

· 论著 ·

罗伊-纽曼综合模式在颅内动脉瘤介入手术围手术期患者中的应用效果*

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【摘要】目的 探讨罗伊-纽曼综合模式在颅内动脉瘤介入手术围手术期患者中的应用效果。方法 收集2020年1月至2022年6月在本院进行颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者96例,采用随机数字表法分组,即对照组(n=48)、观察组(n=48)。对照组围术期常规护理,观察组在对照组的基础上增加罗伊-纽曼综合模式。统计两组患者术后并发症发生率、两组患者及家属术前术后焦虑抑郁评分。结果 与对照组比较,观察组术后并发症发生率8.33%明显更低($\chi^2=3.872$, $P=0.049$)。术前,两组焦虑抑郁评分比较, $P>0.05$; 术后1周,两组焦虑抑郁评分均明显下降,组间比较,观察组焦虑抑郁评分均显著低于对照组, $P<0.05$ 。术前,两组患者家属焦虑抑郁评分比较, $P>0.05$; 术后1周,两组家属焦虑抑郁评分均明显下降,组间比较,观察组患者家属焦虑抑郁评分均显著低于对照组, $P<0.05$ 。结论 颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者围手术期采用罗伊-纽曼综合模式,预防并发症发生,减轻患者及家属不良情绪,值得推广。

【关键词】颅内动脉瘤介入手术; 罗伊-纽曼综合模式; 焦虑; 抑郁

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Effect of Roy-Neumann Comprehensive Intervention in Patients Undergoing Intracranial Aneurysm Interventional Surgery During Perioperative Period*

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Abstract: *Objective* To investigate the effect of Roy-Newman comprehensive intervention in perioperative patients undergoing intracranial aneurysm interventional surgery. *Methods* A total of 96 patients who underwent intracranial aneurysm interventional surgery in our hospital from January 2020 to June 2022 were collected and divided into control group (n=48) and observation group (n=48) by random number table method. The control group received routine nursing during perioperative period, and the observation group was added Roy-Newman comprehensive mode on the basis of the control group. The incidence of postoperative complications, anxiety and depression scores of patients and their family members before and after surgery were analyzed. *Results* Compared with the control group, the incidence of postoperative complications in the observation group was significantly lower at 8.33% ($\chi^2=3.872$, $P=0.049$). Before surgery, anxiety and depression scores were compared between the two groups, $P>0.05$; One week after surgery, anxiety and depression scores in both groups decreased significantly, and compared between groups, anxiety and depression scores in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group, $P<0.05$. Before surgery, anxiety and depression scores of family members of the two groups were compared, $P>0.05$; One week after surgery, anxiety and depression scores of family members of both groups decreased significantly, and compared between groups, anxiety and depression scores of family members of patients in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group, $P<0.05$. *Conclusion* Roy-Newman comprehensive mode is used in perioperative period of intracranial aneurysm interventional surgery, which can prevent the occurrence of complications and reduce the negative emotions of patients and their families. It is worth promoting.

Keywords: Intracranial Aneurysm Interventional Surgery; Roy-newman Integrated Model; Anxiety; Depression

颅内动脉瘤为临床上常见的一类脑血管疾病,表示颅内血管管壁结构发生变化、内弹力层丢失导致,发病率范围为3%至5%^[1-2]。颅内动脉瘤破裂可引起蛛网膜下腔出血,致残率、死亡率最高^[3-4]。研究称^[5-6],颅内动脉瘤破裂发生范围为1%至7.3%。一项研究表明^[7],在部分存活的颅内动脉瘤患者中,大约存在40%至70%患者合并认知功能障碍。此类疾病主要好发于中老年人群,其中单发囊状动脉瘤发生率最高^[8-9]。由此,及时干预颅内动脉瘤尤为重要。有研究证明^[10],有效护理干预用于颅内动脉瘤患者,可有效改善患者预后。本次研究主要探讨颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者围手术期采用罗伊-纽曼综合模式干预效果,内容如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2020年3月至2022年3月在本院进行颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者96例,采用随机数字表法分组,即对照组(n=48)、观察组(n=48)。对照组:男性26例,女性22例,年龄46~75岁,平均年龄(57.6±4.5)岁,疾病种类:前交通动脉瘤18例,中动脉瘤14例,后交通动脉瘤15例,后动脉瘤11例。观察组:男性25例,女性23例,年龄46~75岁,平均年龄(56.5±4.2)

岁,疾病种类:前交通动脉瘤19例,中动脉瘤13例,后交通动脉瘤14例,后动脉瘤12例。两组一般资料比较, $P>0.05$ 。

1.2 研究方法 对照组施行围术期常规护理,观察组在对照组的基础上增加罗伊-纽曼综合模式。对照组:术前,控制颅内动脉瘤破裂的危险因素:如控制血压,嘱患者避免剧烈咳嗽、剧烈活动、用力排便等;检查右足背动脉搏动情况、各种实验室化验指标、心电图等,了解患者有无碘过敏史,遵医嘱备好术中用药。术中密切监测患者生命体征变化;术后,遵医嘱给予心电监护、氧气和药物应用,严密观察并记录患者意识状态、生命体征、尿量、排便情况等;密切监测心肝肾功能,若出现异常,及时通知医生及时给予处理。严密观察患者下肢血液循环状况及穿刺部位情况:右下肢制动12小时,沙袋压迫8小时,保持穿刺处敷料清洁干燥,观察穿刺部位有无渗血渗液、皮下瘀血、皮下血肿等情况;每小时观察患者右下肢皮肤颜色、温度等变化及右足背动脉搏动情况。

观察组:评估阶段,首先进行行为评估,如患者机体、自我概念、角色功能以及相互依赖,影响因素评估包括患者主要刺激、相关刺激及内在刺激,结合纽曼系统模型评估压力来源以及相应压力下的反应。采用纽曼系统中的发展、社会文化、精神、心理及生理

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对患者的影响,可明确压力来源。明确护理问题,积极与患者交流沟通,明确护理问题,并制定预防措施。经过评估阶段,患者均存在不同程度的焦虑、抑郁等情绪状态,压力来源主要包括颅内动脉瘤介入术的认知度低、术后康复及并发症等,对此主要采用三级预防护理措施。干预阶段,一级预防,此时患者面临压力源,但并无压力反应,此时护理目的为增强患者心理弹性防线,手术前,积极与患者交流沟通,并向患者讲解颅内动脉瘤疾病知识,邀请权威心理师与患者交流,分析不良情绪来源,积极予以患者情感支持和精神支持;二级预防,此时患者开始出现压力反应,此时护理目的为了缓解压力源导致的压力反应,术前1d,护理人员强化健康宣教的内容,进一步提高患者对手术知识的认知度;密切监测患者生命体征变化情况,尽可能缩短病房巡视时间,若出现异常及时通知医生;允许一名家属陪同患者进入手术室,嘱咐患者家属不断鼓励患者,可通过眼神、触碰等予以患者精神支持;手术结束后,并待患者意识清醒后,立即告知患者家属手术结果,再将患者送至普通病房,并向患者及家属说明手术结束后可能存在的并发症,如疼痛,并强调其属于正常现象,可通过相关干预措施预防术后并发症的产生;三级预防,此时为术后恢复阶段,护理目的为尽可能减轻术后对康复存在影响的因素,并发症预防方面,嘱咐患者严格进行卧床休息,采用头高脚低姿势,避免移动头部,护理人员每隔20min左右巡视病房一次,2次后帮助患者更换体位,并进行按摩受压位置,按摩过程中,密切观察患者情绪状态,积极予以有效心理疏导;护理人员密切观察患者呼吸道情况,配合叩背吸痰,饮食方面,多食用易消化的食物,确保大便处于通畅状态;遵医嘱,服用降压药,并定时监测患者血压变化,若出现异常,及时调整血压控制方案;疼痛方面,采用相关评估工具评价患者疼痛程度,可采用深呼吸、听音乐等方式减轻患者疼痛程度,必要时可服用镇痛药。

1.3 观察指标 统计两组患者术后并发症发生率、两组患者及家属术前焦虑抑郁评分。其中颅内动脉瘤栓塞术后的主要并发症包括:颅内动脉瘤破裂出血、血管痉挛、尿潴留、切口感染。焦虑评分采用William W.K. Zung编制的焦虑自评量表(Self-Rating Anxiety Scale, SAS)评分,共20个条目,4个维度,采用4级评分法,无焦虑表示SAS评分<50分,轻度焦虑表示SAS评分为50~59分,中度焦虑表示SAS评分为60~69分,重度焦虑表示SAS评分为>69分;抑郁评分采用William W.K. Zung编制的抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale, SDS)评分用于评估,共20个条目,4个维度,采用4级评分法,无抑郁表示SAS评分<53分,轻度抑郁表示SAS评分为53~62分,中度焦虑表示SAS评分为63~72分,重度焦虑表示SAS评分为>72分。评分越低表明患者心理状态越好。

1.4 统计学方法 将本次研究中所涉及到的两组病人的数据均录入到SPSS 25.0软件中,针对两组中的计量资料进行表述时,通过t值对检验结果进行检验,并采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,对于计数资料进行表述,通过 χ^2 对结果获取,采用例数或%表示,当 $P < 0.05$ 表明存在显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 术后并发症发生率 观察组术后并发症总发生率8.33%显著低于对照组($\chi^2=3.872$, $P=0.049$),见表1。

表1 术后并发症发生率

组别	例数	动脉瘤破裂出血	脑血管痉挛	尿潴留	切口感染	总发生率
对照组	48	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	4(8.33)	3(6.25)	11(22.92)
观察组	48	0	1(2.08)	2(4.17)	1(2.08)	4(8.33)
χ^2						3.872
P						0.049

2.2 患者术前后焦虑抑郁评分 术前,两组焦虑抑郁评分比较, $P > 0.05$; 术后1周,两组焦虑抑郁评分均明显下降,组间比较,观察组焦虑抑郁评分均显著低于对照组, $P < 0.05$,见表2。

表2 患者术前后焦虑抑郁评分

组别	例数	SAS评分		SDS评分	
		术前	术后1周	术前	术后1周
对照组	48	62.05±6.01	50.38±5.43	59.05±5.76	48.86±6.52
观察组	48	61.51±5.78	44.43±3.29	58.47±3.86	40.68±4.17
t		0.449	6.493	0.580	7.323
P		0.655	<0.001	0.564	<0.001

2.3 家属术前后焦虑抑郁评分 术前,两组家属焦虑抑郁评分比较, $P > 0.05$; 术后1周,两组家属焦虑抑郁评分均明显下降,组间比较,观察组家属焦虑抑郁评分均显著低于对照组, $P < 0.05$,见表3。

表3 家属术前后焦虑抑郁评分

组别	例数	SAS评分		SDS评分	
		术前	术后1周	术前	术后1周
对照组	48	52.72±5.87	40.86±5.72	47.63±5.97	39.02±6.77
观察组	48	52.49±5.71	35.26±3.52	48.73±3.81	31.05±4.53
t		0.195	5.777	1.076	6.779
P		0.846	<0.001	0.285	<0.001

3 讨论

临床上对于脑动脉瘤患者,常采用开颅夹闭术、弹簧圈介入栓塞术进行治疗^[11-12]。研究表明^[13-14],与开颅夹闭术进行比较,弹簧圈介入栓塞术患者住院时间更短,住院费用更低,且介入栓塞术属于微创手术,安全性高,操作简单,术后恢复快等。介入栓塞术是否成功与有效护理干预措施存在关系。因此,充分掌握护理知识尤为重要。密切观察患者头痛、是否失语等,尽早预防栓塞综合征、瘤体破裂等。

适应模式将人作为可以适应外界环境的系统,纽曼系统模式也将人作为与外周环境相对平衡的系统^[15-16]。罗伊适应模式中的刺激与纽曼系统中的压力具有一致性^[17-18]。无效性反应表示患者经受强大刺激或压力,导致系统与外界环境之间的平衡紊乱,为尽可能减小刺激或压力产生的影响,积极予以有效护理,提高患者对刺激或压力的适应力尤为重要。瘤体直径、患者心态、血压及疾病严重程度均可影响瘤体。动脉瘤破裂可增加患者出血性休克和高颅压风险,增加患者及家属压力,导致患者及家属产生不良情绪,进而增加患者死亡风险。由此,积极予以有效心理指导具有重要意义。本次研究结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组并发症发生率、患者及家属焦虑抑郁评分均更低,表明与围术期常规护理比较,颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者围手术期采用罗伊-纽曼综合模式,可有效降低术后并发症,缓解患者及家属不良情绪。罗伊-纽曼综合模式通过有效评估、明确护理问题后,制定三级预防护理措施,逐渐提高患者对压力与刺激的适应能力,患者通过自身调节心理状态,确保机体内外处于平衡状态,其中一级预防通过强化健康教育,有效满足患者认知需求,尽可能缓解患者对手术以及预后担忧的情绪,同时结合有效的心理疏导,可进一步改善患者不良情绪状态,提高患者心理抗压能力和适应性,有利于手术的顺利进行,避免不良情绪对患者术后恢复产生影响;二级预防措施,主要目的是减轻压力与刺激导致的压力反应,可促使患者摆平心态,积极配合手术操作,有利于相关护理措施的落实,进一步提高护理效果;三级预防措施主要护理目的为了预防并发症,尤其疼痛,缩短病房巡视时间,尽早发现异常,便于及时干预,最大限度预防术后并发症的产生,采用相关疼痛评估量表评估患者疼痛程度,及时予以对应干预措施,针对性减轻患者术后疼痛程度,减轻术后疼痛对患者术后康复的影响,避免患者情绪异常导致术后出血,促进其术后康复,提高患者生活质量,最终改善患者疾病转归。

综上所述,颅内动脉瘤介入手术患者围手术期采用罗伊-纽曼综合模式,可有效降低术后并发症,缓解患者及家属不良情绪,值得推广。

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卫生、特殊机构等多领域多部门的联动合作，共同创新、健全呼吸道传染病监测预警系统，提高公众认知度，做到有效预防及控制，构建健康安全的家园。

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