

虚拟现实技术在老年衰弱康复中的应用： 文献计量与可视化分析



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【摘要】目的 分析虚拟现实 (virtual reality, VR) 技术应用于老年衰弱康复的研究现状、热点及前沿。**方法** 计算机检索 Web of Science 核心合集和 Scopus 数据库中 VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复的相关综述或论著, 检索时限为 1996 年 1 月—2023 年 12 月。采用 Citespace 6.2.R3 Advanced 软件分析作者、国家或地区和关键词, 并对关键词进行聚类分析。**结果** 共纳入 653 篇文献。VR 技术在老年衰弱康复的应用相关研究年出版数整体呈上升趋势, 2022 年达到顶峰。Riva G 是该领域发文量最多的学者。美国是该领域最有影响力的国家, 发文量最多、中心性最高, 中国目前发文量居第二位、中心性排名第三位。频次排名靠前的关键词为 VR 技术、衰弱人群、康复; 中心性排名靠前的关键词为衰弱人群、VR 技术、老年人居家环境管理; 爆发强度排名靠前的关键词为 VR 技术、运动表现、老年人居家环境管理; 排名靠前的关键词聚类群为衰弱人群、运动康复、患者满意度。**结论** VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复的相关研究整体呈上升趋势, 相关研究热点与前沿集中于衰弱老人的跌倒预防和居家环境管理等, 后续可加强相关临床研究, 为延缓和改善老年人衰弱提供更有效的干预方法。

【关键词】 虚拟现实; 衰弱; 康复; 老年人; Citespace; 可视化分析

Application of virtual reality technology in elderly frailty rehabilitation: a bibliometric and visual analysis

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the current status, research hotspots, and frontiers

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in elderly frailty rehabilitation with virtual reality (VR). **Methods** Articles or reviews related to elderly frailty rehabilitation with VR were searched from the Web of Science Core Collection and Scopus database, and the search period was from January 1996 to December 2023. To understanding the research hotspots and trends intuitively, Citespace 6.2.R3 Advanced was used for analyzing authors, countries or regions and keywords. Cluster analysis was conducted for keywords. **Results** A total of 653 literatures were included. Researches on elderly frailty rehabilitation with VR has been increasing steadily, reaching the peak in 2022. Among authors, Riva G from Italian was the scholar with the highest number of publications in this field. The United States was the most influential country in this field, with the highest number of publications and centrality. China ranks second in publication volume and third in centrality, making it the country with the fastest development in this field. The top-ranked keywords with high frequency were VR technology, frail population, and rehabilitation. The top-ranked keywords with high centrality were frail population, VR technology, and elderly home environment management. The top-ranked keywords with high explosive intensity were VR technology, sports performance, and elderly home environment management. The top-ranked keyword clusters were frail population, exercise rehabilitation, and patient satisfaction. **Conclusion** The study on elderly frailty rehabilitation with VR technology showed an upward trend. Fall prevention and motor rehabilitation training with VR technology are the hot direction of research. Further clinical research can be strengthened to provide more effective intervention methods for improving elderly frailty.

【Keywords】 Virtual reality; Frailty; Rehabilitation; Elderly; Citespace; Visual analysis

近年来, 中国老龄化进程不断加快^[1], 老年人衰弱及其造成的负担也逐渐引起重视。衰弱是力量降低和多器官系统生理储备下降, 这一状态将增加个体的依赖性、脆弱性及对死亡的易感性^[2]。衰弱老年人的肌肉骨骼功能、平衡、步行和认知能力下降, 容易引发一系列不良后果, 如跌倒、残疾、死亡等, 大大降低了老年人的寿命和生活质量^[2-4]。康复训练已被证实可有效改善和延缓老年衰弱, 但这些常规干预措施往往内容枯燥, 无法确保治疗的连续性和依从性, 迫切需要探索创新性干预策略^[5-7]。虚拟现实 (virtual reality, VR) 是利用计算机系统、感觉反馈装置及建模技术生成可直接施加于训练者的视觉、听觉和触觉感受, 并在专业装备的辅助下, 刺激人体对虚拟的环境或物体进行交互控制的技术^[5, 8-9]。目前, VR 技术也逐渐应用于老年衰弱康复, 包括躯体功能训练、认知功能训练、社交互动、情绪管理和放松以及制定个性化康复方案^[10-12]。基于 VR 的康复治疗技术可以为受试者提供持续参与训练的机会,

因此有望成为延缓和改善老年衰弱的一种更有吸引力的选择^[5, 13-14]。作为一项新型智能化技术, VR 在老年康复中的应用尚属较新领域, 尽管有研究^[15]对 VR 技术在评估及改善老年衰弱方面的应用情况进行了综述, 但该研究仅概况性总结了相关内容, 未提供定量信息。本研究从发文量、作者、国家或地区以及关键词的角度对 VR 在老年衰弱康复应用的相关研究进行定量、可视化分析, 以揭示当下研究的热点及前沿问题, 为后续相关研究提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准: ①研究对象为年龄 ≥ 60 岁的衰弱老人; ②研究内容涉及 VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复; ③文献类型为综述、论著; ④发表语言为英文。排除标准: ①研究对象患有阿尔茨海默病及其它类型痴呆; ②会议摘要、案例报告、硕士或博士论文; ③资料信息不全、无法获取全文或重复发表的文献。

1.2 文献检索

计算机检索 Web of Science 核心合集和 Scopus 数据库。选择检索字段为主题或关键词，利用布尔逻辑运算符构建检索式，见框 1 和框 2。检索时限为 1996 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月，并手动筛选文章类型为论著和综述。

```
#1 TS= ( Frailty OR Weakness OR Weakening OR Elderly
OR "Frail Older Adults" )
#2 TS=("Alzheimer Disease" OR Dementia OR"Ascular
Dementia" OR "Lewy Body Disease " )
#3 TS= ( "Virtual Reality" OR "Augmented Reality" OR
" Mixed Reality" )
#4 #1 NOT #2 AND #3
```

框1 Web of Science检索策略

Box 1. Search strategy of Web of Science

```
#1 TITLE-ABS-KEY ( Frailty OR Weakness OR Weakening
OR Elderly OR "Frail Older Adults" )
#2 TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Alzheimer Disease" OR Dementia
OR "Ascular Dementia" OR "Lewy Body Disease" )
#3 TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Virtual Reality" OR "Augmented
Reality" OR " Mixed Reality" )
#4 #1 NOT #2 AND #3
```

框2 Scopus检索策略

Box 2. Search strategy of Scopus

1.3 文献筛选与资料提取

使用 Citespace 软件进行文献去重，然后 2 名研究者根据纳排标准对检索到的文献标题、摘要和全文进行逐步阅读和筛选，如有分歧与第 3 名研究者协商。对纳入的文献进行资料提取，提取内容包括作者姓名、所在国家或地区、发表年份、文献类型、关键词等。

1.4 统计学分析

使用 Citespace 6.2.R3 软件进行分析，将时间跨度设置为 1996 年至 2023 年，时间分区为 1 年，阈值选择标准设置为 Top N=50，网络裁剪方式选择 Pathfinder 和 Pruning the merged network 算法，分别对纳入文献的作者、国家或地区、关键词进行分析。对关键词进行聚类分析，使用对数似然率 (Log-likelihood rate, LLR) 提取聚类标签词，标签词的 LLR 值越大，则该词在聚类中越具有代表性；使用聚类规模反映聚类包含的关键词节点数，节点数越多，则该聚类越大；使用聚类轮廓值 (Q)

反映聚类的合理程度，轮廓值越接近 1，则聚类越合理。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

Web of Science 核心合集和 Scopus 数据库分别检索获得 1 007 篇和 2 534 篇文献，根据纳入排除标准逐步筛选后，最终纳入 653 篇 VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复的相关文献，其中论著 558 篇 (85.5%)、综述 95 篇 (14.5%)。

2.2 文献年载文量分析

对纳入文献年载文量进行分析，结果显示，VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域发表文献的数量整体呈上升趋势，可分为三个阶段：第一阶段 (1996—2010 年)：研究起步阶段，发文量偏少；第二阶段 (2011—2017 年)：稳定发展阶段，发文量以稳定的速度增长；第三阶段 (2018—2023 年)：快速发展阶段，虽然 2023 年发文量有所回落，但此阶段发表文献的数量整体上仍以较快的速度增长并表现出较高的水平，2022 年达到顶峰 116 篇，见图 1。

2.3 文献发表作者分析

使用 Citespace 对文献的作者进行可视化分析，结果显示，共生成 284 个节点、301 条连线，网络密度为 0.007，见图 2。意大利学者 Riva G 发文量最多 (6 篇)，其次是 Cipresso P (4 篇)、Pedroli E (4 篇)；Riva G 与 Pedroli E 等作者形成了整个网络中最大的合作群；Sdravopoulou K、Dolores hidalgo-ariza M 等作者形成了第二大合作群，见图 2 和表 1。

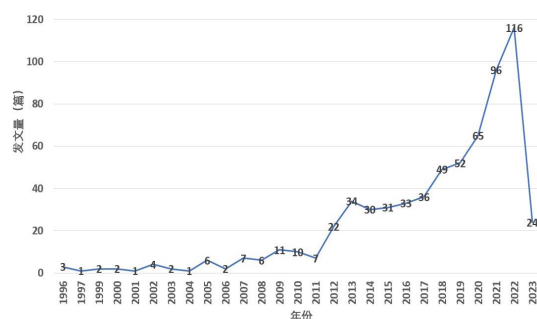


图1 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域文献的年发文趋势

Figure1. Annual publication trends of the application of VR to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

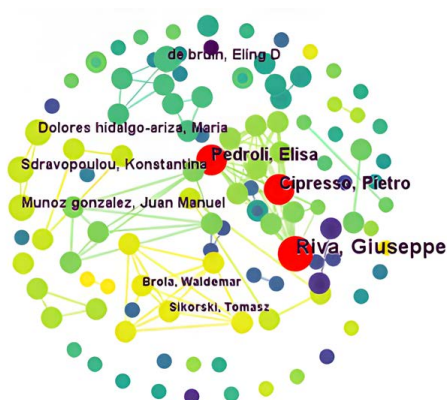


图2 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域文献的作者合作分析

Figure 2. Author collaboration analysis of the application of VR to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

2.4 文献发表国家或地区分析

使用 Citespace 对文献的作者所在国家或地区进行可视化分析，结果显示，共生成 65 个节点、253 条连线，网络密度为 0.121，见图 3。发文章量排名前三的是美国（106 篇）、中国（94 篇）、意大利（50 篇）；中心性排名前三的是美国（0.55）、英国（0.36）、中国（0.22），见表 2。

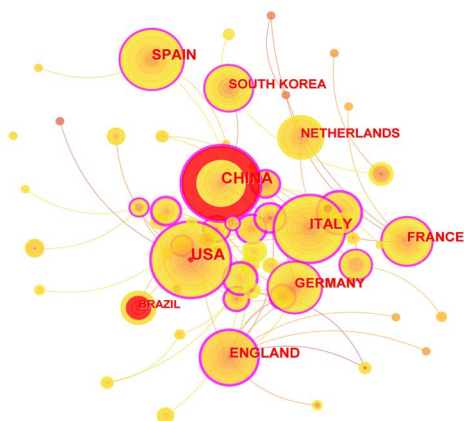


图3 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域国家或地区合作分析

Figure 3. Analysis of national or regional cooperation in the application of VR to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

2.5 文献关键词共现及聚类分析

使用 Citespace 对文献的关键词进行可视化分析，结果显示，共生成 316 个节点、620 条连线，网络密度为 0.012，见图 4。VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复相关研究中出现频次排名前 3 的关键词

表1 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域发文章量排名前十的作者

Table 1. Top 10 authors with publications in the field of VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

排名	作者	发文章量	年份
1	Riva G	6	1999
2	Cipresso P	4	2018
3	Pedroli E	4	2018
4	Munoz gonzalez JM	3	2021
5	de bruin ED	3	2015
6	Sdravopoulou K	3	2021
7	Dolores hidalgo-ariza M	3	2021
8	Bachmann S	2	2015
9	Dutheil F	2	2022
10	Eggenberger P	2	2015

注：年份指该作者首次发表相关文献的时间。

表2 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域发文章量、中心性排名前十的国家或地区

Table 2. Top 10 countries or regions in publication number and centrality of VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

排名	发文章量		中心性	
	国家	篇数	国家	数值
1	美国	106	美国	0.55
2	中国	94	英国	0.36
3	意大利	50	中国	0.22
4	西班牙	47	法国	0.20
5	英国	43	意大利	0.19
6	德国	42	西班牙	0.18
7	法国	37	澳大利亚	0.17
8	韩国	36	葡萄牙	0.12
9	荷兰	26	德国	0.09
10	澳大利亚	25	瑞典	0.09

注：中心性反映国家在该领域的影响力，数值越高，影响力越大。

是 VR 技术、衰弱人群、康复；中心性排名前 3 的关键词是衰弱人群、VR 技术、老年人居家环境管理，见图 4 和表 3。短时间内爆发强度最高的前 3 个关键词为 VR 技术、运动表现、老年人居家环境管理，见图 5。

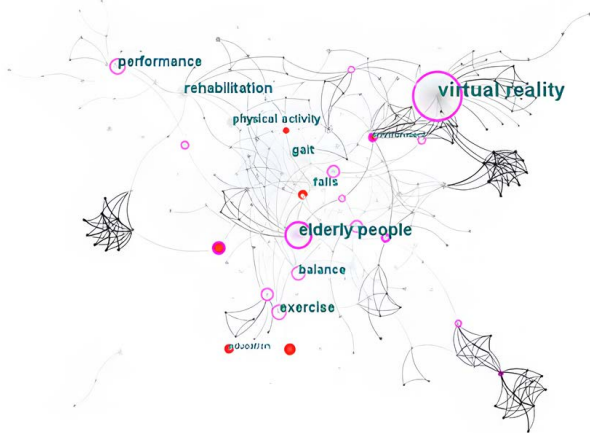


图4 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域的关键词共现分析

Figure 4. Keyword co-occurrence analysis for VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

表3 VR技术用于老年衰弱康复领域频次、中心性排名前十的关键词

Table 3. Top 10 keywords for VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation ranked by frequency and centrality

排名	发文章		中心性	
	关键词	篇数	关键词	数值
1	VR技术	300	衰弱人群	0.36
2	衰弱人群	92	VR技术	0.31
3	康复	57	老年人居家环境管理	0.25
4	运动表现	40	疗效	0.21
5	躯体功能训练	40	年龄差异	0.20
6	平衡	37	情绪幸福感	0.19
7	步态	25	康复	0.18
8	跌倒	24	双重任务复合训练模式	0.17
9	运动康复训练	23	受试者体验	0.16
10	人群	22	空间定向能力	0.15

注：中心性反映关键词在该领域的影响力，数值越高，影响力越大。

表4 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域关键词聚类排名前六的群

Table 4. Top 6 largest keyword clusters for VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

聚类排名	聚类规模	聚类轮廓值	平均年份	关键词 (LLR值)
1	32	0.917	2014	衰弱人群 (12.09) ; 训练积极性 (7.46) ; 认知衰弱 (7.46) ; 跌倒 (6.83) ; 卒中 (6.07)
2	30	0.859	2015	运动康复 (12.85) ; 注意力 (8.79) ; 姿势平衡 (6.95) ; 动态平衡 (5.21) ; 社会衰弱康复 (5.21)
3	26	0.848	2015	患者满意度 (7.29) ; 受试者接受度 (6.32) ; 认知功能 (6.32) ; 关节屈曲角度 (6.32) ; 显像设备 (6.32)
4	26	0.856	2013	躯体功能训练 (12.81) ; VR训练设备 (8.23) ; 功能障碍 (8.23) ; 随机对照试验 (6.17) ; 受试者体验 (4.69)



图5 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域爆发强度排名前六的关键词

Figure 5. Top 6 keywords with the highest burst intensity for VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

选择关键词作为标签进行聚类分析，结果显示，模块度Q为0.851，轮廓S为0.902，聚类网络较明显和合理。本研究共得到14个聚类群，见图6。排名前6的聚类群为：衰弱人群（LLR值12.09）、运动康复（LLR值12.85）、患者满意度（LLR值7.29）、躯体功能训练（LLR值12.81）、混合现实（LLR值16.73）、情绪幸福感（LLR值11.63），见表4。

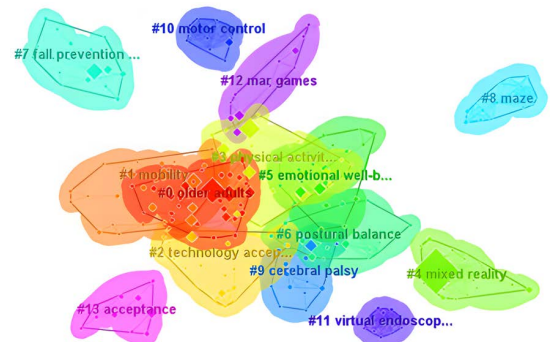


图6 VR技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域的关键词聚类分析

Figure 6. Keyword clustering analysis for VR applied to the elderly frailty rehabilitation

续表4

聚类排名	聚类规模	聚类轮廓值	平均年份	关键词 (LLR值)
5	25	0.946	2009	混合现实 (16.73); 增强现实 (9.48); 健康 (8.35); VR 技术治疗方法 (7.40); VR 技术 (7.10)
6	21	0.843	2016	情绪幸福感 (11.63); 健康 (5.80); 功能训练转移效果 (5.80); 衰弱人群 (5.80)

注: 平均年份代表聚类内关键词在文献中首次出现的时间。

3 讨论

本研究使用 Citespace 分析了 VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域的相关文献, 研究结果显示, 相关研究年发文量整体呈迅速上升趋势, 表明越来越多的研究者开始关注并探索应用 VR 技术延缓或逆转老年衰弱。大部分研究者均以团队的形式进行研究, 但其合作的广度和深度有待加强。意大利 Riva G 团队在文献的发表数量上具有代表性, 在该领域处于核心地位, 该团队重点关注与老年衰弱康复相关 VR 技术的研发与应用^[16-18], 结果表明基于 VR 技术的训练系统在受试者中具有良好的易用性^[17]。本研究结果同时显示, 美国是 VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复领域的主要研究国家, 中国发表的文献数量居第二位, 中心性排名居第三位, 表明中国在该领域已处于比较重要的地位。

频次和中心性排名较高的关键词可以反映研究热点, 根据分析结果, 本研究推断出以下 3 个研究热点: ①衰弱老年人跌倒预防。衰弱老年人的跌倒风险增加^[19-21], 以往研究表明, 运动训练能够改善衰弱老年人平衡能力, 但其作为单一干预措施, 未能降低跌倒的风险^[22-24]。研究证明, 基于 VR 技术的双任务康复方案可以有效预防衰弱老年人跌倒, 该方案可以改善平衡以及平衡相关的认知觉, 以减少衰弱患者跌倒的危险^[25-27], 同时增加受试者间的社交互动, 提供情绪幸福感, 降低了老年衰弱人群的孤独抑郁风险^[28-30]。②用户体验。受试者在 VR 环境中的体验感, 对其是否能完成康复训练具有很大影响^[31-33]。传统康复治疗枯燥重复, 患者常难以坚持训练^[34-36], 而 VR 技术可以搭建多样、个性化的虚拟训练场景, 为患者提供视、触、嗅、听、导航等丰富的感官体验, 从而有效提高治疗趣味性和依从性^[37-39]。③运动康复训练。运动康复训练与 VR 运动都可以对老年人的躯体和认知状况产生积极影响^[40-43], 但老年人肌肉骨骼能力下降, 传统运动康复发生意外

的风险较大^[44-46]。VR 系统包含多种传感器和生物反馈装置, 允许根据患者的承受能力调整训练强度, 大大提高了训练过程中的安全性^[44, 47-48]。

短时间内爆发强度高的突发词可以反映新兴的研究前沿, 根据分析结果, 本研究推断出以下 3 个研究前沿: ①居家环境管理。老年衰弱患者肌肉骨骼功能和平衡能力均下降, 可能出现居家环境不适应的问题^[49-51], 可以通过家居智能设备和家庭交互式控制器等居家环境管理实现环境辅助生活, 以帮助老年人完成日常生活活动^[52-54]。②认知衰弱康复。认知衰弱是一系列以认知障碍为特征, 但未达到痴呆标准的临床症状^[55-57]。有研究人员提出了基于平板电脑的应用程序, 帮助衰弱人群进行家庭认知康复, 提高空间记忆力、注意力, 改善执行功能^[49, 58-59]。结果表明, 经过一段时间的训练后, 衰弱患者的独立自主能力得到大幅提升, 但基于 VR 技术的家庭康复训练仍需要升级^[58]。③易用性。易用性是设计医学虚拟系统时必须考虑的一个关键因素^[31, 60-61]。有研究分析了 VR 技术在临床应用方面的易用性, 结果表明, 尽管有一些小的交互问题, VR 技术仍在老年人群中显示出良好的易用性和接受性^[62]。未来仍需要大样本的研究以证实 VR 技术的易用性^[63]。

本研究存在一定的局限性。由于 Citespace 软件的局限性, 无法同时进行中文和英文文献的分析, 本文仅纳入 Web of Science 核心合集和 Scopus 数据库的英文文献, 但基于对现有文献的全面检索, 本研究发现目前该领域发表的研究主要集中于英文文献, 仅有一篇中文综述^[15], 因此, 本研究结果能够较好的保证全面性和客观性。

综上所述, VR 技术应用于老年衰弱康复的研究整体呈上升趋势, 衰弱老人的跌倒预防、用户体验、运动康复训练、居家环境管理、认知衰弱康复和易用性是研究的热点和前沿, 后续可加强相关临床研究, 为延缓和改善老年人衰弱提供更有效的干预方法, 以提高老年人的生活质量。

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