

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.11.018

术前心理沟通疏导对人工膝关节置换术患者应激反应、心理状态及术后疼痛的影响*

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摘要 目的: 分析术前心理沟通疏导对人工膝关节置换术患者应激反应、心理状态以及术后疼痛的影响。**方法:** 选取 2018 年 1 月~2019 年 1 月汕头大学医学院第一附属医院和南方医科大学附属东莞市人民医院收治的拟行人工膝关节置换术的患者 89 例,以随机数字表法分为术前干预组和常规手术组,常规手术组按常规行术前患者教育,术前干预组行术前心理沟通疏导,比较两组术后康复情况、应激反应,采用抑郁自评量表(SDS)评分、焦虑自评量表(SAS)评分、视觉模拟评分(VAS)以及简化的 McGill 问卷(SF-MPQ)评价患者的抑郁、焦虑、疼痛情况。**结果:** 术前干预组术后 2 周膝关节活动度(ROM)、膝关节专科医院(HSS)评分高于常规手术组($P<0.05$);术前干预组术后即刻醛固酮(ALD)、血管紧张素 II(Ang II)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)水平低于常规手术组($P<0.05$);术前干预组出院时 SDS 评分、SAS 评分低于常规手术组($P<0.05$);术前干预组术后 VAS 评分、SF-MPQ 评分低于常规手术组($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 术前心理沟通疏导能够明显减轻接受人工膝关节置换术治疗的患者的应激反应,改善不良情绪,减轻术后疼痛感,促进患者康复。

关键词: 人工膝关节置换术;术前心理沟通疏导;应激反应;心理状态;疼痛

中图分类号: R687; R395 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2020)11-2089-05

Effects of Preoperative Psychological Communication and Counseling on Stress Response, Psychological State and Postoperative Pain of Patients Undergoing Prosthetic Knee Arthroplasty*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the effects of preoperative psychological communication and counseling on stress response, psychological state and postoperative pain of patients undergoing prosthetic knee arthroplasty. **Methods:** From January 2018 to January 2019, 89 patients with prosthetic knee arthroplasty were selected from First Affiliated Hospital of Shantou University Medical College and Dongguan People's Hospital Affiliated to Southern Medical University. They were divided into preoperative intervention group, routine operation group by random number table method. The routine operation group received preoperative education of patients, while the preoperative intervention group received preoperative psychological communication and counseling. Postoperative rehabilitation and stress response were compared between the two groups. Self-rating depression scale (SDS), Self-rating anxiety scale (SAS), Visual Analogue Scale(VAS) and Simplified McGill Questionnaire(SF-MPQ) were used to evaluate depression, anxiety and pain. **Results:** The range of motion rom (ROM) and Hospital for special surgery (HSS) scores of knee joint in preoperative intervention group were higher than those in routine operation group at 2 weeks after operation($P<0.05$). The levels of aldosterone (ALD), angiotensin II (Ang II) and norepinephrine(NE) in preoperative intervention group at immediately after operation were lower than those in routine operation group($P<0.05$). The scores of SDS and SAS in preoperative intervention group at out of the hospital were lower than those in routine operation group($P<0.05$). The scores of VAS and SF-MPQ in preoperative intervention group were lower than those in routine operation group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Preoperative psychological communication and counseling can significantly reduce the stress response of patients undergoing prosthetic knee arthroplasty, improve adverse emotions, reduce postoperative pain, and promote the recovery of patients.

Key words: Prosthetic knee arthroplasty; Preoperative psychological communication and counseling; Stress response; Psychological state; Pain

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R687; R395 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)11-2089-05

* 基金项目:广东省医学科学技术研究基金项目(A20170363); 2017 年汕头市科技计划医疗卫生类别课题项目(180404094011025)

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(收稿日期:2019-11-21 接受日期:2019-12-16)

前言

人工膝关节置换术是临床治疗膝关节严重增生、类风湿性关节炎、骨性关节炎、创伤性关节炎等疾病引起的关节损伤的有效方法^[1]。通过实施人工膝关节置换术,可有效缓解患处疼痛,矫正畸形,提升关节稳定性,明显改善患者患肢功能^[2],但手术操作及麻醉实施对于患者而言均是较为强烈的刺激,患者容易对手术产生恐惧、抵触感,不仅出现明显应激反应,还会有明显不良情绪表现,影响手术顺利进行及患者术后康复质量^[3,4]。临床发现,良好的术前心理状态是手术顺利开展的基础与前提^[5,6],故本研究探讨术前心理沟通疏导对人工膝关节置换术患者应激反应、心理状态及术后疼痛的影响,旨在为人工膝关节置换术前的临床干预提供参考依据,现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 1 月~2019 年 1 月汕头大学医学院第一附属医院和南方医科大学附属东莞市人民医院收治的拟行人工膝关节置换术的患者 89 例,本研究已获得汕头大学医学院第一附属医院和南方医科大学附属东莞市人民医院伦理委员会批准。纳入标准:(1)临床确诊需行人工膝关节置换术,美国麻醉医师协会分级(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA) I-II 级^[7];(2)具备正常沟通、理解能力;(3)年龄在 18 岁以上;(4)凝血功能正常者;(5)患者签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)存在麻醉禁忌症者;(2)以往有周围神经病变史者;(3)伴有心、肝、肾等脏器功能严重障碍者;(4)存在精神障碍或沟通交流障碍者;(5)合并内分泌疾病者;(6)处于妊娠期或哺乳期女性。按随机数字表法分为术前干预组、常规手术组,其中术前干预组 45 例,男 28 例,女 17 例,年龄 31-76 岁,平均年龄(56.38 ± 10.19)岁;膝关节疾病病程 1-8 年,平均病程(4.66 ± 2.28)年;37 例患者接受单侧膝关节置换,8 例患者接受双侧膝关节置换。常规手术组 44 例,男 26 例,女 18 例,年龄 32-78 岁,平均年龄(57.54 ± 11.24)岁;膝关节疾病病程 1-9 年,平均病程(4.95 ± 2.47)年;35 例患者接受单侧膝关节置换,9 例患者接受双侧膝关节置换。两组性别、年龄、膝关节病病程、置换患侧比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

1.2 研究方法

常规手术组按常规对患者实施术前教育,主要以口头宣教为主。术前干预组在术前对患者实施心理沟通疏导:(1)入院心理干预:从患者入院开始,干预人员要保持和患者的主动沟通,在了解患者病情状况后向其详细介绍入院注意事项。干预人员对患者关于疾病、治疗的疑惑、恐惧保持耐心倾听,做好情绪疏导,主动向患者介绍之后治疗的内容、流程、预期效果,并给予足够的鼓励,介绍以往同类型治疗成功的病例,使其对治疗保持更高的信心和依从度。另外对患者家属也要注重做好宣教工作,提升家属对患者的照护能力,鼓励家属给予患者更多的关注与支持,使患者感受到被支持,能够以平和心态应对治疗。(2)进入手术室前的心理干预:手术进行当天,干预人员再一次就手术的流程、预计需要持续的时间、手术团队技术水平、术中重点操作事项、相关配合事项详细向患者说明,并在患者

进入手术室后介绍手术室环境,减轻患者进入新环境后的陌生感、恐惧感。保持和患者的交流,鼓励患者表达内心感受,对于患者表现出的负面情绪,干预人员要理解,并进行积极疏导,帮助调节情绪状态。(3)针对性的心理干预:对于有经济压力的患者,干预人员首先要保持理解,然后根据患者的经济承受能力尽量帮助其寻找保证质量基础上的价格低廉的手术医疗用品,并指导患者合理应用各类医疗保险。对于过度担心手术疼痛的患者,干预人员要详细向患者介绍医疗团队技术水平、麻醉的作用,向患者保证能够在无痛情况下完成手术全部操作。而对于术后可能出现的疼痛,告知患者通过镇痛泵及相关镇痛药物能够使疼痛有效缓解。对于担心术后康复质量的患者,干预人员详细介绍手术原理、术后康复预期时间、术后康复内容及方法等,告知患者要遵医嘱积极参与康复锻炼,基本不会有后遗症表现。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 术后康复 采用膝关节活动度(Range of motion rom, ROM)与膝关节特种外科医院(Hospital for special surgery, HSS)评分系统^[8]来评价术后康复情况,于术前、术后 2 周测定患者 ROM;于术前、术后 2 周采用 HSS 评分评价膝关节功能,包括膝关节不稳定性、膝关节屈曲畸形、肌力、膝关节活动度、功能、疼痛,总分 100 分,评分越高表示膝关节功能越好。

1.3.2 应激反应 于术前、术后即刻分别采集患者 1-2 mL 外周静脉血液,常温下放置半小时后,以 2500 转/分的速度进行持续 15 分钟的离心处理,采用酶联免疫吸附法(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)测定醛固酮(Aldosterone, ALD)、血管紧张素 II(Angiotensinogen II, Ang II)、去甲肾上腺素(Norepinephrine, NE)水平,操作严格遵循试剂盒(上海哈灵生物科技有限公司)说明书。

1.3.3 心理状态 于入院时、出院时采用 William W.K. Zung 编制^[9]的焦虑自评量表(Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, SAS)、抑郁自评量表(Self-rating depression scale, SDS)进行焦虑、抑郁情绪的评价。两个量表总分均为 20-80 分,评分越高表示焦虑、抑郁越严重。

1.3.4 疼痛评价 于术前、术后采用视觉模拟评分法(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)^[10]、简化的 McGill 问卷^[11](SF-MPQ)评价患者疼痛情况,VAS 评分在纸上划一条 10 cm 的横线,横线的一端为数字 0,另一端为数字 10,0 表示无痛,10 表示剧烈疼痛,评分越高疼痛程度越剧烈。SF-MPQ 总评分为 0-33 分,得分越高表示疼痛越严重。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究数据均采用 SPSS23.0 软件进行统计学分析,计数资料以率或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,实施 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组术后康复情况比较

两组术前 ROM、HSS 评分比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),术后 2 周两组 ROM、HSS 评分均高于术前($P < 0.05$),且术前干预组高于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组术后康复情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of postoperative rehabilitation between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ROM($^{\circ}$)		HSS(scores)	
		Preoperative	2 weeks after operation	Preoperative	2 weeks after operation
Preoperative intervention group	45	32.56 $\pm$ 10.58	85.66 $\pm$ 17.92*	58.76 $\pm$ 6.23	80.57 $\pm$ 9.25*
Routine operation group	44	34.62 $\pm$ 11.48	70.59 $\pm$ 13.64*	56.37 $\pm$ 5.49	73.45 $\pm$ 8.56*
t		0.881	4.457	1.918	3.767
P		0.381	0.000	0.058	0.000

Note: Compared with preoperative, * $P < 0.05$.

2.2 两组术前、术后应激反应比较

两组术前应激反应指标 ALD、Ang II、NE 水平比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),术后即刻两组 ALD、Ang II、NE 水平均较术

前明显降低($P < 0.05$),术前干预组术后即刻 ALD、Ang II、NE 水平明显低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组术前、术后应激反应比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of stress response between the two groups before and after operation($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ALD(pg/mL)		Ang II (pg/mL)		NE(pg/mL)	
		Preoperative	PI immediately after operation	Preoperative	PI immediately after operation	Preoperative	PI immediately after operation
Preoperative intervention group	45	215.65 $\pm$ 24.89	120.24 $\pm$ 15.23*	18.36 $\pm$ 2.29	8.16 $\pm$ 1.05*	78.26 $\pm$ 8.19	37.21 $\pm$ 3.89*
Routine operation group	44	211.38 $\pm$ 28.79	137.51 $\pm$ 18.69*	17.55 $\pm$ 3.24	10.67 $\pm$ 1.29*	75.93 $\pm$ 8.54	48.72 $\pm$ 5.27*
t		0.749	4.784	1.364	6.063	1.314	11.741
P		0.456	0.000	0.176	0.000	0.192	0.000

Note: Compared with preoperative, * $P < 0.05$.

2.3 两组心理状态比较

两组入院时 SDS 评分、SAS 评分比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),出院时两组患者 SDS 评分、SAS 评分均明显低于入院时

($P < 0.05$),术前干预组出院时 SDS 评分、SAS 评分低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组 SDS、SAS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)Table 3 Comparison of scores of SDS and SAS between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	n	SDS		SAS	
		Admitted to hospital	Out of the hospital	Admitted to hospital	Out of the hospital
Preoperative intervention group	45	67.53 $\pm$ 5.92	45.29 $\pm$ 4.39*	65.87 $\pm$ 6.24	43.98 $\pm$ 4.55*
Routine operation group	44	66.89 $\pm$ 6.21	53.37 $\pm$ 5.48*	64.83 $\pm$ 7.99	50.34 $\pm$ 6.07*
t		0.498	7.686	0.685	5.601
P		0.612	0.000	0.495	0.000

Note: Compared to admitted to hospital, * $P < 0.05$.

2.4 两组疼痛评分比较

两组术前 VAS 评分、SF-MPQ 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),术后两组患者 VAS 评分、SF-MPQ 评分均较术前明显降低($P < 0.05$),术前干预组术后 VAS 评分、SF-MPQ 评分明显低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),见表 4。

3 讨论

膝关节疾病属于一类退行性疾病,中老年是其主要发病群体,尤其老年人群发生率更高,且这类患者多合并其他基础类

疾病,严重影响患者生活质量^[12-14]。在无禁忌症的情况下,临床对终末期膝关节疾病患者多采用人工膝关节置换术治疗,通过治疗可减轻患处疼痛,改善关节功能,从而改善患者生活质量^[15,16]。因中老年患者对手术耐受度较低,加上对手术了解较少,应对手术时会表现出明显的不良情绪及应激反应^[17,18],因此必须在术前做好患者沟通疏导,为手术的顺利开展奠定基础。

人工膝关节置换术创伤明显,术后患者有明显疼痛感,疼痛的持续存在可引起机体应激反应,影响术后愈合,还可能提高创面感染发生的风险^[19,20]。另外,不良情绪会将机体应激调节

表 4 两组疼痛评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 4 Comparison of pain scores between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$, scores)

Groups	n	VAS		SF-MPQ	
		Preoperative	After operation	Preoperative	After operation
Preoperative intervention group	45	6.86 $\pm$ 1.38	2.89 $\pm$ 0.51*	24.69 $\pm$ 1.75	10.12 $\pm$ 1.69*
Routine operation group	44	6.92 $\pm$ 1.17	3.79 $\pm$ 0.72*	26.54 $\pm$ 1.27	12.95 $\pm$ 2.31*
t		0.221	6.817	1.025	6.607
P		0.826	0.000	0.308	0.000

Note: Compared with preoperative, * $P < 0.05$.

系统如肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴等激活,明显升高应激激素水平^[21,22]。研究发现,手术创伤、手术引起的疼痛、患者心理应激均可能升高 NE、Ang II、ALD 水平,通过测定这些指标可将患者生理应激状况较为准确的反映出来^[23,25]。本研究术前干预组、常规手术组 ALD、Ang II、NE 各应激指标水平均低于术前,而术前干预组术后即刻各应激指标水平均明显低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),提示术前心理沟通疏导能够明显减轻患者应激反应。本研究术前干预组术后 2 周 ROM、HSS 评分均高于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),证实了术后应激反应的减轻可以加快患者术后的康复,患者术后膝关节活动度、功能获得明显改善。分析其原因是因为通过术前心理沟通疏导的实施,患者关于疾病与治疗相关的知识有更多了解,治疗前内心的恐惧、焦虑感得以减轻,能够以平和心态应对治疗,因而围术期的应激反应得以减轻,保证治疗顺利进行,因此术后能够更迅速恢复。

大部分患者均对人工膝关节置换术这一术式缺乏完整认识,因此在面对这一手术时容易产生各种不良情绪,另外患者对术后疼痛、术后康复的担心也可能引起不良情绪,一些患者因为家庭经济条件较差,考虑到难以负担手术治疗费用也容易出现不良情绪^[26-28]。本研究术前干预组针对患者不良情绪出现的具体原因进行针对性疏导,给予患者各方面支持,鼓励家属参与到患者的术前疏导中来,结果显示,术前干预组患者出院时 SDS、SAS 评分均明显低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),提示术前心理沟通疏导的实施能够使患者不良情绪得到更为明显的缓解,可为手术的顺利进行奠定良好基础。

本研究术前干预组术后 VAS、SF-MPQ 评分明显低于常规手术组($P < 0.05$),提示术前心理沟通疏导的实施有助于减轻患者疼痛程度,分析原因是由于在术前心理沟通疏导时,干预人员注重向患者详细介绍手术各项知识,保证患者对手术及术后康复等事项有足够的了解,能够在术前自觉调节自身情绪状态,保持平和心态应对手术,围术期应激反应减轻,机体疼痛阈值提升,因而疼痛感更轻^[29,30]。

综上所述,术前心理沟通疏导的实施能够明显减轻接受人工膝关节置换术治疗的患者的应激反应,有助于改善其不良情绪,减轻术后疼痛程度,但本研究纳入对象较少,往后需进行更大样本量、更长时间的研究,以期人工膝关节置换术前的临床干预提供更多依据。

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