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· 疾病控制 ·

37例股骨头坏死患者心理健康状况调查

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【关键词】股骨头坏死; 症状自评量表; 心理健康

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【Key words】 Femoral head; Self-reporting inventory; Mental health

股骨头坏死病程长、致残率高,给患者带来心理及经济负担,严重影响生活质量^[1]。本研究应用症状自评量表(SCL-90)^[2]对北京某医院收治的37名股骨头坏死患者进行心理健康调查,为开展针对性的心理健康干预提供参考。

1. 对象与方法:调查对象选自2010年1—12月在北京某医院治疗的37例股骨头坏死患者。调查采用SCL-90,并由研究者发放问卷,缺失内容及时令被调查者补填后回收,有效回收率为100%。统计学分析采用SPSS 17.0软件,并与全国常模比对^[3], $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2. 结果与分析:37例患者年龄23~59岁,其中<30岁5例,30~50岁26例,>50岁6例;文化程度大专及以下19例(51.4%),大学及以上18例(48.6%);手术11例(29.7%),非手术26例(70.3%)。

SCL-90测试结果表明,总分最高338分,最低98分,平均(171.11 ± 61.51)分。其中17例患者总分≥160分,心理健康异常检出率为45.59%。躯体化、强迫症状、抑郁、焦虑、敌对、恐怖、精神病性7个因子及总分高于常模,差异有统计学

意义($P<0.01$)。人际关系、偏执因子的均分虽高于常模,但差异无统计学意义。主要异常因子分布显示:SCL-90各因子分≥3分检出率为2.70%~18.92%,依次为强迫(18.92%),人际关系敏感、焦虑、抑郁(13.51%),躯体化、偏执、敌对(10.81%),恐怖(5.41%),精神病性(2.70%)。10例患者中至少有1个以上因子分≥3分,检出率为27.03%。37例患者主要心理问题为感到自己精力下降活动减慢、腰痛、易烦躁激动和肌肉酸痛,分别占86.5%、86.5%、81.1%和81.1%。

分析结果显示,不同年龄组股骨头坏死患者中30岁以上组各项因子得分最高,心理健康水平最低,可能由于该年龄段人群处于事业、家庭责任最繁重阶段,易造成心理压力。而50岁以上人群强迫症状、人际关系敏感、抑郁、焦虑、偏执、精神病性6个因子得分最低,心理健康水平较其他3个年龄组高,是由于年龄高具有丰富的社会阅历和经验具有一定的抗压能力。随着社会发展和医学模式的转变,患者主观感受和通过医疗干预提高其生活质量日益受到重视。本研究结果对股骨头坏死患者开展心理健康干预有帮助。

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