

优质护理对无抽搐电休克治疗的抑郁症患者的效果及药

物不良反应分析

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【摘 要】:目的:探析优质护理对无抽搐电休克治疗的抑郁症患者的效果及药物不良反应影响。方法:2020年10月~2021年10月,选取我院收治的106例抑郁症患者,均采用无抽搐电休克治疗,随机分为两组各53例,对照组采用常规护理,观察组实施优质护理,比较两组的护理满意度、药物不良反应情况、生活质量情况、心理状态改善情况。结果:观察组的护理满意度96.2%高于对照组75.5%(P<0.05);观察组的躯体功能、心理功能、社会功能、生理功能、角色功能等生活质量评分均高于对照组(P<0.05);护理实施后,在心理情绪方面观察组改善更加明显,SAS评分、SDS评分低于对照组(P<0.05);总不良反应率比较,观察组仅为17.0%,明显低于对照组50.9%(P<0.05)。结论:与常规护理相比,优质护理所提供的护理服务更能满足抑郁症患者的需求,减少药物不良反应发生情况,显著改善生活质量和心理状态,值得临床推广。

【关键词】: 优质护理; 抑郁症; 无抽搐电休克; 药物不良反应; 心理状态; 生活质量; 效果

Effect of Quality Nursing on Depressive Patients without Convulsive Electric Shock Treatment and Analysis of Adverse Drug Reactions

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Abstract: Objective: To explore the effect of high quality nursing care on patients with depression without convulsive electroconvulsive therapy and adverse drug reactions. Methods: From October 2020 to October 2021, 106 patients with depression in our hospital were selected, all of whom were treated with non convulsive electroconvulsive therapy. They were randomly divided into two groups, 53 patients in each group. The control group was treated with routine nursing, and the observation group was treated with high-quality nursing. The nursing satisfaction, adverse drug reactions, quality of life, and improvement of psychological status of the two groups were compared. Results: 96.2% of nursing satisfaction in the observation group was higher than 75.5% in the control group (P<0.05); The scores of physical function, psychological function, social function, physiological function and role function in the observation group were higher than those in the control group (P<0.05); After the implementation of nursing, the observation group improved more significantly in terms of psychological emotion, SAS score and SDS score were lower than those in the control group (P<0.05); The total adverse reaction rate in the observation group was only 17.0%, which was significantly lower than that in the control group (50.9%, P<0.05). Conclusion: Compared with conventional nursing, the nursing services provided by high-quality nursing can better meet the needs of patients with depression, reduce the incidence of adverse drug reactions, and significantly improve the quality of life and psychological status, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: Quality nursing; Depression; No convulsive electric shock; Adverse drug reactions;mentality; Quality of life; Effect



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						[2]	χ^2		%	X± S	P<0.03	5
3							2 结	果				
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1.2	2						1.	3	24.5%		75.5%	40/53
											13	
							2 3.8%		96.2% 51/53			
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						89.37± 7.25 91.84± 4.51 92.76± 4.63 95.60± 4.74		88.09± 4.91 90.42± 5.37				
										± 3.37 ± 4.91		
									83.81± 4.67	86.61		
							± 4.43			P<0.05	00.01	
							2.3				1 0,00	
									63.08± 2.13			
						37.65± 3.60 SA		SAS	63	6.17± 6.08		
						35.32± 3.29 65.34± 5.81			SDS			
									32.22± 3.09			
						65.18	65.18± 5.86 34.15±		3.23			
1.2.2							SAS		SDS			
							P<0.	05				



2.4 400 9 17.0% 10 18.9% SAS SDS 8 15.1% 50.9% 27/53 4 7.5% 2 3.8% 54.5% 18.0% 17.0% 9/53 3 5.7% P<0.05 3 讨论 [6] 参考文献: [1] , , . [7] MARS [J]. ,2021(25):173. [2] , . 89 [J]. [8] ,2021,43(4):281-283. [3] . [J]. ,2021,40(19):3573-3576. [4] , , [J]. ,2016,11(35):165-167, 168. [5] , , . [J]. 2020,18(34):4745-4747. [6] , , [J]. ,2017,44(4):708-711. 96.2% 75.5% [7] SAS SDS (MECT) [J]. ,2019,17(18):248-249. 50.9% 17.0% [8] , . 25 [J]. ,2018, 56(29):148-151.