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## 支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素及其家长知信行问卷调查分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**调查支气管哮喘患儿家长知信行情况,并分析支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素。**方法:**于2016年7月~2020年7月期间,选取我院收治的500例支气管哮喘患儿及其家长作为研究对象。患儿家长知信行情况采用《哮喘患儿家长知信行问卷》调查。患儿近4周的病情控制水平参照《诸福棠实用儿科学(第8版)》中的相关标准进行确定,病情控制水平包括良好控制、部分控制和未控制。将良好控制、部分控制的患儿纳为哮喘控制组,将未控制的患儿纳为哮喘未控制组。采用本院自制的调查量表调查患儿及其家长的信息,分析支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素。**结果:**支气管哮喘儿童家长知信行情况不容乐观。支气管哮喘患儿病情控制率为38.06%(187/491)。单因素分析结果表明,支气管哮喘患儿病情控制与家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、家长受教育程度、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊有关( $P<0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊均是支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**本研究中支气管哮喘患儿病情控制水平一般,且支气管哮喘儿童家长知信行情况不容乐观,其中家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史等均是支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素,临床中应结合相关因素进行针对性的干预或治疗,以期实现对支气管哮喘患儿病情的良好控制。

**关键词:**儿童;支气管哮喘;病情控制;影响因素;知信行;问卷调查

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## Influencing Factors of Condition Control in Children with Bronchial Asthma and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Questionnaire Survey Analysis of Their Parents\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the knowledge, attitude and practice of parents of children with bronchial asthma, and to analyze the influencing factors of condition control of children with bronchial asthma. **Methods:** From July 2016 to July 2020, 500 children with bronchial asthma and their parents in our hospital were selected as the research objects. The knowledge, attitude and practice of parents of children with asthma was investigated by knowledge, attitude and practice questionnaire. The disease control level of the children in the recent 4 weeks was determined according to the relevant standards in Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Zhufu Tang Practical Pediatrics (8th Edition). The disease control level included well controlled, partially controlled and uncontrolled. The well controlled and partially controlled children were included in the asthma control group, and the uncontrolled children were included in the asthma uncontrolled group. The questionnaire made by our hospital was used to investigate the information of the children and their parents. The influencing factors of disease condition control of children with bronchial asthma were analyzed. **Results:** The parents of children with bronchial asthma were not optimistic. The disease control rate of children with bronchial asthma was 38.06% (187/491). The results of univariate analysis showed that the condition control of children with bronchial asthma was related to family monthly income per capita, children's personal allergy history, parents' education level, family history of asthma, whether to adherence to long-term medication, and whether to regular return visit ( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that parents' education level, family monthly income per capita, children's personal allergy history, family history of asthma, whether to adherence to long-term medication, and whether to regular return visit were all influencing factors for the disease control of children with bronchial

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asthma ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** In this study children with bronchial asthma disease control level is general, and parents of children with bronchial asthma know nobuyuki situation is not optimistic, in which parents' education level, family monthly income per capita, children's personal allergy history, etc are all the influence factors of children with bronchial asthma disease control, which should be combined with the related factors in clinical targeted intervention or treatment, in order to achieve good control of the children with bronchial asthma condition.

**Key words:** Children; Bronchial asthma; Disease control; Influencing factors; Knowledge, attitude and practice; Questionnaire survey

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## 前言

支气管哮喘是常见的气道慢性炎症性疾病,若未能得到及时的干预治疗,可能因引发呼吸衰竭而致死<sup>[1-3]</sup>。近年来随着环境污染的加重、人们生活方式的改变,导致小儿支气管哮喘的发病率呈逐年递增状态,给患儿身心健康造成严重影响<sup>[4-6]</sup>。支气管哮喘是一种需要长期治疗的慢性疾病,相较于成人群体而言,支气管哮喘患儿在生理功能、免疫系统、病理表现等方面均表现出较大差异,且由于儿童自控能力、认知能力相对薄弱,患儿家长对支气管哮喘的知信行情况对于儿童哮喘的控制有重要的影响<sup>[7-9]</sup>。若患儿家长对支气管哮喘防治存在误区,将延误患儿最佳治疗时机而导致病情迁延不愈,故提高家长对支气管哮喘的认识有助于疾病的良好控制。鉴于此,本研究通过调查患儿家长知信行情况,并分析支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素,为儿童支气管哮喘防治提供参考。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

于2016年7月~2020年7月期间,选取我院收治的500例支气管哮喘患儿及其家长作为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄1~14岁;(2)患儿家长知情且签署了同意书;(3)病程≥12个月,哮喘确诊时间≥3个月;(4)当地居住时间≥1年;(5)支气管哮喘的诊断标准参考《诸福棠实用儿科学(第8版)》<sup>[10]</sup>,其中包括:反复发作喘息、咳嗽、气促等;发作时可在双肺闻及以呼气相为主的哮鸣音;支气管激发试验或运动激发试验阳性,证明存在可逆性气流受限;连续监测1~2周最大呼气流量每日变异率≥20%。排除标准:(1)合并心肝肾等重要脏器严重功能障碍者;(2)因认知功能受限或其他原因无法完成问卷调查的患儿家长;(3)失访的患儿。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 调查准备** 本次研究调查员主要来自于我院呼吸内科。对参与本次研究的调查员进行统一培训,在培训过程中调查员明确了解调查的目的、意义以及问卷的填写规范。培训后经考试合格方可投入调查。调查过程中调查员向支气管哮喘患儿家长发放调查问卷,并协助家长进行现场填写,现场收回问卷,剔除明显错误、项目填写缺失的无效问卷。

**1.2.2 患儿家长知信行情况** 采用自制的《哮喘患儿家长知信行问卷》对患儿家长知信行情况进行调查,该问卷包括:了解哮喘的途径、对哮喘诱发因素认知度、哮喘的认知度、对治疗的依从性以及家长对哮喘的处理行为。

**1.2.3 患儿病情控制情况** 参照《诸福棠实用儿科学(第8版)》<sup>[10]</sup>中的相关标准对患儿近4周的病情控制水平进行确定。

哮喘症状包括夜间症状、日间症状、因哮喘而出现的活动受限情况和应急缓解药物使用情况,控制水平包括良好控制(无日间症状或≤2d/周出现日间症状,无夜间症状或憋醒)、部分控制(>2d/周或≤2d/周但多次出现日间症状,偶尔有夜间症状或憋醒)和未控制(日间症状及夜间症状或憋醒出现次数均多于部分控制)。

**1.2.4 临床资料** 采用本院自制的调查量表调查患儿及其家长的信息,包括:患儿年龄、家长受教育程度、患儿体质质量指数(BMI)、患儿性别、家庭人均月收入、哮喘家族史、居住地、是否坚持长期用药、患儿个人过敏史、是否定期复诊。根据BMI判定患儿超重/肥胖情况,具体参考儿童营养状况的BMI评估标准:参考值的90%≤BMI≤参考值的110%为正常,参考值的110%<BMI≤参考值的120%为超重,BMI>参考值的120%为肥胖<sup>[10]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用Epidata3.2软件对数据进行双录入,交叉核对无误后导入SPSS25.0统计软件进行分析。采用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素。计数资料采用例数及率(%)描述,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 支气管哮喘患儿家长哮喘知信行现状

本次研究发放问卷500份,回收有效问卷491份,回收率98.20%(491/500)。调查结果如下:

了解哮喘知识途径:医护人员对病情的解释256例(52.14%),医院、社区科普宣传74例(15.07%),通过网络、书籍161例(32.79%)。对哮喘诱发因素认知度:感冒诱发116例(23.63%),自行停药诱发152例(30.96%),季节变化诱发61例(12.42%),接触变应原诱发162例(32.99%)。家长对哮喘的处理行为:遵照医嘱无影响154例(31.36%),不良反应大自行停药109例(22.20%),认为激素严重影响患儿生长发育228例(46.44%)。哮喘的认知度:感染性疾病61例(12.42%),遗传型性疾病84例(17.11%),气道炎性疾病303例(61.71%),先天性疾病43例(8.76%)。家长对哮喘患儿治疗的依从性:所有家长在孩子确诊为哮喘后,都会让孩子尽量避免香烟环境、毛绒玩具等可能诱发哮喘发作的因素。37.07%(182/491)的家长不能规范用药,62.93%(309/491)的家长能按照医师建议规则用药,

孩子病情好转后即自动停药。

## 2.2 支气管哮喘患儿病情控制影响因素的单因素分析

将良好控制、部分控制的患儿纳为哮喘控制组( $n=187$ ),将未控制的患儿纳为哮喘未控制组( $n=304$ )。单因素分析结果表明,支气管哮喘患儿病情控制与患儿性别、患儿年龄、超重/肥胖、居住地无关( $P>0.05$ ),而与家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊有关( $P<0.05$ ),详见表1。

期复诊有关( $P<0.05$ ),详见表1。

## 2.3 支气管哮喘患儿病情控制影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以表1中单因素分析时有统计学意义的6个因素为自变量,以支气管哮喘患儿病情是否控制作为因变量,赋值情况如下:病情未控制=0,病情控制=1;家长受教育程度:初中及其以下=0,高中或中专=1,大专及其以上=2;家庭人均月收入: $\leq$

表1 支气管哮喘患儿病情控制影响因素的单因素分析[例(%)]

Table 1 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of disease control in children with bronchial asthma[n(%)]

Factors	n=491	Asthma control group (n=187)	Asthma uncontrolled group (n=304)	$\chi^2$	P
<b>Gender of children</b>					
Male	286	102(35.66)	184(64.34)	1.639	0.220
Female	205	85(41.46)	120(58.54)		
<b>Age of children(years)</b>					
<7	291	103(35.40)	188(64.60)	2.197	0.139
≥ 7	200	84(42.00)	116(58.00)		
<b>Overweight / obesity</b>					
Yes	116	52(44.83)	64(55.17)	2.947	0.087
No	375	135(36.00)	240(64.00)		
<b>Parents' education level</b>					
Junior high school and below	128	47(36.72)	81(63.28)	8.125	0.000
High school or technical secondary school	247	102(41.30)	145(58.70)		
Junior college or above	116	38(32.76)	78(67.24)		
<b>Family monthly income per capita(yuan)</b>					
≤ 2000	137	43(31.39)	94(68.61)	10.049	0.000
2001~4999	252	113(44.84)	139(55.16)		
≥ 5000	102	31(30.39)	71(69.61)		
<b>Children's personal allergy history</b>					
Yes	108	22(20.37)	86(79.63)	18.429	0.000
No	383	165(43.08)	218(56.92)		
<b>Family history of asthma</b>					
Yes	89	16(17.98)	73(82.02)	18.734	0.000
No	402	171(42.54)	231(57.46)		
<b>Residence</b>					
Countryside	269	104(38.66)	165(61.34)	0.083	0.772
Town	222	83(37.39)	139(62.61)		
<b>Whether to adherence to long-term medication</b>					
Yes	346	159(45.95)	187(54.05)	29.364	0.000
No	145	28(19.31)	117(80.69)		
<b>Whether to regular return visit</b>					
Yes	329	146(44.38)	183(55.62)	16/745	0.000
No	162	41(25.31)	121(74.69)		

2000元=0,2001~4999元=1, $\geq 5000$ 元=2;患儿个人过敏史:有=0,无=1;哮喘家族史:有=0,无=1;是否坚持长期用药:是=0,否=1;是否定期复诊:是=0,否=1。引入非条件多因素 Logistic 回归分析模型,选入变量的显著性水准为 0.05,剔除变量

的显著性水准为 0.10,结果显示,家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊均是支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 2。

表 2 支气管哮喘患儿病情控制影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析  
Table 2 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of influencing factors of disease control in children with bronchial asthma

Variable	$\beta$	S.E	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR	95%CI
Parents' education level	1.259	0.529	6.148	0.004	2.836	2.428~7.497
Family monthly income per capita	1.475	0.596	6.742	0.003	3.296	2.285~7.371
Children's personal allergy history	1.962	0.379	9.163	0.000	4.327	2.285~8.537
Family history of asthma	1.746	0.279	10.264	0.000	6.845	3.763~7.823
Whether to adherence to long-term medication	1.584	0.416	9.267	0.000	5.913	3.085~6.635
Whether to regular return visit	1.695	0.437	5.826	0.008	4.623	3.148~7.429

### 3 讨论

家长的态度、观念、行为直接决定了患儿哮喘治疗实施过程的规律性,影响患儿的预后<sup>[11,12]</sup>。全球哮喘防治创议(GINA)也指出,哮喘防治成功的主要因素之一在于对哮喘患儿家长进行哮喘相关知识的普及<sup>[13]</sup>。随着我国各种健康知识的普及,多数哮喘患儿家长对疾病的了解均有所提高,但仍存在不少误区<sup>[14]</sup>。知信行的具体含义:知即知识灌输,掌握哮喘的相关知识,更深刻的了解哮喘和规范化治疗重点<sup>[15]</sup>;信即培养信念,帮助患儿家长建立正确的治疗观念<sup>[16]</sup>;行即尽可能提高患儿治疗依从性,教会家长使用各种药物的方法,最终达到减少哮喘发作的目的<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究对支气管哮喘儿童家长进行了知信行问卷调查,结果显示家长对哮喘知信行健康教育了解程度一般。患儿家长对哮喘本身的认知程度、对哮喘的诱发因素的认知均存在一定的局限性,且大部分家长主要通过在就诊过程中听从医护人员的病情解释及诊治意见得到相关知识,通过书籍、网络了解相关知识的家长占比较少,知识来源途径单一,而相关的社区、医院的科普宣传所起的作用有限,提示社区、医院等相关部门应进一步加大宣传教育,以改善家长知信行现状<sup>[18]</sup>。

哮喘为一种难以治愈,且尚无特效治疗方案的疾病,治疗目的仍以症状控制为主,通过坚持持续、长期、规范及个体化的治疗,大多数哮喘患者病情可得到良好的控制<sup>[19,21]</sup>。本次研究纳入的支气管哮喘患儿哮喘控制率为 38.09%,可见支气管哮喘患儿病情控制水平一般。进一步的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊均是支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素。究其原因,家长受教育程度越高,其对疾病的认知程度通常更深,更能遵从医嘱用药,使患儿获得规范化治疗<sup>[22]</sup>。另外,哮喘的治疗是一个长期治疗过程,家庭人均月收入越低的家庭感受到的经济负担越重,可能导致患儿无法顺利治疗,依从性差,影响其疾病控制<sup>[23,25]</sup>。患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史作为哮喘发病的危险因素已经得到了临床医师的共识。以往也有研究报道<sup>[26-28]</sup>,有遗传性过敏的患者其哮喘频繁发作的风险会明显增高。但其对于病情控制影响的临床报道尚不多见,仍有待进一步的研究以证实。坚持长期用药、定期

复诊对支气管哮喘患儿病情控制有促进作用,通过给予专业性治疗指导与预防措施,并通过定期复诊进行监测评估,可使支气管哮喘发作得到有效控制<sup>[29,30]</sup>。针对上述影响因素,临床医护人员可重点强调进行规范用药与定期复诊的重要性与必要性,对支气管哮喘患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史予以关注并给予相关干预措施,通过提高患儿治疗依从性,从而有效控制患儿病情。

综上所述,支气管哮喘患儿病情控制水平一般,支气管哮喘儿童家长对哮喘知信行健康教育了解程度不容乐观,其中家长受教育程度、家庭人均月收入、患儿个人过敏史、哮喘家族史、是否坚持长期用药、是否定期复诊均是支气管哮喘患儿病情控制的影响因素,临床可考虑针对上述影响因素进行干预,以减少支气管哮喘患儿的发作次数。

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