

# 儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪调查

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【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、自我焦虑量表(SAS)和自我抑郁量表(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)和 SDS 得分(39.23 ± 7.93)均高于全国常模水平(P < 0.01)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪普遍存在, 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

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**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

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1 资料与方法

1.1 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、自我焦虑量表(SAS)和自我抑郁量表(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)和 SDS 得分(39.23 ± 7.93)均高于全国常模水平(P < 0.01)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪普遍存在, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。

1.2 方法

采用一般资料问卷、自我焦虑量表(SAS)和自我抑郁量表(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)和 SDS 得分(39.23 ± 7.93)均高于全国常模水平(P < 0.01)。结论: 儿科病房单人照护模式下照护者焦虑抑郁情绪普遍存在, 需采取针对性心理干预措施。



