

对农村地区超重老年糖尿病患者初始降糖治疗

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摘要:目的: 研究农村地区超重老年糖尿病患者初始降糖治疗的可行性和有效性。方法: 选取2019年1月至12月于我院体检的1500名老年患者, 从中选取110名糖尿病患者作为研究对象, 随机分为A组和B组, 每组55名。A组采取常规门诊诊断及治疗, 在此基础上, B组给予额外的指导。记录两组患者在治疗开始时的年龄、教育水平、空腹血糖、体质量指数, 治疗3个月后的糖化血红蛋白, 治疗6个月后的空腹血糖、体质量指数及糖化血红蛋白。结果: 两组患者在年龄、教育水平、空腹血糖及体质量指数上无显著差异($P > 0.05$); 治疗3个月后, B组糖化血红蛋白改善优于A组; 治疗6个月后, B组的空腹血糖、体质量指数及糖化血红蛋白结果均优于A组, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论: 针对农村地区老年糖尿病患者采取社区特异性治疗, 可改善糖尿病的治疗率和达标率。

关键词: 农村地区; 老年糖尿病患者; 初始降糖治疗

Initial Hypoglycemic Treatment for Overweight Elderly Patients with Diabetes in Rural Areas

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Abstract: Objective: The low treatment rate of diabetes is especially obvious in rural areas of China. It is worth considering how to improve the treatment rate and standard rate of diabetes in rural areas. This study carried out an initial hypoglycemic treatment for 110 overweight elderly diabetes patients in rural areas. Through the comparison of the two groups, we discussed the scheme that is conducive to improving the treatment rate and target rate of diabetes patients. Methods: A total of 1500 elderly physical examination patients in rural areas of our hospital from January to December 2019 were selected. 110 diabetes patients who did not receive hypoglycemic treatment were selected as the research objects. The patients were randomly divided into two groups: 55 patients in group A and 55 patients in group B, of which group A took drugs regularly through outpatient diagnosis and treatment; on this basis, group B gave additional guidance other than outpatient diagnosis and treatment, and collected the basic information of the two groups of patients at the beginning of treatment, the glycosylated hemoglobin value after 3 months of treatment, and the glycosylated hemoglobin index of fasting glucose body mass index after 6 months of management. Results: The age, educational level, fasting blood glucose and body mass index at the beginning of treatment had little difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$); after 3 months of treatment, the improvement of glycosylated hemoglobin in group B was better than that in the control group; after 6 months of management, the results of fasting blood glucose, body mass index and glycosylated hemoglobin in group B were better than those in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Community specific treatment for elderly patients with diabetes in rural areas can improve the treatment rate and target rate of diabetes.

Keywords: Rural areas; Elderly patients with diabetes; Initial hypoglycemic treatment

0. /7 頰同鹵鳴悅警劫份側^① 43 僖她妮頰預僂奩
劫慰同宍 133. ǂ 警僑^② 壹控 ǂ 警三恬伐(口)劫慰尔ǂ ǂ 丹
剛枕 ← 做劒荆奩她抄咽嚙夔偶佻她拈怙忒姬警錫嶼揀她
口似悞嚙夔影口冒^③ ǂ 恬妮頰, 偶佻吐悞斐奠^④ ǂ 警輝
微良^⑤ ǂ 僑警^⑥ 口似揀預嚙夔^⑦ 復^⑧ 丁偶復^⑨ 懿影^⑩ 口冒^⑪ ǂ 咤
娥僑^⑫ ǂ ǂ. ǂ 瞪咕揀預嚙夔她三恬伐(口)棍扇妮頰預
僂奩劫慰警^⑬ ǂ ？ 宦佻掌怜^⑭ ǂ 做劫慰惹^⑮ ǂ 循堯^⑯ ǂ 揀
預嚙夔警^⑰ ǂ 宦慄慮^⑱ 奩^⑲ 儂輝劫慰她權囊^⑳ ǂ 官警復^㉑ ǂ 宦
扇 ← 彊預 ← 預悞安廬奶她惶哈剝^㉒ 警二^㉓ ǂ 匀^㉔ 口^㉕ 僑^㉖ ǂ

1 资料与方法
// ǂ 嶷悚吗
咤啞娥僑 0. /7 頰 / 咤 | /0 咤佻劫拮三恬伐(口)①—
妮頰, 口控劫慰尔 /3. . ǂ ǂ 僑^② // . ǂ 吳悅怜^③ ǂ 預
僂奩僂^④ 預僂奩嚙夔她劫慰^⑤ ǂ ǂ 娥僑^⑥ 做^⑦ 勉^⑧ 警^⑨ 夕^⑩ 僑^⑪ ǂ 嚙
暨 / 嚙^⑫ 僑 43 | 6. 僑^⑬ ǂ 扇^⑭ 口同^⑮ 佻 04 ǂ ǂ 警^⑯ 吳^⑰ 凋^⑱ 怜^⑲ 咤^⑳ ǂ 預
僂奩^㉑ 警^㉒ 嚙^㉓ 預^㉔ 預^㉕ 僂^㉖ 嚙^㉗ 嚙^㉘ 口^㉙ 控^㉚ 猓^㉛ 嶼^㉜ 預^㉝ 佻 6 ǂ ǂ 嚙
暨^㉞ 0 嚙^㉟ 權^㊱ 囊^㊲ 良^㊳ 嶷^㊴ 警^㊵ 掃^㊶ 侠^㊷ 岨^㊸ 奚 ← ǂ 扇^㊹ 岨^㊺ 嶼^㊻ 嶼^㊼ 夫^㊽ 奩 ← 嚙^㊾ 悞
僂^㊿ 奩 ㉛ ǂ 嶼^㉜ 夫^㉝ 嚙^㉞ 暨^㉟ 1 嚙^㊱ 岨^㊲ 岩^㊳ ǂ 良^㊴ 嚙^㊵ 兇^㊶ 嚙^㊷ 暨^㊸ 2 嚙^㊹ 吳^㊺ 岨^㊻ 嶼^㊼

