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综合护理对脑卒中患者下肢深静脉血栓形成的预防效果 *

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摘要 目的:分析综合护理干预在脑卒中偏瘫患者下肢深静脉血栓形成中的预防效果及临床效应。**方法:**将120例经颅部CT或MRI确诊的脑卒中患者分为观察组和对照组,每组各60例。对照组给予常规护理干预,观察组进行综合护理干预,比较不同干预措施患者下肢深静脉血栓形成情况。**结果:**观察组DVT发生率为3.33%,对照组为18.33%,观察组干预效果明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**综合护理干预可有效降低脑卒中偏瘫患者DVT的形成,在脑卒中偏瘫患者DVT方面具有显著的预防作用与临床效应,值得借鉴。

关键词:脑卒中;综合护理;下肢深静脉血栓**中图分类号:**R743;R473 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)19-3714-03

Comprehensive Nursing on the Prevention of Lower Deep Venous Thrombosis with Stoke*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of comprehensive nursing on the prevention of lower limb deep-vein thrombosis for patients with cerebral apoplexy hemiplegia in order to provide a reference for clinical nursing. **Methods:** 120 cases with cerebral apoplexy hemiplegia who were diagnosed by MRI or CT in our hospital were selected and divided into two groups, with 60 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were received the routine nursing intervention, while the patients in the observation group were received the comprehensive nursing intervention. Then the incidence of deep-vein thrombosis in the two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** The incidence of DVT in the observation group was 3.33% which was lower than 18.33 % in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Comprehensive nursing can reduce the formation of DVT for patients with cerebral apoplexy hemiplegia which is worthy of clinical promotion.

Key words: Stroke; Comprehensive nursing; Lower deep venous thrombosis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R743; R473 **Document code:** A**Article ID:**1673-6273(2015)19-3714-03

前言

脑卒中(Stroke)是脑血液循环障碍性疾病,起病急。有资料^[1,2]显示,脑卒中患者发生下肢深静脉血栓(DVT)的几率为22%~75%,因肺动脉栓塞而死亡的病例占10%左右。脑卒中患者合并下肢深静脉血栓会严重阻碍患者康复,导致患者劳动能力丧失或致残,严重者危及患者生命,给患者及家庭带来沉重的负担^[3,4]。为降低脑卒中偏瘫患者下肢深静脉血栓的发生率,提高患者预后,本文对我院收治的60例患者进行综合护理干预,以探讨其在脑卒中偏瘫患者下肢深静脉血栓中的预防效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究所选120脑卒中偏瘫患者均经颅部CT或MRI确诊,且符合我国第四届脑血管病学术会议制定的相关诊断标

准,患者入院时经常规多普勒超声检查双下肢,排除深静脉血栓阳性者。全部患者均符合根据入院顺序分为观察组和对照组各60例。经比较,两组患者在性别、年龄、疾病类型差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

1.2 方法

两组患者均接受神经内科常规护理干预,包括抬高患肢15~30℃,使其高出心脏20~30cm,以利于肿胀消退和静脉回流,每2小时翻身1次,指导患者进行患肢功能锻炼等^[2]。观察组在此基础上进行综合护理干预,具体包括:(1)康复训练。早期定时对瘫痪肢体进行主被动运动,患者每日在床上进行各关节的伸屈运动,活动幅度开始不宜过大,速度不宜过快,应遵循循序渐进的原则^[5,6],同时根据患者个体情况制定个体化康复方案,根据患者瘫痪肢体肌力恢复情况,鼓励患者进行床上患侧关节屈曲和主动伸展等运动,当患者自我感觉症状有所缓解后,进行足踝部和腿部主动运动。(2)心理干预。脑卒中患者因伴有肢体功能障碍,生活不能自理,因此在进行康复训练过程

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表 1 两组患者基线资料比较
Table 1 Baseline data of the two groups

Group	Cases	Gender (Male/ Female)	Age (year)	Type of disease [n(%)]	
				Cerebral hemorrhage	Infarction
Observation group	60	33/27	66.2± 8.5	17(28.33)	43(71.67)
Control group	60	34/26	68.1± 7.6	19(31.67)	41(68.33)
t or X ²		0.034	1.291	0.159	
P		0.854	0.109	0.842	

中自尊心容易受挫,患者易出现烦躁、易怒、自卑和精神紧张的情绪^[7,8]。护理人员应主动与患者进行交流,向患者讲解深静脉血栓发生的原因及治疗过程,采取亲切的关心患者病情,同时向患者介绍恢复较快、表现较好的患者进行患者间交流,为患者树立榜样,激励患者树立战胜疾病的信心,积极、乐观的配合医护人员的治疗和护理工作。(3)生活指导。护理人员应指导患者多食水果蔬菜、多饮水,保持日饮水量在1500 mL以上,多食易消化、高维生素和高纤维食物,低脂肪、低盐饮食,并禁食辛辣、刺激性食物,避免烟酒,保持大便畅通,以防止腹压升高影响下肢静脉回流^[9,10]。(4)使用弹力袜。护理人员每日清晨需主动提醒患者穿弹力袜,晚上睡觉前提醒患者将弹力袜脱下,以保持静脉血液回流,维持最低静脉压,从而有效防治下肢深静脉血栓的形成。需要注意的是,弹力袜要根据患者腿周径、长度选择^[11,12],并注意观察穿袜期间患者的感受和肢端血运情况。(5)健康教育和出院指导。向患者及家属介绍下肢深静脉血栓的相关知识、按摩手法、饮食护理要求等,并对健康教育结果进

行问卷调查,以掌握健康教育的效果,针对存在的问题进行再次教育和宣传,同时发放健康手册等方法提高健康教育效果。教会患者及家属相关护理技能,使患者出院后可保持后续治疗。

1.3 诊断标准

采用彩色多普勒超声进行诊断,下肢深静脉血栓阳性标准:(1)挤压肢体远端发现血运变化不明显。(2)彩色多普勒显示血流绕行或血流充盈缺损现象。(3)远端血管腔增粗,加压管腔后变化不明显。(4)血管腔内无回声团块或见低回声团块。

1.4 统计分析

将数据资料进行整理并导入SPSS19.0软件进行统计学分析,计数资料组间比较采用X²检验,显著性水平α=0.05。

2 结果

护理干预后,观察组DVT的发生率为3.33%,对照组为18.33%,经比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表2。

表 2 两组患者干预后 DVT 发生情况比较
Table 2 Incidence of DVT in the two groups after different intervention methods

Group	Cases	DVT (case)	Incidence of DVT (%)
Observation group	60	2	3.33
Control group	60	11	18.33
X ²		6.988	
P		0.016	

3 讨论

DVT是脑卒中偏瘫患者的常见并发症。近年来,脑卒中偏瘫患者并发DVT的发病率逐年增加。Hull RD^[13,14]的研究资料认为,在不施加任何干预措施的情况下,脑卒中偏瘫患者70%可发生DVT,也有资料报道^[15,16]这一比例为25.9%~33%,其中继发肺栓塞导致患者死亡的占DVT患者的50%~60%,为此临床医务人员需对脑卒中偏瘫引发DVT的情况进行高度重视,并采取措施进行早期预防。近年来,众多研究人员对脑卒中偏瘫患者DVT预防的重视程度逐渐增加,但这并未引起临床医护人员对的重视或对其认识并不深刻。目前,学术界对脑卒中偏瘫患者DVT形成的机制主要有以下认识^[17]:(1)静脉血流减慢。脑卒中偏瘫患者肢体瘫痪后,由于活动减少和肌肉泵挤压作用减弱而导致血液流速降低,从而为血栓形成创造了条件。

脑卒中偏瘫患者由于生活不能自理,需要长期卧床休息,因此长期的体位固定和翻身护理等不及时导致部分血管受压,影响血液回流,此时机体会应激性产生大量儿茶酚胺导致血管收缩和静脉血液流速放缓。(2)进食受限、脱水治疗和高凝状态。在对患者的治疗过程中,医务人员常规使用利尿药物和脱水药物时,可导致血液黏度增高,另外在对咽麻痹患者进食时,很容易引发血液高凝状态。(3)药物输入与静脉壁损伤。输液过程中,为减少患者躁动,护理人员常选择瘫痪侧肢体最为股静脉置管处或静脉穿刺处,长期以往容易对患者患肢静脉血管壁、内膜造成损伤,形成血栓^[18]。脑卒中偏瘫患者多为老年人,往往伴有高血压、糖尿病、高血脂等基础性疾病,同时血管弹性降低、血液黏稠、血流速缓慢,很容易导致DVT形成。

在临床护理工作中采用康复训练、心理护理、生活指导、使用弹力袜、健康教育和出院指导进行干预,康复训练是预防脑

卒中偏瘫患者 DVT 形成的最经济、最有效的护理方法,有利于促进肌力的恢复,其效果是药物无法替代的^[19,20]。因此在患者生命体征平稳的状态下提倡早期康复训练。与传统方法不同的是早期康复训练更加注重对患者患肢腓肠肌和踝关节的按摩和挤压,该方法简单易行,是预防血栓形成的好方法。在康复训练过程中,及时对患者的进步给予鼓励,对其存在的心理问题进行心理干预,可提高患者战胜疾病的信念,更好的配合医务人员的工作,有利于患者康复。护理人员通过向患者传播疾病相关的知识,可转变患者对疾病的认知,促进和影响其行为的转变,增强了护患之间的沟通。

综上所述,综合护理干预对于脑卒中偏瘫患者下肢深静脉血栓的形成具有预防作用,值得在临床护理实践中进一步推广应用。

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