

个性化心理干预对儿童静脉输液疼痛感知和依从性的影响

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【摘要】: 目的: 观察个性化心理干预对儿童静脉输液疼痛感知和依从性的影响。方法: 选取2020年10月至2021年9月30日本院收治的55例患儿, 采用掷骰子法分为对照组(23例)和干预组(22例)。对照组采用常规护理模式, 干预组采用个性化心理干预模式。观察并比较两组患儿的疼痛程度、依从性及满意度。结果: 干预组患儿0级和1级疼痛比例(36.36%和40.91%)高于对照组(18.18%和4.55%), 2级和3级疼痛比例(18.18%和4.55%)低于对照组(36.36%和40.91%); 在依从性和满意度方面, 干预组均高于对照组(95.45%)。结论: 在儿童静脉输液过程中, 合理应用个性化心理干预, 可减少患儿的疼痛, 使其更愿意配合医疗工作, 并使家长更满意。

【关键词】: 个性化心理干预; 静脉输液; 疼痛感知; 依从性; 满意度

Effect of Personalized Psychological Intervention on Children's Pain Perception and Compliance with Intravenous Infusion

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Abstract: Objective: To observe the effect of personalized psychological intervention on pain perception and compliance in children undergoing intravenous infusion. Methods: 55 child patients who were diagnosed and treated in our hospital from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021 were selected for this study. Taking the dice rolling method as the grouping standard, they were divided into the reference group (23 cases) and the study group (22 cases). The children in the reference group were given routine nursing mode, and the children in the study group were given personalized psychological intervention mode on this basis. The nursing effects of the two groups were observed, compared and analyzed. Results: The pain grades of children were compared. In the study group, the ratio of grade 0 and grade I was higher (36.36% and 40.91% respectively), and the ratio of grade II and grade III was lower (18.18% and 4.55% respectively); Compared with compliance and satisfaction, the study group had a higher rate (95.45%) and satisfaction (95.45%). Conclusion: In the process of intravenous infusion in children, the effect of reasonable application of personalized psychological intervention is ideal, which can reduce the pain for children, make them more cooperate with the medical work, and make parents more satisfied.

Keywords: Personalized psychological intervention; Intravenous infusion in children; Pain perception; Compliance; Satisfaction

患儿在静脉输液过程中常伴有疼痛, 严重影响患儿的治疗依从性。个性化心理干预能减轻患儿的疼痛, 提高患儿的依从性, 使患儿更愿意配合医疗工作, 从而使家长更满意。

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1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年10月至2021年9月30日本院收治的55例患儿, 采用掷骰子法分为对照组(23例)和干预组(22例)。对照组采用常规护理模式, 干预组采用个性化心理干预模式。观察并比较两组患儿的疼痛程度、依从性及满意度。

1.2 研究方法

