

¹³¹I 治疗期间甲状腺癌患者未满足的照顾需求分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨甲状腺癌患者在接受¹³¹I治疗期间未满足的照顾需求及其与心理痛苦和生活质量的关系。**方法** 对2014年10月至2016年3月间338例[男106例、女232例,平均年龄(35.50±9.98)岁]正接受¹³¹I治疗的甲状腺癌患者进行问卷调查,采用34项支持性照顾需求问卷(SNCS-SF34)调查患者未满足的照顾需求,采用心理痛苦温度计(DT)及问题清单获得患者感知的痛苦程度及引起痛苦的主要原因,采用简易健康生活质量问卷(SF-12)测量患者的生活质量。采用Pearson相关分析处理数据。**结果** 患者照顾需求未满足程度由高到低分别为:健康信息需求(65.38%,221/338)、心理需求(47.93%,162/338)、患者照顾与支持需求(44.08%,149/338)、躯体与日常生活需求(36.09%,122/338)及性需求(34.32%,116/338)。47.93%(162/338)的患者痛苦程度显著(评分>4分),导致痛苦的前3位原因分别为担忧、疲乏及记忆力下降。照顾需求未满足程度与心理痛苦程度呈正相关(*r*值:0.232~0.462,均P<0.01),患者的躯体与日常生活需求及心理需求未满足程度分别与多个生活质量维度呈负相关(*r*值:-0.367~-0.202,均P<0.05)。**结论** 甲状腺癌患者未满足的照顾需求与其心理痛苦及生活质量有关,据此可为制定针对性护理措施提供指导。

【关键词】 甲状腺肿瘤;放射疗法;碘放射性同位素;肿瘤护理

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Analysis of unmet supportive care needs in patients with thyroid cancer during ¹³¹I treatment Fan Suyun, Chai Li, Jia Yanyan, Lyu Zhongwei, Huang Qingqing, Wang Yanbo

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the unmet needs of thyroid cancer patients undergoing ¹³¹I treatment and their relationship with psychological distress and quality of life. **Methods** From October 2014 to March 2016, a total of 338 patients (106 males, 232 females, average age (35.50±9.98) years) with thyroid cancer who were receiving ¹³¹I treatment were enrolled. The 34 items of Supportive Care Needs Survey Short Form (SNCS-SF34) were used to investigate the unmet care needs of patients. Patients' perceptions of distress and main causes of distress were measured by Distress Thermometers (DT) and issue list. The 12-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-12) was used to measure patients' quality of life. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the data. **Results** The degrees of patients' unmet care needs from high to low were as following: health information needs (65.38%, 221/338), psychological needs (47.93%, 162/338), patients' care and support needs (44.08%, 149/338), physical and daily needs (36.09%, 122/338) and sexual needs (34.32%, 116/338). There were 47.93% (162/338) patients with DT score > 4. The top three causes of patients' distress were fears, fatigue and memory deterioration. Degree of unmet needs for patients had positive correlation with the degree of psychological distress (*r* values: 0.232~0.462, all P<0.01). The unmet physiological and daily needs and psychological needs of patients had negative correlations with several dimensions of quality of life (*r* values: from -0.367 to -0.202, all P<0.05). **Conclusions** The unmet care needs of patients with thyroid cancer have correlations with their psychological distress and quality of life. Evaluation of the unmet care needs of patients with thyroid cancer could be beneficial for providing the targeted care.

【Key words】 Thyroid neoplasms; Radiotherapy; Iodine radioisotopes; Oncologic nursing

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甲状腺癌是内分泌系统常见的恶性肿瘤,其中 95% 为分化型甲状腺癌;术后接受¹³¹I 消融治疗是防止分化型甲状腺癌远处转移和复发的首选治疗方法^[1],该法在给药、治疗环境、疗程安排及防护等方面与传统药物治疗有较大差别^[2]。

资料与方法

1.患者资料。回顾性分析 2014 年 10 月至 2016 年 3 月间 338 例于本科就诊的甲状腺癌患者,其中男 106 例、女 232 例,平均年龄(35.50±9.98)岁。纳入标准:(1)明确诊断为甲状腺癌且术后接受¹³¹I 治疗;(2)理解并自愿参加研究;(3)无精神疾病和认知功能障碍;(4)理解测评问卷的含义。排除标准:有认知功能损伤或精神异常。

2.研究工具。(1) 34 项支持性照顾需求问卷(34 items of Supportive Care Needs Survey Short Form, SCNS-SF34),用于测量患者支持性照顾需求^[3],含 5 个维度 34 个条目,包括躯体和日常生活需求、心理需求、患者照顾与支持需求、性需求、健康信息需求;同时了解患者对信息及心理照顾需求的应用偏好。(2)心理痛苦温度计(Distress Thermometers, DT),为心理痛苦自评工具,0~10 分(0 分为无痛苦,10 分为极度痛苦),4 分为灵敏度和特异性最佳^[4],即表现为显著痛苦;同时分析导致患者痛苦的原因。(3)简易健康生活质量问卷(12 item Short-Form Health Survey, SF-12),含 8 个维度 12 个条目:总体健康、生理功能、角色职能、躯体疼痛、活力、社会功能、情感职能和心理健康^[5]。

3.调查方法与资料收集。采用横断面调查法,对符合条件的患者在其入院期间进行问卷调查。调查前说明调查目的、意义和参与自愿性,取得同意后发放问卷。调查者采用统一指导语解释问卷填写方法,由患者自行填写。量表当天回收,及时补漏。

4.统计学处理。使用 IBM SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。计算患者需求未满足率(条目未满足率=需求未满足例数/总例数×100%)和各维度未满足率^[4]。采用 Person 相关分析处理数据, $P<0.05$ 为相关性有统计学意义。

结 果

患者支持性照顾的 5 个维度中,需求未满足率最高的是健康信息需求,其后依次为心理需求、患者照顾与支持需求、躯体与日常生活需求、性需求,均

值分别为 65.38% (221/338)、47.93% (162/338)、44.08% (149/338)、36.09% (122/338) 和 34.32% (116/338)。上述 5 个维度中各自需求未满足率最高的条目分别为:“在你、你的家人或朋友需要时,有渠道取得专业的心理辅导”(72.78%, 246/338)、“担心治疗结果超出你可控制范围”(55.03%, 186/338)、“获得有关性方面的知识”(50.59%, 171/338)、“医护人员理解并关心你的感受和情绪方面”(48.52%, 164/338)、“不能做过去常做的事”(43.20%, 146/338)。调查“患者对信息及心理照顾方式的应用与偏好”表明,91.72%(310/338)的患者未参加过有组织的疾病相关的教育及支持性团体;网络(52.96%, 179/338)及书面材料(77.81%, 263/338)是患者较易接受的健康信息获取途径。

患者心理痛苦程度分析显示,47.93% (162/338) 的患者达到显著痛苦程度,导致心理痛苦的前 3 位原因分别为担忧(44.38%, 150/338)、疲乏(39.64%, 134/338) 和记忆力下降(35.50%, 120/338)。相关分析显示,个体的照顾需求与患者的心理痛苦程度呈正相关(r 值:0.232~0.462, 均 $P<0.01$),未满足的照顾需求越多,其心理痛苦越多;其中心理需求的未满足程度与患者的痛苦体验相关性最强($r=0.462, P<0.01$),其次为患者照顾与支持需求($r=0.331, P<0.01$)。对患者生活质量影响较大的照顾需求为躯体与日常生活需求和心理需求,其中患者的躯体与日常生活需求和生活质量的总体健康、生理功能,情感职能及活力均呈负相关(r 值: -0.352~-0.202, 均 $P<0.05$),心理需求与生活质量的总体健康、角色职能、情感职能及活力均呈负相关(r 值: -0.367~-0.203, 均 $P<0.05$),说明患者未被满足的躯体与日常生活需求及心理需求越多,其生活质量越差。

讨 论

治疗阶段癌症患者的支持性照顾需求最多,未满足率也最高,而放化疗患者则更加关注治疗不良反应及后期康复自护知识^[6]。本研究中甲状腺癌患者¹³¹I 治疗期间首位未被满足的照顾需求为健康信息需求。渴望获得的信息依次为:解释碘放射治疗原理,解释¹³¹I 治疗的益处、风险及未来不确定性;希望提供多学科团队合作的、个体的照顾;希望获得长期随访和照顾^[7]。这与国外一项来自 2 389 例甲状腺癌患者照顾需求的调查研究^[8]结果一致。

排在第 2 位的未被满足的照顾需求为心理需

求。接受¹³¹I治疗的甲状腺癌患者要面对多种应激源,特别是在服用碘剂前后,患者可能会有强烈的恐惧^[9]。Seok等^[10]证实心理干预能降低甲状腺癌患者的负性情绪。李佳宁等^[11]对接受¹³¹I治疗的甲状腺癌患者进行团体心理干预,与对照组比较,干预组患者在社会功能、情绪、症状及总体健康等方面均有改善。

性需求在本研究中未满足率较低,但同样不可忽略。因为患者多为中青年,且女性居多。有研究^[10]显示,未生育女性患者较担忧疾病可能对婚姻及生育造成的影响,强烈需求获得这方面的指导。

未满足的照顾需求越多,患者生活质量越差,其心理痛苦程度越严重,这提示:在临床照顾中应关注患者需求,可考虑将患者未满足的照顾需求作为常规评估内容。另外,本研究中大部分患者未参加过有组织的疾病相关教育及支持性团体,而网络及书面材料是较易接受的健康信息获取途径,这为进一步临床支持性照顾干预提供了依据。

利益冲突 无

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