



在线全文

社区老年人睡眠质量与抑郁症状的关联性研究: 孤独感的中介作用*

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【摘要】目的 探讨孤独感在社区老年人睡眠质量与抑郁症状关联间的中介作用。**方法** 采用多阶段抽样法,从成都市的两个社区中抽取60岁及以上老年人作为研究对象。采用调查问卷收集研究对象的年龄、性别等基本信息,分别使用孤独感量表简版(ULS-8)、流调中心抑郁量表(CESD-10)和匹兹堡睡眠质量量表(PSQI)对其孤独感、抑郁症状和睡眠质量进行评估。采用Spearman秩相关检验睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状之间的相关性,并采用广义结构方程模型探讨孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状关系间的中介效应。**结果** 1377名研究对象中,32.03%(441名)存在孤独感,30.57%(421名)存在抑郁症状,睡眠质量评分中位数和四分位间距为6(3,9)。相关性分析结果显示,睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状两两之间相关性具有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。广义结构方程模型分析结果表明,孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状之间起部分中介作用($b = 0.075$, 95%置信区间: 0.025 ~ 0.125, $P < 0.05$),中介效应占比为44.38%(95%置信区间: 0.258 ~ 0.630, $P < 0.001$)。**结论** 睡眠质量不佳与社区老年人较高的抑郁症状风险关联,孤独感在其中起到了部分中介作用。未来研究可通过改善睡眠质量来改善老年人的抑郁症状,特别需关注那些睡眠质量不佳且伴有孤独感的老年个体。

【关键词】 老年人 睡眠 抑郁 孤独

Association Between Sleep Quality and Depressive Symptoms in Community-Dwelling Older Adults: The Mediating Role of Loneliness

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[Abstract] Objective To examine the association between sleep and depressive symptoms among community-dwelling older adults and whether loneliness mediates this association. **Methods** Using a multistage sampling approach, we enrolled participants aged 60 years or older from two communities in Chengdu, China. A questionnaire was used to collect basic information, including age, sex, etc., from the participants. In addition, loneliness, depressive symptoms, and sleep quality were assessed using a short-form University of California Los Angeles Loneliness Scale (ULS-8), the 10-item version of Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CESD-10), and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), respectively. The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was employed to assess the correlations among social sleep, loneliness, and depression symptoms. Generalized structural equation modeling was used to assess the mediating effect of loneliness between sleep and depressive symptoms. **Results** Of the 1377 participants, 32.03% (441) experienced loneliness and 30.57% (421) had depressive symptoms, with the median and interquartile range of their sleep quality being 6 (3, 9). Correlation analysis revealed statistically significant associations between sleep quality, loneliness, and depressive symptoms ($P < 0.001$). Generalized structural equation modeling analysis revealed that loneliness had a partial mediation effect on the association between sleep quality and depressive symptoms ($b = 0.075$; 95% CI, 0.025-0.125; $P < 0.05$), accounting for 44.38% of the total effect (95% CI, 0.258-0.630; $P < 0.001$). **Conclusion** Poor sleep quality is associated with a higher risk of depressive symptoms in community-dwelling older adults, with loneliness mediating the association. Further research on improving the sleep quality to mitigate depressive symptoms in older adults is warranted. Special attention should be given to older adults experiencing both poor sleep and loneliness.

[Key words] Older adults Sleep Depression Loneliness

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截至2023年底,我国60岁及以上人口已达2.97亿,占总人口的21.1%^[1]。随着老龄化进程加快,预计到2035年,我国将进入重度老龄化社会^[2]。在这一背景下,老年群体的心理健康问题日益受到关注^[3],其中抑郁症是最为常见的心理障碍之一^[4]。在我国老年群体中,抑郁症发病率逐年上升,从2011年的36.8%上升至2018年的44.5%^[5],严重影响了老年人的生活质量和社会功能^[6-7]。抑郁症状则是抑郁症发展过程中重要的识别指标,其存在与否直接反映了老年人的心理健康状态^[8]。

睡眠质量是影响老年人健康的重要因素^[9]。一项Meta研究显示,睡眠障碍在我国社区老年人群中的发生率高达41.2%^[10]。研究表明,我国老年人的睡眠状况正向睡眠时间缩短、睡眠质量下降的趋势发展^[11],这使孤独感和抑郁症状的发生风险逐渐增加^[9,12-13]。此外,孤独感是老年人常见的情感问题^[14],其所伴随的社会隔离、情感疏离等情况^[15],会进一步加重抑郁症状^[16]。

现有研究主要关注睡眠质量对老年人抑郁症状的直接影响^[17-18],然而,孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状之间的中介作用尚未得到充分探讨。孤独感可能因睡眠质量下降而加剧,而这种情感上的孤立感又可能进一步导致抑郁症状的恶化。因此,本研究旨在探讨孤独感在社区老年人睡眠质量与抑郁症状关联间的中介作用,以期改善老年人的心理健康问题,促进健康老龄化提供理论依据和实践参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 60 岁;该社区居住半年及以上;同意参加本研究。排除标准:患有重大躯体疾病(如慢性心衰、慢性肝功能衰竭)者;认知功能筛查不正常者^[19],或者被诊断或治疗过精神、情绪和神经问题,包括抑郁症、焦虑症、精神分裂症和记忆相关疾病(如帕金森病)在内的参与者。本研究已获得四川大学华西公共卫生学院/四川大学华西第四医院伦理委员会的审查批准(批件号:Gwll2022091)。

1.2 样本量计算

采用简单随机抽样公式 $N = \left(\frac{Z_{\alpha/2}}{\delta} \right)^2 \cdot p(1-p)$ 计算样本量,而后根据设计效应(design effect, Deff)进行调整。总体率 p 取50%,此时 $p(1-p)$ 最大^[20],容许误差 δ 设置为4%,置信度 α 取5%,依公式得出 $N=600$ 。令设计效应为1.5^[21-22],乘以初始样本量 $N=600$,得到调整后的样本量为900名。

1.3 抽样方法

2022年9月-2023年6月于成都市采用多阶段抽样的

方法开展调查。第一阶段,根据社会经济发展状况随机抽取成都市的中心城区和周边城区各一个;第二阶段,从选定的城区中随机抽取1个社区卫生服务中心;第三阶段,在每个抽取的社区卫生服务中心服务范围内随机抽取3至4个小区;第四阶段,社区卫生服务中心的家庭医生联系抽取的小区中的老年人并邀请他们参与,从而获得目标调查对象。最终得到样本量为1377名。

1.4 测量工具

1.4.1 基本信息调查表

采用自制的调查问卷收集研究对象的年龄、性别、婚姻状况、吸烟、饮酒、自报慢病患病情况、自感健康状况、社交频率(最近一个月和家庭成员以外的人一起社交活动的次数:无;很少;较少;一般;较多;很多)、人际支持(当您身体不舒服时或生病时,是否经常获得他人的关心或照顾?从来没有;偶尔;有时;大部分时间;总是)等信息。

1.4.2 孤独感量表简版

孤独感量表简版(short-form UCLA Loneliness Scale, ULS-8)可用于测量老年人孤独感,该量表共8个条目,每个条目1~4分。总分为8~32分,得分越高孤独感越强。采用16分为截断值,总分 ≥ 16 分为有孤独感^[23]。ULS-8具有较好的信效度,在我国应用较广泛^[24]。本研究ULS-8的Cronbach's α 系数为0.818,信度好^[25]。

1.4.3 流调中心抑郁量表

流调中心抑郁量表(10-item version of Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, CESD-10)可用于测量老年人的抑郁水平^[26],该量表共10个条目,每个条目0~3分,其中第5个条目和第8个条目反向计分。总分0~30分,得分越高抑郁症状越严重。采用适用于60岁及以上老年群体的12分为截断值,总分 ≥ 12 分为有抑郁症状^[27]。本研究CESD-10的Cronbach's α 系数为0.836,信度好^[25]。

1.4.4 匹兹堡睡眠质量量表

匹兹堡睡眠质量量表(Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, PSQI)广泛用于人群睡眠质量调查。本研究采用刘贤臣等^[28]修订的中文版匹兹堡睡眠质量量表,该量表具有较好的信效度。量表共18个条目,组成睡眠质量的7个维度,分别为:睡眠效率、主观睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠紊乱、日间功能障碍、睡眠时间和催眠药物。每一个维度0~3分,总分为0~21分,得分越高睡眠质量越差。本研究PSQI的Cronbach's α 系数为0.784,信度较好^[25]。

1.5 质量控制

采用文献回顾法和专家咨询法进行问卷设计,并在非样本地区进行预调查。预调查时记录问卷中逻辑不通和研究对象难以理解的地方,后续与专家讨论并进行修

订,从而保证问卷的适用性和可操作性。调查前对调研员进行统一培训,培训内容主要包括问卷学习、工作流程学习和模拟访谈,以确保调查标准一致;调查期间,调研员向调查对象解释研究目的并取得知情同意,而后进行面对面访谈;访谈结束后,调研员当场检查问卷是否完整填写;每天调查结束,调研员们自查互查问卷的完整性和逻辑性,而后交由研究团队再次核查,从而保证数据准确可靠。

1.6 统计学方法

采用频数(*n*)和构成比(%)描述分类变量;采用中位数(*M*)和百分位数(*P*₂₅, *P*₇₅)描述非正态数值变量。采用Spearman秩相关分析检验睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状之间的相关性。由于因变量抑郁症状为二分类变量,选择广义结构方程模型探讨孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状关系间的中介效应。在广义结构方程模型中,孤独感亦为二分类变量,睡眠质量对孤独感的直接效应的方程以及睡眠质量和孤独感对抑郁症状的直接效应的方程均选用logistic回归模型构建,并均调整基本信息:年龄、性别、教育水平、居住情况、婚姻状况、吸烟、饮酒、自报慢病患病情况、自感健康状况、社交频率、人际支持。采用双侧检验,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。本研究中,吸烟和饮酒两个二分类变量存在缺失值,采用众数进行插补,以确保插补后的数据能够更准确地反映样本中主要类别的分布特征。采用Stata 17.0进行统计学分析。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况

1 377名研究对象中,年龄为60~69岁者占34.50%(475名)、70~79岁者占51.85%(714名)、80岁及以上者占13.65%(188名)。男性占36.67%(505名),女性占63.33%(872名)。其他基本信息详见表1。

2.2 睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状现状及相关性

1 377名研究对象中,32.03%(441名)存在孤独感,30.57%(421名)存在抑郁症状。睡眠质量评分中位数和四分位间距为6(3,9)。由表2可见,以睡眠质量为数值变量,孤独感和抑郁症状均为分类变量进行相关性分析,结果显示,睡眠质量与孤独感($r=0.159$)、睡眠质量与抑郁症状($r=0.250$)、孤独感与抑郁症状($r=0.389$),均呈正相关关系($P<0.001$);为更全面地理解3个变量之间的相关性,采用睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状均为数值变量的相关性分析,结果显示,睡眠质量与孤独感($r=0.185$)、睡眠质量与抑郁症状($r=0.306$)、孤独感与抑郁症状($r=0.572$),均呈正相关关系($P<0.001$),进一步支持上述结果。

表 1 社区老年人基本信息 (*n*=1 377)

Table 1 Basic information of community-dwelling older adults (*n* = 1 377)

Characteristic	Case (%)
Age/yr.	
60-69	475 (34.50)
70-79	714 (51.85)
≥ 80	188 (13.65)
Sex	
Male	505 (36.67)
Female	872 (63.33)
Educational attainment	
Primary school or below	290 (21.06)
Junior high school	416 (30.21)
Secondary vocational school/high school	352 (25.56)
Associate degree/bachelor's degree or higher	319 (23.17)
Residential arrangement	
Living alone	192 (13.94)
Living with spouse	731 (53.09)
Living with children	187 (13.58)
Living with spouse and children	249 (18.08)
Living with others	18 (1.31)
Marital status	
Single/separated/widowed/divorced/other	374 (27.16)
Married	1 003 (72.84)
Smoking	
No	1 279 (92.88)
Yes	98 (7.12)
Daily alcohol consumption	
No	1 281 (93.03)
Yes	96 (6.97)
Number of self-reported chronic diseases	
0	576 (41.83)
1-2	727 (52.80)
≥ 3	74 (5.37)
Self-perceived health status	
Very good/good	651 (47.28)
Fair	575 (41.76)
Poor/very poor	151 (10.97)
Social activity frequency	
None/rare	315 (22.88)
Infrequent	236 (17.14)
Moderate	353 (25.64)
Frequent/very frequent	473 (34.35)
Social support	
None/occasional	116 (8.42)
Sometimes	232 (16.85)
Most of the time	568 (41.25)
Always	461 (33.48)

表 2 睡眠质量、孤独感和抑郁症状现状及相关性分析 ($n=1\,377$)
Table 2 Current status of sleep quality, loneliness, and depressive symptoms, and their correlation ($n = 1\,377$)

Variable	Description	Correlation		
	M (P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)/case (%)	Sleep quality	Loneliness	Depressive symptoms
Sleep quality	6 (3, 9)	1.000	0.185***	0.306***
Loneliness	9 (13, 16)/441 (32.03)	0.159***	1.000	0.572***
Depressive symptoms	9 (6, 12)/421 (30.57)	0.250***	0.389***	1.000

*** $P < 0.001$. In the analysis of Spearman rank correlation, the results are presented in a tabular format, with the lower left quadrant indicating the correlations involving sleep quality as a numerical variable alongside loneliness and depressive symptoms, which are treated as categorical variables. Conversely, the upper right quadrant of the table displays the correlations when sleep quality remains a numerical variable, while both loneliness and depressive symptoms are also considered numerical variables.

2.3 孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状之间的中介效应分析

将孤独感作为中介变量建立广义结构方程模型, 并调整基本信息, 探讨社区老年人孤独感在睡眠质量与抑郁症状间的中介效应。结果如图1所示, 睡眠质量可正向预测孤独感($b=0.048$, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): $0.017 \sim 0.079$, $P<0.01$)和抑郁症状($b=0.094$, 95%CI: $0.061 \sim 0.127$, $P<0.001$)。孤独感可正向预测抑郁症状($b=1.567$, 95%CI: $1.296 \sim 1.839$, $P<0.001$)。睡眠质量与抑郁症状之间的总效应为 $0.169=0.048\times1.567+0.094$ (95%CI: $0.109 \sim 0.229$, $P<0.001$), 通过孤独感的间接效应为 $0.075=0.048\times1.567$ (95%CI: $0.025 \sim 0.125$, $P=0.003$), 中介效应占比为44.38% (95%CI: $0.258 \sim 0.630$, $P<0.001$)。见表3。

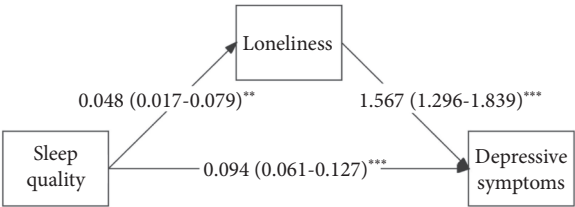


图 1 睡眠质量、孤独感与抑郁症状间的广义结构方程模型
Fig 1 Generalized structural equation model of sleep quality, loneliness, and depressive symptoms

** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. All the numbers along the arrows denote b (95% CI) derived from the generalized structural equation model. The indirect effect and total effect are reported in Table 3.

表 3 睡眠质量、孤独感与抑郁症状间的广义结构方程模型分析 ($n=1\,377$)

Table 3 Generalized structural equation model analysis of sleep quality, loneliness, and depressive symptoms ($n = 1\,377$)

Effect	b	SE	95% CI	P
Direct effect	0.094	0.017	0.061-0.127	< 0.001
Indirect effect	0.075	0.026	0.025-0.125	0.003
Total effect	0.169	0.030	0.109-0.229	< 0.001

b : unstandardized logistic regression coefficient; SE: standard error.

3 讨论

本研究探究了社区老年人的睡眠质量、孤独感和抑

郁症状三者之间的关系, 主要发现孤独感在社区老年人的睡眠质量与抑郁症状之间发挥了部分中介作用。研究表明, 睡眠质量差与老年人抑郁症状风险增加存在关联, 并且这种关联可能与孤独感的加剧有关。

本研究纳入的老年人中有32.03%存在孤独感, 低于2017年安徽省农村的45.1%^[29]。同时, 30.57%的老年人存在抑郁症状, 高于2018年成都市的24.72%^[30], 低于2018年全国的44.5%^[5]。总体而言, 本次调查中老年人存在孤独感和抑郁症状的比例与全国及其他省份相近, 反映了当前老年人心理健康问题的普遍性。

本研究发现, 睡眠质量较差与社区老年人较高的抑郁症状风险存在关联^[13, 18]。睡眠的情绪调节模型为此关系提供了可能的解释, 即睡眠不足会损害个体的情绪调节能力, 从而使其更容易出现负面情绪反应^[31]。孙俊俊等^[32]提出相同的观点, 认为社区老年人的睡眠质量越差, 采用非适应性认知情绪调节策略越多, 适应性认知情绪调节策略越少, 进而更多地体验到抑郁情绪。

此外, 本研究揭示了孤独感在社区老年人睡眠质量与抑郁症状关联之间的部分中介作用。良好的睡眠对情绪稳态和情绪调节具有保护作用^[33]。当老年人睡眠质量下降时, 产生孤独感的风险随之增加^[12, 34]。这可能是因为睡眠质量不佳会引起机体代谢、神经和激素的变化, 从而导致孤独感的产生^[35]。孤独感往往具有持续性, 其负面影响会长期存在, 使老年人更容易产生抑郁症状^[16]。孤独感还会影响个体的社会认知, 导致他们对社会互动抱有消极预期、回忆负面社会经历, 并倾向于对自己和周围环境做出负面评价^[36]。这种消极的社会认知则与抑郁症状相关。此外, 从生物学角度来讲, 孤独感也可能降低免疫功能或影响下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴的活动, 从而增加产生抑郁症状的风险^[16]。

本研究存在一定的局限性。首先, 研究的女性占比明显高于男性, 可能与特定的招募策略或目标群体的参与意愿有关, 结果可能存在一定的偏倚; 其次, 采用的是

横断面设计,无法直接推断因果关系;再次,本研究关注的变量的测量可能受到社会期望效应或自我报告偏差的影响;最后,本研究基于成都市社区老年人样本,结果可能无法直接推广到其他地区或人群。

综上所述,睡眠质量不佳不仅与社区老年人较高的抑郁症状风险直接关联,而且这种关联可能与孤独感的加剧有关。本研究表明,可以通过改善老年人的睡眠质量来改善其抑郁症状,特别需关注那些睡眠质量不佳且伴有孤独感的老年个体。相关专业人员应重视这两个方面,并积极实施相应的干预措施,以改善老年人的心理健康状态,从而更有效地应对老龄化带来的挑战。

* * *

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Author Contribution DU Sisi is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, visualization, writing--original draft, and writing--review and editing. LYU Liang and CAI Zhengjie are responsible for methodology, visualization, writing--original draft, and writing--review and editing. WU Yuju is responsible for funding acquisition, investigation, project administration, supervision, visualization, and writing--review and editing. ZHOU Huan is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, funding acquisition, project administration, supervision, and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

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