

儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪调查

吴雪梅 刘腊梅* 王 琪

四川大学华西第二医院小儿呼吸免疫科 出生缺陷与相关妇儿疾病教育部重点实验室 四川 成都 610041

【摘要】目的: 了解儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪现状。方法: 选取 2020 年 11 月 23 日至 2021 年 1 月 11 日儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 273 名, 采用一般资料问卷、焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行调查。结果: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 SAS 得分(38.56±8.06)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93), SDS 得分(39.23±7.93)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长焦虑抑郁情绪现状高于全国常模, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。

【关键词】: 儿科病房; 单人照护; 焦虑; 抑郁; 影响因素

Anxiety & Depression Status and Influencing Factors of Caregivers with Single Person Care Mode in Pediatric Ward

Xuemei Wu Lamei Liu* Qi Wang

Key Laboratory of Birth Defects and Related Maternal and Child Diseases Department of Pediatric Respiratory Immunology West China Second Hospital Sichuan University Sichuan Chengdu 610041

Abstract: Objective: To understand the anxiety and depression status and influencing factors of caregivers in single care mode in pediatric ward. Methods: A total of 273 children's caregivers admitted to the children's respiratory ward in a third-class special hospital from November 23, 2020 to January 11, 2021 were selected as the research objects. General information questionnaire, Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) were used to investigate them. Results: The SAS and SDS scores of caregivers in single care mode were (38.56 ± 8.06) and (39.23 ± 7.93) respectively, which were higher than the national norm level (P < 0.01). Univariate analysis showed that caregivers' age, education level, occupation, relationship with patients, first-time independent care, disease understanding, patient age, and disease diagnosis were the common influencing factors of caregivers' anxiety and depression under the single care mode in the pediatric ward. Conclusion: The single person care mode in pediatric ward makes the caregivers of children have different degrees of psychological pressure. Personalized and targeted psychological intervention is needed in clinic to reduce the anxiety and depression of caregivers and improve the medical experience and satisfaction of patients.

Keywords: Pediatric; Caregiver; Anxiety; Depression; Influencing factors

目的: 了解儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪现状。方法: 选取 2020 年 11 月 23 日至 2021 年 1 月 11 日儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 273 名, 采用一般资料问卷、焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行调查。结果: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 SAS 得分(38.56±8.06)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93), SDS 得分(39.23±7.93)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长焦虑抑郁情绪现状高于全国常模, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。

1 资料与方法

1.1 调查对象

选取 2020 年 11 月 23 日至 2021 年 1 月 11 日儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 273 名

患儿家长 273 名, 采用一般资料问卷、焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行调查。结果: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 SAS 得分(38.56±8.06)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93), SDS 得分(39.23±7.93)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长焦虑抑郁情绪现状高于全国常模, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。

1.2 调查方法

采用一般资料问卷、焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行调查。结果: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长 SAS 得分(38.56±8.06)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93), SDS 得分(39.23±7.93)高于全国常模(39.23±7.93)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护患儿家长焦虑抑郁情绪现状高于全国常模, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。

