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陕西省安康市居民健康相关行为及影响因素分析

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摘要 目的:探讨陕西省安康市居民健康相关行为及影响因素,为以后开展安康市社区居民健康教育提供数据。**方法:**选择定额抽样法,对安康市的15岁以上的4500名居民的健康行为进行问卷调查,其中2370名医院门诊患者、2130名社区居民,问卷调查内容包含吸烟、酗酒、运动锻炼与获取卫生保健知识的主动性,采用Logistic回归、X²检验进行影响因素分析。**结果:**经过调查得知,12.9%吸烟者、6.9%的酗酒者、61.8%经常参加运动锻炼者、67.1%主动获取保健知识者。通过Logistic分析得知,年龄是酗酒、获取卫生知识主动性的影响因素;性别是影响吸烟、酗酒、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素;文化程度是吸烟、酗酒、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素;在业状况是运动锻炼、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素。**结论:**经过本次调查分析后,陕西省安康市的居民健康相关行为主要与在业状况、性别与文化程度相关,协助城市居民养成良好的健康行为,健康教育主要目标是阻止危害健康的行为,以提高全民的健康水平。

关键词:陕西省安康市;健康行为;影响因素

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Ankang City, Shaanxi Province, Residents' Health-related Behavior and Related Factors

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate behaviors related to and factors influencing the health of residents in Ankang, Shaanxi Province, and to provide data for community health education in Ankang. **Methods:** A questionnaire survey was conducted among 4500 members over 15 years, including 2370 outpatients and 2130 community members, on their health behaviors by quota sampling method. Factors in the questionnaire include smoking, excessive drinking, exercises and initiative access to health knowledge, and the influencing factors were analyzed by methods of Logistic regression and 2 tests. **Results:** The investigation showed that 12.9% of them smoked, 6.9% had experience of excessive drinking, 61.8% attended exercises regularly, and 67.1% took initiative to obtain healthcare knowledge. And the Logistic analysis suggested that age was an influencing factor of drinking and initiative to obtain healthcare knowledge, while profession had influence on physical exercises and initiative to obtain healthcare knowledge. **Conclusion:** The study showed that health behaviors of residents in Ankang, Shaanxi Province were mainly related with their professions, gender, and education background. The major objective of helping urban residents to develop good health behaviors and conducting health education is to stop the harmful behaviors so as to enhance people's health.

Key words: Ankang City, Shaanxi Province; Health behavior; Influencing factors

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前言

健康相关行为指群体、个体与健康疾病相关的各类行为,

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根据行为对行为他人、行为自身健康状况造成的影响,将健康相关行为划分为健康行为与危害健康行为。危害健康行为主要包含不良生活习惯与生活方式^[1,2]。现阶段,非传染性的慢性疾病已严重危害人类的健康,例如肿瘤癌症、心血管疾病、脑血管疾病等。为了解城市居民的相关性健康行为及影响健康行为的因素,为这类人群实施健康教育提供科学的依据^[3,4]。本文对陕西省安康市4500名居民展开问卷调查,现总结如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

定额抽样陕西省安康市8个社区2130名居民、安康职业技术学院附属医院和安康市妇幼保健院2370名门诊患者,一共4500名调查对象,年龄均大于15岁,本社区居住时限5年以上,可独立完成调查问卷^[5-6]。

1.2 方法

根据第三次国家卫生服务调查问卷,对调查问题进行设

计,主要包含吸烟、酗酒、运动锻炼与获取卫生保健知识主动性等健康相关行为,健身活动、运动锻炼根据WHO标准^[7-8];每周参加一次以上的体育训练,大于4h的健身运动。连续吸烟月数达6月者为吸烟者,每天2次以上的饮酒者为酗酒。同时,调查对象的性别、年龄、文化程度、职业状况等^[9,10]。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据的处理均采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行统计分析,计数资料比较采用X²检验;采用Logistic回归进行多因素分析。P<0.05表示差异具有统计学意义。

表1 健康行为因素的 Logistic 回归分析结果

Table 1 Health behavior factors Logistic regression analysis

因变量 Variable	B	SE (系数)	OR (标准误)	(95%可信区间) 95%CI	
				下限	上限
年龄 Age					
吸烟 Smoke	0.013	0.016	1.01	0.98	1.05
酗酒 Alcoholism	0.19	0.022	1.21	1.16	1.26
运动锻炼 Exercise	0.005	0.01	1.01	0.99	1.02
获取卫生知识主动性 Access to health knowledge initiative	0.15	0.01	1.16	1.14	1.18
性别(女性=0) Gender(Female=0)					
吸烟 Smoke	2.97	0.49	19.49	7.46	50.93
酗酒 Alcoholism	2.05	0.55	7.77	2.64	22.83
运动锻炼 Exercise	0.25	0.21	1.28	0.85	1.94
获取卫生知识主动性 Access to health knowledge initiative	0.71	0.21	2.03	1.35	3.07
婚姻状况(已婚=0) Marital status(Married=0)					
吸烟 Smoke	-0.066	0.47	0.94	0.37	2.35
酗酒 Alcoholism	0.75	0.60	2.12	0.65	6.86
运动锻炼 Exercise	0.47	0.27	1.60	0.94	2.72
获取卫生知识主动性 Access to health knowledge initiative	0.15	0.28	1.16	0.67	2.01
是否高等教育(非高等教育=0) Whether higher education(Non-tertiary education=0)					
吸烟 Smoke	-0.86	0.34	0.42	0.22	0.82
酗酒 Alcoholism	-0.22	0.43	0.80	0.35	1.86
运动锻炼 Exercise	0.73	0.21	2.08	1.37	3.13
获取卫生知识主动性 Access to health knowledge initiative	-0.18	0.22	0.84	0.54	1.29
是否在业(不在业=0) Whether the industry(Not industry=0)					
吸烟 Smoke	0.40	0.42	1.49	0.65	3.40
酗酒 Alcoholism	0.90	0.57	2.46	0.80	7.52
运动锻炼 Exercise	-0.48	0.23	0.62	0.39	0.97
获取卫生知识主动性 Access to health knowledge initiative	0.56	0.24	1.75	1.09	2.80

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

通过本次调查,共收回4500份调查问卷,收回率100%。医院门诊患者与社区居民的慢性病、在业状况、文化程度与性别等一般资料无明显差异($P>0.05$)。4500名调查对象中,1900例男性(42.2%)、2600例女性(57.8%),年龄16~75岁,平均年龄 33.8 ± 12.36 岁;3410例<45岁(75.8%)、760例45~60岁(16.9%)、330例>60岁(7.3%);文化程度:1600例大学及以上(35.6%)、2900例高中及以下(64.4%);1870例未婚(41.6%)、2460例已婚(54.7%)、170例离婚(3.8%);2990例在业(66.4%)、400例离退休(8.9%)、730例学生(16.2%)、400例失业无业(8.9%);760例患有慢性病(16.9%)。

2.2 健康相关行为

有580例吸烟者(12.9%)、其中男性吸烟者437例(75.3%)、女性吸烟者143例(24.7%);酗酒者310例(6.9%),男性酗酒者250例(80.6%)、女性酗酒者60例(19.4%);2780例经常参加运动锻炼(61.8%);3020例主动性获取卫生保健知识(67.1%)。

2.3 健康相关行为的影响因素

通过 χ^2 检验发现,影响健康相关行为的主要因素为性别,其中吸烟($X^2=34.856, P<0.01$)、获取卫生健康知识主动性($X^2=24.856, P<0.01$)、酗酒($X^2=5.052, P<0.05$),在男性和女性之间构成比差异有统计学意义。获取卫生健康知识主动性女性明显高于男性,酗酒率明显男性高于女性。慢性病、年龄未影响健康相关行为;是否经常参加运动锻炼的影响因素有:不同在业状况($X^2=15.621, P<0.01$)、不同婚姻情况($X^2=10.846, P<0.05$)、不同文化程度($X^2=17.842, P<0.01$)。总体来说,文化程度较高者参加运动锻炼比例明显高于文化程度较低者,在业者明显高于学生、无业者、退休者,已婚者明显高于未婚者。

2.4 健康行为因素的 Logistic 回归分析

通过 Logistic 分析得知:年龄是酗酒、获取卫生知识主动性的影响因素;性别是影响吸烟、酗酒、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素;文化程度是吸烟、酗酒、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素;在业状况是运动锻炼、获取卫生保健知识主动性的影响因素。具体如表1所示:

3 讨论

针对人群实施健康教育,其核心是使健康相关行为发生改变,根据行为者影响他人、自身的身体健康,可将健康划分为健康行为与危害健康行为^[11,12]。通过本次调查表明,安康市居民健康教育报告率与危险健康行为报告率存在一定差异^[13,14],有待进一步的观察研究。通过与周叶、吕书红等学者调查对比^[15,16],本次调查表明,安康市居民逐渐形成了健康的生活方式,进一步改善了不健康行为。主要有吸烟与酗酒比例明显降低。同胡祥炬等学者调查对比^[17],本次结果中安康市居民逐渐提高了健康卫生知识。安康市(18~43岁)青年人群获取健康卫生知识的主要途径就是网络与电视,(>45岁)老年人群主要通过电视广播与报刊书籍获取健康卫生知识。

本次实验的 Logistic 回归结果显示,影响安康市居民健康

相关的主要因素是性别,通过调查四种健康行为,其中有三种健康行为具有性别差异,获取卫生知识男性明显低于女性,酗酒与吸烟方面,男性比例明显高于女性($P<0.05$)。影响安康市居民健康行为的第二因素是在业状况与文化程度,影响吸烟与运动锻炼的主要因素是文化程度,影响获取卫生知识主动性、运动锻炼的主要因素是在业状况^[18,19]。本次研究结果也显示文化程度较高者参加运动锻炼比例较文化程度较低者高,吸烟比例文化程度较高者较文化程度较低者低;在业者获取卫生知识的主动性和参加运动锻炼的比例较非在业者高。

因此,针对吸烟、酗酒两种行为,对男性强化健康教育。针对运动锻炼行为,应对非在业人群和非高等教育者强化健康教育。针对获取卫生知识主动性行为,对非在业者、男性强化健康教育^[20]。总而言之,经过本次调查分析后,陕西省安康市的居民健康相关行为主要与在业状况、性别与文化程度相关,协助城市居民养成良好的健康行为,健康教育主要目标是阻止危害健康的行为,以提高全民的健康水平。

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