针对性护理在老年痴呆护理中的作用

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【摘 要】：目的：探究针对性护理在神经内科老年痴呆患者的应用效果。方法：本文选择 2021 年 4 月-2022 年 4 月期间收治的神经内科老年痴呆患者 122 例，根据随机数字表法分为对照组和研究组。对照组给予常规护理，研究组在对照组的基础上进行针对性护理。利用海尔兹海默病行为病理评定量表（BEHAVE-AD），简易智能量表（MMSE），以及日常生活能力量表（ADL），评定两组患者各项护理数据；观察两组患者接受不同护理方式后不良反应发生率以及护理满意度。结果：两组患者接受不同护理前病理行为以及认知功能情况并未得到有效改善，接受不同护理后，研究组患者病理行为及认知功能相比对照组得到明显改善且不良事件发生概率相比对照组较低（P<0.05）。研究组护理满意度高于对照组患者（P<0.05）。结论：针对性护理，在神经内科老年痴呆患者领域中具有较高的护理效果，不仅能够有效缓解患者认知功能降低病理行为出现概率，还能够避免患者在恢复期间出现不良事件，值得临床进一步推广。

【关键词】：针对性护理；神经内科；老年痴呆患者；不良反应；认知功能

Effect of Targeted Nursing on Cognitive Function and Incidence of Adverse Events of Senile Dementia Patients in Neurology Department

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the effect of targeted nursing on senile dementia patients in neurology department. Methods: 122 senile dementia patients in neurology department from April 2021 to April 2022 were selected and divided into control group and study group according to random number table. The control group received routine nursing, while the study group received targeted nursing on the basis of the control group. The nursing data of the two groups were evaluated with BEHAVE-AD, MMSE and ADL; The adverse reaction rate and nursing satisfaction of the two groups after receiving different nursing methods were observed. Results: The pathological behavior and cognitive function of the two groups of patients before receiving different nursing care were not effectively improved. After receiving different nursing care, the pathological behavior and cognitive function of the patients in the study group were significantly improved compared with the control group, and the probability of adverse events was lower compared with the control group (P<0.05). Nursing satisfaction in the study group was higher than that in the control group (P<0.05). Conclusion: Targeted nursing has a high nursing effect in the field of senile dementia patients in neurology department. It can not only effectively alleviate the cognitive function of patients and reduce the probability of pathological behavior, but also avoid adverse events during recovery. It is worth further promoting in clinical practice.

Keywords: Targeted nursing; Internal Medicine-Neurology; Patients with senile dementia; Adverse reactions; Cognitive function

122

1 一般资料与方法

1.1

122

2021   4   -2022   4

39   22   71.09

± 3.24   38   23   71.12

± 3.51   P   0.05

2018

1.2

1.2.1

1.2.2

5

1.3

30

100~80

60   ~80   60

1.4

SPSS 24.0

^{2} $\overline{x}\pm$ s   t

P<0.05

2 结果

2.1

BEHAVE-AD MMSE ADL

P>0.05

，

P<0.05   1

表 1   [$\overline{x}\pm s$]

	n	BEHAVE-AD		MMSE		ADL	
	61	23.49± 3.26	16.23± 2.86	15.73± 3.26	20.36± 3.74	44.72± 8.69	61.83± 7.19
	61	23.79± 3.14	11.73± 2.36	15.83± 3.36	26.58± 4.56	44.77± 8.41	69.36± 7.76
t	-	0.5177	9.4785	0.1668	8.2373	0.0323	5.5593
P	-	0.6056	0.0000	0.8678	0.0000	0.9743	0.0000

2.2

P<0.05   2

[1-4]

表 2   n,%

	n				
	61	31 50.82	20 32.79	10 16.39	51 83.61
	61	40 65.57	18 29.51	3 4.92	58 95.08
²	-	-	-	-	4.2188
P	-	-	-	-	0.0400

2.3

P<0.05   3

表 3   n,%

	n				
	61	2 3.28	2 3.28	4 6.56	8 13.11
	61	1 1.64	0	1 1.64	2 3.28
²	-	-	-	-	3.9214
P	-	-	-	-	0.0477

3 讨论

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