

综合护理在负压吸引治疗高位复杂性肛瘘中的价值

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【摘要】: 目的: 方法: 2021 6 2022 6
80 2 80
结果: SDS SAS VAS
P 0.05 P 0.05
P 0.05 结论:

【关键词】:

The Value of Comprehensive Nursing in the Treatment of High Complex Anal Fistula by Negative Pressure Suction

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Abstract: Objective: To analyze the effect of comprehensive nursing in the treatment of high complex anal fistula with negative pressure suction. Methods: A total of 80 patients with high complex anal fistula treated with negative pressure suction in our hospital from June 2021 to June 2022 were selected and divided into 2 groups according to the random number table method. The control group and the observation group were both given routine nursing and comprehensive nursing, and the nursing effects of the two groups were compared. Results: After nursing intervention, the SDS score, SAS score and VAS score of patients in the observation group were lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), the body pain, social activities, mental health and physiological function of the observation group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$), and the nursing satisfaction of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The complication rate of the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The application of comprehensive nursing in the treatment of high complex anal fistula with negative pressure attraction can alleviate the psychological negative emotions of patients, improve the quality of life of patients, patients' nursing satisfaction is higher, and complications are less, which is worthy of clinical application.

Keywords: Negative pressure suction; High complex anal fistula; Comprehensive nursing

				80			
		2	N=40	21	19	32-69	
			50.5± 3.8		12		
[1]		15		13			
		N=40	20	20	31-67	49.0	
		± 3.2		14		14	
	[2]	12					P
		0.05					
			1				
	[3]				2		
80		3		4			
1 资料与方法		1			2		
1.1		3		4			
2021 6				5		6	
2022 6							

7 = - / *100.00%
 1.2 4

B DR

1.4

SPSS24.0

± $\bar{x} \pm s$

t

1

2

P<0.05

2 结果

21 SDS SAS VAS

SDS SAS VAS P 0.05

2

SDS SAS VAS

P 0.05

1

1 SDS SAS VAS $\bar{x} \pm s$

3

		SDS		SAS		VAS		
4	4	61.93	41.96	61.24	40.39	7.81±	5.89±	
	0	± 7.25	± 8.25	± 6.55	± 7.21	1.80	1.22	
	4	62.15	35.17	60.56	33.98	7.58±	3.27±	
	0	± 7.65	± 8.62	± 6.23	± 6.78	1.64	0.15	
5	t	-	0.1320	3.5991	0.4757	4.0961	0.5973	13.4807
	p	-	0.8953	0.0006	0.6356	0.0001	0.5520	0.0000

2.2

6

P 0.05

2

2

$\bar{x} \pm s$

1.3

1

SDS [4]

53-62

63-72

73

SAS [5]

50-59

60-69

69

VAS

10

2

SF-36 [6]

		SDS		SAS		VAS	
	4	70.96±	9.78	72.44±	7.63	79.15±	9.47
	0					78.04±	9.55
	4	59.64±	9.61	52.23±	9.47	57.92±	9.25
	0					61.80±	8.36
	t	-	5.2215	10.5103		10.1428	8.0924
	p	-	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000

2.3

90.00%

100

75.00%

P 0.05

3

3

		3 [n %]			
	40	16 40.00	14 35.00	10 25.00	30 75.00
	40	30 75.00	6 15.00	4 10.00	36 90.00
X ²	—				13.4432
P	—				0.0002

2.4

5.00%

20.00%

4

4

[n %]

P 0.05

组别	例数	肛门疼痛	感染	肛门坠胀	排便困难	尿潴留	并发症发生率
对照组	40	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (5.00)
观察组	40	2 (5.00)	1 (2.50)	1 (2.50)	3 (7.50)	1 (2.50)	8 (20.00)
X ²	—						4.1143
P	—						0.0425

3 讨论

[7-8]

15%

[9-10]

[11-12]

SDS SAS VAS

P 0.05

P 0.05

P 0.05

P 0.05

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