

• 临床研究 •

强直性脊柱炎脊柱骨折围手术期针对性护理

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摘要：[目的] 评价强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)脊柱骨折患者围手术期的特殊护理的效果。[方法] 2020年1月—2023年7月，40例AS脊柱骨折患者行后路长节段椎弓钉-棒系统固定，围术期对患者实行针对性护理措施，对比入院时与出院时患者负面情绪评分及生活质量评分。[结果] 40例患者均顺利手术，无严重并发症。与入院时相比，出院时患者的抑郁自评分(self-rating depression scale, SDS) [(60.2±5.7), (48.2±4.1), P<0.001]和焦虑自评分(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS) [(58.1±5.8), (48.7±3.1), P<0.001]均显著下降，而生活质量综合评定问卷(generic quality of life inventory-74, GQOLI-74)的躯体功能[(60.1±6.2), (85.2±8.1), P<0.001]、心理功能[(62.8±7.2), (88.3±9.2), P<0.001]，社会功能[(61.5±8.1), (90.6±8.2), P<0.001]和物质生活状态[(65.2±7.7), (88.3±8.2), P<0.001]均显著增加。[结论] 对AS脊柱骨折行手术固定，并在围术期实施特殊的护理干预措施有助于缓解其负面情绪，改善生活质量。

关键词：强直性脊柱炎，脊柱骨折，椎弓钉固定，围手术期护理

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Targeted nursing in perioperative period of pedicle screw fixation of ankylosing spondylitis spinal fractures // SHENG Wei-qing, QI Hui-chun, JIANG Yan-qing, WANG Shu-xin, WANG Cui. The 971 Hospital of the PLA Navy, Qingdao 266071, China

Abstract: [Objective] To evaluate the outcomes of the targeted nursing in perioperative period of pedicle screw fixation of ankylosing spondylitis (AS) spinal fractures. [Methods] From January 2020 to July 2023, 40 patients underwent posterior long-segment pedicle screw-rod system fixation for AS spinal fractures, with targeted nursing measures implemented in the perioperative period. The negative emotion scores and quality of life scores were compared between the admission and discharge. [Results] All the 40 patients were successfully operated without serious complications. Compared with those at admission, the self-rating depression scale (SDS) [(60.2±5.7), (48.2±4.1), P<0.001] and self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) [(58.1±5.8), (48.7±3.1), P<0.001] significantly decreased, while the generic quality of life inventory-74, GQOLI-74, including physical function [(60.1±6.2), (85.2±8.1), P<0.001], the psychological function [(62.8±7.2), (88.3±9.2), P<0.001], the social function [(61.5±8.1), (90.6±8.2), P<0.001] and material life state [(65.2±7.7), (88.3±8.2), P<0.001] significantly increased at discharge. [Conclusion] Surgical fixation of spinal fracture of AS with special nursing intervention in perioperative period can alleviate negative emotions and improve quality of life.

Key words: ankylosing spondylitis, spinal fracture, pedicle screw fixation, perioperative nursing

强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)是一种慢性炎症性疾病，可发生脊柱畸形和强直，导致脊柱生物力学特性发生变化，进而影响机体平衡。因脊柱丧失柔韧性，即使轻微外力也可导致严重的脊柱骨折发生。临床研究显示，此类患者外伤发生脊柱骨折的概率为4%~32%^[1]，50%以上患者并明显无外伤史或仅受轻伤^[2]。手术是治疗此类疾病的有效方法，可解除患者脊髓压迫，使畸形情况得以纠正，减轻神经损伤症状^[3, 4]。然而手术创伤大，导致患者应激反应大，负面情绪显著，加上康复过

程漫长，患者丧失部分功能，甚至失去自理能力，致其日常生活中出现消极心理，影响其治疗依从性^[5]。因此做好围术期的护理非常重要。作者对40例AS脊柱骨折患者围手术期护理方法及效果进行探讨，报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

2020年1月—2023年7月，AS脊柱骨折行椎弓

钉固定治疗的40例患者纳入本研究。其中，男28例，女12例；年龄22~65岁，平均(38.6±3.2)岁；颈椎骨折28例，胸椎骨折10例，腰椎骨折2例。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准，所有患者均知情同意。

1.2 手术方法

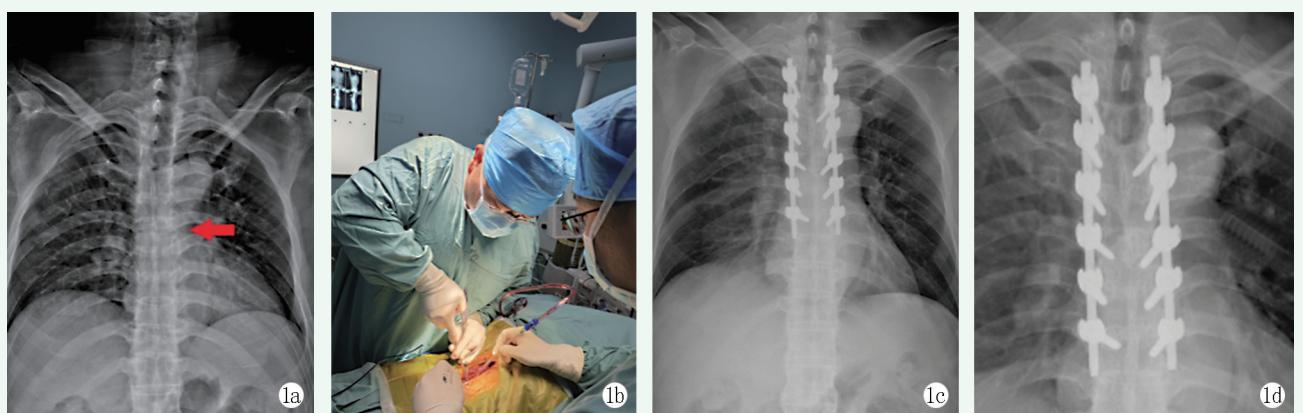


图1. 患者男性，53岁，AS病史18年，轻微外伤后背部剧痛，不能活动。1a:术前正位X线片显示T₆平面三柱骨折；1b:术中给予长节段椎弓钉-棒系统固定；1c, 1d:术后X线片显示内固定位置良好。

Figure 1. A 42-year-old male with a history of AS for 12 years presented with severe back pain and immobility after minor trauma. 1a: Preoperative anteroposterior X ray showed T₆ fractures involving three columns; 1b: Intraoperative fixation with long-segmental pedicle screw-rod system; 1c, 1d: Postoperative radiographs revealed the implants in good position.

1.3 护理方法

术前护理：依据患者的受教育程度进行术前教育，提升其治疗信心和依从性，以积极配合治疗工作，缓解焦虑不安的情绪。学会控制疼痛和安全体位保持方法，在其骨折上下部位放置软枕，以提高其舒适感，尽量减少搬运及转床。制定个性化的饮食方案，鼓励患者多饮水，防止尿路感染，增加高蛋白饮食，确保康复过程中的营养需求。术前进行呼吸功能锻炼，如吹气球，指导患者有效咳嗽排痰，必要时给予雾化吸入。术前责任护士和手术护士共同访视患者，按SBAR标准流程^[3]进行病情交接。避免手术前转床及术中摆放体位时操作不当引起或加重神经损伤，充分做好进入手术室后患者情绪管理，给予安慰和鼓励，消除患者的恐惧。

术后护理：持续监测生命体征，尤其是患者呼吸情况，备好吸痰器，协助患者拍背，雾化排痰，保持呼吸道通畅，定时翻身。注重疼痛管理，对于轻度疼痛的患者，通过音乐疗法、正念减压训练使得患者疼痛得以缓解；对于严重疼痛的患者，通过按三阶梯止痛原则及时给予镇痛药物，避免疼痛引起情绪波动。加强早期康复训练，患者卧床期间，早期被动活动肢体，肌肉等长或等张收缩，循序渐进增加锻炼。及时心理疏导，确保康复过程顺利。

40例患者中，31例患者表现为严重疼痛，丧失活动能力，影像可见脊柱三柱骨折，均在全麻下行后路长节段椎弓钉-棒系统固定（图1）。9例患者有骨折移位，神经功能损害，行复位减压，长节段椎弓钉-棒系统固定。

1.4 评价指标

采用抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale, SDS)及焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS)评估患者焦虑和抑郁程度，而评分越高，负面情绪越严重。采用通过生活质量综合评定问卷(generic quality of life inventory-74, GQOLI-74)对患者躯体、心理、社会及物质等4个维度共19个因子进行评分，每个因子分值4~20分，评分越高表明患者保持了较高的生活质量。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件系统检验计算，资料符合正态分布时，采用配对T检验；资料不符合正态分布时，采用Wilcoxon检验。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 临床情况

40例患者均顺利手术，术中无大出血、神经损伤加重等严重并发症。术后住院期间，所有患者均无死亡、血栓、严重肺部或泌尿系感染。所有患者均无切口深部感染，骨突部位均未发生压疮。

2.2 评分结果

40例患者入院与出院时评分结果见表1。与入院时相比,患者出院时SDS和SAS评分显著降低($P<0.05$);而GQOLI-74的躯体、心理、社会及物质等亚评分均显著增加($P<0.05$)。

表1. 40例AS骨折患者入院与出院时评分结果比较
Table 1. Comparison of scores between admission and discharge in the 40 patients with AS fracture

指标	入院时	出院时	P值
SDS	60.2±5.7	48.2±4.1	<0.001
SAS	58.1±5.8	48.7±3.1	<0.001
GQOLI-74			
躯体功能	60.1±6.2	85.2±8.1	<0.001
心理功能	62.8±7.2	88.3±9.2	<0.001
社会功能	61.5±8.1	90.6±8.2	<0.001
物质生活状态	65.2±7.7	88.3±8.2	<0.001

3 讨论

AS使脊柱丧失了柔韧性,且多伴有骨质疏松,易发生脊柱骨折^[6, 7],这对于患者而言具有毁灭性的伤害^[8]。除手术不耐受或拒绝手术治疗,患者应积极采取手术治疗,而手术的选择以最大程度减少创伤,获得最佳治疗效果为原则^[9, 10]。虽合理的手术治疗可提高患者生活质量,保护其生命,但由于手术风险高,病死率高,并发症发生率居高不下成为当前严峻的问题^[11]。如护理人员围术期具有丰富的理论基础及扎实的护理经验,尽早明确疾病存在的隐患,制定适宜的护理计划,可最大程度保障患者安全,减轻其痛苦,促使其尽快康复^[12]。

本研究围术期实施优质的护理干预,以患者为中心,在团队成员的密切合作下,为患者制定个体化及连续性的护理方案。该种护理措施整个护理流程对患者加强心理干预,术前联合心理医生对患者进行心理干预,以防负面情绪影响手术顺利进行;术中对患者进行语言安抚,让其心情放轻松,加强疼痛护理,提高患者身体舒适度,有助于改善患者负面情绪^[13, 14]。本研究表明,出院时负面情绪评分低于入院时,表明安全高效的手术和围术期优质的护理干预可改善患者负面情绪,依从性也得以提高。此外,出院时患者生活质量评分高于入院时,提示手术治疗与围术期实施优质的护理干预相结合,可提高患者生活质量,这可能与护理干预帮助患者正视疾病,明白心理状态对疾病预后起到的重要作用,并积极进行康复锻炼,为回归社会作准备,进而提高康复训练效

果,使其生活质量也得以提高^[15]。

综上所述,AS脊柱骨折积极手术治疗,并在围术期实施优质的护理干预措施有助于缓解其负面情绪,使其生活质量得以全面提高。

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