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## 溃疡性结肠炎患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的关系 及其影响因素分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨溃疡性结肠炎(UC)患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的关系,并分析生存质量的影响因素。**方法:**选取2018年4月~2020年8月期间我院收治的183例UC患者。采用中文版医学应对问卷(MCMQ)评估患者对疾病的应对方式。采用炎症性肠病生存质量问卷(IBDQ)对患者生存质量进行评价。采用焦虑自评症状表(SAS)、抑郁自评症状表(SDS)评估患者心理状态。Pearson相关性分析UC患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的关系,应用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析生存质量的影响因素。**结果:**UC患者全身症状、肠道症状、社会能力、情感能力、IBDQ总分均低于国内常模( $P<0.05$ )。UC患者SAS、SDS评分均高于国内常模( $P<0.05$ )。UC患者回避、屈服评分均高于国内常模,面对评分低于国内常模( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关性分析结果显示:IBDQ总分与SAS、SDS以及回避、屈服评分均呈负相关,与面对评分呈正相关( $P<0.05$ )。单因素分析结果显示:UC患者的生存质量与病情严重程度、婚姻状况、饮酒史、文化程度、性别、家族史、吸烟史、饮食习惯、家庭月均收入、肠道手术史有关( $P<0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示:病情严重程度为重度、性别女、有家族史、有吸烟史、不良饮食习惯、家庭月均收入≤5000元均是影响UC患者生存质量的危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**UC患者生存质量下降,其生存质量与应对方式、心理状态有关,且受到性别、家族史、病情严重程度等多种因素影响,临床可考虑针对上述影响因素进行相关防治,以改善UC患者生存质量。

**关键词:**溃疡性结肠炎;生存质量;应对方式;心理状态;影响因素

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## Relationship Among Quality of Life and Coping Style, Mental State of Patients with Ulcerative Colitis and Its Influencing Factors\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the relationship between quality of life and coping style, mental state in patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), and to analyze the influencing factors of quality of life. **Methods:** 183 patients with UC in our hospital from April 2018 to August 2020 were selected. Chinese version of Medical Coping Questionnaire (MCMQ) was used to evaluate the coping style of patients. The quality of life of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBDQ) was evaluated. Self rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and self rating Depression Scale (SDS) were used to evaluate the mental state of the patients. Pearson correlation analysis was used to analyze the relationship between quality of life and coping style, mental state of patients with UC. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of quality of life. **Results:** The general symptoms, intestinal symptoms, social ability, emotional ability and IBDQ total score of patients with UC were lower than those in the domestic norm ( $P<0.05$ ). The SAS and SDS scores of patients with UC were higher than those in the domestic norm ( $P<0.05$ ). The avoidance and yield scores of patients with UC were higher than those in the domestic norm, while the face score was lower than that in the domestic norm ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis showed that IBDQ total score was negatively correlated with SAS, SDS, avoidance and yield scores, and positively correlated with face score ( $P<0.05$ ). Univariate analysis showed that the quality of life of patients with UC was related to the severity of illness, marital status, drinking history, education level, gender, family history, smoking history, eating habits, average monthly household income and intestinal surgery history( $P<0.05$ ). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that severity of the disease was severe, gender female, with family history, with smoking history, bad eating habits, average monthly household income ≤ 5000 yuan were risk factors affecting the quality of life of patients with UC ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The quality of life of patients with UC decreased, the quality of life is related to coping style and mental state, and is affected by multiple factors such as gender, family history, severity of illness, etc. Clinically, it can be considered to carry out related prevention and treatment for the above influencing factors to improve the quality of life of patients with UC.

**Key words:** Ulcerative colitis; Quality of life; Coping style; Mental state; Influencing factors

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## 前言

溃疡性结肠炎(UC)的症状表现为腹泻、腹痛、黏液脓血便等,是一种慢性特发性炎症性结肠黏膜疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。相关数据显示<sup>[2]</sup>,我国UC患病率约为11.6/10万,且近年来UC的发病率呈明显递增趋势。目前有关UC的治疗尚无根治性方案,加上UC易反复发作、周期长,且患者家庭经济负担也比较重,导致UC患者的生存质量明显降低<sup>[3]</sup>。《炎症性肠病诊断与治疗的共识意见(2018年·北京)》中指出<sup>[4]</sup>:改善UC患者的生存质量应成为主要的治疗目标之一。近年来胃肠道及心理学者认为:UC患者易出现焦虑、抑郁等精神心理异常表现<sup>[5]</sup>。而负面情绪又可导致患者病情加重或复发,同时越来越多的研究也显示积极或消极的应对方式也对患者生存质量具有一定的影响作用<sup>[6,7]</sup>。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨UC患者生存质量与心理状态、应对方式的关系及分析其影响因素,以期为临床UC的治疗提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2018年4月~2020年8月期间我院收治的UC患者183例。纳入标准:(1)参考《炎症性肠病诊断与治疗的共识意见(2018年·北京)》<sup>[4]</sup>,均经肠镜检查结合病理学资料确诊;(2)能正常沟通,能自行或在协助下如实完成问卷及量表评估;(3)临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)合并心、肝、肾等器官严重疾病;(2)合并免疫系统疾病或恶性肿瘤;(3)同时参与其他研究者;(4)既往接受过正规心理训练,可能影响量表测评者。患者均知情同意研究且研究方案通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

### 1.2 方法

(1)生存质量:采用炎症性肠病生存质量问卷(IBDQ)<sup>[8]</sup>对患者生存质量进行评价。IBDQ包括32个定性和半定量的问题,共分为4个项目:肠道症状(10问题)、全身症状(5问题)、情感能力(12题目)、社会能力(5问题),每个问题评分1~7分,总分224分,分数越高,生存质量越好。(2)应对方式:采用中文版医学应对问卷(MCMQ)<sup>[9]</sup>评估患者对疾病的应对方式。其中

MCMQ主要包括3个大项20个条目:“回避”(7条目)、“面对”(8条目)、“屈服”(5条目)。其中8个条目为反向评分,12个条目为正向评分。所有条目分数相加得到原始总分,原始总分×1.25即为标准分。标准分越高表明患者对此种应对方式的倾向性越大。(3)心理状态:采用焦虑自评症状表(SAS)<sup>[10]</sup>、抑郁自评症状表(SDS)<sup>[11]</sup>评估患者心理状态。SAS、SDS均包含20个条目,标准为:“没有或很少”为1分;“有时”为2分;“大部分时间”为3分;“绝大部分或全部时间”为4分。测评时间是过去的1周。若负向评分,依次评分为:4、3、2、1分;正向评分,依次评分为:1、2、3、4分。20条目得分相加即为总分,总分×1.25后得到标准分。标准分越高,焦虑、抑郁症状越严重。(4)临床资料:采用面对面问卷调查的方式。由调查人员向研究对象说明本次研究的调查目的、内容及意义,获得知情同意后,让患者在调查人员监管下填写问卷,不能自主填写问卷的由患者口述,研究人员代为填写,填写完毕后由调查人员检查无误后纳入研究。问卷调查内容主要包括:饮食习惯、病情严重程度、家族史、年龄、饮酒史、婚姻状况、肠道手术史、性别、文化程度、吸烟史、家庭月均收入、睡眠形态紊乱。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0进行数据分析。计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析及LSD-t检验。Pearson相关性分析UC患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的关系。应用单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析生存质量的影响因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 UC患者IBDQ评分与国内常模对比

UC患者全身症状、肠道症状、社会能力、情感能力、IBDQ总分均低于国内常模( $P<0.05$ ),详见表1。

### 2.2 UC患者SAS、SDS评分与国内常模对比

UC患者SAS、SDS评分均高于国内常模( $P<0.05$ ),详见表2。

### 2.3 UC患者MCMQ评分与国内常模对比

UC患者回避、屈服评分均高于国内常模,面对评分低于国

表1 UC患者IBDQ评分与国内常模对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)

Table 1 Comparison of IBDQ score of patients with UC and domestic norm( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , scores)

Groups	General symptoms	Intestinal symptoms	Social ability	Emotional ability	IBDQ total score
Domestic norm	27.79± 6.27	58.15± 8.46	26.19± 4.87	68.67± 6.17	180.80± 10.69
Patients with UC	21.25± 5.12	41.02± 6.74	20.23± 3.65	51.52± 5.27	134.02± 8.44
t	10.595	21.482	13.284	28.670	46.589
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表2 UC患者SAS、SDS评分与国内常模对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)

Table 2 Comparison of SAS and SDS scores of patients with UC and domestic norm( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , scores)

Groups	SAS	SDS
Domestic norm	50.96± 5.28	50.97± 5.54
Patients with UC	72.58± 9.26	68.05± 8.32
t	27.512	23.178
P	0.000	0.000

内常模( $P<0.05$ ),详见表3。

#### 2.4 UC患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的关系

Pearson相关性分析结果显示:IBDQ总分与SAS、SDS以及回避、屈服评分呈负相关,与面对评分呈正相关( $P<0.05$ ),详见表4。

#### 2.5 UC患者生存质量影响因素的单因素分析

UC患者的生存质量与病情严重程度、婚姻状况、饮酒史、文化程度、性别、家族史、吸烟史、饮食习惯、家庭月均收入、肠道手术史有关( $P<0.05$ ),而与年龄、睡眠形态紊乱无关( $P>0.05$ ),详见表5。

#### 2.6 UC患者生存质量影响因素的多因素Logistic回归分析

以IBDQ总分为因变量(连续性变量,原值输入),以病情

严重程度、婚姻状况、饮酒史、文化程度、性别、家族史、吸烟史、饮食习惯、家庭月均收入、肠道手术史为自变量(赋值情况:病情严重程度:轻度=0,中度=1,重度=2;婚姻状况:已婚=0,未婚/离异/丧偶=1;饮酒史:无=0,有=1;文化程度:高中或中专及其以上=0,高中或中专以下=1;家族史:无=0,有=1;吸烟史:无=0,有=1;性别:男=0,女=1;饮食习惯:良好=0,不良=1;家庭月均收入:>5000元=0,≤5000元=1;肠道手术史:有=0,无=1)。纳入多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示:病情严重程度为重度、性别女、有家族史、有吸烟史、不良饮食习惯、家庭月均收入≤5000元均是影响UC患者生存质量的危险因素( $P<0.05$ ),详见表6。

表3 UC患者MCMQ评分与国内常模对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)

Table 3 Comparison of MCMQ score of patients with UC and domestic norm( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , scores)

Groups	Avoidance	Face	Yield
Domestic norm	14.65± 5.17	20.65± 2.72	8.87± 1.34
Patients with UC	17.81± 4.26	16.91± 2.58	11.87± 1.72
t	6.399	13.532	18.664
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

表4 UC患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态的相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation analysis of quality of life, coping style and mental state of patients with UC

Indexes	IBDQ total score	
	r	P
SAS	-0.637	0.000
SDS	-0.669	0.000
Avoidance	-0.453	0.003
Face	0.482	0.001
Yield	-0.645	0.000

表5 UC患者生存质量影响因素的单因素分析( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 5 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of quality of life in patients with UC( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Factors	n=183	IBDQ total score	t/F	P
Age( years )				
<30	53	133.28± 6.52	0.520	0.595
30~50	79	134.02± 7.40		
>50	51	134.79± 8.69		
Severity of illness				
Mild	42	146.48± 7.71	22.428	0.000
Moderate	86	134.73± 6.68		
Severe	55	123.39± 7.64		
Marital status				
Unmarried / divorced / widowed	62	127.38± 6.57	8.911	0.000
Married	121	137.42± 7.52		
Drinking history				
No	67	145.39± 6.38	20.218	0.000
Yes	116	127.45± 5.41		

Education level					
Senior high school or below	102	126.48± 5.33		19.851	0.000
Senior high school or technical secondary school	81	143.51± 6.27			
or above					
Gender					
Female	97	129.06± 5.26		12.330	0.000
Male	86	139.61± 6.31			
Family history					
No	142	137.92± 6.18		16.338	0.000
Yes	41	120.51± 5.37			
Smoking history					
No	73	140.74± 6.28		10.491	0.000
Yes	110	129.56± 7.53			
Sleep pattern disorder					
No	68	135.08± 6.34		1.693	0.092
Yes	115	133.39± 6.63			
Eating habits					
Good	79	143.57± 5.24		19.227	0.000
Bad	104	126.77± 6.28			
Average monthly household income(yuan)					
≤ 5000	95	119.37± 9.32		23.096	0.000
>5000	88	149.84± 8.46			
Intestinal surgery history					
No	116	124.58± 9.26		16.775	0.000
Yes	67	150.36± 11.24			

表 6 UC 患者生存质量影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 6 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of the factors influencing the quality of life of UC patients

Variables	β	Wald $\chi^2$	SE	P	OR	95%CI
Severity of the disease was severe	2.269	16.724	0.339	0.000	7.086	3.125~9.627
Gender female	3.207	17.416	0.296	0.000	2.841	2.136~5.426
With family history	2.416	15.932	0.294	0.000	4.154	3.426~5.731
With smoking history	4.169	9.862	0.416	0.000	8.065	3.418~9.435
Bad eating habits	3.324	17.619	0.325	0.000	4.581	3.917~8.652
Average monthly household income≤ 5000 yuan	4.913	8.703	0.486	0.000	6.415	3.347~8.676
Without intestinal surgery history	3.165	9.872	0.386	0.089	1.241	1.147~3.739

### 3 讨论

长期以来,临床治疗 UC 患者的主要策略均集中于临床症状的控制,降低疾病活动指数,尽可能的减少疾病复发<sup>[12]</sup>。随着医学模式的发展趋向转变为生物 - 心理 - 社会医学模式,人们的健康意识也在不断深化中<sup>[13]</sup>。UC 患者因其腹痛、腹泻、黏液脓血便等症狀异于正常人,肠道抵抗力下降,加之身体的不适影响正常营养摄入,并发其它消化道症状的情况多于常人,对 UC 患者来说心理压力增加,降低其生存质量<sup>[14,15]</sup>。因此,除了临床症状外,评价患者的生存质量,对制定合理的治疗方案、改善预后具有重要意义。本次研究结果显示,UC 患者全身症状、肠

道症状、社会能力、情感能力、IBDQ 总分均低于国内常模。Achkasov SI 等<sup>[16]</sup>学者也认为 UC 患者普遍存在较低的生存质量,但各个维度 IBDQ 得分与本研究有所区别,考虑可能和患者文化差异、医疗质量以及价值观等不同有关<sup>[17]</sup>。鉴于 UC 患者普遍存在较低的生存质量,我们就此展开分析。

胃肠道运动和分泌功能主要受神经内分泌系统的调节,胃肠道疾病通过自主神经系统引起机体大脑皮质异常活动,导致机体情绪和心态异常<sup>[18,19]</sup>。反之,大脑皮质异常活动通过影响神经系统破坏机体胃肠粘膜屏障完整性引起胃肠道运动、分泌和炎症,而胃肠道运动又反馈于神经系统,形成恶性循环,加重患者病情<sup>[20,21]</sup>。以往有研究证实<sup>[22]</sup>,UC 患者中杏仁核的血氧水平

依赖信号低于正常群体。暗示 UC 的发病与机体情绪息息相关。而 UC 患者长期承受疾病折磨,常常表现焦虑、抑郁状态,因此,引导患者以积极的方式应对疾病十分重要。本次研究结果显示,UC 患者 SAS、SDS、回避、屈服评分均高于国内常模,面对评分低于国内常模。提示 UC 患者多处于负性情绪中,且以回避、屈服应对疾病的患者较多。Pearson 相关性分析结果显示:IBDQ 总分与 SAS、SDS 以及回避、屈服评分呈负相关,与面对评分呈正相关。可见心理状态焦虑、抑郁,以及采取何种应对方式均会对 UC 患者生存质量产生一定的影响。田志颖等学者<sup>[23]</sup>认为焦虑和抑郁会导致躯体化障碍,躯体化障碍会影响生存质量。同时刘晓政等人<sup>[24]</sup>也证实焦虑和抑郁可引起肠易激症状反复发作,是生存质量降低的重要原因。而应对方式为回避、屈服的患者,其自我效能感低,未能意识到积极的行为可促进疾病转归,无法最大程度的发挥自身的潜力及主观能动性,导致生存质量降低<sup>[25]</sup>。

进一步分析生存质量的影响因素可知,病情严重程度、性别、家族史、吸烟史、饮食习惯、家庭月均收入均是影响 UC 患者生存质量的主要因素。分析其原因,病情严重程度为重度的患者,活动度增加易引起肠道及全身症状加重,从而导致患者生存质量下降。通常女性较为感性,情感丰富,情绪化表现明显,而男性则较为理性,情感较为粗犷,处理事情、考虑问题不冲动,不凭感觉做事情,故而男性生存质量相对更高<sup>[26]</sup>。而家族史作为 UC 发病的危险因素,可能是因为有家族史的个体深刻了解疾病风险,因身边其他患者疾病预后的不佳而感到恐惧,进而导致其生存质量的降低<sup>[27]</sup>。吸烟史、不良饮食习惯均可刺激肠道粘膜,加重机体局部炎症反应,并伴随肠道症状的增多、加重,导致患者生存质量下降<sup>[28]</sup>。家庭月均收入较高的 UC 患者可接受更为全面的治疗方案,包含手术、住院、药物治疗等,且对治疗期间产生的费用负担感相对更轻<sup>[29]</sup>。UC 作为一种应激源,家庭月均收入较低的患者在工作和经济方面均能感到强烈的负担,而导致其生存质量无法提高<sup>[30]</sup>。

综上所述,UC 患者生存质量与应对方式、心理状态存在相关性,且病情严重程度、性别、家族史、吸烟史、饮食习惯、家庭月均收入、肠道手术史均会影响患者生存质量,临床可考虑针对上述影响因素进行相关防治,以改善 UC 患者生存质量。

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