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基于灰熵关联的平均住院日影响因素研究*

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摘要 目的:分析医疗指标与平均住院日的关联程度,为医院有效缩短平均住院日提供参考依据。**方法:**建立基于灰熵优化的加权灰色关联度模型,对影响平均住院日的医疗指标进行重要程度的分析。**结果:**根据关联程度分析,可知影响平均住院日的医疗指标重要程度依次为开放床位数、床位周转次数、治疗有效率、床位使用率、年门诊量、住院手术人次和出院人数。**结论:**基于灰熵优化的加权灰色关联分析方法可以有效分析医疗指标对平均住院日的影响程度,提高医疗服务质量。

关键词:灰熵;平均住院日;影响因素

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Research on Influence Factors of Average Length of Stay Based on Degree of Grey Entropy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Providing reference basis for effective shorten the average length of stay, this article analyses degree of the medical treatment index and the average length of stay. **Methods:** This article establishes a model of the weighted grey incidence of optimized grey entropy, and analyzes the influence of the medical treatment index for the average length of stay. **Results:** According to analyze correlation degree, the influence of the medical treatment index for the average length of stay in order of importance is open berths to count, bunk down times, treatment effectiveness, beds rate of utilization of hospital beds, annual outpatient service quantity, hospital surgery people number and discharge. **Conclusions:** Weighted grey incidence analysis method based on optimized grey entropy can effectively analyze influence degree of the medical treatment index for the average length of stay, and improving the quality of medical services.

Key words: Grey entropy; Average length of stay; Influence factors

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平均住院日(Average Length of Stay, ALOS)是指在一定时间内“出院者占用总床日数”与“出院人数”的比值,可以反映医院的运行机制和管理体制,是评价医院医疗服务质量、资源利用效率和医疗技术水平的综合性指标。缩短 ALOS 可以减少医疗资源浪费,提高医疗服务效率,降低医疗成本,它已成为各类医院亟待解决的问题^[1]。ALOS 不是一个独立的量化指标,因此,在对其进行改进时需要考虑不到的影响因素。特别是作为医疗评价体系中的重要指标,ALOS 还会受到其它指标的影响,但这种关联程度是模糊的,无法界定的。本文应用灰熵关联方法对某三级综合性医院近 5 年的医疗指标与平均住院日的关联程度进行分析,为明确 ALOS 影响因素和缩短 ALOS 提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

本研究通过某三级医院的医务系统,对该医院 2010—

2014 年期间主要医疗指标进行搜集,其中包括开放床位数、出院病例数、床位平均使用率、床位周转次数、年门诊量、住院手术人次和治疗有效率。具体指标值如表 1 所示。

1.2 研究方法

本研究应用灰熵优化灰色加权关联模型,确定变量和自变量因素,将平均住院日作为参考序列,其余 7 个医疗指标作为比较序列。

传统灰色关联理论在进行指标关联程度分析时是对关联系数进行平均加权处理和系统态势的一种量化比较,但并没有考虑到系统特征波动对结果的影响,而且时点关联系数下的系统重要程度也没有得以体现,使得最后对关联度的分析出现较大偏差。本研究通过将医疗指标与 ALOS 的灰色关联系数进行加权分析后,构建了灰色内涵序列,并建立各指标与 ALOS 的关联系数权重模型。

2 结果

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表 1 某三级医院 2010—2014 年主要医疗指标
Table 1 A Tertiary Hospital 2010-2014 major medical efficiency index

Year	Average Length of Stay (X ₀)	Number of discharged patients (X ₁)	Open bed number (X ₂)	Rate of Utilization of Hospital Beds (X ₃)	Bed turnover times (X ₄)	Annual outpatient service (X ₅)	Hospital operation time (X ₆)	effective power (X ₇)
2010	11.12	129323	3702	119.85	37.88	1632562	59123	96.81
2011	10.89	147504	3748	129.02	39.75	1787613	64520	96.81
2012	10.53	166995	4031	129.51	43.92	1988127	72536	97.12
2013	9.48	195141	4440	123.20	46.30	2217737	83145	97.55
2014	8.73	223968	4661	122.10	49.30	2405948	92171 98.03	97.86

2.1 无量纲化数据处理

ALOS 与其它医疗指标数列具有不同的数量级或量纲。因此,为了保证关联分析的准确性和可靠性,需要对各数列进行无量纲化处理,使其数量级接近于无量纲数据。

无量纲化主要采用初值化处理方法。首先将 ALOS 进行同趋化处理,然后将各数列中的第一个数据除以该数列中的所有数据,公式为 $X_i = X_i(1)/X_i(k)$,其中 $i=0,1,\dots,7, k=0,1,\dots,4$ 。初值化数据如表 2 所示。

表 2 初值化数据
Table 2 Initial value data

	X ₀	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇
1	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2	0.9793	0.8767	0.9877	0.9289	0.9530	0.9133	0.9163	0.9968
3	0.9469	0.7744	0.9184	0.9254	0.8625	0.8212	0.8151	0.9924
4	0.8525	0.6627	0.8337	0.9728	0.8181	0.7362	0.7111	0.9893
5	0.7851	0.5774	0.7943	0.9816	0.7684	0.6973	0.6415	0.9876

2.2 计算关联系数

根据表 2 中的数据建立参考数据数列和比较数列。参考数据数列由该三级医院 2010—2014 年的 ALOS 的初值化的数据构成,可记为: $x_0 = \{x_0(1), x_0(2), x_0(3), x_0(4), x_0(5)\}$ 。比较数列由医疗指标的数据构成,表示为: $x_i = x_i(1), x_i(2), x_i(3), x_i(4), x_i(5)$, ($i=1,2, \dots, 7$)。通过下述公式表示 ALOS 与医疗指标的关系系数:

$$\gamma(x_0(k), x_i(k)) = \frac{\min_i \min_k |x_0(k) - x_i(k)| + \xi \min_i \min_k |x_0(k) - x_i(k)|}{|\min_i \min_k |x_0(k) - x_i(k)| + \xi \min_i \min_k |x_0(k) - x_i(k)|} \quad (1)$$

$$\gamma(x_0, x_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \gamma(x_0(k), x_i(k)) \quad (2)$$

$\gamma(x_0(k), x_i(k))$ 表示相同年份里 ALOS 与医疗指标的关系程度; ξ 为分辨系数,分辨系数可以降低数据中极值的影响, $\xi \in (0, 1)$,一般为 $\xi < 0.5$,根据本研究数据关联程度, ξ 取值 0.5; $\gamma(x_0, x_i)$ 为 x_0 与 x_i 的加权灰色关联度; ω_k 为各医疗指标在第 k 年的权重,且满足 $\sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k = 1$ 。根据公式 (1) 对各医疗指标与 ALOS 的关联系数进行计算,如表 3 所示。

2.3 确定权重向量

各指标与 ALOS 的关联度系数反映了各指标在这 5 年中对 ALOS 的影响。为了保持 2010—2014 年各指标不同时点对 ALOS 的影响稳定性,需要确定关联系数权重 ω_k ,对关联系数进行加权处理,使得加权灰色关联系数分布的密度 ρ_k 趋于平

表 3 关联度系数表
Table 3 Correlation coefficient table

γ_1	γ_2	γ_3	γ_4	γ_5	γ_6	γ_7
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.8293	0.9834	0.9062	0.9499	0.8831	0.8878	0.9661
0.7429	0.9459	0.9586	0.8552	0.7986	0.7909	0.9163
0.7242	0.9637	0.8056	0.9354	0.8108	0.7790	0.7846
0.7058	0.9819	0.7172	0.9676	0.8419	0.7763	0.7111

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