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术前综合干预对胃镜下老年上消化道异物取出的影响 *

刘淑艳¹ 只晓会² 田喜娜¹ 刘金莉¹ 韩妍¹ 宋淑平^{3△}(1 哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院消化内科 黑龙江哈尔滨 150001; 2 哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院医学影像科
黑龙江哈尔滨 150001; 3 哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院护理部 黑龙江哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 目的:探讨术前综合护理对胃镜下老年上消化道异物取出的患者进行干预的临床治疗效果。方法:选取 56 例老年上消化道异物患者,在胃镜下取出,将患者随机分为对照组和试验组,各 28 例。对照组采用常规护理,试验组在对照组的基础上采用术前综合护理进行护理干预,比较两组患者生理指标变化,术中的配合程度,完成手术的时间以及患者的焦虑情况。结果:试验组实施干预后,术中心率、收缩压、舒张压明显低于对照组($P<0.01$),术中的配合程度优于对照组($P<0.01$),完成手术时间少于对照组($P<0.01$),患者的焦虑情况改善优于对照组($P<0.01$)。结论:术前综合干预能够改善患者焦虑状态,利于手术顺利进行。

关键词:综合护理;上消化道异物;老年

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Effects of Comprehensive Intervention at Preoperation on the Aged through Esophageal Foreign Body Dislodge Operation by Electronic Gastroscope*

LIU Shu-yan¹, ZHI Xiao-hui², TIAN Xi-na¹, LIU Jin-li¹, HAN Yan¹, SONG Shu-ping^{3△}

(1 Digestive system department, Forth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China;

2 Department of nursing administration, Forth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin Heilongjiang, 150001, China;

3 Nursing Department of the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the superiority of comprehensive nursing before the esophageal foreign body extraction in the aged with electronic gastroscope. **Methods:** 56 cases were randomly divided into control and experimental group, 28 cases in each group. Patients in control group received routine nursing care, the patients in experimental group were offered comprehensive nursing as intervention. Physiological index, coordination during operation, the time of completing operation and anxiety of patients in the two groups were contrasted. **Results:** After intervention, the index of HR, SBP, and DBP in experimental group during operation were lower than the control group ($P<0.01$), coordination during operation was superior to control ($P<0.01$), the time of completing operation was significantly shortened ($P<0.01$), and improvement of anxiety was significant ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion:** Comprehensive nursing prior operation could help to improve the patient's anxiety, which was necessary for successful operation.

Key words: Comprehensive nursing; Electronic gastroscope foreign body; The aged**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R473.5 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)32-6327-05

前言

消化道异物在消化内科较常见,属消化内科急症之一。老年人因生理原因及生活习惯变化,常发生消化道异物。一旦出现消化道异物应尽快取出,停留越久越容易出现炎症、溃疡、出血、甚至穿孔等严重并发症^[1-3]。经内镜取出异物是在监控下进行操作,相对安全、方便、痛苦小,成功率较高。但患者对内镜下异物取出术理解不够,常发生焦虑、紧张、恐慌,出现不配合治疗,延误病情,还有可能加重原有疾病如高血压、冠心病的恶化,加大了手术风险。因此,采取必要的护理措施进行有效的干预具有十分重要的临床意义。我院采用术前认知干预、心理干预、放松训练等综合护理干预老年内镜上消化道异物取出患

者,取得了良好效果,现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取 2011 年 4 月 -2012 年 6 月门诊患者 52 例,均首次进行胃镜操作。按就诊顺序随机分成对照组和试验组,各 26 例。其中对照组,男 11 例,女 15 例;年龄 60~75 岁,平均 68 岁;文化程度:大学及以上 3 例,高中 14 例,初中及以下 9 例;冠心病史 5 例,高血压 6 例,慢性肺病 2 例。对照组 26 例,男 12 例,女 14 例;年龄 61~78 岁,平均 65 岁;文化程度:大学及以上 2 例,高中 15 例,初中及以下 9 例;冠心病史 3 例,高血压 8 例,慢性肺病 3 例。两组患者在性别、年龄、文化程度、合并症等

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作者简介:刘淑艳(1974-),女,主管护师,研究方向:消化内科护理,E-mail:liushuyan1974@126.com

△通讯作者:宋淑平,E-mail:songshuping99@126.com

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方面比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。两组患者异物种类及部位如下:

表 1 老年人上消化道异物种类及部位

Table 1 Kinds and location of the foreign body in the elderly upper gastrointestinal tract

分值 Score	鱼骨 Fish Bone	禽骨 Poultry bone	义齿 Denture	果核 Fruit kernel	第一生理狭窄 The first constriction	第二生理狭窄 The second constriction	第三生理狭窄 The third constriction
实验组 Experimental group	14	7	14	3	23	3	2
对照组 Control group	17	6	4	1	24	2	2
P (P value)	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

Note: There were no significant differences for the foreign body types between two groups ($P>0.05$).

1.2 方法

两组患者给予相同的术中护理与术后护理,对照组术前给予一般健康教育,试验组术前给予综合护理干预,包括认知干预、心理护理、放松训练。

1.2.1 认知干预 患者入院后,由护士陪同患者,对医院及胃镜室进行介绍,减轻患者对医疗环境的陌生感。患者对疾病的认知程度尤其是对手术操作的认知程度,与患者的精神状态及术中的配合密切相关,进行过胃镜操作的人再次进行胃镜操作时耐受力会增强。我们将上消化道异物及胃镜操作印制成册,图文并茂,让患者了解整个操作过程,让患者理解手术操作简单,副作用小,且在较短的时间就可完成,对于插管过程也无需紧张。异物取出后,疾病立刻能得到缓解,完成操作后按照医护人员的指示做很少会产生术后并发症。

1.2.2 心理护理 护理人员应根据患者的文化程度、家庭背景正确评估心理承受能力。老年上消化道异物患者起病急,患者常有吞咽疼痛感,异常痛苦,普遍存在焦虑甚至恐惧心理,表现为坐立不安,想尽快将异物取出。还有部分患者想通过偏方如喝醋、吞馒头等方法自行治疗,这对胃镜操作信心不够坚定,术中不容易配合。护理人员应主动与患者及家属进行交流,了解患者心理状态及其所担心的事情,并使用患者易于接受的语言,根据不同的患者重点介绍此项技术的目的与优点,用委婉的语言告诉患者操作过程中可能出现的身体的不舒适如恶心、呕吐等,但不会引起剧烈疼痛;告知操作医生的专业水平和临床经验;请操作完毕、效果理想、思想乐观的患者进行现身宣教,把感觉和体会告知患者,积极做好检查前心理辅导,减轻患者的心理恐惧感。

1.2.3 放松训练 ① 放松呼吸。具体做法为先深呼吸 5 次。然后让患者注意呼吸节律,默数呼吸次数,从 1 到 10,再从 10 到 1,从浅快呼吸到深长平缓的呼吸。② 身体放松。引导患者闭上双眼,依照前额、面部、手臂、上身躯体、腹部、腿部、脚趾的顺序进行放松。当咽部感到疼痛或不适时,把注意集中到身体的其他部位;或寻找以往令人愉快的场景及事情,想象自己回到过去,置于美好的场景中,以减轻咽部的疼痛感及自身的恐惧感。

1.2.4 术中护理 嘴患者取左侧卧位,解开衣领及腰带,有义齿者取出,双腿屈曲。嘱患者深呼吸,协助医生选择合适器械夹住异物并退镜。对于患者正确的做法,给予患者言语鼓励,并用肢

体语言安慰患者并保持体位,告知患者手术进行顺利。密切观察患者生命体征的变化,并及时进行记录。

1.2.5 术后护理 虽然患者消化道异物被清除,但患者仍会有咽部疼痛或不适感,以及少量出血,告知患者是正常现象,可慢慢恢复。术后应禁食 12 h 后可进流食。

1.3 评价参数比较

1.3.1 生理指标 监测患者术前及术中心率、收缩压、舒张压的变化情况。

1.3.2 操作的配合程度 由护士和医生共同评估患者接受胃镜检查时的配合程度,分为完全配合、部分配合及不能配合三个维度。完全配合,患者能够在护士的指引下自动摆出体位、呼吸、吞咽等动作的配合,不需要护士协助;部分配合,患者可在护士的协助下完成体位摆放、适时呼吸、吞咽等动作;不能配合,患者完全无法进行配合,需要护士被迫进行体位摆放,吞咽不能进行甚至自行拔管等。

1.3.3 完成操作所需时间 完成胃镜操作所需时间是指完成体位摆放至胃镜检查结束所需要的时间,反映患者的身心状态以及对操作的理解程度。

1.3.4 SAS 评分 焦虑评量表(self-rating anxiety scale)的主要统计 20 个项目标准分,SAS 标准分的分界值为 50 分,其中 50~59 分为轻度焦虑,60~69 分为中度焦虑,70 分以上为重度焦虑。所有入组患者在责任护士的指导下填写 SAS,对不能完成 SAS 的患者,由患者口述,责任护士代其填写。在术前、术后各测评一次。

1.4 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行数据分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,组间比较采用 t 检验,等级资料采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者术前、术中生理指标比较

两组患者术前心率、收缩压、舒张压比较无明显差异($P>0.05$)。术中试验组患者心率、收缩压、舒张压均有所下降,与术前比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$);对照组术前、术后心率、收缩压、舒张压无明显变化($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.2 两组患者术中的配合程度

干预后, 试验组患者完全配合的患者数明显高于对照组

表 2 两组患者术前、术中生理指标比较结果($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of physiological indexes before operation and during operation between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Group	n	HR	SBP(mmHg)	DBP(mmHg)
实验组 Experimental group (n=28)	术前 Preoperation	95 4.5*	143 5.8*	92 5.5*
	术中 In operation	88 3.8*	128 4.9*	86 5.1*
	In operation			
对照组 Control group (n=28)	术前 Preoperation	94 6.5	142 6.2	93 4.2
	术中 In operation	92 2.7	139 4.4	90 4.6
	t (t value)	6.288	10.453	4.232
P (P value)		0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: There were obvious differences for HR, SBP and DBP prior operation and during operation between two groups ($P < 0.05$).

($\chi^2 = 10.50, P < 0.01$)。试验组患者总体的配合程度, 经 Wilcoxon 秩和检验, 亦优于对照组($u = -3.230, P = 0.001, P < 0.01$)。见表 3。

2.3 两组患者完成操作的时间比较

干预后, 试验组患者完成操作的时间明显缩短, 与对照组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。见表 4。

表 3 干预后两组患者术中的配合比较(n)

Table 3 Comparison of cooperation during operation between two groups

after intervention (n)

组别 Group	n	配合良好	基本配合	不配合
		Perfect cooperation	General cooperation	Poor cooperation
实验组 Experimental group	28	22	5	1
对照组 Control group	28	10	13	5

2.4 两组患者治疗前后 SAS 评分比较结果

两组患者术前 SAS 评分无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。术后两组患者 SAS 评分均有所下降($P < 0.01$), 但试验组患者下降的更明显, 与对照组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。见表 5。

表 4 两组患者完成操作的时间比较(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of operation time between two groups (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Group	n	完成时间 Operation time
实验组 Experimental group	28	3.23 ± 2.25
对照组 Control group	28	6.32 ± 3.24
t (t value)		4.145
P (P value)		0.005

Note: There were significant differences for operation time between two groups ($P < 0.05$).

表 5 两组患者治疗前后 SAS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of SAS score of pretreatment and post-treatment between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Group	n	治疗前 Prior treatment	治疗后 Post treatment	t	P
实验组 Experimental group	28	49.54 ± 5.54	33.55 ± 5.63	10.712	0.000
对照组 Control group	28	50.26 ± 5.36	38.42 ± 5.67	8.029	0.000
t (t value)		0.494	3.225		
P (P value)		0.623	0.002		

Note: There were obvious differences in SAS score between two groups prior treatment and post treatment ($P < 0.05$).

3 讨论

3.1 老年人上消化道异物发病原因

老年人属特殊人群, 生理上发生变化, 生活习惯随之改变。生理上老年人视力欠佳, 口腔黏膜感觉迟钝, 食道蠕动变慢, 运送食物的能力下降; 或食管长有肿瘤或赘生物, 引起病理性管

腔狭窄, 为异物的嵌顿提供了基础。另外, 多数老年人牙齿松动或佩戴义齿, 影响咀嚼功能, 较硬的水果、禽骨等不易咀嚼, 有时就会勉强咽下, 引起梗阻。佩戴义齿的老年人, 因义齿长期摩擦上腭, 上腭感觉迟钝, 以至于义齿松动而未发觉, 可脱落至上消化道, 引起嵌顿。

3.2 胃镜下异物取出是治疗老年人上消化道异物的有效方法

胃镜治疗上消化道异物是一种简便、快捷、安全的首选治疗方法^[4-6]。李焕才^[7]等应用电子胃镜对35例老年食管异物患者行取出术，胃镜操作均在4~8min内完成。顺利经电子胃镜取出异物31例，将异物推入胃内经肛门排出2例，经胃镜取出失败后由硬管食管镜取出2例。王仕莲等^[8]在电子胃镜下行老年食管异物取出术，结果68例患者顺利取出异物66例，成功率97.0%，无严重并发症，失败2例，其中1例为大片鱼刺嵌顿于食道下端并刺穿食道左右壁，另1例为尖锐鸡骨刺穿食道中段随主动脉搏动，此2例均转外科治疗。赵光荣等^[9]经胃镜取出异物32例，成功率100%。经胃镜进行异物取出，并发症少，效果理想，操作时间短，患者痛苦较小，广泛应用于临床^[10-14]。

3.3 术前综合护理对老年人胃镜下异物取出的必要性

术前综合干预目的是消除患者焦虑紧张恐惧等负性情绪，提高患者对疾病及操作的认知能力，增加患者术中的配合能力，降低术中及术后并发症的发生机率。根据健康教育心理学、传播学等理论知识，针对胃镜操作前，很多患者，特别是老年患者会感到一定程度的紧张、担心、疑虑^[15-17]。加之老年人接受新事物的能力较差，对疾病本身及手术的认识程度不够，对此项技术不能理解，会出现焦虑、紧张的负性情绪，导致操作不配合，手术不能顺利进行，影响治疗效果，容易出现出血、穿孔的并发症；另一方面，负性情绪导致身体产生应激反应，肾上腺素分泌增加，可导致原有高血压、冠心病病情恶化，影响患者预后^[18,19]。故针对老年人的特点，术前采取一定的护理措施十分必要。李桂英等^[20]采用心理护理干预急诊胃镜止血患者，结果显示，观察组止血率高于对照组($P < 0.05$)；心理干预前后观察组自身及干预后的观察组与对照组比较，焦虑紧张情绪改善显著($P < 0.01$)。本组研究显示，试验组患者实施干预后，术中心率、收缩压、舒张压明显低于对照组($P < 0.01$)，术中的配合程度优于对照组($P < 0.01$)，完成手术时间少于对照组($P < 0.01$)，患者的焦虑情况改善优于对照组($P < 0.01$)。提示术前综合干预能够改善患者焦虑状态，利于手术顺利进行，减少并发症的发生。

3.4 胃镜下老年上消化道异物取出的护理体会

充足的术前准备是手术成功的前提。术前向患者家属说明异物损伤、并发症及手术风险，并签署知情同意书。在操作前协助医生详细询问病史、准确评估患者的耐受情况，正确选择手术适应症：如细小而尖锐的异物，如鱼刺，可经胃镜取出；体积小的不规则异物，如动物骨，也可经胃镜取出^[9]。备好急救药品，必要时转外科治疗。老年人常伴有听力下降，护士应增加说话的音量，语速放慢，对于患者提出的疑问，应耐心地为患者解释。传统的护理只重视心理干预，应挖掘患者自身调整情绪的能力，放松训练是具有重要意义的干预方法。让患者学会自我放松，不仅能在术前缓解情绪，在术中乃至术后，自我放松都会起到较好的效果。

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