有统计学意义的变量 (P < 0.05)。[表 5] 中描述了这些研究变量的卡方和P值。

表1 研究人群的年龄分布

Age (years)	Low risk (Score ≤70%)	High risk (Score >70%)
50-59	45 (72.5)	14 (36.8)
≥60	17 (27.5)	24 (63.2)

表2 研究人群的性别分布

Gender	Low risk (Score ≤70%)	High risk (Score >70%)
Male	34 (54.8)	16 (42.1)
Female	28 (45.2)	22 (57.9)

表3 研究人群的体重指数状态

BMI	Low risk (Score ≤70%)	High risk (Score >70%)
<18.5 -	5 (8)	3 (7.9)
Under weight		
18.5-24.9 -	45 (72.6)	16 (42.1)
Normal		
≥25 -	12 (19.4)	19 (50)
Overweight		
BMI: Body mas	ss index	

表 4 家族骨关节炎病史

History of osteoarthritis in family	Low risk (Score ≤70%)	High risk (Score >70%)
Yes	26 (41.9)	24 (63.1)
No	36 (58.1)	14 (36.9)

表5 研究变量及其卡方和P值

Variable	χ²	P
Age	18.176	0.030*
Gender	21.345	0.028*
BMI	26.870	0.046*
Activity	27.165	0.087
History of trauma	20.468	0.982
History of hypertension	19.675	0.068
History of diabetes	20.652	0.079
History of thyroid disorders	17.890	0.834
History of osteoarthritis in family	18.964	0.032*

BMI: Body mass index, \*Significant variables as variables with P value < 0.005 were considered to be significant

#### 讨论

在其他研究中发现,年龄 > 60 岁的受试者的风险很



高,他们也发现年龄增加是一个风险因素。<sup>[8]</sup> 与男性相比,女性的发病率较高,这与其他研究一致。<sup>[9]</sup> 这两个因素都具有统计学意义。

发现超重/肥胖是膝关节 OA 的危险因素,中等活动的受试者的 WOMAC 评分更高,这没有统计学意义。家族史与膝关节 OA 之间存在显着关联。

从这项研究中,我们发现 OA 与年龄增长、教育程度低、社会经济阶层较低、既往膝关节损伤史和超重之间存在显着关联。这是为数不多的旨在评估农村地区膝关节 OA 及其相关因素的研究之一,它可以作为现有文献的补充并加强现有研究。该研究的局限性包括样本量相对较小,没有使用这两个标准对结果进行影像学确认,以及未能排除其他可能的诊断。可以更加重视健康教育和先前的研究,以预防膝关节 OA 患者的并发症和发病率,尤其是农村背景的患者。

#### 结论

在资源匮乏的环境中,基于问卷的工具在早期检测 OA 的高风险个体有助于降低发病率。本研究发现超重/肥胖是膝关节 OA 的重要危险因素。[10]了解年轻人群中存在 OA 风险因素,尤其是可改变的风险因素,有助于及早识别具有发展 OA 高风险的个体。这可能会提供一个机会来阻止或延迟 OA 的发展。[11]

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利益冲突:没有利益上的冲突。

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