
论文题目：家庭护理干预对冠心病病人生活质量影响及临床指标的影响

摘 要

目的：通过探讨家庭护理措施的重要性，为实现脑卒中患者康复护理的连续及我国脑卒中管理及相关卫生政策制定提供依据。

方法：选取 2016 年 3 月-2018 年 1 月在我院出院的脑梗死患者，按随机数字表法，分为研究组和对照组，每组 100 例。对实验组实施家庭护理干预，对照组不采取干预，干预后对比两组 ADL 得分有无差别。

结果：研究组与对照组在 ADL 得分方面有显著性差异（ $P<0.05$ ）。

结论：本次研究中发现护理前研究组与对照组日常生活活动能力（ADL）评分差异无统计学意义（ $P>0.05$ ），护理后研究组与对照组日常生活活动能力（ADL）评分差异有统计学意义（ $P<0.05$ ）。这说明通过家庭护理可以提高脑卒中患者肢体功能的康复，家庭康复优势体现在满足患者专业康复护理指导需求，保证连续康复护理服务的开展，满足患者信息支持需求，实现医院与家庭信息的传递。

关键词：家庭护理；脑卒中

论文类型：应用研究

ABSTRACT

Objective: To explore the importance of family nursing measures in order to provide evidence for the continuity of rehabilitation nursing for stroke patients and for stroke management and related health policy formulation in China.

Methods: Patients with cerebral infarction discharged from our hospital from March 2016 to January 2018 were randomly divided into study group and control group, 100 cases in each group. Family nursing intervention was carried out in the experimental group, but no intervention was taken in the control group. After intervention, the ADL scores of the two groups were compared.

Results: There were significant differences in ADL scores between the study group and the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There was no significant difference in ADL score between the pre-nursing study group and the control group ($P > 0.05$), but there was significant difference in ADL score between the post-nursing study group and the control group ($P < 0.05$). This shows that family nursing can improve the rehabilitation of limb function of stroke patients. The advantages of family rehabilitation lie in meeting the needs of professional rehabilitation nursing guidance, ensuring the development of continuous rehabilitation nursing services, meeting the needs of patients'information support, and realizing the transmission of hospital and family information.

Key words: family care; stroke

Paper Type: Applied Research

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