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孕妇分娩机构选择及其影响因素分析*

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摘要 目的:调查孕妇分娩机构选择情况,并对影响分娩机构选择的因素进行分析,为加强分娩机构建设,合理配置助产机构医疗资源提供参考。方法:本研究调查对象均为2019年5月-2019年9月期间在我院办理建档立册的孕产妇,随机抽取420例孕妇进行自制问卷调查,实际发放问卷420份,获得有效问卷为395份。采用EpiData3.1软件建立数据库,统计孕妇基本资料、选择分娩机构考虑因素,多元Logistic回归分析影响选择分娩机构的因素。结果:90%以上的孕妇认为医疗技术水平、仪器设备水平、是否有新生儿科、医院声誉、服务态度、环境比较重要,是选择医疗机构会考虑的因素;大多数孕妇选择三级分娩机构、专科分娩机构进行分娩;经单因素和多因素分析显示,专家门诊、费用、医院级别可能是孕妇选择分娩机构类别的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。结论:孕妇趋向于选择三级、专科分娩机构进行分娩,增强二级和民营助产机构的核心竞争力,有助于合理配置助产机构医疗资源,更好保障母婴安全。

关键词: 孕妇;分娩机构;影响因素;调查

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Analysis on the Selection of Delivery Institutions for Pregnant Women and Its Influencing Factors*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the selection of delivery institutions for pregnant women and analyze the factors affecting the selection of delivery institutions, so as to provide reference for strengthening the construction of delivery institutions and rational allocation of medical resources in midwifery institutions. **Methods:** Pregnant women who set up records in our hospital from May 2019 to September 2019 were selected as objects. 420 pregnant women were randomly selected for self-made questionnaire survey. 420 questionnaires were actually sent out and 395 valid questionnaires were obtained. The database was established by EpiData3.1 software, and the basic data of pregnant women, the factors considered in the selection of delivery institutions were counted, and the factors affecting the selection of delivery institutions were analyzed by multiple Logistic regression analysis. **Results:** More than 90% of pregnant women think that the level of medical technology, equipment, neonatal paediatrics, hospital reputation, service attitude and environment were the factors that will be considered in choosing medical institutions. Most pregnant women choose tertiary delivery institutions and specialist delivery institutions for delivery. Univariate and multivariate analysis showed that special clinic, cost and hospital level may be independent factors affecting pregnant women's choice of delivery institution types ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Pregnant women tend to choose tertiary and specialist delivery institutions for delivery, so as to enhance the core competitiveness of secondary and private midwifery institutions, which is conducive to the rational allocation of medical resources of midwifery institutions and better ensure the safety of mothers and infants.

Key words: Pregnant women; Delivery institutions; Influencing factors; Survey

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前言

随着我国医疗消费自主权不断扩大,孕妇对分娩就医需求

也逐渐呈多元化发展,另外,随着我国全面放开二孩政策、医改不断深化,分娩机构也面临着较激烈的行业竞争^[1-3]。如何根据孕妇需求,有目标的提高产科服务能力与孕妇就医获得感,切

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实保障母婴权利,降低孕产妇和婴儿的死亡,是当前需要重视的社会公共卫生问题^[45]。影响孕妇选择分娩机构的因素较为复杂,目前国内也尚无研究对其影响因素进行系统性分析。为了加强分娩机构建设,合理配置助产机构医疗资源,本研究对孕妇基本情况、就医偏好及选择分娩机构的等级、类别进行调查,并分析影响孕妇分娩机构选择的关键因素,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 调查对象

本研究调查对象均为2019年5月-2019年9月期间在我院办理建档立册的孕产妇。纳入标准:(1)本市户籍或长期居住在本市的人口;(2)对本研究充分知情,并自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)智能发育不全者;(2)具有精神疾病者;(3)不配合调查研究者。随机抽取420例孕妇进行调查,实际发放问卷420份,获得有效问卷为395份,回收率为94.05%。

1.2 调查方法

本次调查是通过参考国内外文献并结合孕产妇这一群体特色自行设计问卷。问卷内容包括:(1)分娩机构选择等级(二级和三级)和类别(综合和专科);(2)个人基本情况(年龄、文化程度、月收入等)、孕产前和分娩基本情况(产次、孕周、怀孕前是否有基础疾病、怀孕后是否出现并发症、门诊种类选择、门诊挂号方式等);(3)选择分娩机构的因素,包括距离、交通、就医

环境、医院等级、医护人员的服务态度、医院的医疗技术水平、医院的仪器设备水平、是否有新生儿科、医保报销、医院收费、医院声誉等,这些因素下分别包含不重要、一般、重要、非常重要4个选项,因素的重要性=(选择重要例数+选择非常重要例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。要求孕产妇在30 min内单独完成问卷填写,调查人员进行质控,发现漏填部分,立刻填补,保证内容真实可靠。

1.3 统计学分析

采用EpiData3.1软件建立数据库,由双人录入数据,并进行一致性检验。运用SPSS22.0进行描述性分析、单因素分析,进一步做多元Logistic回归分析。在进行单因素分析时,选择影响因素选项中,将选择不重要和一般定义为不考虑因素,选择重要和非常重要定义为考虑因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$,均为双侧检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 调查对象基本情况分析

调查的395例孕妇中,以35岁以下、文化程度在大专及大专以上、月收入4000-12000元、产次中为第1胎、中孕为主。有93.42%的孕妇否认自己在怀孕前有基础疾病,97.47%的孕妇否认自己在怀孕后出现并发症,69.62%孕妇选择专家门诊,54.43%孕妇选择网络挂号。详见表1。

表1 调查对象基本情况分析

Table 1 Analysis of the basic situation of the respondents

Indexes		n	%
Age(years)	<35	375	94.94
	>35	20	5.06
Degree of education	Junior college or below	123	31.14
	Junior college or above	272	68.86
Monthly income (yuan)	<4000	154	38.99
	4000-12000	232	58.73
	>12000	9	2.28
Parity(times)	1	259	65.57
	2	117	29.62
	≥ 3	19	4.81
Gestational weeks	Early pregnancy	136	34.43
	Middle pregnancy	231	58.48
	Late pregnancy	28	7.09
Underlying diseases before pregnancy	No	369	93.42
	Yes or unclear	26	6.58
Complications after pregnancy	No	385	97.47
	Yes or unclear	10	2.53
Types of outpatient service	Expert Clinic	275	69.62
	General outpatient clinic	116	29.37
	Special clinic	4	1.01
Outpatient registration mode	Onsite registration	180	45.57
	Online registration	215	54.43

2.2 选择分娩机构考虑因素重要性的调查结果分析

调查显示,90%以上的孕妇认为医疗技术水平、仪器设备水平、是否有新生儿科、医院声誉、服务态度、就医环境比

较重要,是选择医疗机构会考虑的因素;而将医保报销、收费、交通及距离作为选择医疗机构考虑因素的孕妇比例均在 80% 以下。详见表 2。

表 2 孕妇对各类型医疗机构考虑因素的重要性分布[n(%)]

Table 2 Importance distribution of pregnant women to various types of medical institutions [n (%)]

Related Factors	Unimportant	Generally important	Important	Very important	Importance
Medical technical	0(0)	6(1.52)	201(50.89)	188(47.59)	389(98.48)
Instrument and equipment	1(0.25)	5(1.27)	212(53.67)	177(44.81)	389(98.48)
Is there a newborn department of pediatrics	3(0.76)	18(4.56)	233(58.99)	141(35.70)	374(94.68)
Hospital reputation	3(0.76)	20(5.06)	209(52.91)	163(41.27)	372(94.18)
Service attitude	3(0.76)	21(5.32)	259(65.57)	112(28.35)	371(93.92)
Medical environment	4(1.01)	32(8.10)	291(73.67)	68(17.22)	359(90.89)
Medical insurance reimbursement	17(4.30)	74(18.73)	219(55.44)	85(21.52)	304(76.96)
Charge	13(3.29)	79(20.00)	218(55.19)	85(21.52)	303(76.71)
Traffic	31(7.85)	97(24.56)	235(59.49)	32(8.10)	267(67.59)
Distance	62(15.70)	141(35.70)	164(41.52)	28(7.09)	192(48.61)

2.3 调查对象分娩机构选择情况及其单因素分析

395 例孕妇中,66 例(16.71%)选择二级分娩机构,329 例(83.29%)选择三级分娩机构;151 例(38.23%)选择综合医院,244 例(61.77%)选择专科医院。经单因素分析结果发现,孕妇个人、孕产前、分娩基本情况对孕妇选择分娩机构等级和类别

无明显影响($P>0.05$),考虑因素对于分娩机构等级的选择也无明显影响($P>0.05$),但不同门诊种类、挂号方式、医院等级、服务态度是否为考虑因素、费用是否为考虑因素分组的孕妇对综合医院、专科医院的选择情况比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 3 和表 4。

表 3 选择不同等级分娩机构的单因素分析[n(%)]

Table 3 Univariate analysis of the selection of different grades of delivery institutions [n (%)]

Factors		Secondary delivery facility (n= 66)	Tertiary delivery facility (n=329)	χ^2 value	P value
Age	<35	65(17.33)	310(82.67)	2.075	0.150
	>35	1(5.00)	19(95.00)		
Degree of education	Junior college or below	26(21.31)	96(78.69)	2.687	0.101
	Junior college or above	40(14.65)	233(85.35)		
Monthly income (yuan)	<4000	25(16.23)	129(83.77)	1.985	0.371
	4000-12000	41(17.67)	191(82.33)		
	>12000	0(0.00)	9(100.00)		
Parity(times)	1	38(14.67)	221(85.33)	2.246	0.325
	2	24(20.51)	93(79.49)		
	≥ 3	4(21.05)	15(78.95)		
Gestational weeks	Early pregnancy	16(11.76)	120(88.24)	4.211	0.122
	Middle pregnancy	46(19.91)	185(80.09)		
	Late pregnancy	4(14.29)	24(85.71)		
Underlying diseases before pregnancy	No	62(16.80)	307(83.20)	0.035	0.851
	Yes or unclear	4(15.38)	22(84.62)		
Complications after pregnancy	No	64(16.62)	321(83.38)	0.080	0.777
	Yes or unclear	2(20.00)	8(80.00)		

	Expert Clinic	40(14.55)	235(85.45)	3.077	0.215
Types of outpatient service	General outpatient clinic	25(21.55)	91(78.45)		
	Special clinic	1(25.00)	3(75.00)		
Outpatient registration mode	Onsite registration	34(18.89)	146(81.11)	1.129	0.288
	Online registration	32(14.88)	183(85.12)		
Medical technical level	Unaffected Factors	0(0.00)	6(100.00)	1.222	0.269
	Affected Factors	66(16.97)	323(83.03)		
Instrument and equipment level	Unaffected Factors	1(16.67)	5(83.33)	0.201	0.583
	Affected Factors	65(16.71)	324(83.29)		
Is there a newborn department of pediatrics	Unaffected Factors	2(9.52)	19(90.48)	0.823	0.364
	Affected Factors	64(17.11)	310(82.89)		
Hospital reputation	Unaffected Factors	3(13.04)	20(86.96)	0.236	0.627
	Affected Factors	63(16.94)	309(83.06)		
Service attitude	Unaffected Factors	5(20.83)	19(79.17)	0.312	0.576
	Affected Factors	61(16.44)	310(83.56)		
Medical environment	Unaffected Factors	6(16.67)	30(83.33)	0.052	0.820
	Affected Factors	60(16.71)	299(83.29)		
Medical insurance reimbursement	Unaffected Factors	17(18.68)	74(81.32)	0.331	0.565
	Affected Factors	49(16.12)	255(83.88)		
Charge	Unaffected Factors	15(16.30)	77(83.70)	0.014	0.905
	Affected Factors	51(16.83)	252(83.17)		
Traffic	Unaffected Factors	20(15.63)	108(84.38)	0.160	0.689
	Affected Factors	46(17.23)	221(82.77)		
Distance	Unaffected Factors	37(18.23)	166(81.77)	0.691	0.406
	Affected Factors	29(15.10)	163(84.90)		

表 4 选择不同类别分娩机构的单因素分析[n(%)]

Table 4 Univariate analysis of selecting different types of delivery institutions [n (%)]

Factors		General hospital (n=151)	Specialized Hospital (n=244)	χ^2 value	P value
Age	<35	145(38.67)	230(61.33)	0.604	0.437
	>35	6(30.00)	14(70.00)		
Degree of education	Junior college or below	49(39.84)	74(60.16)	0.196	0.658
	Junior college or above	102(37.50)	170(62.50)		
Monthly income (yuan)	<4000	60(38.96)	94(61.04)	1.311	0.519
	4000-12000	86(37.07)	146(62.93)		
	>12000	5(55.56)	4(44.44)		
Parity(times)	1	95(36.68)	164(63.32)	0.772	0.680
	2	48(41.03)	69(58.97)		
	≥ 3	8(42.11)	11(57.89)		
Gestational weeks	Early pregnancy	55(40.44)	81(59.56)	0.753	0.686
	Middle pregnancy	87(37.66)	144(62.34)		
	Late pregnancy	9(32.14)	19(67.86)		

Underlying diseases before pregnancy	No	141(38.21)	228(61.79)	0.001	0.980
	Yes or unclear	10(38.46)	16(61.54)		
Complications after pregnancy	No	146(37.92)	239(62.08)	0.602	0.438
	Yes or unclear	5(50.00)	5(50.00)		
	Expert Clinic	85(30.91)	190(69.09)	21.110	0.000
Types of outpatient service	General outpatient clinic	65(56.03)	51(43.97)		
	Special clinic	1(25.00)	3(75.00)		
Outpatient registration mode	On site registration	82(45.56)	98(54.44)	7.520	0.006
	Online registration	69(32.09)	146(67.91)		
	Secondary delivery facility	38(57.58)	28(42.42)	12.561	0.000
Medical technical level	Tertiary delivery facility	113(34.35)	216(65.65)		
Instrument and equipment level	Unaffected Factors	2(33.33)	4(66.67)	0.062	0.804
	Affected Factors	149(38.30)	240(61.70)		
Underlying diseases before pregnancy	Unaffected Factors	3(50.00)	3(50.00)	0.358	0.550
	Affected Factors	148(38.05)	241(61.95)		
Is there a newborn department of pediatrics	Unaffected Factors	11(52.38)	10(47.62)	1.881	0.170
	Affected Factors	140(37.43)	234(62.57)		
Hospital reputation	Unaffected Factors	11(47.83)	12(52.17)	0.953	0.329
	Affected Factors	140(37.63)	232(62.37)		
Service attitude	Unaffected Factors	15(62.50)	9(37.50)	6.375	0.012
	Affected Factors	136(36.66)	235(63.34)		
Medical environment	Unaffected Factors	17(47.22)	19(52.78)	1.357	0.244
	Affected Factors	134(37.33)	225(62.67)		
Medical insurance reimbursement	Unaffected Factors	41(45.05)	50(54.95)	2.334	0.127
	Affected Factors	110(36.18)	194(63.82)		
Charge	Unaffected Factors	44(47.83)	48(52.17)	4.679	0.031
	Affected Factors	107(35.31)	196(64.69)		
Traffic	Unaffected Factors	42(32.81)	86(67.19)	2.352	0.125
	Affected Factors	109(40.82)	158(59.18)		
Distance	Unaffected Factors	72(35.47)	131(64.53)	1.347	0.246
	Affected Factors	79(41.15)	113(58.85)		

2.4 影响分娩机构类别选择的多因素分析

以孕妇选择分娩机构类别为因变量,选择单因素分析中有统计学意义的因素为自变量,进行 logistic 回归分析,结果显

示,专家门诊、费用、医院级别可能是影响孕妇选择分娩机构类别的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

表 5 选择分娩机构类别的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of multiple factors for the selection of delivery institution types

Variate	B	S.E.	Wald	P value	Exp(B)
Special clinic	0.871	0.235	13.737	0.000	2.389
Charge	0.507	0.257	3.904	0.048	1.660
Hospital grade	0.912	0.287	10.088	0.001	2.489

3 讨论

本研究调查结果显示,大多数孕妇选择专家门诊及网络挂号。孕妇偏好选择专家门诊的原因在于孕妇本身较为敏感,随着当前社会网络信息的迅速发展及母婴安全宣传力度的加大,孕妇对于妊娠及分娩安全意识提高,原意选择经验更加丰富、专业技能更强的专科门诊进行就医^[6-8]。同时也正是由于网络的迅速发展,许多分娩机构推出了网络挂号服务,而孕妇年龄普遍较为年轻,对新生事物接受较快,且网络挂号可节省常规挂号等待时间,所以受到孕妇青睐^[9-12]。而在选择分娩机构因素的重要程度方面,调查结果显示排名前5的因素依次为医疗技术、仪器设备、是否有新生儿科、医院声誉和服务态度。李小莉^[13]等对312名孕妇心理状况及其影响因素进行调查研究发现,"为确保母子健康和平安而引发的压力感"为孕妇怀孕期间最大压力。而孕妇认为较高的医疗技术及仪器设备能提高分娩安全性,拥有先进设备的新生儿科能及时救治出现突发情况的新生儿,所以医疗技术、仪器设备、是否有新生儿科是孕妇选择分娩机构首要关注的因素^[14-18]。高阔等^[19]调查指出,有熟人或熟悉的医生推荐,可影响居民就医选择。孕妇由于生理和心理的特点,从定期产检到最终分娩还有相当长一段时间,同时出于对分娩和胎儿安全的担心,自身易产生焦虑和紧张的情绪^[20-22],在选择分娩机构时易受他人对医院声誉和服务态度评价的影响。

在分娩机构等级及类别方面,83.29%孕妇选择三级分娩机构,61.77%孕妇选择专科分娩机构,提示孕妇倾向于选择三级、专科分娩机构就医。经单因素及多因素分析发现,孕妇选择分娩机构等级不受孕妇个人、孕产前、分娩基本情况及考虑因素等的影响,但孕妇选择分娩机构类别受门诊种类、挂号方式、医院等级、服务态度、费用等影响,且门诊类型、费用、医院等级是影响孕妇分娩机构类别选择的独立因素。妇女妊娠期间至少需要进行5次产检,而大部分就诊孕妇是自行前,产检门诊一般是自我选择的结果^[23]。门诊类型之所以成为影响选择专科分娩机构的因素之一,这是由于孕妇对于专科医院及其专家的医疗技术水平,设备和专业技术的认可,所以要提高门诊医师的专业技术水平和诊疗水平,强化医疗机构产科门诊对产前检查孕妇的妊娠风险评估和筛查责任^[24-25]。另外,医院费用和医院等级也对孕妇选择分娩机构类别产生重要影响,分析原因在于,二级妇产专科助产机构以私立民营医疗机构为主,三级机构一般均为公立医疗机构,产检及分娩收费较低,且同一级别的专科医院产检及分娩费用低于综合医院^[26-28]。

朱丽萍^[29]等人对上海市产科服务现状进行调研时显示,服务对象呈现向三级和专科医院"重心上移"现象,与本研究调查结果相同,提示部分二级医疗机构可能存在资源利用不足,医疗资源利用不均衡问题。根据孕妇对分娩医疗机构选择的倾向及影响因素分析结果,二级医疗机构需进行内涵建设,加强人才队伍建设,引进先进的医疗设备,提高服务能力,吸引更多的孕妇选择到二级医院分娩。三级专科医疗机构由于选择孕妇较多,产科工作负荷量最大,所以要加强对医院内部管理,优化就诊流程,规范各项规章制度,保障母婴安全。同时卫生主管部门、社会也应对孕妇加强健康教育,通过调整医保报销比例及收费等方式,鼓励患者根据医疗机构距离、床位紧张程度进行

合理选择^[30]。

综上所述,孕妇倾向于选择三级、专科分娩机构就医,门诊类型、费用、医院等级是影响孕妇分娩机构类别选择的独立因素。二级、民营医疗机构和三级医疗机构建立医联体协作网络,开展人员、技术和设备交流,调整产检及医疗费用,可促进医疗资源合理分配,最大化保障母婴安全。

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