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肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素及与社会支持和生活质量的关系研究 *

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摘要 目的:探讨肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素,分析肺癌患者心理弹性与社会支持和生活质量的关系。**方法:**选取2018年6月至2019年12月期间我院收治的173例肺癌患者(肺癌组)和同期于我院进行体检的116例健康者(对照组),分别采用心理弹性量表(CD-RISC)、社会支持评定量表(SSRS)、健康状况调查简表(SF-36)评估所有受试者心理弹性、社会支持、生活质量。收集患者临床资料,分析肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素。相关性分析采用Pearson检验。**结果:**肺癌组CD-RISC、SSRS、SF-36评分均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。不同年龄、性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS评分、治疗阶段、复发情况、转移情况患者之间CD-RISC评分比较差异显著($P<0.05$)。多重线性回归分析结果显示性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS评分、治疗阶段、复发、转移均为肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素($P<0.05$)。Pearson相关分析结果显示肺癌患者CD-RISC评分与SSRS、SF-36评分均呈正相关($r=0.567, 0.617, P=0.047, 0.346$)。**结论:**肺癌患者心理弹性较正常人降低,性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS评分、治疗阶段、复发、转移是影响肺癌患者心理弹性的主要因素。肺癌患者心理弹性与社会支持、生活质量均有关系。

关键词:肺癌;心理弹性;社会支持;生活质量;影响因素

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Influencing Factors of Mental Resilience and Its Relationship with Social Support and Quality of Life in Patients with Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the influencing factors of mental resilience in patients with lung cancer, and to analyze the relationship between mental resilience, social support and quality of life in patients with lung cancer. **Methods:** A total of 173 patients with lung cancer (lung cancer group) admitted to our hospital from June 2018 to December 2019 and 116 healthy patients (control group) who underwent physical examination in our hospital during the same period were selected. Connor -Davidson resilience scale (CD-RISC), Social Support Rating Scale (SSRS) and Health Status Survey Brief Form (SF-36) were used to assess mental resilience, social support, and quality of life of all subjects. The clinical data of patients were collected, the factors affecting mental resilience of patients with lung cancer were analyzed. Pearson test was used for correlation analysis. **Results:** THE CD-RISC, SSRS and SF-36 scores in the lung cancer group were lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were significant differences in CD-RISC scores among patients with different age, gender, education level, character characteristics, SSRS score, treatment stage, recurrence or metastasis ($P<0.05$). Multiple linear regression analysis showed that gender, education level, character characteristics, SSRS score, treatment stage, recurrence and metastasis were all influencing factors of mental resilience of patients with lung cancer ($P<0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that CD-RISC scores were positively correlated with SSRS and SF-36 scores in patients with lung cancer ($r=0.567, 0.617; P=0.047, 0.346$). **Conclusion:** Mental resilience of patients with lung cancer is lower than that of normal people. Gender, education level, character characteristics, SSRS scores, treatment stage, recurrence and metastasis are the main factors affecting mental resilience of patients with lung cancer. Mental resilience of patients with lung cancer is related to social support and quality of life.

Key words: Lung cancer; Mental resilience; Social support; Quality of life; Influencing factors

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前言

肺癌的全球发病率和死亡率均较高,尽管近年来肺癌治疗取得了很大的进展,但患者生存率仍然较低,其中非小细胞肺癌患者5年生存率不到18%^[1]。恶性肿瘤患者受到疾病负担、生存威胁、放化疗不适反应等多种因素影响,普遍存在焦虑、恐惧、抑郁等负性情绪,影响临床治疗效果^[2,3]。心理弹性是个体在遭遇重大心理创伤时通过自身心理调节恢复至原始状态的能力,在社会支持与心理健康,焦虑敏感与心理健康,社会支持与应对方式方面发挥中介效应作用^[4,5]。心理弹性越大,对外界适应能力越强,良好的心理弹性有助于帮助患者尽快适应角色转换^[6,7]。因此,探讨影响肺癌患者心理弹性的因素,有助于临床针对性实施护理和心理干预,提高患者心理弹性。本研究在探讨肺癌患者心理弹性影响因素的基础上,分析心理弹性与社会支持、生活质量的关系,以期为临床干预提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2018年6月至2019年12月期间我院收治的173例肺癌患者(肺癌组),其中男97例,女76例,年龄53~72岁,平均(66.35±4.79)岁,纳入标准:^①经支气管镜或病理学检查证实为肺癌;^②知情同意本研究,签署同意书;^③具备基本交流沟通能力,能独立完成问卷调查以及量表评估。排除标准:^④合并严重并发症;^⑤恶病质;^⑥预期生存时间<1个月;^⑦文盲。另选取同期于我院进行体检的116例健康者为对照组,均经系统检查排除心理疾病、神经系统疾病和精神疾病,其中男75例,女41例,年龄51~73岁,平均(66.42±5.03)岁。两组性别、年龄比

较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 研究方法和量表工具

自行设计调查问卷收集患者临床资料,包括年龄、性别、教育程度、家庭经济收入、婚姻状态、有无子女、是否独居、医疗支出形式等。评估工具:^⑧心理弹性:采用心理弹性量表(CD-RISC)^[8]评价患者心理弹性,共25个条目,满分100分,得分越高心理弹性越好。^⑨社会支持:采用社会支持评定量表(SSRS)^[9]评价患者在社会生活中得到的心理支持程度及其支持利用情况,SSRS量表共10个条目,1、3、4、5为主观支持评分,2、6、7为客观支持评分,8、9、10为支持利用度评分,总分为各条目得分之和,SSRS总分<20分为社会支持较少,SSRS总分≥20分为正常,其中20~30分为一般社会支持度,30~40为满意社会支持度。^⑩生活质量:采用健康状况调查简表(SF-36)^[10]从生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、一般健康状况等8个维度进行测评,总评分为各维度评分平均值,评分越高表示生活质量越高。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 25.00进行数据分析。计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析+LSD-t检验,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验。计数资料采用比或率表示,比较采用卡方检验。相关性分析采用Pearson检验。单因素及多重线性回归分析肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 肺癌组和对照组心理弹性、社会支持和生活质量评分比较

肺癌组CD-RISC、SSRS、SF-36评分均低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 肺癌组和对照组心理弹性、社会支持和生活质量评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,分)

Table 1 Comparison of mental resilience, social support and quality of life scores between lung cancer group and control group($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

Score type	Lung cancer group(n=173)	Control group(n=116)	t	P
CD-RISC	51.24±12.03	65.02±10.27	10.110	0.000
SSRS	23.15±4.98	35.16±4.65	20.633	0.000
SF-36	61.12±6.38	92.12±4.72	44.751	0.000

2.2 影响肺癌患者心理弹性的单因素分析

不同年龄、性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS评分、治疗阶段、复发情况、转移情况患者之间CD-RISC评分比较差异显著($P<0.05$);不同婚姻状态、家庭经济收入、医疗支出形式、子女情况、居住情况、病程患者之间CD-RISC评分比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表2。

2.3 肺癌患者心理弹性影响因素的多重线性回归分析

以CD-RISC评分为因变量(原值输入),年龄、性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS评分、治疗阶段、复发情况、转移情况为自变量(赋值如下: ≥ 65 岁=1, <65 岁=0,女=1、男=0,小学=1、初中或中专=2、高中或大专=3、本科或以上=0,内向=1、外向=0, <20 分=1、 $20\sim30$ 分=2、 $30\sim40$ 分=0,术前或术后化疗=1、术后未化疗=2、术前=0,复发=1、未复发=0,转移=1、未转移=0),建立多重线性回归方程,逐步法排除无关变量($\alpha_{入}=0.05$, $\alpha_{出}=0.01$),结果显示性别、性格特征、教育程度、

SSRS评分、复发、治疗阶段、转移均为肺癌患者心理弹性的影响因素($P<0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 肺癌患者心理弹性与社会支持、生活质量的关系

经Pearson检验可得,CD-RISC评分与SSRS、SF-36评分均呈正相关($r=0.567$ 、 0.617 , $P=0.047$ 、 0.346)。

3 讨论

心理弹性是个体面对逆境时的心理适应能力,也是个体与环境交互作用的应对过程,心理弹性可反映个体承受高水平破坏性变化时尽量减少不良个人行为的潜能和技能水平。心理弹性被认为是身体和精神健康的决定因素,有报道显示心理弹性通过影响行为选择和社交模式在癌症发生方面发挥重要作用^[11]。肺癌作为一种发病率和致死率较高的恶性肿瘤,给患者带来巨大的心理压力,多数肺癌患者心理弹性水平处于偏低状态^[12],本研究中肺癌患者CD-RISC评分明显低于对照组,Zhang

表 2 影响肺癌患者心理弹性的单因素分析($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Single factor analysis of mental resilience of patients with lung cancer ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Factors	n	CD-RISC score(score)	F/ t	P
Age				
≥ 65 years	103	48.24±6.35		
<65 years	70	55.65±7.01	7.221	0.000
Gender				
Male	97	55.16±7.02		
Female	76	46.24±5.83	8.924	0.000
Education level				
Primary school	35	46.21±5.13		
Junior or technical secondary school	59	49.21±5.56 ^a		
High school or junior college	58	53.52±5.79 ^{ab}	7.432	0.000
Bachelor degree or above	21	59.03±3.26 ^{abc}		
Marital status				
Married	115	51.13±6.12		
Unmarried or divorced	58	51.46±6.25	0.332	0.740
With or without children				
With	127	51.21±6.05		
without	46	51.32±6.13	0.105	0.916
With or without living alone				
With	69	51.28±6.03		
without	104	51.21±6.12	0.074	0.941
Household income				
<3000 yuan/month	51	51.20±6.01		
3000-5000 yuan/month	83	51.23±6.05	0.685	0.329
>5000 yuan/month	39	51.31±6.12		
Form of medical expenditure				
Rural cooperative medical system or resident medical insurance	136	51.25±6.03		
At one's own expense	37	51.20±6.01	0.045	0.964
Character characteristic				
Introversion	83	45.37±4.95		
extroversion	90	56.65±7.18	11.933	0.000
SSRS score				
30~40 scores	71	61.50±1.74		
20~30 scores	49	46.35±5.79 ^a	19.352	0.000
<20 scores	53	42.02±4.02 ^{ab}		
Course of disease				
≥ 1 years	85	51.17±6.08		
<1 year	88	51.31±6.12	0.151	0.880
Treatment stage				
Before operation	41	66.86±7.49		
No chemotherapy after operation	39	49.35±4.97 ^a	13.265	0.000
Chemotherapy before operation or after operation	93	45.15±3.26 ^{ab}		

续表 2 影响肺癌患者心理弹性的单因素分析($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Single factor analysis of mental resilience of patients with lung cancer ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Factors	n	CD-RISC score(score)	F/ t	P
Recurrence				
Yes	43	47.24±4.32	5.414	0.000
No	130	52.56±6.49		
Metastasis				
Yes	52	44.15±4.19	10.532	0.000
No	121	54.29±6.37		

Note: compared with primary school / SSRS score 30-40 scores/ before operatio, ^a $P<0.055$; compared with junior or technical secondary school / SSRS score 20-30 scores/ no chemotherapy after operation, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with high school or junior college, ^c $P<0.05$.

表 3 肺癌患者心理弹性影响因素的多重线性回归分析
Table 3 Multiple linear regression analysis of influencing factors of psychological resilience in patients with lung cancer

Variable	Coefficient of non standardization		Standard coefficient	t	Sig.
	β	Standard error			
Age	0.292	0.116	0.264	2.517	0.325
Gender	0.403	0.137	0.401	8.653	0.002
Education level	0.471	0.182	0.435	6.697	0.008
Character characteristics	0.486	0.167	0.453	8.469	0.003
SSRS score	0.682	0.192	0.593	12.617	0.000
Treatment stage	0.503	0.182	0.499	7.638	0.005
Recurrence	0.496	0.163	0.473	9.260	0.000
Metastasis	0.559	0.174	0.537	10.321	0.000

等人^[13]报道结果显示肺癌患者 CD-RISC 评分为(50.01±15.25)分,与本研究结果接近,佐证了本研究数据的准确性。

本研究结果显示肺癌患者心理弹性受性别、治疗阶段、性格特征、社会支持、教育程度、复发、转移影响。心理弹性与性别存在密切关系^[14],与男性相比,女性在应激状态下神经内分泌功能更容易出现失调,进而出现强烈情绪波动和心理压力^[15,16]。本研究发现女性 CD-RISC 评分低于男性,多重线性回归分析结果显示性别是肺癌心理弹性降低的主要因素之一,提示临床对于女性肺癌患者应重视心理弹性、心理状态评估。受教育程度高的个体对于自身和外界事物认知更为全面和客观,且对疾病认知能力较高,因此在面对巨大生活变故或突发应激时可较好的做出心理应对。另外,受教育程度高的患者往往可获得更多的社会资源,社会支持力度大,因此心理弹性较高。Mealer^[17]发现在工作压力和创伤性事件影响下,拥有硕士学位的护士比学士学位的护士 CD-RISC 评分高 18%,证实受教育程度与心理弹性呈正相关。本研究发现性格特征与肺癌患者心理弹性存在密切关系,内向型患者 CD-RISC 评分偏低,分析原因为内向型人格相对保守、孤僻、不合群,喜欢独处,遇事易悲观,在外来压力下心理适应能力弱,更容易出现不良情绪^[18,19]。Crestani 等人^[20]认为心理弹性介导的性格特征与创伤后应激障碍症状相关,提示性格特征可在一定程度影响心理弹性,进而间接决定创伤后应激障碍症状严重程度。心理弹性可通过各种保护因素作用得到增强,其中最重要的是社会支持^[21,22],本研究发现 CD-RISC

评分在不同 SSRS 评分肺癌患者中对比差异显著,SSRS 评分较高的患者 CD-RISC 评分也较高,SSRS 评分与 CD-RISC 评分呈正线性相关关系,分析原因为有效的家庭、社会支持可使患者感受到更高的自我价值,来自家人、朋友、同事的关心和帮助可慰藉患者心理创伤,增加战胜困难的信心,缓解紧张、恐惧、焦虑、抑郁等不良情绪,进而表现为更高的心理弹性水平。社会支持可通过心理弹性缓冲创伤对个体的影响^[23]。本研究显示在化疗阶段肺癌患者 CD-RISC 评分偏低,分析原因为化疗相关胃肠道反应、骨髓抑制相关感染等加剧患者心理负担,也可能与患者对化疗认知欠缺,产生恐惧、害怕心理有关,另外部分患者对化疗期望值过高,在无明显疗效时易产生心理落差,导致心理弹性降低。本研究发现复发、转移患者心理弹性普遍偏低,肿瘤复发、转移提示病情恶性和预后差,患者普遍难以接受复发和转移的现实,进而产生悲哀、绝望、重度抑郁甚至自杀倾向^[24,25],提示临床对于复发、转移肺癌患者应高度警惕,预防心理弹性降低介导的恶性心境,提前做好对其的心理干预。

本研究结果显示 CD-RISC 评分与 SSRS、SF-36 评分均呈正相关,说明心理弹性与社会支持、生活质量之间均存在一定关系。Hu 等人^[12]发现心理弹性与主观支持、支持利用、客观支持呈正相关,与焦虑、抑郁呈负相关,说明具有较高社会支持的肺癌患者,焦虑和抑郁程度低,社会支持通过心理弹性的中介作用间接影响患者心理状态。Zhang 等人^[13]认为社会支持通过自我效能的中介作用在一定程度直接或间接影响心理弹性水

平。Ye 等人^[26]认为肺癌、胃癌和结肠直肠癌患者心理弹性在抑郁与生活质量之间起到强有力的缓冲作用。社会支持作为心理弹性的重要影响因子,通过心理弹性的中介作用影响肺癌患者生活质量,即社会支持力度越大,心理弹性越好,患者生活质量越高,反之则相反,提示临床可通过加强患者社会支持力度,提高患者心理弹性,进而改善生活质量。

综上所述,肺癌患者心理弹性较健康者降低,性别、教育程度、性格特征、SSRS 评分、治疗阶段、复发、转移是影响肺癌患者心理弹性的主要因素。肺癌患者心理弹性与社会支持、生活质量均有关。

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