

# 电话随访对宫颈癌患者居家阴道冲洗的效果

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【摘要】:目的: 宫颈癌患者出院后居家阴道冲洗效果不佳,通过电话随访提高患者居家护理依从性,减少并发症发生。方法: 选取2020年1月至2021年10月在我院治疗的宫颈癌患者100例,随机分为对照组和观察组。对照组给予常规出院指导;观察组在出院后通过电话随访进行居家护理指导。随访期间,医护人员应关注并记录两组患者的实验结果。结果: 对照组6个月后发生子宫积脓6例,发生率40.91%,12例阴道炎,发生率54.55%,8例阴道粘连,发生率36.36%,5例盆腔炎症,发生率22.73%,3例阴道狭窄,发生率13.64%;观察组6个月后发生宫腔积液3例,发生率13.64%,2例阴道炎,发生率9.09%,4例阴道粘连,发生率18.18%,3例盆腔炎症,发生率13.64%,1例阴道狭窄,发生率4.55%;患者“综合满意度(非常满意基本满意)”为95.45%,共21例。结论: 通过电话随访提高宫颈癌患者居家护理依从性,减少并发症发生,提高患者满意度,显著改善出院护理效果,具有积极的临床护理应用意义。

【关键词】: 宫颈癌; 居家阴道冲洗; 电话随访

## Effect of Telephone Follow-up on Home Vaginal Irrigation for Cervical Cancer Patients

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**Abstract:** Objective: To explore the effect of telephone follow-up on vaginal irrigation at home for discharged patients with cervical cancer. Methods: Patients with cervical cancer who were admitted to our hospital for treatment in the past two years (January 2020 to October 2021) were randomly selected. They were randomly divided into control group and observation group according to the sequence of admission and systematic sampling. Patients in the control group were given routine discharge guidance; Patients in the observation group were followed up by telephone after discharge. During this period, the medical staff should pay attention to and observe and record the experimental results of the two groups of patients for reporting. Results: in the absence of other objective factors, the control group had 6 cases of uterine effusion and empyema six months after discharge, the incidence rate was 40.91%, 12 cases of vaginitis, the incidence rate was 54.55%, 8 cases of vaginal adhesion, the incidence rate was 36.36%, 5 cases of pelvic inflammation, the incidence rate was 22.73%, 3 cases of vaginal stenosis, the incidence rate was 13.64%; The patients' comprehensive satisfaction (very satisfied basically satisfied) was 95.45%, a total of 21 cases. In the observation group, after six months of discharge, there were 3 cases of intrauterine effusion and empyema, the incidence rate was 13.64%, 2 cases of vaginitis, the incidence rate was 9.09%, 4 cases of vaginal adhesion, the incidence rate was 18.18%, 3 cases of pelvic inflammation, the incidence rate was 13.64%, and 1 case of vaginal stenosis, the incidence rate was 4.55%; The patients' comprehensive satisfaction (very satisfied basically satisfied) was 95.45%, a total of 21 cases. From the data results, the occurrence of complications in the observation group was less than that in the control group, while the comprehensive satisfaction was higher than that in the control group. The experimental data of the observation group were better than those of the control group. Conclusion: Through the experimental observation and record report of the two groups of cases, it can be concluded that the discharge telephone follow-up intervention for the discharged cervical cancer patients after treatment can effectively improve the attention of the discharged patients to the discharge home care, reduce the incidence of complications after the treatment of cervical cancer, improve the patient satisfaction, significantly improve the effect of discharge care, and have positive clinical nursing application significance.

**Keywords:** Telephone follow-up; Cervical cancer; Home vaginal irrigation

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