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耳穴压丸联合艾灸在髋部骨折术后虚秘患者 护理中的应用效果

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨耳穴压丸联合艾灸在髋部骨折术后虚秘患者护理中的应用效果。方法: 选取2020年1月至2021年6月在亳州市中医院收治的髋部骨折气虚型便秘患者102例为研究对象, 根据护理干预方式不同分为对照组($n=51$)与观察组($n=51$); 对照组实施常规护理(以3 d为1个疗程), 观察组在对照组的基础上给予耳穴压丸(每日3次, 连续3 d)联合艾灸(每日施灸2次, 连续3 d)护理干预; 比较两组干预效果, 记录首次排便时间、排便间隔时间、每次排便时间和72 h内排便次数, 并于干预前后行Wexner评分和焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS)、抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale, SDS)评分。结果: 干预后, 观察组疗效显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组首次排便时间为(6.32 ± 1.35) h, 短于对照组的(8.11 ± 1.47) h; 观察组排便间隔时长为(18.48 ± 4.12) h, 短于对照组的(20.36 ± 4.75) h; 观察组每次排便时长为(9.36 ± 2.35) min, 短于对照组的(11.72 ± 3.41) min; 两组72 h内排便次数对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。干预1及3 d后, 观察组Wexner评分分别为 10.36 ± 1.78 和 6.58 ± 1.23 , 显著低于对照组的 11.68 ± 1.69 和 7.89 ± 1.52 ($P<0.05$)。观察组SAS评分为 47.89 ± 4.82 , 低于对照组的 52.67 ± 6.12 ; 观察组SDS评分为 51.36 ± 5.21 , 低于对照组的 54.87 ± 4.96 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 耳穴压丸联合艾灸应用于髋部骨折术后虚秘患者护理中, 能够改善患者便秘状况, 并缓解患者负性情绪。

[关键词] 髋部骨折; 便秘; 气虚证; 耳穴压丸; 艾灸; 护理

Application effect of auricular point pressing pill combined with moxibustion in nursing of hip fracture patients with Qi-deficiency type constipation after operation

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect of auricular point pressing pill combined with moxibustion in the nursing of hip fracture patients with Qi-deficiency type constipation after operation. **Methods:** A total of 102 hip fracture patients

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with Qi-deficiency type constipation after operation treated in Bozhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2020 to June 2021 were selected as research subjects, and they were divided into a control group ($n=51$) and an observation group ($n=51$) according to different nursing interventions. The control group was given routine nursing (3 days as a course of treatment), and the observation group was given auricular point pressing pills (3 times a day for 3 consecutive days) combined with moxibustion (twice a day for 3 consecutive days) nursing intervention on the basis of the control group. The intervention effects of the 2 groups were compared, and the first defecation time, defecation interval time, each defecation time, and defecation frequency within 72 h were recorded. Wexner score, self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) and self-rating depression scale (SDS) were performed before and after the intervention. **Results:** After the intervention, the therapeutic effect of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The first defecation time of the observation group was (6.32 ± 1.35) h, which was shorter than (8.11 ± 1.47) h of the control group; the defecation interval time of the observation group was (18.48 ± 4.12) h, which was shorter than that of the control group (20.36 ± 4.75) h; the defecation time of the observation group was (9.36 ± 2.35) min, shorter than (11.72 ± 3.41) min of the control group. There was no significant difference in defecation frequency within 72 h between the 2 groups ($P>0.05$). After 1 and 3 d of intervention, the Wexner scores of the observation group were 10.36 ± 1.78 and 6.58 ± 1.23 , respectively, which were significantly lower than those of the control group 11.68 ± 1.69 and 7.89 ± 1.52 ($P<0.05$). The SAS score of the observation group was 47.89 ± 4.82 , which was lower than that of the control group 52.67 ± 6.12 . The SDS score of the observation group was 51.36 ± 5.21 , which was lower than that of the control group 54.87 ± 4.96 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of auricular point pressing pills combined with moxibustion in the nursing of hip fracture patients with Qi-deficiency type constipation after operation can improve the constipation of patients, and alleviate the negative emotions of patients.

Keywords hip fracture; constipation; Qi-deficiency type; auricular point pressing pill; moxibustion; nursing

术后便秘是骨科手术患者的常见问题, 由于疼痛明显、长时间卧床、活动受限以及手术、围手术期麻醉镇痛等多方面因素, 65%以上的髋、膝置换术患者术后会出现不同程度的便秘^[1]。术后便秘的发生可引起患者出现腹胀、腹痛等不适症状, 甚至可能诱发肠梗阻, 延迟术后康复, 增加住院费用^[2]。目前, 对于骨科术后便秘患者, 临床常规应用口服药物, 并予以膳食指导等干预, 但疗效欠佳^[3], 故需探寻有效的护理干预方式来促进患者康复。骨折患者以老年人居多, 素体气阴两虚, 加之外伤失血, 骨折亡血伤津, 使得脏腑失润, 肠道失养, 大便不通, 气虚则无力推动运化, 造成传导失司, 腑气不通, 因而大便难以排出而秘结不通^[4]。中医护理干预, 可调节机体功能, 调畅气体, 在术后便秘的干预中受到关注。研究^[5]表明, 对气滞血瘀型便秘患者予以中医综合护理, 能够改善患者排便情况和情绪状态。还有研究^[6]报道, 针灸联合中药干预能够改善气虚型便秘患者便秘症状, 缓解患者负性情绪。耳穴压丸、艾灸作为中医外治的两种特色疗法, 能够

通调腑气, 促进大肠传导功能恢复, 但目前关于其应用于骨折术后便秘的干预效果尚不明确。本研究将耳穴压丸联合艾灸应用于髋部骨折术后气虚型便秘患者护理中, 获得满意效果, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2020年1月至2021年6月在亳州市中医院住院的髋部骨折气虚型便秘患者102例为研究对象。纳入标准: 1)髋部骨折手术患者; 2)诊断为术后便秘^[7], 术后3 d仍未排便, 或出现Bristol 1型便(坚硬的颗粒状便)或2型便(坚硬成块的香肠状便); 3)符合便秘气虚证^[8], 主症为大便无力, 艰涩难解, 喜揉喜按; 次症便质不干硬, 乏力懒言, 面色少华, 舌淡红, 苔薄白, 脉细弱。排除标准: 1)存在肠息肉、消化道肿瘤等肠道器质性病变; 2)习惯性便秘; 3)意识障碍; 4)严重精神异常; 5)合并克罗恩病等可能影响胃肠功能的疾病; 6)骨折前存在排便异常; 7)近期有泻下通便药

物服用史; 8) 正参与其他临床试验。根据护理干预方式不同分为将患者分为对照组($n=51$)与观察组($n=51$)。本研究通过亳州市中医院医学伦理委员会审批(审批号: 2019BZ-9), 患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 护理方法

对照组按照护理常规予以膳食指导(嘱进食高纤维食物, 粗细搭配, 如粥或面条, 两餐之间补充香蕉、葡萄等)和生活方式干预(保持每天饮水量2 000 mL, 睡眠饮用蜂蜜水, 适当活动, 每日由护士指导进行下肢力量锻炼等), 此外, 在确诊便秘后, 予以乳果糖口服液15 mL, 每天3次, 以3 d为1个疗程。

观察组在对照组的基础上, 增加中医耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理干预: 1) 耳穴压丸。主穴选取大肠、小肠和直肠, 配穴选取三焦和脾, 操作前, 采用75%的乙醇对耳廓进行消毒, 找到穴位敏感点, 采用镊子将王不留行籽贴压于相应耳穴上, 按压籽粒, 以局部有明显胀热痛感为度, 每次1 min, 每日3次, 连续3 d。2) 艾灸。主穴选取双侧大肠俞、上巨虚、天枢等穴, 首先进行2 min回旋灸温热局部气血, 然后进行2 min雀啄灸以敏化加强, 再行2 min循经往返灸激发经气, 最后进行温和灸开通经络。大肠俞、天枢穴进行双点温和灸, 上巨虚穴进行单点温和灸, 均灸至患者热感消失。每日施灸2次, 连续3 d。

1.3 观察指标

1) 两组干预疗效比较。参照《中医病证诊断疗效标准》^[9]。显效: 患者于2 d内自行排便1次, 无排便困难, 大便质软, 伴随症状基本消失; 有效: 患者于3 d内排便1次, 大便质地转润, 偶尔存在排便困难, 伴随症状出现好转; 无效: 排便情况及相应症状均未见改善。2) 两组排便情况比较。由专人负责观察并记录首次排便时间、排便间隔时间、每次排便时间和72 h内排便次数, 根据患者和家属主诉进行记录。3) 两组便秘评分比较。干预前后对患者行Wexner评分^[10], 以评估患者便秘严重程度, 总分为0~30, 评分越高, 则提示便秘越严重。4) 两组负性情绪比较。干预前后进行焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS)^[11]、抑郁自评量表(self-rating

depression scale, SDS)^[12]评分, 每个量表均含20个条目, 行Likert 4级评分, SAS评分为50~59、60~69、 ≥ 70 依次表示轻度、中度和重度焦虑; SDS评分为53~62、63~72、 ≥ 73 依次表示轻度、中度和重度抑郁。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据处理。计量资料(均满足正态分布)采取均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 两组之间对比用成组 t 检验, 组内干预前后对比用配对 t 检验; 计数资料描述为例(%), 对于无序分类资料采取 χ^2 检验, 对于有序分类资料(等级资料)采取秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

两组一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 干预疗效

观察组干预疗效高于对照组($P<0.05$, 表2)。

2.3 首次排便时间、排便间隔时长、每次排便时长和72 h排便次数

观察组首次排便时间为(6.32 ± 1.35) h, 短于对照组的(8.11 ± 1.47) h; 观察组排便间隔时长为(18.48 ± 4.12) h, 短于对照组的(20.36 ± 4.75) h; 观察组每次排便时长为(9.36 ± 2.35) min, 短于对照组的(11.72 ± 3.41) min ($P<0.05$); 两组72 h排便次数差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 表3)。

2.4 Wexner 评分

干预1及3 d后, 观察组Wexner评分分别为 10.36 ± 1.78 和 6.58 ± 1.23 , 显著低于对照组的 11.68 ± 1.69 和 7.89 ± 1.52 ($P<0.05$, 表4)。

2.5 SAS 和 SDS 评分

干预前, 两组SAS和SDS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。干预后, 观察组SAS评分为 47.89 ± 4.82 , 低于对照组的 52.67 ± 6.12 ; 观察组SDS评分为 51.36 ± 5.21 , 低于对照组的 54.87 ± 4.96 ($P<0.05$, 表5)。

表1 两组一般资料比较($n=51$)Table 1 Comparison of general data between the 2 groups ($n=51$)

组别	性别(男/女)/例	年龄/岁	BMI/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	致伤原因(跌倒/车祸/坠落)/例	骨折类型(股骨颈骨折/股骨头骨折/股骨大转子间骨折)/例	麻醉方式(全身麻醉/椎管内麻醉)/例	手术方式(关节置换/骨折内固定)/例	骨折前排便间隔时间/h
观察组	12/39	76.34 ± 9.73	24.58 ± 2.74	24/21/6	36/10/5	28/23	32/19	18.11 ± 3.65
对照组	18/33	76.75 ± 9.50	25.12 ± 2.68	28/18/5	34/11/6	30/21	35/16	19.32 ± 3.89
t/χ^2	0.160	0.149	0.976	0.629	0.196	0.160	0.391	1.620
P	0.689	0.882	0.332	0.730	0.907	0.689	0.532	0.108

表2 两组疗效比较($n=51$)Table 2 Comparison of curative effect between the 2 groups ($n=51$)

组别	显效/[例(%)]	有效/[例(%)]	无效/[例(%)]
观察组	45 (88.24)	5 (9.80)	1 (1.96)
对照组	36 (70.59)	12 (23.53)	3 (5.88)
Z		4.830	
P		0.028	

表3 两组首次排便时间、排便间隔时间、每次排便时间和72 h内排便次数比较($n=51$)Table 3 Comparison of the first defecation time, defecation interval time, each defecation time, and defecation frequency within 72 h between the 2 groups ($n=51$)

组别	首次排便时间/h	排便间隔时长/h	每次排便时长/min	72 h排便次数
观察组	6.32 ± 1.35	18.48 ± 4.12	9.36 ± 2.35	3.45 ± 0.65
对照组	8.11 ± 1.47	20.36 ± 4.75	11.72 ± 3.41	3.26 ± 0.72
t	6.405	2.135	4.070	1.399
P	<0.001	0.035	<0.001	0.165

表4 两组干预前后Wexner评分比较($n=51$)Table 4 Comparison of Wexner score between the 2 groups before and after the intervention ($n=51$)

组别	Wexner评分		
	干预前	干预1 d	干预3 d
观察组	12.87 ± 2.46	10.36 ± 1.78 ^a	6.58 ± 1.23 ^a
对照组	12.65 ± 2.36	11.68 ± 1.69 ^a	7.89 ± 1.52 ^a
t	0.461	3.841	4.785
P	0.646	<0.001	<0.001

与干预前相比, ^a $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with before intervention, ^a $P<0.05$.

表5 两组干预前后SAS和SDS评分比较($n=51$)Table 5 Comparison of SAS and SDS scores between the 2 groups before and after the intervention ($n=51$)

组别	时间点	SAS评分	SDS评分
观察组	干预前	59.25 ± 5.65	60.58 ± 6.35
	干预后	47.89 ± 4.82 ^{ab}	51.36 ± 5.21 ^{ab}
对照组	干预前	60.71 ± 5.73	61.14 ± 6.25
	干预后	52.67 ± 6.12 ^a	54.87 ± 4.96 ^a

与干预前相比, ^a $P<0.05$; 与对照组相比, ^b $P<0.05$ 。

Compared with before intervention, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

近年来, 随着加速康复外科在骨伤科的快速发展, 术后便秘日益受到关注。术后便秘不仅会引起患者出现腹胀、腹痛等一系列不适症状, 延迟术后恢复, 还会加重患者负性情绪, 使得患者遭受身心煎熬, 不利于术后转归。目前, 对于术后便秘的防治, 临床以术前宣教为主, 宣教内容主要包括多饮水、增加膳食纤维摄入、适当活动等。研究^[13]证实, 围手术期增加饮水量、保证膳食纤维的摄入量和适量活动, 对于骨折大手术患者术后便秘的发生有预防效果。有指南^[14]指出, 增加膳食纤维的摄入可有效改善便秘症状, 是干预便秘的一线方法。此外, 乳果糖口服液也是干预便秘的有效手段^[3]。新近研究^[15]表明: 中医技术在便秘的防治中安全、有效, 具有效果温和的优势。本研究旨在评价耳穴压丸联合艾灸在髋部骨折术后气虚型便秘患者中的应用效果, 以为骨科手术便秘患者的护理提供一定参考。

髋部骨折患者以老年人为主, 多因气虚、阴血亏虚, 致使大肠传导无力进而发展成为虚秘。虚秘者喜按压, 予以按揉有助于气血畅行, 滋阴通腑活络, 益气通便。气虚秘者气血不足, 经气不畅, 应补气助运兼理气通顺, 中医护理以耳穴压丸和灸法较为常见。耳部作为脏腑经络的连接点, 进行耳部穴位刺激, 能够调节脏腑经络, 调和气血。研究^[16]表明: 耳穴压丸能够促进人体交感神经等活动, 改善胃肠道功能, 可作为便秘的辅助干预手段。耳穴频次分析显示便秘主要病位在大肠, 大肠传导功能失常是其发病之根本, 刺激大肠耳穴能够增加肠道蠕动, 调畅脏腑气机, 传导糟粕; 直肠耳穴处在耳轮, 与足膀胱经相合, 《备急千金要方》曰: “承筋(直肠), 主大便难”, 故直肠耳穴也是治疗便秘的重要穴

位; 《难经·三十一难》曰: “三焦者, 水谷之道路”, 水谷之道不通, 可致便秘, 可见便秘形成与三焦有紧密关系; 大肠、直肠、三焦和脾已成为治疗便秘的核心耳穴^[17], 这是本研究的选穴依据。热敏灸是一种艾灸新疗法, 穴位热敏化后予以灸性刺激, 可激发灸性感传, 气至病所, 发挥调理脏腑、疏通经络的功效。本研究在常规灸法基础上, 选取大肠经腧募配穴, 并基于《合治内腑》理论增加大肠下合穴, 对以上穴位予以热敏灸, 从而达到温通脏腑、条畅气机的功效, 促使大肠传导功能得到恢复^[18]。本研究观察组疗效优于对照组, 其首次排便时间、排便间隔时长、每次排便时长均短于对照组, 且干预1和3 d后, 观察组Wexner评分均显著低于对照组, 这表明耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理干预能够改善髋部骨折术后虚秘患者便秘症状, 提高疗效。郭玲等^[19]研究报道: 穴位贴敷干预能够改善脊柱骨折术后便秘患者便秘症状, 提高患者生活质量。曾樊莉等^[20]采用情志疏导、按摩等中医特色护理对骨折术后便秘患者进行干预, 发现可有效缓解便秘症状。在同类研究报道中, 尽管护理方法和观察指标不尽相同, 但结果指向与本研究一致: 对患者实施耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理, 可达到调畅气机, 通经活络, 润肠通便和促进胃肠蠕动等功效, 进而利于患者便秘症状改善。

焦虑、抑郁等负性心理与便秘的发生相关, 而便秘作为一种躯体化症状反过来又会加重焦虑、抑郁情绪, 形成恶性循环, 不利于患者转归^[21]。因此, 在临床护理过程中还应关注便秘患者情绪状态的变化。耳穴压丸能够减轻患者术后疼痛和生理应激, 进而改善心理状态^[22]。艾灸刺激诸穴可通过经络传导而发挥疏通经络、调节脏腑、宁心安神之效, 从而改善情绪状态^[23]。本研究结果显示: 干预后, 观察组SAS评分、SDS评分均显著低

于对照组, 这说明耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理干预不仅能够改善患者便秘症状, 还有助于缓解患者的焦虑抑郁情绪, 改善心理状态。

本研究所用方法, 未显现超出医护患各方认知行为能力的特殊之处; 所耗费人力、物力虽相比常规护理有一定超出, 但未明显增加医护工作负担; 医疗费用也在患者可接受范围以内, 未超出医保范围; 所采用的中医技术简便, 可操作性强, 且效果明确; 各项观察指标的评估, 以问卷和量表为主, 未给医护人员和患者造成额外负担。经以上分析, 可以认为本研究护理方法具有临床应用的可行性。然而, 本研究存在的不足主要是样本量较小, 后续有待通过扩大样本研究, 来进一步验证耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理干预对术后便秘患者的影响, 增强说服力。

综上, 对于髌部骨折术后便秘患者, 予以耳穴压丸联合艾灸护理干预, 能够调节脏腑功能, 调和气血, 有效改善患者便秘症状, 提高干预疗效, 并有效缓解患者焦虑、抑郁情绪, 两项中医技术方法简便, 易被护士学习掌握, 且无痛苦, 无毒副作用, 均适合临床推广。

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