

林枫,江钟立,王萍,张勤.超重和肥胖多囊卵巢综合征功能变量关系结构解析[J].中国康复医学杂志,2012,(8):713-719

超重和肥胖多囊卵巢综合征功能变量关系结构解析 [点此下载全文](#)

林枫 江钟立 王萍 张勤

南京医科大学第一附属医院康复医学科,南京,210029

基金项目:江苏省社会发展支撑计划(BE2009613)

DOI:

摘要点击次数:143

全文下载次数:124

摘要:

摘要目的:构建反映多囊卵巢综合征(PCOS)功能变量间关系结构的图模型,分析其结构特征,为PCOS康复的临床和科研提供新依据。方法:肥胖或超重PCOS患者57例,以肥胖的国际功能、残疾和健康分类(ICF)综合核心组套的109个分类项目为变量。采用“最小的绝对缩减和变量选择算子”发掘变量之间的条件依存关系,采用自举法重采样技术和置信区间检验法来加强模型的稳定性,以R软件和Pajek 2.04建模。采用Ucinet 6.360和Pajek 2.04对建成的模型进行组元分析、聚类分析和k核解析。结果:在最终构建的图模型中,有17对两两相连的双项目结构。有31个项目相互联系构成了图模型中最大的独立组元,其中b650(月经功能)与b555(内分泌腺功能)和e580(卫生的服务、体制和政策)相连,而b555还与s580(内分泌腺结构)、s630(生殖系统的结构)、e455(与卫生有关专业人员的个人态度)和e465(社会准则、实践和观念)相关。对该主组元的马尔可夫聚类分析可得到10个聚类。b126(气质和人格功能)是图模型中最具影响力的ICF项目,其所属聚类也是影响力最大的聚类。结论:PCOS功能变量间存在复杂的关系结构。图建模可以揭示其中的结构特征,从中可以找到符合已有临床知识的结构特征,并且可以为应用ICF指导PCOS康复的临床实践和科学研究提供新的线索。

关键词: [多囊卵巢综合征](#) [国际功能,残疾和健康分类](#) [肥胖](#) [图建模](#) [网络分析](#)

Interpretation of relational structures among functioning variables in polycystic ovary syndrome with overweight or obesity [Download Fulltext](#)

The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, 210029

Fund Project:

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To construct a graphical model which can illustrate relational structures among functioning variables of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), and to find new supports for clinic and academic practices of PCOS patienter rehabilitation. Method: Fifty-seven PCOS patients with obesity or overweight participated in this study. The 109 categories of obesity comprehensive International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health ICF core sets were defined as variables during graphical modeling. The "least absolute shrinkage and selection operator" was used for mining conditional dependencies among the variables. Bootstrap resampling method and confidence interval approach were used to enhance the stability of models. R software and Pajek 2.04 were used for graphical modeling. For analyzing the final model, component analysis, clustering analysis and k-core decomposition were carried out by using both of the Pajek 2.04 and Ucinet 6.360. Result: In the selected graph model, there were 17 pairs of categories. Each pair contained two interconnected categories. There were other 31 interconnected categories which organized into the maximal independent component in the final model. In the main component the b650 (menstruation function) was connected with b555 (endocrine gland function) and e580 (health service, system and policie). The b555 also related to s580 (structure of endocrine glands), s630 (structure of reproductive system), e455 (individual attitudes of other professionals) and e465 (social norm, practice and ideology). Markov clustering analysis for this main component revealed 10 clusters. The b126 (temperament and personality function) was the most powerful category in the entire model, the cluster which belonged to was also the most influential cluster. Conclusion: There were complex relational structures among functioning variables in PCOS. The graphical modeling could reveal its characteristics which had clinical evidences and provide clues for using ICF to guide clinical practices and academic studies in PCOS rehabilitation.

Keywords: [polycystic ovary syndrome](#); [International Classification of Functioning](#) [Disability and Health](#); [obesity](#);

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)

您是本站第 2232498 位访问者

版权所有: 中国康复医学会

主管单位: 卫生部 主办单位: 中国康复医学会

地址: 北京市和平街北口中日友好医院 邮政编码: 100029 电话: 010-64218095 传真: 010-64218095

本系统由北京勤云科技发展有限公司设计 京ICP备10000329号