



全程赋能健康干预对老年重症肺炎患者心理弹性和自护能力的影响*

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【摘要】 目的 探讨全程赋能健康干预对老年重症肺炎患者心理弹性和自护能力的影响。**方法** 纳入2020年1月—2023年12月四川省人民医院接收的210例老年重症肺炎患者,按照入院顺序依次进行编号,采用随机数字表法,将其按照1:1比例分为常规组、全程赋能组,均为105例。常规组给予常规临床干预,全程赋能组在常规组干预基础上予以全程赋能健康干预方案。比较两组干预前后心理弹性量表(Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, CD-RISC)、自护能力量表(Exercise of Self-Care Agency Scale, ESCA)和生活质量测定量表(World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief Version, WHOQOL-BREF)评估结果。**结果** 干预后,全程赋能组CD-RISC各维度评分高于常规组($t=10.326, P<0.001$; $t=6.386, P<0.001$; $t=9.581, P<0.001$);干预后,全程赋能组ESCA各维度评分高于常规组($t=11.599, P<0.001$; $t=9.072, P<0.001$; $t=4.353, P<0.001$; $t=16.646, P<0.001$);干预后,全程赋能组WHOQOL-BREF中各维度评分高于常规组($t=9.164, P<0.001$; $t=13.809, P<0.001$; $t=5.001, P<0.001$; $t=6.695, P<0.001$)。**结论** 对老年重症肺炎患者施予全程赋能健康干预,可显著提高其心理弹性,增强其自护能力,改善生活质量。

【关键词】 重症肺炎 赋能理论 健康教育 心理负担 心理弹性 自护能力 生活质量

Effect of Whole-Course Empowerment Health Intervention on Psychological Resilience and Self-care Ability in Older Patients With Severe Pneumonia FENG Chun, ZHANG Ai[△], LONG Huacong, TANG Zhengping, LI Kaixiu, GUAN Jing. Department of Geriatric ICU Nursing, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu 610072, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of whole-course empowerment health intervention on the psychological resilience and self-care ability of older patients with severe pneumonia. **Methods** A total of 210 older patients with severe pneumonia admitted to Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital between January 2020 and December 2023 were enrolled. The patients were sequentially numbered according to the order of admission. Then, they were assigned to a conventional care group (105 cases) and a whole-course empowerment group (105 cases) by a 1:1 ratio using a random number table. The conventional care group received conventional clinical intervention, while the whole-course empowerment group received the whole-course empowerment health intervention regimen in addition to the intervention administered in the conventional care group. Psychological resilience was assessed with the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), self-care ability with Exercise of Self-Care Agency Scale (ESCA), and quality of life with the World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief Version (WHOQOL-BREF). The evaluation results obtained before and after the interventions were compared. **Results** After intervention, the scores for all dimensions of CD-RISC in the whole-course empowerment group were higher than those in the conventional care group ($t=10.326, P<0.001$; $t=6.386, P<0.001$; $t=9.581, P<0.001$). The scores for all dimensions of ESCA after intervention were higher in whole-course empowerment group than those in the conventional care group ($t=11.599, P<0.001$; $t=9.072, P<0.001$; $t=4.353, P<0.001$; $t=16.646, P<0.001$). After intervention, the scores for all dimensions of WHOQOL-BREF in the whole-course empowerment group were higher than those in the conventional care group ($t=9.164, P<0.001$; $t=13.809, P<0.001$; $t=5.001, P<0.001$; $t=6.695, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** Whole-course empowerment health intervention significantly enhances psychological resilience, self-care capacity, and quality of life in older patients with severe pneumonia.

【Key words】 Severe pneumonia Empowerment theory Health education Psychological burden
Psychological resilience Self-care ability Quality of life

重症肺炎是继发于慢性呼吸系统疾病的常见危急重症,具有病情进展快、死亡率高等特点,可引发全身炎症

反应甚至多器官功能障碍综合征,危及患者生命^[1]。临床主要采取机械通气以改善患者呼吸通气功能,期间患者需忍受疾病与机械通气带来的呼吸困难症状,生理心理负担日趋加重,甚至会出现谵妄、意外拔管等心理应激反应,对治疗依从性与生活质量产生不利影响^[2-3]。近年来

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伴随着积极心理学的发展,临床逐渐开始重视对于慢性疾病治疗期间的心理护理,心理弹性是指个体面对逆境时适应和成功应对的能力表现,其与个体自我效能感和疾病应对方式存在紧密联系,有研究报道,开展基于心理弹性与自护效能现状的护理措施,可引导个体降低心理负担,转变为积极应对方式,提升自护行为控制能力,对改善住院患者身心健康,促进康复有积极影响^[4-5]。赋能理论是由Andrew Schorrmann提出的健康认知促进与行为改变的干预模式,旨在激发个体产生自我管理驱动力与实践技能,全程赋能健康干预则是以赋能理论为基础的干预模式,其已被证实可激发患者将被动接受知识宣教转变为主动学习,增强对控制疾病的效能感,目前该干预模式已在冠心病、高血压、糖尿病等慢性疾病领域中取得较好应用效果,但尚缺乏针对老年重症肺炎患者的干预研究^[6-7]。基于此,本研究旨在探讨老年重症肺炎患者采用全程赋能健康干预的干预效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入2020年1月-2023年12月四川省人民医院接收的210例老年重症肺炎患者。纳入标准:①符合重症肺炎诊断标准^[8];②首次确诊;③年龄 ≥ 60 岁;④具备正常的沟通、理解能力;⑤患者或家属均知情同意。排除标准:①合并肺部肿瘤者;②合并心、肝、肾功能障碍者;③存在精神疾病史者;④合并免疫系统疾病者;⑤中途退出研究或同时参与其他研究者。根据查阅相关文献资料^[9],依据 $n = (q_1^{-1} + q_2^{-1})(Z_{\alpha/2} + Z_{\beta})^2 / \delta^2$ 计算公式,设 n 表示样本量, q_1 和 q_2 分别为两组的样本比例, $Z_{\alpha/2}$ 和 Z_{β} 分别是显著性水平和功效对应的正态分布分位数, δ 表示两组均数的差异,确定各组所需样本量最少为99例,考虑到样本遗失、剔除和脱落,样本量再扩大5%,最终本文纳入全程赋能组与常规组各105例,共210例。将纳入的210例患者按照入院顺序依次进行编号,采用随机数字表法,将纳入患者随机分为常规组、全程赋能组,均为105例。本研究经四川省医学科学院、四川省人民医院医学伦理委员会审批通过,批准号伦审(研)2022年第123号。

1.2 方法

两组入院后均收集性别、年龄、学历及急性生理与慢性健康状况[采用急性生理与慢性健康评估量表(APACHE II)]进行评估,包括临床体温、心率、动脉压、呼吸频率等参数,总分值为0~71分,分值与病情预后效果呈正相关]基线资料。两组均接受药物治疗、吸氧支持及营养支持等常规治疗。常规组于患者入院后提供常规

护理干预与健康宣教,包括安排值班护士24 h轮流监护患者心率、呼吸、脉搏、血氧饱和度等各项生命体征,出现异常时需立即向医生汇报,并予以对症处理;设置呼吸机氧气温、湿化等合理参数,期间注意观察患者血氧参数,若发生明显缺氧时需及时调整给氧浓度及流量;指导患者遵医嘱遵守用药规范,使其了解遵医嘱用药重要性;提供饮食护理,为患者提供优质蛋白质、维生素及纤维素含量丰富的食物,饮食以清淡为主,禁止食用辛辣刺激类食物;密切关注患者痰鸣音、咳嗽症状严重程度,定期向患者提供排痰、翻身叩背、擦拭皮肤、清洁口腔及唇部涂抹润唇膏等常规护理,使其保持呼吸道通畅、皮肤干爽及口腔唇部舒适;患者出现明显情绪低落状态时,在条件允许下可安排患者与亲友进行视频通话,提供心理疏导,鼓励患者保持乐观积极心态;病房内设置适宜温湿度,每日早晚均消毒清洁1遍,保持清洁无菌等。

全程赋能组在常规组基础上予以全程赋能健康干预:(1)组建赋能教育小组:小组成员包括主治医师1名、主管护师1名、心理咨询师1名及护士3名。全体成员均接受有关重症肺炎针对性护理措施、赋能健康教育沟通技巧等内容的系统化学习,在学习结束后进行知识技能考核,要求组员掌握重症肺炎护理内容与赋能沟通技巧,并经考核合格后方能参与调查研究,同时由医院质检部定期抽查赋能教育小组的护理操作规范程度,评估护理工作中存在的缺陷,要求团队调整对应措施。(2)干预计划制定:①信息支持:小组成员通过查阅国内外相关治疗,制定健康教育主题包括疾病知识、心理指导、自护技能等。②明确问题:责任护士接待患者入院时,保持态度温和、语言得体,与患者及其家属进行首次面对面访谈,依据患者年龄及个体特征,采取适当方式询问患者病程、目前治疗方案以及疾病带来的困扰,获取患者当前健康状态与认知缺失程度,建立健康档案,记录基础信息;由主管护师及心理咨询师与患者再次开展交流,询问如“您对自身肺炎病情有多少了解?”“在肺炎治疗过程中,您有遇到什么难题?”“您当前最需要什么样的帮助?”等开放式问题,引导患者主动说出自身担忧问题,共同评估患者对重症肺炎病情与治疗等方面的认知缺陷、心理负担来源,依据评估结果制定赋能教育干预计划。(3)赋能健康教育实施:①情感支持:专业护士需引导患者主动倾诉、宣泄负面情绪,认真倾听其内心想法,引导其主动分析心理负担产生的原因,为其讲解心理负担对疾病康复影响,以深呼吸训练、想象疗法、冥想、收听舒缓音乐等多种方式排解压力,以倾听、鼓励、劝解等方式进行心理安抚;告知患者过重的心理负担对疾病恢复的危害,激发

其自我行为改变的内在动机;邀请治疗成功患者分享自我感受与治疗经验,使患者产生共情,增强患者的治疗信心;鼓励家属及朋友给予患者生活、情感等支持,引导其主动回归社会关系,协助其增强战胜疾病信念。②健康宣教:依据患者及家属对重症肺炎认知情况,护理团队可开展多媒体、专家讲座、宣传手册等多形式向患者详细讲解重症肺炎的发生机制、流行病学特点、机械通气方案、自主翻身排痰漱口等日常自我护理、保持病房内干净清洁等内容,并耐心回复患者及家属提出的问题;日常护理过程中,护士以一对一讲解、床旁演示、图文视频结合等形式,向患者介绍其所需的自护技能,并以问答形式引导患者主动分析自护行为能力对预后的利弊,强调坚持规范饮食、用药、锻炼的重要性。③出院护理:患者出院当天,向患者及家属发放医院自制肺炎院外护理健康手册,要求患者严格遵守手册内容,包括维持健康营养膳食、开展呼吸肌功能锻炼、遵医嘱合理使用药物等,并让家属参与监督管理;邀请患者及家属加入微信群,定期推送健康教育内容,每周推送1个主题,与患者共同讨论,并鼓励病友间互动,提高其学习的积极性。④院外持续随访:患者出院后通过微信群或电话形式随访,询问患者自我护理执行效果,并对遵守良好患者予以肯定,强化其信心,针对患者疾病自护中的薄弱环节进行反复宣教,提醒其定期返院复查。两组均随访3个月,3个月后针对护理情况进行随访评估。

1.3 观察指标

①心理弹性:于干预前后,采用心理弹性量表(Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, CD-RISC)^[10]评价两组心理弹性,该量表(共25条)包括坚韧、自强、乐观3个维度,各条目0~4分,分数越高代表心理弹性水平越好。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.89,适用于重症肺炎患者心理弹性状态的评估。②自护能力:于干预前后,采用自护能力量表(Exercise of Self-Care Agency Scale, ESCA)^[11]评价两组自护能力,该量表(共43条)包括自我概念、自护责任感、自护知识、自护技能4个维度,各条目0~4分,分数越

高代表自护能力越强。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.926,适用于重症肺炎患者自护能力的评估。③生活质量:于干预前后,采用生活质量测定量表(World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief Version, WHOQOL-BREF)^[12]进行评价,该量表包括生理、心理、社会关系、环境4维度(共26条),各条目1~5分,分数越高代表生活质量越好。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.95,适用于重症肺炎患者生活质量评估。

1.4 统计学方法

本文应用SPSS22.0统计学软件进行分析,CD-RISC、ESCA、WHOQOL-BREF等符合正态性检验和方差齐性的计量资料均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组内干预前后进行配对样本 t 检验,组间样本数据进行独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以频数(%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 常规组与全程赋能组基线资料比较

两组性别、年龄、急性生理与慢性健康评分及学历比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 常规组与全程赋能组CD-RISC比较

干预前,两组CD-RISC各维度评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);干预后,两组CD-RISC各维度评分升高($P < 0.05$),且全程赋能组高于常规组($P < 0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 常规组与全程赋能组ESCA比较

干预前,两组ESCA各维度评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);干预后,两组ESCA各维度评分均升高($P < 0.05$),且全程赋能组高于常规组($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 常规组与全程赋能组WHOQOL-BREF比较

干预前,两组WHOQOL-BREF各维度评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);干预后,两组WHOQOL-BREF中各维度评分均升高($P < 0.05$),且全程赋能组高于常规组($P < 0.05$)。见表4。

表 1 常规组与全程赋能组基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the conventional care group and the whole-course empowerment group

Group	Sex/case (%)		Age/yr.	Acute physiological and chronic health evaluation score	Educational attainment/case (%)		
	Male	Female			Primary school	Junior high school	Senior high school or above
Whole-course empowerment ($n=105$)	40 (38.10)	65 (61.90)	67.85 $\pm$ 3.14	22.61 $\pm$ 2.38	48 (45.71)	35 (33.33)	22 (20.95)
Conventional care ($n=105$)	42 (40.00)	63 (60.00)	68.16 $\pm$ 3.49	22.37 $\pm$ 2.24	49 (46.67)	32 (30.48)	24 (22.86)
t/χ^2	0.080		0.677	0.752	0.232		
P	0.777		0.499	0.453	0.891		

表 2 常规组与全程赋能组CD-RISC评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of CD-RISC scores between the conventional care group and the whole-course empowerment group

Group	Toughness		Self-improvement		Optimism	
	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Whole-course empowerment (n=105)	13.46±2.69	22.63±2.23 [*]	18.64±2.26	26.40±3.25 [*]	14.66±2.32	23.49±2.39 [*]
Conventional care (n=105)	12.87±2.87	19.38±2.33 [*]	18.93±2.61	23.54±3.24 [*]	14.29±2.14	20.57±2.01 [*]
<i>t</i>	1.537	10.326	0.861	6.386	1.201	9.581
<i>P</i>	0.126	<0.001	0.390	<0.001	0.231	<0.001

^{*} *P*<0.05, vs. the same group before intervention.

表 3 常规组与全程赋能组ESCA评分比较

Table 3 Comparison of ESCA scores between the conventional care group and the whole-course empowerment group

Group	Self-concept		Self-care responsibility		Self-care knowledge		Self-care skills	
	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Whole-course empowerment (n=105)	15.33±3.08	25.28±3.29 [*]	10.49±2.29	17.45±2.57 [*]	24.22±3.75	35.24±4.67 [*]	18.52±3.33	30.27±3.37 [*]
Conventional care (n=105)	15.49±3.15	20.14±3.13 [*]	10.87±2.35	14.42±2.26 [*]	24.75±3.65	32.52±4.38 [*]	18.43±3.55	22.14±3.70 [*]
<i>t</i>	0.372	11.599	1.187	9.072	1.038	4.353	0.189	16.646
<i>P</i>	0.710	<0.001	0.237	<0.001	0.301	<0.001	0.850	<0.001

^{*} *P*<0.05, vs. the same group before intervention.

表 4 常规组与全程赋能组WHOQOL-BREF评分比较

Table 4 Comparison of WHOQOL-BREF scores between the conventional care group and the whole-course empowerment group

Group	Physiology		Psychology		Social relation		Environment	
	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention	Before intervention	After intervention
Whole-course empowerment (n=105)	15.36±2.47	22.47±3.54 [*]	10.41±2.32	21.42±3.69 [*]	6.81±1.54	11.23±1.99 [*]	19.21±3.52	26.27±3.26 [*]
Conventional care (n=105)	15.88±2.54	18.65±2.39 [*]	10.28±2.08	15.51±2.37 [*]	6.50±1.41	9.86±1.98 [*]	18.93±3.46	22.76±4.27 [*]
<i>t</i>	1.504	9.164	0.428	13.809	1.521	5.001	0.581	6.695
<i>P</i>	0.134	<0.001	0.669	<0.001	0.130	<0.001	0.562	<0.001

^{*} *P*<0.05, vs. the same group before intervention.

3 讨论

老年患者在罹患重症肺炎后通常会因担忧预后及病情转归等产生较重的心理负担,且对疾病的认知有限,心理承受能力较差,对其治疗依从性与疾病自护行为产生不良影响^[13]。传统健康宣教侧重于单方面疾病知识传递,而忽略对患者本身的关注,往往会导致患者的主观能动性 & 实际行为有所欠缺。心理弹性属于积极心理学的范畴,是个体心理健康的保护因子,较高的心理弹性水平会增强患者在逆境中的应对能力及康复信心^[4]。刘国芳等^[15]研究认为,对重症肺炎患者实施健康教育干预可有效提升患者的心理韧性水平。近年来,基于赋能理论的健康干预在临床照护领域得到广泛应用,该理论认为通过赋能可增强个体主观能动性,提升学习效果,最终促

进个体行为的自我改变^[16]。

结果显示,干预后,全程赋能组CD-RISC、ESCA各维度评分均高于常规组,提示该模式可优化患者心理弹性水平与自护水平,与李萍^[17]研究结果保持一致。分析其原因,赋能教育以患者为中心,采用开放式、引导式等多种形式询问技巧,鼓励患者将当下困扰表达出来,可为患者提供情感沟通与支持途径,亦有利于护理团队掌握重症肺炎患者对于自身疾病存在的主要认知缺陷与误区;针对重症肺炎发生机制、流行病学特点、治疗方案、自我护理技巧等多主题开展知识宣教活动,可充分激发患者主动学习、接受知识的内在动机,增强主动学习积极性,提升其对重症肺炎治疗护理的认知水平,亦有助于提升其自护能力^[18]。张铭等^[19]研究对永久性结肠造口患者实施全程赋能教育模式,结果也表明患者自我护理效果明显

提升。研究结果显示,全程赋能组WHOQOL-BREF评分均显著高于常规组,说明全程赋能健康干预可显著提高老年患者生活质量,推测可能因赋能教育干预可提升患者对疾病治疗、康复等认知度,增强康复信念,使得老年重症肺炎患者更加积极地配合机械通气、及时清除气道分泌物、遵医嘱规范用药、配合日常护理以及接受心理疏导等干预,进而有利于改善机械通气效果,促进呼吸功能恢复,加快康复进程^[20]。

对老年重症肺炎患者施予全程赋能健康干预可有效减轻患者的心理负担,提高其心理弹性水平及自护能力,提高其治疗依从性及生活质量,值得临床应用。但本研究仅局限于肺炎患者住院期间干预,尚缺乏对患者出院后的护理引导,存在样本来源单一、干预时间较短且未能延续长期随访等弊端,后续可开展多中心大样本研究,将院内赋能教育干预延伸至院外,并持续远期随访,以进一步探讨全程赋能健康干预对老年重症肺炎患者的干预效果。

* * *

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