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运动疗法对慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者抑郁状态的效果观察 *

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摘要 目的:探讨运动疗法对慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者抑郁状态的临床效果。方法:选取 52 例 COPD 患者,随机分为试验组和对照组,各 26 例。对照组给予支气管扩张、健康教育、氧疗,试验组在对照组的基础上实施运动疗法,采用焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)、ADL 生活质量量表对两组患者治疗前后进行评估。结果:对照组患者 SAS、SDS 评分治疗前后无明显变化,试验患者 SAS、SDS 评分均明显低于治疗前($P<0.05$),两组治疗后组间比较,差异亦有统计学意义($P<0.05$);试验组生活质量的改善优于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论:运动疗法能有效的改善 COPD 患者焦虑、抑郁负性情绪,提高患者的生存质量。

关键词:运动疗法;慢性阻塞性肺疾病;焦虑;抑郁;生活质量

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Effect of Exercise on Depression in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of exercise on depression in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). **Methods:** 52 patients with COPD were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 26 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with bronchiectasis, health education, oxygen therapy, while the patients in experimental group were treated with exercise therapy on a basis of control group. And with self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), self-rating Depression Scale (SDS), and ADL quality of life scale, the two groups of patients were assessed before and after the treatment respectively. **Results:** There were no significant changes in the control group before and after treatment in the score of SAS and SDS. The scores of SAS and SDS were significantly lower than those before treatment in the experimental group ($P<0.05$). By comparison after treatment, there was statistical significance between the two groups ($P<0.05$); the improvement in the quality of life of the patients in the experimental group was better than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Exercise can effectively improve the negative mood of anxiety, depression in patients with COPD and enhance the quality of life of patients.

Key words: Exercise therapy; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Anxiety; Depression; Quality of life

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前言

伴随着我国人口老龄化的趋势,慢性阻塞性肺疾病发病率逐年升高。该病病程较长、反复发作,患者心理方面产生严重的负面情绪,焦虑、抑郁的发生率明显增高^[1],调查显示,COPD 患者焦虑 / 抑郁状态的发生率为 40.6%^[2],患者严重的负面情绪对患者的康复产生不利影响,并降低患者的患者生活质量^[3-5]。因此,寻找有效的治疗方法以改善患者的负性情绪具有十分重要的临床意义。运动训练是在传统医学及现代康复医学的指导下,通过运动的方式达到调节身体平衡、治疗疾病的目的。运动训练具有操作方便、无副作用的优点。我院采用运动训练对 COPD 患者进行护理干预,临床效果显著,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

1.1.1 病例纳入标准 ①诊断标准参照 2002 年中华医学会呼吸病学会颁布的《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南》^[6];②患者自愿参加研究,并签署协议书;③能够独立完成或在研究人员的指导下填写相关调查表;④患者 SAS、SDS 评分为轻度以上焦虑。

1.1.2 排除标准 ①心肌梗死患者;②病情恶化、呼吸衰竭患者;③残疾不耐运动患者;④精神疾病患者或有一定的智力障碍。

1.1.3 一般临床资料 选取 2013 年 7 月 -2014 年 7 月在哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院门诊就诊及住院的 COPD 患者 52

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例,将患者按随机数字表分成对照组和试验组,各 26 例。其中对照组,男 / 女:10/16 例;年龄 60.52 ± 8.32 岁;文化程度:高中及以下 20 例,大学及以上 6 例。试验组男 / 女:8/18 例;年龄 60.49 ± 10.08 岁;文化程度:高中及以下 19 例,大学及以上 7 例。两组患者在性别、年龄、文化程度等方面比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者给予一般性健康教育如避免咳嗽因素、冷空气等,临床治疗给予低流量吸氧与支气管扩张,试验组在此基础上另外实施运动疗法,内容如下:对参与研究的护理人员进行培训,指导患者进行中低等强度的训练,如慢跑或登楼梯,运动时间 30 min,每天训练 2 次,监测运动时心率 $<110 \text{ min}^{-1}$,血氧饱和度 $>90\%$ 。

1.3 评价方法比较

1.3.1 SDS 评分 抑郁自评量表 (Self-rating depression scale, SDS) 反应患者的主观感受,共 20 个项目,涵盖 4 组特异症状,分界值为 53 分,抑郁状况随着分值的增高而越差。

1.3.2 ADL 评分^[7] ADL 评分涵盖日常生活活动能力及高级日常生活活动两个部分,前者包括基础日常活动(12 条)、中等

日常活动(13 条),后者包括外出活动(6 条)、社会活动(5 条),共 4 个项目,每个子项目分三个等级:以上每个项目能自理的得分为 1,需协助的得分为 2,完全依赖的得分为 3,得分越低,自理能力越好。

1.3.3 SAS 评分 焦虑常伴抑郁共同存在,焦虑评量表 (self-rating anxiety scale)作为 SDS 的辅助量表,其包括 20 个项目,4 级评分,分界值为 50 分,焦虑状况随着分值的增高而越差。

1.4 统计学处理

所有统计数据录入 SPSS 15.0 统计软件,患者一般情况资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,SDS、ADL、SAS 评分数据资料符合正态分布,组间及组内比较采用 t 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后 SAS 评分比较结果

两组患者治疗前组间比较无差异($P>0.05$)。组内比较:对照组变化无差异($P>0.05$),试验组治疗后 SAS 评分明显下降,与治疗前比较差异明显($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗前后 SAS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of score of SAS before and after treatment in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Before treatment	After treatment	t	P
Experimental group	26	56.53 ± 5.43	31.55 ± 5.64	16.269	0.000
Control group	26	56.29 ± 5.34	53.42 ± 5.68	0.154	0.881
t		0.160	15.612		
P		0.873	0.000		

2.2 两组患者治疗前后 SDS 评分比较结果

两组患者治疗前组间比较无差异($P>0.05$)。组内比较:对

照组变化无差异($P>0.05$),试验组治疗后 SDS 评分明显下降,与治疗前比较差异明显($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后 SDS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of score of SDS before and after treatment in two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Before treatment	After treatment	t	P
Experimental group	26	58.57 ± 5.61	30.48 ± 4.53	19.864	0.000
Control group	26	57.86 ± 5.52	51.24 ± 4.84	0.184	0.761
t		0.460	18.489		
P		0.647	0.000		

2.3 两组患者治疗前后日常生活能力及高级日常生活活动评估

两组患者治疗前日常生活能力及高级日常生活活动能力无明显差异($P>0.05$)。对照组治疗前后日常生活能力及高级日

常生活能力无明显变化($P>0.05$),试验组患者治疗后日常生活能力及高级日常生活活动能力均明显增强($P<0.05$),两组治疗后组间比较,差异亦有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组患者运动疗法前后日常生活能力及高级日常生活活动评估($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of daily activities and advanced activities of patients in two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Daily activities		Advanced activities	
		Basic	Moderate	Out the activities	Social activities
Experimental group	26				
Before treatment		27.72 ± 9.31	35.72 ± 8.13	17.32 ± 2.52	7.87 ± 2.02
After treatment		16.55 ± 6.11**	27.86 ± 9.33**	12.23 ± 2.45**	6.84 ± 2.09**
Control group	26				
Before treatment		27.22 ± 8.87	35.33 ± 7.88	17.54 ± 2.31	7.57 ± 1.97
After treatment		23.16 ± 6.66	32.43 ± 7.54	16.24 ± 2.21	7.24 ± 1.65

Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with before treatment; # $P<0.05$, compared with control group after treatment.

3 讨论

随着我国人口老龄化的趋势,COPD 的发病率逐年上升,其病程长、病死率高,是呼吸系统疾病主要死因之一^[8-11]。医疗科技的迅速发展,使患者的生命得以延长,但长期的病痛相应的增加了患者的精神负担,患者易导致焦虑、抑郁等负性情绪^[12-14],严重影响患者的预后及降低了生活质量。李霞等^[15]对 106 患者进行抑郁状况调查,38.7%的患者存在不同程度的抑郁症状,男性患病概率较女性高,1 秒用力呼气容积(FEV1)越低,文化程度越低,患抑郁概率越高。李小平等^[16]的调查也得到了相似的结果,其调查的 215 例 COPD 稳定期患者抑郁的发生率为 37.7%,抑郁的发生与性别年龄教育程度、FEV1 占预计值百分比(FEV1%)、身体质量指数(BMI)有关。本次研究调查了 52 例 COPD 患者,结果显示,患者的抑郁程度较高,其 SDS、SAS 评分均高于正常,与前述报道一致,表明 COPD 患者中抑郁的状态存在较为普遍,针对其抑郁状态的改善应该及早进行。

患者的抑郁状况会对生活质量产生不利影响,导致患者的生活质量急剧下降,影响患者的治疗依从性及预后。服用抗抑郁药是目前的治疗方法,能够提高了患者的生活质量。王立娜等^[17]应用艾司西酞普兰治疗 COPD 抑郁患者,结果显示其能改善 COPD 患者的焦虑及抑郁症状,能明显提高患者的生活质量。但抗抑郁药副作用较大,影响患者的服药依从性及临床广泛应用。因此寻求有效的、副作用小的治疗方式成为临床工作者面临的主要问题。

本次研究以运动训练代替传统的药物治疗,旨在减轻用药对患者的药源性损伤及评价运动治疗的效果。结果显示实施运动训练后,对照组患者 SAS、SDS 评分干预前后无明显变化,试验患者 SAS、SDS 评分均明显低于治疗前($P<0.05$),两组治疗后组间比较,差异亦有统计学意义($P<0.05$);试验组生活质量的改善优于对照组($P<0.05$),提示运动疗法能有效的改善 COPD 患者焦虑、抑郁负性情绪,提高患者的生存质量。在全球 COPD 控制策略中,肺部康复治疗成为新的治疗点,下肢的运动训练成为中重度 COPD 患者治疗的主要措施之一^[18-20]。运动训练,在传统医学及现代康复医学的指导下,通过运动的方式达到调节身体平衡、治疗疾病的目的。运动训练具有操作方便、无副作用的优点。运动训练改善患者的焦虑、抑郁情绪,其原因可能为:通过运动训练提高了患者运动能力及肌肉负荷能力,患者能逐渐适应日常生活,甚至生活自理,减少了自卑心理,增强了疾病治疗的信心,变负性情绪为正性情绪,提高了生活质量。

综上,运动疗法是改善 COPD 患者抑郁状态的有效方法,其方法亦符合现代康复治疗的理念。运动训练简单易行,有望成为改善患者情绪的新的治疗方式。

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目前绝大部分三级甲等医院神经外科均已建立了专业 NICU，部分较低级别的医院的神经外科也有意或正努力建立专业 NICU。为适应我国神经外科 NICU 建设和发展的需要，并进一步规范我国神经外科重症管理、提高神经外科重症患者疗效，我们所在医院初步探索了神经外科监护室住院医生规范化培训的教与学的特点，结合神经外科的特色，采取以上不同的方法在规范化培训教学改革中的进行了有益的尝试，改变了传统的临床带教内容与方式，使规范化培训的住院医生初步具备了 NICU 常见重症的处理和诊断能力，巩固提高了 NICU 临床一线的医疗水平，为临床输送了知识全面、诊疗规范的后备力量。

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