

• 论著 •

急诊科护士创伤后应激障碍的发生情况及睡眠质量的问卷调查

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【摘要】目的 探讨急诊科不同性别护士创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)发生情况及与睡眠质量的关系。**方法** 选择2017年10月至2018年2月浙江省8所三级综合医院248名急诊科护士作为调查对象,男性62名,女性186名。采用问卷调查方法,分析不同性别护士睡眠质量和PTSD的差异;采用PTSD检查量表和匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI)评价不同性别护士的PTSD和睡眠质量情况;采用Pearson相关分析法分析PTSD、PSQI总分及各维度得分的相关性;采用多重线性回归分析法考察性别对PTSD、PSQI评分的调节作用。**结果** 调查显示,急诊科护士睡眠障碍阳性检出率为46.77%(116/248),PTSD阳性检出率为43.95%(109/249)。男护士PTSD总分及再体验症状、回避症状、高警觉症状各维度得分和PSQI总分及睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠时间、睡眠效率、睡眠障碍、催眠药物各维度得分均明显低于女护士[PTSD总分(分): 33.94 ± 9.36 比 38.05 ± 5.69 ,再体验症状(分): 9.43 ± 2.62 比 10.46 ± 2.39 ,回避症状(分): 14.85 ± 4.43 比 16.54 ± 3.69 ,高警觉症状(分): 9.66 ± 2.35 比 11.04 ± 2.49 ;PSQI总分(分): 7.39 ± 1.42 比 8.32 ± 3.52 ,睡眠质量(分): 0.91 ± 0.42 比 1.08 ± 0.49 ,入睡时间(分): 1.65 ± 0.72 比 1.89 ± 0.85 ,睡眠时间(分): 1.82 ± 0.77 比 1.69 ± 0.69 ,睡眠效率(分): 0.85 ± 0.44 比 1.07 ± 0.45 ,睡眠障碍(分): 1.08 ± 0.29 比 1.33 ± 0.56 ,催眠药物(分): 0.23 ± 0.08 比 0.46 ± 0.12 ,均 $P < 0.05$]。Pearson相关性分析显示,女护士再体验症状与睡眠时间、睡眠效率两个维度无明显相关性(均 $P < 0.05$),与PSQI其他维度之间均呈明显正相关性(均 $P < 0.05$),且相关系数为0.22~0.64;在男护士方面,再体验症状与催眠药物以及高警觉症状与睡眠障碍、时间功能之间无相关性(均 $P > 0.05$),与PSQI其他维度之间均呈明显正相关性(均 $P < 0.05$),且相关系数为0.11~0.43。多重线性回归分析显示,再体验症状、回避症状和高警觉症状可正向预测PSQI评分($\beta = 0.840, 0.970, 0.500, P = 0.026, 0.012, 0.000$);性别可调节再体验症状、高警觉症状与PSQI评分之间的关系($\beta = 0.950, 0.290, P = 0.003, 0.032$),再体验症状、高警觉症状可正向预测女护士的PSQI评分($\beta = 0.440, 0.570, P = 0.017, 0.001$),对男护士PSQI评分的正向预测稍差($\beta = 0.390, 0.110, P = 0.004, 0.048$)。**结论** PTSD评分不同维度对PSQI评分的预测作用因性别不同而有所差异,相对于男护士来说,女护士应激状态更容易降低睡眠质量。

【关键词】 性别；急诊科护士；创伤后应激障碍；睡眠质量

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Questionnaire investigation on occurrence post-traumatic stress disorder and sleep quality of nurses in emergency department Bao Zhenghong, Lin Chen, Chen Chuang

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and sleep quality among emergency nurses, as well as the regulatory effects of gender on this relationship. **Methods** Two hundred and forty eight nurses in departments emergency of 8 tertiary general hospitals in Zhejiang province from October 2017 to February 2018 were enrolled as the respondents including 62 males and 186 females. The differences in sleep quality and PTSD among nurses of different genders were analyzed by questionnaires; the PTSD checklist and Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) were used to evaluate PTSD and sleep quality situations of different gender nurses; the correlations of PTSD, PSQI total score and each dimension score were analyzed by Pearson correlation analysis; and the regulatory role of gender on PTSD and PSQI score were analyzed by multiple linear regression method. **Results** The survey showed that the positive rate of sleep disorder was 46.77% (116/248) and the positive rate of PTSD was 43.95% (109/249) in emergency nurses. The total scores of PTSD and each score of following dimensions: re-experience symptoms, avoidance symptoms, high alert symptoms, and the total scores of PSQI and each score of dimensions of sleep quality, sleep entering time, sleep time, sleep efficiency, sleep disorders and using hypnotics of male nurses were significantly lower than those of the female nurses (total scores of PTSD: 33.94 ± 9.36 vs. 38.05 ± 5.69 , re-experience symptoms: 9.43 ± 2.62 vs. 10.46 ± 2.39 , avoidance symptoms: 14.85 ± 4.43 vs. 16.54 ± 3.69 , high alertness symptoms: 9.66 ± 2.35 vs. 11.04 ± 2.49 ; total scores of PSQI: 7.39 ± 1.42 vs. 8.32 ± 3.52 , sleep quality: 0.91 ± 0.42 vs. 1.08 ± 0.49 , sleep time: 1.82 ± 0.77 vs. 1.69 ± 0.69 , sleep efficiency: 0.85 ± 0.44 vs. 1.07 ± 0.45 , sleep disorders: 1.08 ± 0.29 vs. 1.33 ± 0.56 , hypnotics: 0.23 ± 0.08 vs. 0.46 ± 0.12 , all $P < 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed that re-experience symptoms of female nurses had no significant correlations with sleep time and sleep efficiency (all $P > 0.05$), but had significant positive correlations with other dimensions of PSQI (all $P < 0.05$), and the correlation coefficient was 0.22~0.64; in the aspect of male nurses, re-experience symptoms and hypnotic drugs, as well as high alert symptoms and sleep disorders, time function were of no correlations (all $P > 0.05$), but with other PSQI dimensions

showed significant positive correlations (all $P < 0.05$), and the correlation coefficient was 0.11 – 0.43. The multiple linear regression analysis showed that the re-experiencing symptoms, avoidance symptoms and high alertness symptoms were positive predictive PSQI scores ($\beta = 0.840, 0.970, 0.500, P = 0.026, 0.012, 0.000$); the relationship between re-experiencing symptoms, high alertness symptoms and scores of PSQI could be adjusted by gender ($\beta = 0.950, 0.290, P = 0.003, 0.032$), the re-experiencing symptoms and high alertness symptoms could positively predict the PSQI scores of female nurses ($\beta = 0.440, 0.570, P = 0.017, 0.001$), and were slightly worse in predicting the PSQI scores of male nurses ($\beta = 0.390, 0.110, P = 0.004, 0.048$). **Conclusion** The predictive effect of PTSD different dimensions on PSQI score varies with difference in gender, and compared with male emergency nurses, the stress state of female emergency nurses is more easily to reduce sleep quality.

【Key words】 Gender; Emergency nurse; Post-traumatic stress disorder; Sleep quality

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急诊科是医院急危重症患者最为集中的场所,突发事件多,病情复杂多变,创伤、死亡、自杀等是急诊科护士经常遭遇的负性事件^[1]。因此,急诊科护士也是患有创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)的高危人群。据报道,急诊科护士 PTSD 的发生率高达 33%,显著高于普通病房护士^[2-4]。PTSD 后常会发生睡眠紊乱,长期睡眠障碍会严重影响人体的生物节律,甚至会导致机体出现内分泌失调、胃肠功能紊乱、神经衰弱、免疫功能下降等症状。目前,国内有关急诊科护士 PTSD 与睡眠质量关系的研究较少,因此,本研究以急诊科护士为研究对象,探讨 PTSD 对急诊科护士睡眠质量的影响以及性别对两者关系的调节作用,从而为改善急诊科护士身心健康和睡眠状况提供参考依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 调查对象: 选择 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 2 月浙江省 8 所三级综合医院,整群抽取各医院急诊科所有符合要求的护士。最终纳入调查护士 248 名,其中男性 62 名,女性 186 名。

1.1.1 纳入标准: ①从事急诊护理工作 1 年及以上;②对本研究内容、目的知情并同意参加调查。

1.1.2 排除标准: ①轮转或进修护士;②护士长及其他护理管理者。

1.2 调查方法

1.2.1 一般资料: ①病区特征包括医院等级、病区类型等;②个人特征包括性别、年龄、工龄、职称、学历、婚姻状态、聘用方式等。

1.2.2 PTSD 检查量表: 该量表由美国 PTSD 研究中心行为科学分部根据《精神障碍诊断与统计手册》第 4 版编制而成,共有 17 个条目,分为再体验症状、回避症状和高警觉症状 3 个维度^[5-6]。各个条目采用 1(从来没有)~5(每天都是)分记分法,总分为 17~85 分,得分越高说明应激障碍越严重,表明患 PTSD 的可能性越大,其中 ≥ 38 分为 PTSD 阳性^[7]。

1.2.3 匹兹堡睡眠质量指数量表(PSQI): 共包含 19 个条目,分为睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠时间、睡眠效率、睡眠障碍、催眠药物、时间功能 7 个维度,每个维度采用 0~3 分记分,总分为 0~21 分,得分越高说明睡眠越差,PSQI 总分 > 7 分说明存在睡眠问题^[8]。

1.2.4 资料收集: 由课题组与接受调查的医院护理部主任进行协商,取得医院同意后,由护理部负责人安排研究助理人员陪同调查员将问卷下发给急诊科所有符合纳入标准的护士,由调查员指导填写注意事项。本调查问卷采用匿名填写的方式由研究助理人员 1 周内回收,清点后交至课题组。

1.3 统计学分析: 使用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件分析数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,采用独立样本 t 检验;采用 Pearson 相关分析考察 PTSD、PSQI 评分各维度得分的相关性;采用多重线性回归分析考察性别对 PTSD 与 PSQI 评分的调节作用。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 248 名护士 PTSD、PSQI 评分总体情况: 本研究 PTSD 总分 19~59 分,平均 (36.87 ± 7.18) 分,PTSD 总分 ≥ 38 分 109 人,其中男性 28 人,女性 81 人,即本研究 PTSD 阳性率为 43.95% (109/248);PSQI 总分为 2~19 分,平均 (8.07 ± 3.50) 分,PSQI 总分 > 7 分 116 名,其中男性 32 名,女性 84 名,即本研究睡眠障碍阳性率为 46.77% (116/248)。

2.2 不同性别护士 PTSD、PSQI 总分及各维度得分比较(表 1): 男护士 PTSD 总分及各维度得分和 PSQI 总分及入睡时间、睡眠效率、睡眠障碍、催眠药物得分均明显低于女护士,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 不同性别护士 PTSD 与 PSQI 评分的相关性分析(表 2~3): Pearson 相关性分析显示,女护士再体验症状与睡眠时间、睡眠效率无相关性($P >$

病房也存在很大差异,工作负荷较重,生活不规律,使得急诊科护士存在不同程度的睡眠障碍^[10~11]。另外,本研究护士 PTSD 的阳性检出率为 43.95%。葛雨欣等^[12]研究显示,综合性医院护士 PTSD 阳性率为 28.0%;孔悦等^[13]研究显示,烧伤科护士 PTSD 的阳性检出率为 26.15%;国外有研究显示,PTSD 阳性检出率为 15.2%^[14]。本研究结果均高于以往类似研究,说明急诊科护士是 PTSD 的高危人群,因为急诊科护士相比普通病房护士,更容易出现职场暴力,同样还容易接触到创伤性事件等。

本研究显示,男护士 PSQI 总分和 PTSD 总分明显低于女护士,说明女护士睡眠障碍、PTSD 水平较男护士严重。王丽萍等^[11]和 Ogińska 等^[15]对男女护士睡眠质量进行比较发现,女护士人群中睡眠障碍发生率更高,同时男护士人群中也存在一定程度的睡眠问题,与本研究结论一致。Nielsen 等^[16]研究表明,女性 PTSD 发生率较高,大约是男性的 2 倍。

本研究结果显示,再体验症状、回避症状和高警觉症状与 PSQI 评分显著相关,同时再体验症状、回避症状和高警觉症状对 PSQI 评分有正向预测作用,但 PTSD 不同维度对 PSQI 评分的预测作用有所不同,从整体上来看 PTSD 水平越高,其睡眠质量水平越低,这与已有的研究结果^[1]一致。同时,不同性别 PTSD 对睡眠质量的影响也会有所不同,相对于男护士来说,女护士再体验症状、高警觉症状越严重时,其睡眠质量水平就相对会更差。这说明,虽然再体验症状、高警觉症状对男女护士睡眠质量都能产生消极的影响,但对女护士的影响更大。虽然研究表明,男性创伤暴露率要高于女性,但女性 PTSD 的发生率却高于男性,可能是由于女护士相对男护士来说,心理承受能力相对较差,出现再体验症状或高警觉症状时心理调节能力较差,不能很好地宣泄负面情绪,从而促进 PTSD 的发生^[17];PTSD 的发生会打乱快速动眼睡眠状态,对睡眠质量有直接的影响^[1]。因此,医院应该努力建立一个良好的工作环境,同时给员工提供心理宣泄的场所并鼓励员工通过心理宣泄方式预防 PTSD 的发生;医院要加强对急诊科护士的关注,增加员工内心的组织支持感,同时充分调动同事之间的相互支持,来帮助急诊科护士应对 PTSD 的发生,改善急诊科护士的睡眠状况^[18]。

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