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孕产妇情绪评估及个性化干预对降低产后抑郁症的作用研究

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摘要 目的:研究孕产妇情绪评估及个性化干预对降低产后抑郁症的作用。**方法:**选取我院收诊的孕期检查产妇,经抑郁自评量表(SDS)筛查,选取其中SDS评分在42-52分的产妇186例作为研究对象,采取数字随机法分为观察组和对照组,对照组采取常规护理,观察组在此基础上,采取个性化干预,比较两组对产后抑郁症的降低情况。**结果:**观察组患者产后1个月的SDS评分低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者产前7天、产后1个月的SDS评分均低于入院时,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者产后1、3、12个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者产后3、12个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于产后1个月,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者产后12个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于产后3个月,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**孕产妇产前、产后普遍存在抑郁情绪,个性化干预对降低产后抑郁症的作用明显,是一种优秀的护理方法。

关键词:孕产妇;情绪评估;个性化干预;产后抑郁症;作用

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Effect of Emotional Evaluation and Individual Intervention on Postpartum Depression

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of maternal emotional assessment and individualized intervention to reduce postpartum depression. **Methods:** 186 pregnant women with Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) score ranging from 42 to 52 who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group. The patients in the control group was treated with routine nursing, while the patients in the observation group were treated with the individual intervention besides the conventional methods. Then the reduction of postpartum depression in the two groups was observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** The SDS score of observation group after delivery for one month was lower than that in control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The SDS scores of observation group before delivery for 7 days and after delivery for one month were lower than that of admission, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The occurrence rate of postpartum depression in the observation group after delivery for 1 month, 3 months and 12 months were lower than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The occurrence rate of postpartum depression in the two groups after delivery for 3 months and 12 months were lower than those of 1 month after delivery, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The occurrence rate of postpartum depression of two groups after delivery for 12 months were lower than those of 3 months after delivery, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Depression is common in pregnant woman before and after delivery, and the individual intervention is obviously effective in reducing postpartum depression and it is a good nursing method.

Key words: Maternal; Emotional assessment; Individual intervention; Postpartum depression; Effect

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前言

产后抑郁症是危害较大的一种心理疾病,妇女在妊娠期心理和生理均会发生较大的变化,沉重的心理压力和责任感交织,加之社会、家庭因素,很容易导致抑郁情绪的产生,而严重的抑郁情绪则会导致产后抑郁症,对产后抑郁症进行有效预防

具有临床意义^[1,2]。常规护理很难对产妇的心理产生干预作用,本研究中采用的个性化干预是一种有效的心理干预方法,可有效的降低产后抑郁症的发生,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

我院自2013年3月23日-2015年3月23日收诊的孕期检查产妇,经抑郁自评量表(SDS)筛查,选取其中SDS评分在42-52分的产妇186例作为研究对象,采取数字随机法分成观

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察组和对照组,观察组93例,年龄在23-35岁,平均年龄(16.8±4.9)岁;学历:本科及以上患者25例,大专患者55例,高中患者13例;对照组93例,年龄在24-35岁,平均年龄(16.4±5.0)岁;学历:本科及以上患者26例,大专患者56例,高中患者11例;两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

对照组采用常规护理,观察组采用个性化干预,个性化干预方法:对孕产妇的情绪进行评估,根据产妇的情绪评估情况,采用有针对性的干预方案。产妇入院时热情接待,给产妇较好的第一印象,从产妇以及产妇家属处了解产妇的家庭情况、心理特点以及文化水平,分析产妇特征,制定个性化的干预方案。告知产妇分娩这一生理过程常见的顾虑和不良情绪的来源,分析产妇的不良情绪因何产生,使产妇理解分娩是正常的生理过程,向母亲的角色转变除了压力和责任,还具有幸福、快乐感,理解自身不良情绪产生的原因,并且学会自我疏导,对排解不良情绪有利。向产妇介绍产后抑郁症,告知产妇不良情绪得不到排解会对家庭社会造成的影响,甚至重度的产后抑郁会影响孩子正常发育,在次过程中,耐心对产妇进行心理疏导,加强产妇适应性,并且借助家属的帮助,使产妇感受到支持和关心,加强沟通对放松心情也有很大的帮助。个性化干预除了进行有针对性心理干预外,还应根据产妇洗好,改善周边环境,让产妇处于舒适的环境中,并且在产妇心情焦躁的时候,以悠扬舒缓的

音乐或者轻松的书籍等放缓其情绪。对于焦虑抑郁情况较为严重的产妇,需要借助专业的心理医师,辅以认知行为疗法,进行放松训练,以缓解焦虑抑郁情况,避免产后抑郁症的发生。

1.3 观察指标

在患者入院时,给予抑郁自评量表(SDS)进行初步筛查^[3,4],且对产前7天,产后1个月进行量表评估,选项包括总是、经常、偶尔及从无4个选项,满分>41分表示患者正常,42-52分表示轻度抑郁,53-63分表示中度抑郁;>63分表示重度抑郁。采取爱丁堡产后抑郁量表(EPDS)对患者产后1、3、12个月进行抑郁评定,根据患者临床症状选择包括总是、经常、偶尔及从无4个选项,采取0-4级计分,满分30分,EPDS评分在13分以上,可判定为产后抑郁症,分数越高,抑郁越严重。

1.4 统计学方法

数据采用专业SPSS 17.0软件进行统计学分析处理。计数资料用率(%)表示,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组不同时间的 SDS 评分

观察组患者产后1个月的SDS评分低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组患者产前7天、产后1个月的SDS评分均低于入院时,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组不同时间的 SDS 评分对比 [$\bar{x}\pm s$,分]

Table 1 Comparison of SDS scores between the two groups at different time points [$\bar{x}\pm s$, score]

| Group | n | Admission | 7 days before delivery | 1 month after delivery |
|-------------------|----|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Observation group | 93 | 45.4±6.6 | 39.7±9.1 ^b | 40.3±10.2 ^{ab} |
| Control group | 93 | 45.2±6.8 | 45.9±5.6 | 47.1±7.7 |

Note: compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with admission, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组不同时间产后抑郁症发生情况

观察组患者产后1、3、12个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者产后3、12

个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于产后1个月,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者产后12个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于产后3个月,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组不同时间产后抑郁症发生情况对比 [例, %]

Table 2 Comparison of postpartum depression occurrence between two groups at different times [case, %]

| Group | n | 1 month after delivery | 3 months after delivery | 12 months after delivery |
|-------------------|----|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Observation group | 93 | 45(48.39) ^a | 35(37.63) ^{ab} | 18(19.35) ^{abc} |
| Control group | 93 | 85(91.40) | 78(83.87) ^b | 44(47.31) ^{bc} |

Note: compared to control group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared to 1 month after delivery, ^b $P<0.05$; compared with 3 months after delivery, ^c $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

产后抑郁症是常见的产科心理疾病,产妇经历怀孕、分娩不仅生理上变化很大,在心理上也会发生不小的变化^[5-8]。越来越沉重的心理压力和责任感是不良情绪的主要发生原因,初为人母的紧张和担忧时常会成为诱发产后抑郁的导火索,另外,随着研究深入,发现家庭和社会因素也可能成为产后抑郁症发生的危险因素^[9,10]。产后抑郁症不仅会对产妇本人造成影响,对家庭和社会也有一定的危害,影响患者正常生活,并且可能对

新生儿的正常发育产生影响,因此避免产后抑郁症的发生是十分重要的工作。常规护理的目的仅为了保证分娩顺利进行,对产妇的心理干预作用较小,因此无法有效的避免产后抑郁症的发生,采用更为合适的临床护理可能对产妇有利。

本研究中采取的个性化干预是建立在常规护理和产妇情绪评估之上的一种干预方式,对产妇的情绪进行具体的评估,有利于直观的显示产妇是否处于焦虑和抑郁状态,也能客观的分析产妇的抑郁程度,以采用合理的干预方式,其主要目的是使产妇理解分娩这一正常的生理过程,学会排解自身压力,并

且做好身为人母的准备,以完善的心理状态迎接小生命的诞生^[11-14]。在个性化干预过程中,争取家庭的支持也十分必要,让产妇感受到温暖,以避免不良情绪向抑郁症转化,同时布置产妇喜爱的产房环境,以舒缓的音乐等放松产妇心情,教会产妇一些实用的自我放松方式,调整心态,以降低产后抑郁症的发生率^[15,16]。本研究结果中显示,产前孕产妇情绪评估结果并不乐观,入院时很可能伴有轻度的抑郁情况,而常规护理对于心理方面并没有起到实际效果,产后产妇的 SDS 评分有所上升,而观察组对产妇的抑郁情况则有明显的改善作用,观察组患者产前 7 天、产后 1 个月的 SDS 评分均低于入院时。我们还观察了两组患者产后抑郁症的发生率,发现观察组患者产后 1、3、12 个月的产后抑郁症发生率均低于对照组,证明了个性化干预对产妇抑郁情况的改善作用十分明显,减少了产后抑郁发生。

综上所述,妇女在妊娠期会普遍出现抑郁情况,而在产后抑郁情况会加重,可能导致产后抑郁症的发生,影响家庭和睦和新生儿发育,常规护理对产妇抑郁情况几乎没有改善作用,而个性化干预则可以明显的改善产妇 SDS 评分,降低产后抑郁症的发生率,是一种优秀的护理方法。

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