

论文

ICU机械通气患者焦虑抑郁状况及相关因素

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摘要:

目的 评估ICU机械通气患者的焦虑和抑郁状况, 分析其影响因素。方法 采用一般情况调查表、急性生理和慢性健康状况评估表、重症监护经历量表和医院焦虑抑郁量表对济南某三甲医院ICU 157例机械通气患者进行调查。应用SPSS 12.0进行统计分析。结果 ICU机械通气患者焦虑和抑郁的发生率分别为54.8%、74.5%。多元回归分析显示, 患者的焦虑得分与重症监护经历量表中人际支持需求、治疗与病情信息、认知与感觉改变维度评分、病情评分、机械通气时间、年龄等相关; 患者的抑郁得分与人际支持需求、治疗与病情信息、认知与感觉改变、环境感受维度评分及病情评分等相关。结论 大多数ICU机械通气患者存在明显的焦虑和抑郁情绪, 其主要相关因素是患者的不良重症监护经历及病情严重程度。

关键词: ICU; 机械通气; 焦虑; 抑郁; 重症监护经历

Prevalence of anxiety and depression in ICU patients receiving mechanical ventilation and the related factors

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Abstract:

Objective To evaluate the prevalence of anxiety and depression in ICU patients receiving mechanical ventilation and analyze related factors. Methods A questionnaire, composed of a general information form, acute physiology and chronic health evaluation score II (APACHE II), intensive care experience scale and hospital anxiety and depression scale, was used to investigate ICU patients receiving mechanical ventilation from a 3A-grade hospital in Jinan. 157 patients completed the questionnaire. The data was analyzed with the SPSS 12.0. Results Among all the patients, 54.8% met criteria for anxiety and 74.5% met criteria for depression. The score of anxiety was correlated with scores of "inter-personal support demands", "treatment and illness information" and "altered cognition and feeling" subscales in the intensive care experience scale, the APACHE II score, mechanical ventilation time, and patient's age. The score of depression was correlated with scores of "inter-personal support demands", "treatment and illness information", "altered cognition and feeling" and "awareness of surrounding" subscales in the intensive care experience scale, and the APACHE II score. Conclusion Anxiety and depression are particularly common among ICU patients receiving mechanical ventilation. The main related factors of anxiety and depression are bad intensive care experience and the severity of patient's conditions.

Keywords: Intensive care unit; Mechanical ventilation; Anxiety; Depression; Intensive care experience

收稿日期 2010-10-29 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

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