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## 认知干预对肝硬化腹泻患者的效果观察 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨认知干预对肝硬化腹泻患者进行护理的临床效果。**方法:**将 70 例患者随机分为试验组和对照组,各 35 例。对照组采用常规药物治疗与护理,试验组在对照组的基础上给予 3 周的认知干预护理,比较两组患者干预前后对疾病知识的掌握、治疗的依从性、肝功能指标的改善、临床治疗效果。**结果:**实施认知干预后,试验组对疾病知识的掌握、肝功能的改善、临床疗效明显优于对照组( $P<0.01$ ),治疗的依从性明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**认知干预促进肝硬化腹泻患者掌握疾病知识,增加治疗的依从性,增强治疗效果。

**关键词:**认知干预;肝硬化;腹泻;护理观察

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## Effects of Cognitive Intervention on Patients with Hepatocirrhosis Amalgamating Diarrhea\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To probe into the effects of cognitive intervention on patients with hepatocirrhosis amalgamating diarrhea.

**Methods:** 70 cases were randomly divided into contrasting and experimental group, 35 cases in each group. On the basis of the thing that the routine medicine and nursing care were treated in contrast group, the experimental group were treated additionally by cognitive intervention (3W). The degree of grasping relative knowledge, treating compliance, the index of liver function, curative effect in the two groups were contrasted. **Results:** After intervention, the degree of grasping relative knowledge, the index of liver function and curative effect in experimental group were superior to the other ( $P<0.01$ ). The treating compliance in experimental group was higher than in contrast group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Cognitive intervention can help patients with hepatocirrhosis amalgamating diarrhea to improve the degree of grasping relative knowledge and treating compliance, which could enhance the curative effect effectively.

**Key words:** Cognitive intervention; Hepatocirrhosis; Amalgamating diarrhea; Nursing observation**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R575.2, R395.5 Document code: A**

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### 前言

肝硬化腹泻,亦称肝性腹泻,是肝硬化常见的并发症,据报道,肝性腹泻的发病率 10%~43.86%<sup>[1]</sup>。肝硬化属慢性疾病,若不能治疗肝硬化这个根本病因,肝性腹泻会持续发作,导致机体营养吸收障碍,尤其是蛋白质和维生素,肝脏的负担进一步加重,修复功能出现障碍,不利于肝硬化患者的康复;另一方面,肝脏的功能受损,肠道菌群失调,免疫功能下降,腹泻进一步加重,形成了肝硬化与肝性腹泻的恶性循环。肝性腹泻的治疗较困难<sup>[2]</sup>,一方面来源于患者长期受疾病折磨,身心带来沉重的压力,产生消极治疗情绪;另一方面来源于患者对疾病的掌握程度不够,不能够了解疾病的发生、发展情况,治疗的依从性较差。因此,采取必要的护理干预具有十分重要的临床

意义,让病人了解病情,接受现状,提高治疗的依从性,改变病人负面情绪,提高药物治疗的疗效。我院采用认知干预护理肝硬化腹泻患者,取得了良好的效果,现报道如下。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 病例纳入标准

①符合 1990 年全国肝硬化专题学术讨论会标准<sup>[3]</sup>;②便次增加,高于平时 3 次/d,或便次  $\geq 5$  次/d;③便质为稀水样;④大便常规及细菌培养均阴性,为非感染性腹泻。⑤签署知情同意书,能配合干预。

#### 1.2 排出标准

①意识不清楚,不能够正常交流;②合并消化道出血、肝性脑病;③合并肝癌或其他器官恶性肿瘤;④多器官功能衰竭。

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### 1.3 一般临床资料

选取2009年10月~2011年10月在我院门诊及住院患者70例。随机将患者分为试验组和对照组,各35例。其中试验组男19例,女16例;年龄26~66岁,平均40岁;文化程度:大学及以上10例,高中15例,初中及以下10例,病程5~12年,平均8年;重度腹泻10例,中度腹泻8例,轻度腹泻17例。对照组男18例,女17例;年龄30~68岁,平均41岁;文化程度:大学及以上12例,高中12例,初中及以下11例,病程5.5~10年,平均8年;重度腹泻9例,中度腹泻9例,轻度腹泻17例。两组性别、年龄、文化程度、病程、腹泻程度等方面具有可比性( $P>0.05$ )。

### 1.4 方法

**1.4.1 心理护理** 肝硬化腹泻患者的病程长且疾病反复发作,加重了患者的经济负担,部分患者不能配合治疗,心理护理的原则是鼓励患者树立健康的信念和战胜疾病的信心。对病人提出的疑问进行耐心、细致的解答,消除病人的疑虑。当患者倾诉病情的时候,尤其是病人诉苦时,引导患者进行言语上的倾诉及发泄,减轻患者的苦闷、烦恼。认真观察患者情绪波动,监测患者的心理动态、病情动态。

**1.4.2 饮食护理** 禁止食用辛辣、刺激性食物,给予高蛋白食物如豆类、瘦肉,高维生素及低盐低脂饮食。改变饮食习惯,以少食多餐为宜,鼓励食用粗纤维食物,粗粮、水果、蔬菜,细嚼慢咽,促进食物消化。适度饮水,酌情增减,避免饮用刺激肠道的饮料,如可乐。

**1.4.3 治疗方法** 两组患者均给予保肝及支持治疗,包括降酶、营养支持等,预防电解质紊乱和酸碱失衡。两组给予金双歧片治疗(内蒙古双奇药业,国药准字S19980004),每次2.0 g,每日3次。

**1.4.4 认知干预** 对照组给予常规护理。试验组在对照组的基础上实施认知干预,分三个阶段实施。第一阶段:普及相关卫生常识,肝硬化相关疾病介绍。第1周进行群体教育,共2次,每次40~60 min。第二阶段:肝硬化腹泻相关知识。将肝硬化腹泻的资料印制成册,分发给病人及家属,充分利用板报、墙报、多媒体宣传,介绍肝硬化腹泻症状和体征、治疗效果等,复诊的重要性以及后期康复相关知识等,充分提高患者认知疾病的能力。第2周进行群体教育,共2次,每次40~60 min。第三阶段:肝硬化应对策略。介绍该病治疗大约所需的时间,在治疗的过程中可能出现的病情变化、监测的方式、方法及应该采取的措施。尽可能获取患者亲属的配合,帮助患者树立信心,使患者平

静接受。第3周进行群体教育与个别指导相结合。根据患者不同的状况分别进行指导。

### 1.5 疗效评价方法

**1.5.1 疗效评定标准** 经治疗后大便次数每日1~2次,大便外观正常或成形,临床症状完全消失为显效;经治疗后大便次数减少为原来的1/2,大便外观成形,临床消化道症状基本消失为有效;经治疗后腹泻及临床症状未见好转或加重为无效<sup>[4]</sup>。

**1.5.2 肝功能的测定** 肝功能指标检测谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、总胆红素(TBIL)、白蛋白(ALB)。

**1.5.3 依从性评价标准** 采用主动询问、随时报告的方式。被动服药:服药的时间改变及服药的剂量改变;依从服药:能准确的遵医嘱按时、按量服药。

**1.5.4 疾病知识的掌握** 干预前后调查患者相关知识掌握。问卷为自行设计,共30项,满分30分。按照全面掌握、基本掌握、未掌握三个层次划分等级。25~30分为全面掌握,11分~24分为基本掌握,10分及以下为未掌握。

### 1.6 统计学处理

应用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据分析,计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,计量资料采用t检验,等级资料采用Ridit分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者疗效比较结果

实施干预后,经统计学Ridit分析结果显示,试验组疗效明显优于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $u=3.122, P=0.001, P<0.01$ )。见表1。

表1 两组患者干预后的疗效比较(n)

Table 1 Comparison between two groups after nursing intervention(n)

Group	n	Significantly effective	Effectual	Unfruitful
Experimental group	35	25	9	1
Control group	35	12	19	4

### 2.2 两组患者干预前后肝功能比较结果

干预前两组患者肝功能指标差异无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。干预后两组患者均有AST、ALT、TBIL下降,ALB升高,但试验组改善更明显,与对照组比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。见表2。

表2 两组患者干预前后肝功能比较( $\mu/L, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Index of liver function before and after intervention ( $\mu/L, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group		ALT	AST	TBIL	ALB
Experimental group (n=35)	Before intervention	298± 92.5	169± 71.6	79.8± 43.1	22.2± 5.5
	After intervention	211± 87.5*	104± 51.5*	45.7± 33.3*	29.3± 4.3*
Control group (n=35)	Before intervention	300± 89.4	176± 52.8	81.6± 42.5	21.3± 6.6
	After intervention	276± 92.5*	143± 62.5*	68.1± 34.1*	24.4± 5.1*
t		3.020	2.849	2.780	4.345
P		0.003	0.005	0.005	0.000

### 2.3 两组患者干预前后依从性比较

两组患者干预前依从性无明显差异 ( $P>0.05$ ), 实施干预

后, 试验组患者依从性明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表3。

表3 两组患者干预前后依从性比较(n)

Table 3 Treating compliance before and after therapy between two groups(n)

Groups		Before nursing intervention	After nursing intervention
Experimental group	Non-complier(n)	15	7
	Control group	20	28
	Non-complier(n)	19	15
	Complier(n)	16	20

### 2.4 两组患者疾病相关知识的掌握

干预后, 试验组相关知识的掌握率为 100%, 对照组为

60%, 两组有显著差异( $P<0.01$ )。且试验组患者完全掌握的患者数明显高于对照组( $P<0.01$ )。见表4。

表4 两组患者干预后相关知识的掌握(n)

Table 4 Degree of grasping knowledge after nursing intervention(n)

Group	n	Comprehensive grasp	Basic grasp	No grasp	Total rate(%)
Experimental group	35	33	2	0	100%
Control group	35	17	8	10	71.4%
X <sup>2</sup>		17.92	4.20	11.67	11.67
P		<0.01	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01

## 3 讨论

肝硬化是临幊上常见的慢性疾病, 由于解剖关系与生理关系的影响, 肝硬化常常并发腹泻, 其发生率可达 10%~43.86%, 尤其发生在细菌感染之后或合并肿瘤<sup>[5-7]</sup>。腹泻一旦发生, 影响营养吸收, 水、电解质平衡失调, 蛋白缺乏, 肝脏合成与代谢功能受影响, 影响肝硬化本身的康复, 形成恶性循环, 甚至导致肝性脑病等严重并发症的发生, 严重危及患者生命<sup>[8]</sup>。因此, 对肝硬化腹泻进行有效的治疗, 对整个肝硬化的康复都有积极意义。研究表明, 肝硬化患者会出现焦虑、怀疑自责、孤独抑郁、消极绝望、求助心理<sup>[9-13]</sup>。虽然医生会告知患者病情, 患者有一定心理准备, 但真正面对病情时, 还是会出现焦虑、抑郁等负面情绪, 以及认知歪曲, 引发内分泌紊乱、免疫功能下降, 恶化原有病情。或者患者丧失治疗疾病的信心, 不能正常服用药物治疗, 降低疗效及患者生活质量。因此, 采取有效地护理方式、提高患者的治疗效果, 对疾病的康复具有十分重要的临床意义。

认知理论认为, 认知是在情感和行为之间架起一座桥梁, 事物本身不会引起情绪和产生行为, 往往人们对事件的解释产生认知, 反应为情感, 实施成行为<sup>[14-17]</sup>。认知干预是通过认知方式和行为技术纠正不良认知、消除不良情绪和行为的治疗方法<sup>[18,19]</sup>。认知、情感和行为互相联系, 互相影响, 形成辩证关系。提高患者的认知能力, 会产生积极的行为, 提升患者治愈疾病的信心, 消除不良情绪<sup>[20]</sup>, 提高治愈率。而认知的提高, 需要反复进行宣传教育, 分阶段、分层次进行。本次研究显示, 对肝硬化腹泻患者实施认知干预后, 试验组疗效明显优于对照组, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ), 患者肝功能指标 AST、ALT、TBIL 下

降, ALB 升高, 其改善情况明显优于对照组( $P<0.01$ ); 试验组对相关知识的掌握以及治疗的依从性都优于对照组( $P<0.01$ ;  $P<0.05$ )。提示认知干预能够较好的提高患者对疾病知识及自我康复的认识, 使患者能够以平和的心态面对疾病, 过相对正常的生活, 增强按时服药的信心。在传统治疗及护理的基础上采用认知干预, 对改善肝功能指标及提高认识疾病的能力都有积极的临床意义, 适用于肝硬化腹泻患者。

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(上接第 5664 页)

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