

# 强化健康教育对门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者知识掌握程度的影响

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【摘要】目的: 探讨强化健康教育对门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者知识掌握程度的影响。方法: 选取本院门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者 68 例, 分为对照组和实验组, 每组 34 例。对照组采用常规健康教育, 实验组采用强化健康教育。比较两组患者的知识掌握程度、服药依从性、心理状况及疾病知识。结果: 实验组的知识掌握程度、服药依从性、心理状况及疾病知识均优于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。结论: 强化健康教育能有效提高慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者的知识掌握程度, 从而提高患者的依从性和满意度, 维持治疗效果及护理。临床推广意义显著。

【关键词】: 慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者; 强化健康教育; 知识掌握程度; 服药依从性; 心理状况; 疾病知识

## Effect of Strengthening Health Education on Knowledge Mastery of Outpatients with Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection

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**Abstract:** Objective: To analyze the influence of intensive health education on knowledge mastery of outpatients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection. Methods: Retrospectively selected 68 outpatients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection in our hospital as test subjects. The experimental time was from May 2020 to February 2022. According to different nursing methods, the patients were divided into basic group (routine health education) and experimental group (intensive health education), 34 cases in each group. The nursing satisfaction, medication compliance rate, psychological status, and disease knowledge of the two groups of patients were compared. Results: The nursing satisfaction of the experimental group was 97.06%, the compliance rate was 94.12%, the nursing satisfaction of the basic group was 79.41%, and the compliance rate was 73.53%; the psychological status and disease knowledge of the experimental group were better than those of the basic group. The difference was statistically significant (P < 0.05). Conclusion: When facing outpatients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection, the use of intensive health education can effectively improve the knowledge of patients, thereby improving the compliance and satisfaction of patients with treatment, and maintaining the effect of treatment and nursing. The significance of promotion in clinical treatment.

**Keywords:** Knowledge mastery; Outpatient patients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection; Strengthen health education; Nursing satisfaction; Psychological condition

本研究旨在探讨强化健康教育对门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者知识掌握程度的影响。研究对象为本院门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者 68 例, 分为对照组和实验组, 每组 34 例。对照组采用常规健康教育, 实验组采用强化健康教育。比较两组患者的知识掌握程度、服药依从性、心理状况及疾病知识。结果: 实验组的知识掌握程度、服药依从性、心理状况及疾病知识均优于对照组, 差异具有统计学意义 (P < 0.05)。结论: 强化健康教育能有效提高慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者的知识掌握程度, 从而提高患者的依从性和满意度, 维持治疗效果及护理。临床推广意义显著。

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### 1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

选取本院门诊慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染者 68 例, 分为对照组和实验组, 每组 34 例。





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