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## 大肠癌患者尊严受损的影响因素及与症状群和生活质量的关系分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨大肠癌患者尊严受损的影响因素,并分析其与症状群和生活质量的关系。**方法:**纳入我院2018年6月~2020年4月收治的大肠癌患者110例,经患者尊严量表(PDI)评估尊严受损情况,并据此分成受损组( $PDI > 50$ 分)和未受损组( $PDI \leq 50$ 分),经单因素和Logistic多元回归模型分析患者尊严受损的影响因素。利用安德森症状评估量表评估两组患者的症状,提取主因子分析症状群变化,采用简明生活质量量表(SF-36)评估两组生活质量并进行比较。**结果:**在110例患者中,尊严受损发生率为29.09%。受损组独立性、症状困扰、社会支持、生存困扰、平和心态评分及PDI总分高于未受损组( $P < 0.05$ )。Logistic多元回归分析提示,患者临床分期IV期( $OR=2.577, 95\%CI: 1.385-4.795$ )、文化程度小学及以下( $OR=2.996, 95\%CI: 1.395-6.434$ )、家庭月收入<1000元( $OR=2.068, 95\%CI: 1.316-3.250$ )、肿瘤转移( $OR=3.412, 95\%CI: 1.498-7.772$ )、病程≥12个月( $OR=3.898, 95\%CI: 1.425-10.663$ )是大肠癌患者尊严受损的影响因素( $P < 0.05$ )。受损组核心症状、症状对正常生活干扰程度评分及总分高于未受损组,但受损组躯体功能、躯体疼痛、躯体角色功能、心理健康、情绪角色功能、总体健康评分低于未受损组( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**大肠癌患者尊严受损发生率较高,且与多种因素有关,尊严受损者的症状群明显加重,生活质量下降。

**关键词:**大肠癌;尊严受损;症状群;生活质量;影响因素

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## Influencing Factors of Impaired Dignity in Patients with Colorectal Cancer and Its Relationship with Symptom Groups and Quality of Life\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the influencing factors of impaired dignity in patients with colorectal cancer, and analyze its relationship with symptom groups and quality of life. **Methods:** A total of 110 cases of patients with colorectal cancer who were admitted to our hospital from June 2018 to April 2020 were enrolled. The impaired dignity was assessed by the Patient Dignity Inventory (PDI), and they were divided into impaired group ( $PDI > 50$  scores) and unimpaired group ( $PDI \leq 50$  scores). Univariate and logistic regression models were used to analyze the influencing factors of patients' dignity impairment. The M.D.Anderson Symptom Inventory was used to evaluate the symptom scores of the two groups of patients, the main factors were extracted to analyze the changes in the symptom groups, and the 36-item medical outcomes study short-form (SF-36) was used to evaluate and compare the quality of life of the two groups. **Results:** Among 110 patients, the incidence rate of impaired dignity was 29.09%. The independence, symptom distress, social support, survival distress, peace of mind score and PDI total score of the impaired group were higher than those of the unimpaired group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Logistic multiple regression analysis indicated that the patient's clinical stage was stage IV ( $OR=2.577, 95\%CI: 1.385-4.795$ ), elementary school education and below ( $OR=2.996, 95\%CI: 1.395-6.434$ ), family monthly income <1000 yuan ( $OR=2.068, 95\%CI: 1.316-3.250$ ), tumor metastasis ( $OR=3.412, 95\%CI: 1.498-7.772$ ), disease course ≥ 12 months ( $OR=3.898, 95\%CI: 1.425-10.663$ ) were the influencing factors of impaired dignity in patients with colorectal cancer ( $P < 0.05$ ). The scores of core symptoms, the degree of disturbance of symptoms to normal life and the total scores of the impaired group were higher than those of the unimpaired group, but the scores of physical function, body pain, body role function, mental health, emotional role function and general health of the impaired group were lower than those of the unimpaired group ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Patients with colorectal cancer have a higher rate of impaired dignity, and which is related to many factors. The symptom groups of impaired dignity are significantly aggravated, and the quality of life is decreased.

**Key words:** Colorectal cancer; Impaired dignity; Symptom groups; Quality of Life; Influencing factors

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## 前言

大肠癌是常见的消化系肿瘤,近年来,随着人们生活习惯、饮食结构改变,大肠癌患病率逐年升高,患者经根治术治疗后,预后通常较好,但对于进展期患者而言,预后相对欠佳<sup>[1-3]</sup>。大肠癌临床表现复杂,可引起多种症状,如恶心、呕吐、食欲下降、身体疲乏、疼痛等,临床认为两个以上的症状即可组成症状群,对其生活质量影响非常大<sup>[4-6]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[7]</sup>,癌症患者因不适症状较多,对身心健康造成巨大伤害,约34%~44%的患者存在不同程度心理障碍,甚至觉得尊严丧失,尤其是晚期患者,尊严受损严重,导致其对生活毫无希望。尽早进行尊严干预,能够改善患者的不良心理状态,维护尊严。目前,临床对癌症患者尊严干预方法的探讨仍处于初步阶段,还需要了解其尊严丧失的影响因素,以便改进干预方式,提高患者生活质量。本研究通过评估大肠癌患者的尊严受损情况,并分析尊严受损的影响因素,分析其与症状群和生活质量的关系,为改进大肠癌患者症状管理方案和提高生活质量提供依据,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入我院2018年6月~2020年4月收治的大肠癌患者110例,其中男59例,女51例,年龄40~72岁,平均(59.94±12.32)岁;文化程度:小学及以下48例,初中37例,高中及以上25例。本研究方案获得我院伦理委员会批准。纳入标准:①经病理诊断证实为大肠癌者;②年龄≥18岁;③沟通能力良好,精神状态正常,能够配合完成问卷者;④知晓研究内容,并签署同意书者。排除标准:①既往有脑器质病变史者;②因意识模糊、沟通不畅,或合并严重慢性病,无法配合研究者;③入院前接受消化系手术、放疗、化疗史者;④近3个月内出现过生活应激事件者,如亲人离世、与他人发生争执者;⑤因肿瘤复发入院者。

### 1.2 方法

(1) 尊严评估:利用患者尊严量表(the Patient Dignity Inventory, PDI)评估尊严受损情况。PDI评分<sup>[8]</sup>:该量表包括独立性、症状困扰、社会支持、生存困扰、平和心态5个维度,共计条目25个,每个条目均采用1~5分计分,其中1分为完全无困难,2分为轻度困难,3分为中度困难,4分为重度困难,5分为极度困难,分值越高,表明尊严受损越重,总分范围为25~125分,该量表整体Cronbach's α系数为0.845,信度为0.876。以50分为界值,总分>50分为尊严丧失,总分≤50分为无尊严丧失。(2)症状群评估:利用安德森症状评估量表评估两组患者的症状,提取主因子分析症状群变化。安德森症状评估量表<sup>[9]</sup>:包括两大部分,第一部分为核心症状,共计13项症状,分别为疼痛、睡眠不安、恶心、呕吐、疲劳、食欲下降、麻木感、悲伤、瞌睡、健忘、气短、口干、苦恼。第二部分为症状对日常生活干扰程度,包括行走、一般活动、人际关系、工作、情绪、生活乐趣6个项目。每项计为0~10分,0~4分,5~6分,≥7分分别为轻度、中度、重度症状,总分范围为0~190分,分值越高,症状越重。该量表总体信度为0.838。(3)生活质量评估:采用简明生活质量量表(The 36-item medical outcomes study short-form, SF-36)进行评价。SF-36评分<sup>[10]</sup>:内容包括躯体功能、躯体疼痛、躯体角色功能、心理健康、情绪角色功能、社会功能、精力、总体健康8个维度,含有36个条目。将各维度分值采用标准计分法转化成0~100分,分值越高,生活质量越好,量表各维度Cronbach's α系数在0.70~0.91间。所有量表均发放到位,有识字、书写能力的患者独立填写量表,针对不能识字、无书写能力者需由调查人员口述调查内容,患者独立做出选择,由调查人员帮忙填写。(4)临床资料收集:在患者治疗后,通过查体、查看病历等方式全面收集临床资料,包括性别、年龄、临床分期、文化程度、家庭月收入、子女数量、婚姻状况、职业、付费方式、有无转移、病程。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件行数据分析,计数资料用百分比(%)表示,行χ<sup>2</sup>检验。计量资料以均数±标准差(̄x±s)表示,两组比较行独立样本t检验。经Logistic多元回归模型分析患者尊严受损的影响因素。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 110例患者的尊严受损发生率及PDI评分比较

在110例患者中,有32(29.09%)例患者出现尊严受损,78(70.91%)例尊严未受损,分别视为受损组(n=32)、未受损组(n=78),本次量表回收率为100%。受损组独立性、症状困扰、社会支持、生存困扰、平和心态评分及总分高于未受损组(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 两组PDI评分比较(分,̄x±s)  
Table 1 Comparison of PDI scores between the two groups(scores,̄x±s)

| Groups                     | Independence | Symptom distress | Social support | Survival distress | Peace of mind | Total score |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Impaired group<br>(n=32)   | 14.54±4.46   | 17.23±3.23       | 12.64±3.79     | 14.62±3.02        | 11.84±3.65    | 70.87±12.16 |
| Unimpaired group<br>(n=78) | 9.75±2.25    | 7.51±2.27        | 7.45±1.58      | 8.36±1.75         | 7.91±1.24     | 40.98±5.14  |
| t                          | 7.474        | 17.930           | 10.176         | 13.609            | 8.440         | 18.188      |
| P                          | 0.000        | 0.000            | 0.000          | 0.000             | 0.000         | 0.000       |

### 2.2 大肠癌患者尊严受损影响因素的单因素分析

受损组临床分期IV期、文化程度小学及以下、家庭月收入

<1000元、肿瘤转移、病程≥12个月占比高于未受损组(P<0.05),见表2。

表 2 大肠癌患者尊严受损影响因素的单因素分析[n(%)]

Table 2 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of dignity impairment in patients with colorectal cancer[n(%)]

|                             | Indicators                   | n  | Impaired group(n=32) | Unimpaired group(n=78) | $\chi^2$ | P     |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----|----------------------|------------------------|----------|-------|
| Gender                      | Male                         | 59 | 18(56.25)            | 41(52.56)              | 0.124    | 0.725 |
|                             | Female                       | 51 | 14(43.75)            | 37(47.44)              |          |       |
| Age(years)                  | ≥ 60                         | 46 | 12(37.50)            | 34(43.59)              | 0.346    | 0.556 |
|                             | <60                          | 64 | 20(62.50)            | 44(56.41)              |          |       |
| Clinical stage              | I stage                      | 22 | 4(12.50)             | 18(23.08)              | 9.952    | 0.019 |
|                             | II stage                     | 26 | 5(15.63)             | 21(26.92)              |          |       |
|                             | III stage                    | 38 | 10(31.25)            | 28(35.90)              |          |       |
|                             | IV stage                     | 24 | 13(40.63)            | 11(14.10)              |          |       |
| Education degree            | Elementary school and below  | 48 | 21(65.63)            | 27(34.62)              | 8.975    | 0.011 |
|                             | Junior middle school         | 37 | 6(18.75)             | 31(39.74)              |          |       |
|                             | Senior high school and above | 25 | 5(15.63)             | 20(25.64)              |          |       |
| Family monthly income(yuan) | <1000                        | 21 | 12(37.50)            | 9(11.54)               | 10.590   | 0.014 |
|                             | 1000-3000                    | 39 | 7(21.88)             | 32(41.03)              |          |       |
|                             | 3001-5000                    | 27 | 7(21.88)             | 20(25.64)              |          |       |
| Number of children(n)       | >5000                        | 23 | 6(18.75)             | 17(21.79)              |          |       |
|                             | ≤ 2                          | 61 | 20(62.50)            | 41(52.56)              | 0.907    | 0.341 |
|                             | >2                           | 49 | 12(37.50)            | 37(47.44)              |          |       |
| Marital status              | Have a spouse                | 84 | 25(78.13)            | 59(75.64)              | 0.078    | 0.781 |
|                             | No spouse                    | 26 | 7(21.88)             | 19(24.36)              |          |       |
|                             | Farmer                       | 36 | 9(28.13)             | 27(34.62)              | 0.723    | 0.868 |
| Occupation                  | Public office                | 29 | 10(31.25)            | 19(24.36)              |          |       |
|                             | Be in business               | 25 | 7(21.88)             | 18(23.08)              |          |       |
|                             | Other                        | 20 | 6(18.75)             | 14(17.95)              |          |       |
| Payment method              | At one's own expense         | 21 | 5(15.63)             | 16(20.51)              | 0.395    | 0.821 |
|                             | Medical insurance            | 80 | 24(75.00)            | 56(71.79)              |          |       |
|                             | Public expense               | 9  | 3(9.38)              | 6(7.69)                |          |       |
| Tumor metastasis            | Yes                          | 41 | 19(59.38)            | 22(28.21)              | 9.429    | 0.002 |
|                             | No                           | 69 | 13(40.63)            | 56(71.79)              |          |       |
| Disease course (months)     | ≥ 12                         | 36 | 17(53.13)            | 19(24.36)              | 8.528    | 0.003 |
|                             | <12                          | 74 | 15(46.88)            | 59(75.64)              |          |       |

### 2.3 大肠癌患者尊严受损影响因素的 Logistic 多元回归性分析

采用 Logistic 多元回归分析模型对表 2 中各变量行量化赋值,作为自变量 X,以患者尊严是否受损作为因变量 Y(否=0,是=1),结果提示患者临床分期Ⅳ期、文化程度小学及以下、家庭月收入<1000 元、肿瘤转移、病程≥ 12 个月是大肠癌患者尊严受损的影响因素( $P<0.05$ ),见表 3。

### 2.4 两组安德森症状评估量表评分比较

受损组核心症状、症状对正常生活干扰程度评分及总分高于未受损组( $P<0.05$ ),见表 4。

### 2.5 两组 SF-36 评分比较

受损组躯体功能、躯体疼痛、躯体角色功能、心理健康、情绪角色功能、总体健康评分低于未受损组( $P<0.05$ ),见表 5。

### 3 讨论

大肠癌对患者的生理、心理状态均有较大影响,部分患者可能因心理负担过重,导致尊严受损,对待外界的关心非常抗拒<sup>[11-13]</sup>。研究表明<sup>[14]</sup>,癌症患者常见的尊严问题为躯体症状令人痛苦、疾病治疗不确定性、自身状态改变,平均每个患者会出现

表 3 大肠癌患者尊严受损影响因素的 Logistic 多元回归性分析

Table 3 Logistic multiple regression analysis of influencing factors of impaired dignity in patients with colorectal cancer

|                             | Variable  |                              | B      | SE    | $\chi^2$ | P     | OR    | 95%CI        |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Clinical stage              | I stage=0, II stage=1, III stage=2, IV stage=3  | I stage                      | -0.111 | 0.047 | 5.536    | 0.019 | 0.895 | 0.816-0.982  |
|                             |   | II stage                     | 0.429  | 0.248 | 2.999    | 0.083 | 1.536 | 0.945-2.497  |
|                             |   | III stage                    | 1.054  | 0.554 | 3.615    | 0.057 | 2.869 | 0.968-8.503  |
|                             |   | IV stage                     | 0.947  | 0.317 | 8.929    | 0.003 | 2.577 | 1.385-4.795  |
| Education degree            | Elementary school and below=0, Junior middle school=1, Senior high school and above=2 | Elementary school and below  | 1.097  | 0.390 | 7.916    | 0.005 | 2.996 | 1.395-6.434  |
|                             |   | Junior middle school         | 1.382  | 0.737 | 3.519    | 0.061 | 3.982 | 0.940-16.868 |
|                             |   | Senior high school and above | -0.129 | 0.047 | 7.603    | 0.006 | 0.879 | 0.802-0.963  |
|                             | <1000=0, 1000-3000=1, 3001-5000=2, >5000=3  | <1000                        | 0.727  | 0.231 | 9.927    | 0.002 | 2.068 | 1.316-3.250  |
| Family monthly income(yuan) |   | 1000-3000                    | 0.675  | 0.374 | 3.271    | 0.071 | 1.965 | 0.945-4.086  |
|                             |   | 3001-5000                    | 0.851  | 0.454 | 3.514    | 0.061 | 2.341 | 0.962-5.697  |
|                             |   | >5000                        | -0.115 | 0.051 | 5.090    | 0.024 | 0.891 | 0.806-0.985  |
| Tumor metastasis            | No=0, Yes=1   |                              | 1.227  | 0.420 | 8.540    | 0.003 | 3.412 | 1.498-7.772  |
| Disease course              | <12 months=0, ≥ 12 months=1   |                              | 1.360  | 0.513 | 7.022    | 0.008 | 3.898 | 1.425-10.663 |

表 4 两组安德森症状评估量表评分比较(分,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of M.D.Anderson Symptom Inventory scores between the two groups(scores,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups                 | Core symptoms | Degree of disturbance of symptoms to normal life |            | Total scores |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------|--------------|
|                        |               |  |            |              |
| Impaired group(n=32)   | 109.65±13.14  |  | 43.49±7.85 | 153.14±18.54 |
| Unimpaired group(n=78) | 91.54±12.39   |  | 35.77±5.93 | 127.31±15.47 |
| t                      | 6.841         |  | 5.624      | 7.498        |
| P                      | 0.000         |  | 0.000      | 0.000        |

表 5 两组 SF-36 评分比较(分,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 5 Comparison of SF-36 scores between the two groups(scores,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups                 | Physical function | Body pain  | Body role function | Mental health | Emotional role function | Social function | Energy     | General health |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Impaired group (n=32)  | 51.39±6.75        | 52.52±8.54 | 54.32±6.42         | 54.39±3.76    | 51.39±4.78              | 56.54±5.64      | 60.42±4.36 | 56.43±5.56     |
| Unimpaired group(n=78) | 58.55±5.03        | 56.36±6.43 | 60.41±5.86         | 58.33±4.23    | 56.43±6.87              | 57.82±4.37      | 58.73±6.81 | 60.24±4.74     |
| t                      | 6.114             | 2.576      | 4.814              | 4.577         | 3.786                   | 1.278           | 1.297      | 3.638          |
| P                      | 0.000             | 0.011      | 0.000              | 0.000         | 0.000                   | 0.204           | 0.197      | 0.000          |

4~5 个尊严问题，其中晚期患者可能出现 8~9 个尊严问题，病情越重，问题越多。有研究已提出尊严疗法的概念，主要针对终末期、晚期癌症病例进行干预，旨在缓解患者的负面情绪，提升其个人价值感，减轻精神压力<sup>[15,16]</sup>。然而，现阶段，我国对于尊严损害以及尊严疗法的了解较少，尚未引起普遍重视，临床还需对此加强探讨。

本次针对 110 例大肠癌患者进行研究，结果显示尊严受损率为 29.09%。既往缺乏关于大肠癌患者尊严受损率的研究，但邓珍珍等<sup>[17]</sup>发现中晚期癌症病人的尊严丧失率高达 53.50%，高于本次结论。分析原因，考虑主要与纳入的患者肿瘤类型、肿瘤分期不同有关，导致结论出现差异<sup>[18,19]</sup>。本研究采用 PDI 评分评估患者的尊严受损情况，该评分方法的内容较全面，可反映患

者生存、症状等方面的困扰,分值越高表明尊严受损越重。本次结果显示尊严受损患者的PDI评分高于未受损患者,提示尊严受损者存在更明显的生活、症状、心态等困扰。本研究提示受损组临床分期IV期、文化程度小学及以下、家庭月收入<1000元、肿瘤转移、病程≥12个月占比高于未受损组,且这些因素都是大肠癌患者尊严受损的影响因素( $P<0.05$ )。其中临床分期越高、病程越长的患者病情越重,往往伴随肿瘤转移,不适症状比较严重,身体功能、躯体不适均可增加患者心理压力,引起尊严受损。文化程度较低的患者遵医嘱意识较差,且对疾病知识了解较少,一旦出现不适症状,容易产生害怕、焦虑等情绪,心理素质差,导致尊严受损。家庭月收入低的患者经济压力大,负面情绪多,易对未来的生活丧失信心,致尊严受损<sup>[20-22]</sup>。肖红英等<sup>[23]</sup>发现,家庭月收入与消化系肿瘤患者尊严水平有关,与本次结论符合,但其还提示是否放化疗、是否手术也与尊严水平相关。

安德森症状评估量表评分在癌症患者症状评估中应用广泛,评估内容比较全面,评价方式简单<sup>[24-26]</sup>。本研究利用该评分评估患者的症状情况,发现尊严受损者的核心症状、症状对正常生活干扰程度评分及总分均升高。大肠癌患者症状比较复杂,并非单一存在,通常以“症状群”形式出现,疾病引起的腹泻、恶心、呕吐、身体乏力等症状均可导致患者尊严受损,且症状越重,尊严受损也越重<sup>[27-29]</sup>。刘小红等<sup>[30]</sup>认为,针对癌症患者采用安心卡引导的尊严照护形式,能减轻负面情绪,提高尊严感。因此,临床可考虑采用该形式对患者进行照护。本研究显示,尊严受损者的躯体症状、情绪相关维度评分低于未受损者,表明尊严受损会影响患者的躯体与情绪状态,降低生活质量。癌症患者因长期存在心理应激反应,导致社会角色、生理功能发生变化,引起一系列负面情绪,尊严感降低,患者的求生意志减弱,甚至产生放弃治疗心理,降低生活质量<sup>[31-33]</sup>。魏淑青等<sup>[34]</sup>发现,晚期癌症病例的尊严感与生命质量相关,为本次结论给予了支持。临床可考虑采用适度心理干预联合药物治疗的方式,缓解患者心理、生理不适,同时借助鼓励法引导患者正确看待疾病。

综上所述,大肠癌尊严受损受多种因素影响,且尊严感水平与患者的症状群、生活质量密切相关,临床需引起重视。本研究局限性在于因受研究时间及纳排标准限制,导致收集的样本较少,且未进一步分析尊严感对预后的影响,日后将增加样本量予以探讨。

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