

论著·临床研究

## 基于EMS管理模式的延续性护理在学龄前喘息性疾病儿童中的应用观察

姜允丽<sup>1</sup>, 李爱求<sup>2</sup>, 肖艳赏<sup>1</sup>, 李田田<sup>1</sup>, 胡亚晨<sup>1</sup>, 张潇潇<sup>1</sup>, 吴蓓蓉<sup>1</sup>

1. 上海市儿童医院, 上海交通大学医学院附属儿童医院呼吸科, 上海 200040; 2. 上海市儿童医院, 上海交通大学医学院附属儿童医院护理部, 上海 200040

**[摘要]** **目的**·探讨基于EMS [环境管理 (environment management, E)、用药指导 (medicine direction, M) 与自我监测 (self monitoring, S)] 管理模式的延续性护理在学龄前喘息性疾病儿童中的应用效果。**方法**·选取2019年12月至2020年11月, 在上海交通大学医学院附属儿童医院呼吸科收治的67例0~6岁喘息性疾病患儿, 按照随机数字表分为观察组33例和对照组34例, 其中失访3例, 最终每组32例。观察组采用基于EMS管理模式的延续性护理, 对照组给予常规护理和出院电话随访。2组患儿出院后1、3、6个月随访评估儿童呼吸和哮喘测试 (Test for Respiratory and Asthma Control in Kids, TRACK) 结果、喘息复发情况; 出院后6个月随访采用支气管哮喘用药依从性评分表 (Medication Adherence Report Scale for Asthma, MARS-A) 和护理工作满意度调查表评估用药依从性及护理工作满意度。**结果**·2组患儿人口学特征及临床基线特征差异无统计学意义。重复测量方差分析结果显示, 时间、组别、组别×时间的交互作用对TRACK总分的影响均有统计学意义; 出院后1、3、6个月, 观察组TRACK总分均显著高于对照组 (均 $P=0.000$ ); 2组患儿TRACK总分均随时间推移逐渐上升 ( $P=0.000$ )。观察组1、3、6个月随访发现喘息复发率分别为25.0%、18.7%、9.4%, 均显著低于对照组 (分别为50.0%、43.7%、31.3%, 均 $P<0.05$ ); 广义估计方程分析显示组间比较差异有统计学意义 ( $P=0.013$ ), 观察组干预效果优于对照组 ( $OR=0.292$ )。出院后6个月观察组MARS-A得分为 $(4.519\pm0.395)$ 分, 显著高于对照组 [ $(3.994\pm0.739)$ 分,  $P=0.001$ ]。护理工作满意度调查结果显示, 观察组显著高于对照组 ( $P=0.000$ )。患儿MARS-A得分与护理工作满意度呈中度正相关 ( $r=0.389$ ,  $P=0.001$ )。**结论**·基于EMS管理模式的延续性护理可显著提高学龄前喘息性疾病儿童的用药依从性和喘息控制水平, 明显降低喘息复发率, 以及提高护理工作满意度。

**[关键词]** EMS管理模式; 延续性护理; 学龄前儿童; 喘息性疾病

**[DOI]** 10.3969/j.issn.1674-8115.2024.02.009 **[中图分类号]** R725.6 **[文献标志码]** A

## Application of continuous nursing based on EMS management mode in preschool children with wheezing diseases

JIANG Yunli<sup>1</sup>, LI Aiqiu<sup>2</sup>, XIAO Yanshang<sup>1</sup>, LI Tiantian<sup>1</sup>, HU Yachen<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Xiaoxiao<sup>1</sup>, WU Beirong<sup>1</sup>

1. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shanghai Children's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200040, China; 2. Nursing Department, Shanghai Children's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200040, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective**·To explore the effect of continuous nursing based on EMS [environment management (E), medicine direction (M) and self monitoring (S)] management mode on the preschool children with asthmatic diseases. **Methods**·A total of 67 children aged 0 to 6 years with asthmatic diseases admitted to the Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shanghai Children's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine from December 2019 to November 2020 were selected and divided into observation group (33 cases) and control group (34 cases) according to the random number table method, with 3 cases lost, and finally 32 cases in each group. The observation group received continuous nursing care based on EMS management mode, while the control group received routine care and discharge follow-up through the telephone. The children in the two groups were followed up at 1, 3, and 6 months after discharge to evaluate the results of Test for Respiratory and Asthma Control in Kids (TRACK) and wheezing recurrence; Medication Adherence Report Scale for Asthma (MARS-A) and Nursing Job Satisfaction Questionnaire were

**[基金项目]** 上海申康医院发展中心临床科技创新项目 (SHDC12016215)。

**[作者简介]** 姜允丽 (1987—), 女, 主管护师, 本科; 电子邮箱: jiangyl@shchildren.com.cn。

**[通信作者]** 李爱求, 电子邮箱: liaiqiu817@hotmail.com。

**[Funding Information]** Clinical Science and Technology Innovation Project of Shanghai Hospital Development Center (SHDC12016215).

**[Corresponding Author]** LI Aiqiu, E-mail: liaiqiu817@hotmail.com.



used to evaluate medication adherence and nursing job satisfaction 6 months after discharge. **Results** There was no significant difference in demographic characteristics and clinical baseline characteristics between the two groups. Repeated measures analysis of variance showed that effects of time, groups and the interaction of groups×time on the total score of TRACK were statistically significant. The total scores of TRACK in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group at 1, 3, and 6 months after discharge ( $P=0.000$ ). The total scores of TRACK in the two groups gradually increased with time ( $P=0.000$ ). The recurrence rates of wheezing in the observation group were 25.0%, 18.7%, and 9.4% at 1, 3, and 6 months after discharge, which were significantly lower than those in the control group (50.0%, 43.7%, and 31.3%, respectively,  $P<0.05$ ). Generalized estimating equation analysis showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the two groups ( $P=0.013$ ), and the intervention effect of the observation group was better than that of the control group ( $OR=0.292$ ). The MARS-A score of the observation group was  $4.519\pm0.395$  at 6 months after discharge, which was significantly higher than that of the control group ( $3.994\pm0.739$ ,  $P=0.001$ ). The nursing job satisfaction of the observation group was significantly higher than that of the control group ( $P=0.000$ ). There was a moderate positive correlation between the MARS-A score and the nursing job satisfaction ( $r=0.389$ ,  $P=0.001$ ). **Conclusion** Continuous nursing based on EMS management mode can significantly improve the medication compliance and wheezing control level of the preschool children with asthmatic diseases, significantly reduce the recurrence rate of wheezing, and improve the nursing satisfaction.

**[Key words]** EMS management mode; continuous nursing; preschool child; asthmatic disease

喘息性疾病是一组以喘息症状为主的儿童呼吸系统疾病<sup>[1-2]</sup>。喘息在学龄前儿童最为常见<sup>[3]</sup>, 1~3岁幼儿发病率达1.77%, 3~6岁儿童发病率达4.15%, 其中有近30%患儿未得到及时的诊断<sup>[4-6]</sup>。反复喘息会增加儿童哮喘的发生率。WONG等<sup>[7]</sup>研究显示, 哮喘患儿中达到完全控制者为2.53%, 部分控制者为44.03%, 未控制者高达53.44%。喘息性疾病影响患儿生活质量, 给家庭带来经济压力和生活负担; 降低复发率及控制喘息发作是喘息性疾病的治疗重点<sup>[8-9]</sup>。低剂量吸入糖皮质激素为治疗和预防年幼儿童反复喘息发作的一线治疗手段<sup>[9-10]</sup>; 但吸入治疗是一个长期、持续、规范、个体化的过程, 患儿、家庭及环境等方面原因都可能影响治疗的依从性。吸入治疗的依从性与喘息控制率呈正相关<sup>[7,11]</sup>, 越来越多的研究指出环境、用药和监测在慢病管理中的重要性<sup>[8,12-15]</sup>。有研究<sup>[16-19]</sup>显示通过团队合作的延续性护理可有效控制患儿喘息发作次数, 降低其门急诊再入院率, 达到成本效益和质量兼顾的目标。本研究提出喘息性疾病患儿家庭护理管理的EMS管理模式, 即环境管理(environment management, E)、用药指导(medicine direction, M)与自我监测(self monitoring, S), 将其与延续性护理相结合, 探讨其在学龄前儿童喘息性疾病管理中的应用效果, 现报告如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究采用随机对照研究设计。样本量计算: 预

试验中患儿6例, 对照组和观察组各3例。观察组复发中位时间为1.25个月, 对照组为0.5个月。根据预试验结果, 使用PASS 15.0软件进行生存分析Logrank检验, 计算得出样本量为31例/组, 根据以往经验, 预计失访率约为3%, 校正样本量为32例/组, 共计64例。

选取2019年12月至2020年11月上海市儿童医院呼吸科收治的67例喘息性疾病患儿为研究对象。纳入标准: ①首次因“喘息性疾病”相关诊断住院的患儿。②年龄0~6岁。③患儿及家长无精神障碍性疾病, 能正常沟通以及完成问卷。④对本研究知情同意, 愿意配合调查。排除标准: ①合并呼吸道异物、先天性心脏病、喉软化以及纵隔肿物的患儿。②家长不能独立完成问卷者。按照随机数字表将研究对象分为观察组33例和对照组34例, 采用分配隐藏和受试者盲法。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 对照组** 应用喘息性疾病儿童病例资料表、儿童呼吸和哮喘测试(Test for Respiratory and Asthma Control in Kids, TRACK)评分表、支气管哮喘用药依从性(Medication Adherence Report Scale for Asthma, MARS-A)评分表, 以及护理工作满意度调查表对患儿进行评估, 建立患儿档案。患儿在住院期间予以常规护理, 出院时进行常规指导, 包括居家病情观察、用药指导、药物吸入装置使用方法的演示、环境管理、饮食管理、运动建议、心理护理等。推荐患儿家长关注“儿童呼吸之家”微信公众号; 该

公众号由2名专科护士负责相关健康教育内容推送,包括喘息性疾病危险因素控制与预防措施、喘息发作的识别和紧急处理、居家治疗和护理等科普知识,推送频率为1次/月。出院后1、3、6个月由专科护士进行电话随访和评估,根据随访评估结果给予相应的健康教育措施。

**1.2.2 观察组** 在对照组的基础上应用基于EMS管理模式的延续性护理干预。

(1) EMS管理模式前期准备 ①建立小组:护理部副主任牵头担任EMS管理模式组导师,呼吸科护士长担任组长,教育护士担任副组长,小组成员包括副主任医师1名,主治医师、专科医师、专科护士及专科秘书各2名,均具有相关专业资质及5年以上临床工作经验。科室建立喘息性疾病患儿出院后居家延续性管理分管体系:医师分管长期用药治疗方案,护士分管居家延续性护理;依据人员资历制定分级管理制度,确定主要负责人,建立预警和控制系统。②组织培训:教育护士负责培训与考核EMS管理模式概念、实施方法,考核合格者参与研究,不合格者则延长培训时间,直至考核合格。③质量控制:导师担任负责人,明确各成员职责和任务,组长在实施过程中实时监控落实效果。④编制文书:以EMS管理模式内容为依据,通过文献研究<sup>[20-22]</sup>、专家会议及预调查自制管理计划表、随访记录单、护理工作满意度调查表、健康教育手册、自我监测日记,均适用性较好。⑤建立微信群:建立“EMS管理模式小组”和“EMS管理模式家长互动”2个微信群。采用“1+1”值班制,即1名医师和1名护士每天晚上18:00—20:00通过家长微信群,针对有关问题进行解答。

(2) EMS管理模式具体措施 入组:住院期间治疗、护理及出院指导同对照组;要求患儿家长实名加入“EMS管理模式家长互动”微信群。

实施:①环境管理。指导室内居住环境适宜的温度、湿度,保持通风良好,规避烟雾和化学物质,清除可能存在的过敏原等。②用药指导。出院时用药指导同对照组,门诊随访时医护团队可以现场针对患儿和家长开展个性化的用药指导,同时微信群内回答家长提出的相关用药问题,确保家长 and 患儿掌握药物的使用剂量、方法和注意事项。③自我监测。出院后在关注“儿童呼吸之家”公众号的基础之上,观察组每周2次通过微信、呼吸家APP接收相关科普知识;护

理人员于每周六下午14:00—17:00通过电话或微信视频(每人每次约5 min)进行居家环境管理、药物指导及疾病监测健康教育,落实自我监测日记和跟踪康复计划实施。

评价:患儿出院后1、3、6个月的第1个周四下午至喘息专科门诊随访,由主治医师和专科护士各1名共同看诊和评估,评估内容和对照组相同,每次评价结果决定后续方案。

**1.2.3 评价指标** 比较出院后1、3、6个月喘息控制情况、疾病复发率;出院后6个月同时评估用药依从性以及护理工作满意度。①评估喘息控制情况:采用TRACK评分表<sup>[23]</sup>测定,总分0~100分,将80分作为临界点,低于80分的患儿提示喘息问题未得到控制,仍需要专业医师调整治疗方案。研究<sup>[21]</sup>显示,中文版TRACK评分表能在一定程度上评估哮喘患儿的控制水平。本研究中Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 系数为0.89。②评估喘息复发情况:即评估患儿有无喘息发作,患儿呼吸过程中气道发出持续、粗糙的声音可判定为“有喘息发作”<sup>[24]</sup>。③评估用药依从性:采用中文版MARS-A评分表,该量表在国内外广泛应用<sup>[24-26]</sup>。中文版MARS-A评分表<sup>[27]</sup>在国内哮喘患者中的Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 系数为0.87,条目水平和量表水平的内容效度指数均为1.0。本研究中Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 系数为0.95。量表采用Likert 5级评分法,分数越高说明依从性越好。平均分 $\geq 4.5$ 分认为患者用药依从性较好, $<4.5$ 分则认为依从性较差。④评估护理工作满意度:采用自制护理工作满意度调查问卷,该问卷包含4个维度29个条目;其中护理沟通11项、护理健康教育7项、护理服务7项、护理环境4项。每个条目分为5级(非常同意=1分,同意=0.9分,不确定=0.7分,不同意=0.4分,非常不同意=0分),总分29分。满意度分值=实际得分/29 $\times$ 100%,满意度 $\geq 90\%$ 认为满意度合格。该满意度调查问卷整体Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 系数0.94,各维度Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 系数分别为0.88、0.85、0.81、0.80;因子分析结果显示KMO值为0.735, Bartlett球形检验显示 $\chi^2$ 值为1 367.10( $P=0.000$ )。

**1.2.4 资料收集方法** 2组患儿入组时由其家长现场自填问卷并回收,不理解的题目由专科护士协助完成。出院后1、3、6个月对照组和观察组患儿分别通过电话和专科门诊随访评估各项指标。所有问卷经过双人核对以保证问卷回答的完整性及有效性,共发放

问卷 67 份,失访患儿 3 名,回收有效问卷 64 份,有效回收率为 95.52%。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件分析。满足正态分布的定量资料用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,组间比较采用独立样本  $t$  检验;不满足者用  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$  表示,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney  $U$  检验。定性资料采用频数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验。TRACK 评分综合效应比较采用两因素重复测量方差分析,若不满足 Mauchly 球形假设检验,则采用 Greenhouse-Geisser 法进行校正;当时间与处理因素之间交互作用有统计学意义时进一步行简单效应分析,即通过单因素重复测量方差分析比较组内效应,通过多变量方差分析比较组间效应,采用 Bonferroni 方法校正后进行两两比

较。二分类重复测量采用广义估计方程分析;相关性分析采用 Pearson 检验。 $P < 0.05$  表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 失访情况

初始入组 67 名研究对象,失访 3 例,其中观察组 1 例(3.03%),对照组 2 例(5.88%)。最终 2 组各有 32 名患儿完成调查研究。

2.2 一般资料的均衡性检验

将 2 组患儿人口学特征及临床基线特征进行比较,差异均无统计学意义,具有可比性,详见表 1。

表 1 2 组患儿人口学特征及临床基线特征比较

Tab 1 Comparison of demographic characteristics and clinical baseline characteristics between the two groups of children

| Item                                 | Observation group (n=32) | Control group (n=32) | Z/t/ $\chi^2$ value | P value |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Age/month                            | 12.1 (5.4, 35.5)         | 14.5 (4.6, 27.9)     | -0.752              | 0.452   |
| Gender/n(%)                          |                          |                      | 1.871               | 0.171   |
| Male                                 | 20 (62.5)                | 25 (78.1)            |                     |         |
| Female                               | 12 (37.5)                | 7 (21.9)             |                     |         |
| Resident area/n(%)                   |                          |                      | 3.473               | 0.062   |
| Living in city                       | 25 (78.1)                | 18 (56.3)            |                     |         |
| Living in suburbs/village            | 7 (21.9)                 | 14 (43.7)            |                     |         |
| Combined with allergic diseases/n(%) |                          |                      | 1.362               | 0.741   |
| No allergic diseases                 | 26 (81.2)                | 25 (78.1)            |                     |         |
| Allergic rhinitis                    | 3 (9.4)                  | 4 (12.5)             |                     |         |
| Allergic conjunctivitis              | 1 (3.1)                  | 0 (0)                |                     |         |
| Allergic dermatitis                  | 2 (6.3)                  | 3 (9.4)              |                     |         |
| Bronchiolitis history/n(%)           |                          |                      | 0.080               | 0.777   |
| No                                   | 24 (75.0)                | 23 (71.9)            |                     |         |
| Yes                                  | 8 (25.0)                 | 9 (28.1)             |                     |         |
| Diagnosed as asthma/n(%)             |                          |                      | 0.064               | 0.800   |
| No                                   | 19 (59.4)                | 18 (56.3)            |                     |         |
| Yes                                  | 13 (40.6)                | 14 (43.7)            |                     |         |
| Seasonal factor/n(%)                 |                          |                      | 0.674               | 0.412   |
| No                                   | 21 (65.6)                | 24 (75.0)            |                     |         |
| Yes                                  | 11 (34.4)                | 8 (25.0)             |                     |         |
| Passive smoking/n(%)                 |                          |                      | 0.000               | 1.000   |
| No                                   | 6 (18.8)                 | 6 (18.8)             |                     |         |
| Yes                                  | 26 (81.2)                | 26 (81.2)            |                     |         |
| Production mode/n(%)                 |                          |                      | 0.251               | 0.616   |
| Eutocia                              | 16 (50.0)                | 18 (56.3)            |                     |         |
| Caesarean                            | 16 (50.0)                | 14 (43.7)            |                     |         |



Continued Tab

| Item                                       | Observation group (n=32) | Control group (n=32) | Z/t/ $\chi^2$ value | P value |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Premature delivery/n(%)                    |                          |                      | 0.087               | 0.768   |
| No                                         | 8 (25.0)                 | 7 (21.9)             |                     |         |
| Yes                                        | 24 (75.0)                | 25 (78.1)            |                     |         |
| Feeding history/n(%)                       |                          |                      | 1.476               | 0.478   |
| Breast feeding                             | 26 (81.2)                | 22 (68.7)            |                     |         |
| Artificial feeding                         | 3 (9.4)                  | 6 (18.8)             |                     |         |
| Mixed feeding                              | 3 (9.4)                  | 4 (12.5)             |                     |         |
| Paternal age/n(%)                          |                          |                      | 0.068               | 0.794   |
| ≥35 years old                              | 12 (37.5)                | 11 (34.4)            |                     |         |
| <35 years old                              | 20 (62.5)                | 21 (65.6)            |                     |         |
| Maternal age/n(%)                          |                          |                      | 0.638               | 0.424   |
| ≥35 years old                              | 12 (37.5)                | 9 (28.1)             |                     |         |
| <35 years old                              | 20 (62.5)                | 23 (71.9)            |                     |         |
| Paternal education level/n(%)              |                          |                      | 0.481               | 0.786   |
| Technical secondary school or below        | 6 (18.8)                 | 4 (12.5)             |                     |         |
| Junior college                             | 9 (28.1)                 | 10 (31.2)            |                     |         |
| Bachelor degree or above                   | 17 (53.1)                | 18 (56.3)            |                     |         |
| Maternal education level/n(%)              |                          |                      | 0.136               | 0.934   |
| Technical secondary school or below        | 9 (28.1)                 | 8 (25.0)             |                     |         |
| Junior college                             | 6 (18.8)                 | 7 (21.9)             |                     |         |
| Bachelor degree or above                   | 17 (53.1)                | 17 (53.1)            |                     |         |
| Paternal history of allergic diseases/n(%) |                          |                      | 0.110               | 0.740   |
| Yes                                        | 5 (15.6)                 | 6 (18.8)             |                     |         |
| No                                         | 27 (84.4)                | 26 (81.2)            |                     |         |
| Maternal history of allergic diseases/n(%) |                          |                      | 0.000               | 1.000   |
| Yes                                        | 28 (87.5)                | 28 (87.5)            |                     |         |
| No                                         | 4 (12.5)                 | 4 (12.5)             |                     |         |

2.3 喘息控制情况比较

TRACK 总分的两因素重复测量方差分析结果显示, 时间效应、组间效应、组间×时间的交互作用均有统计学意义 (均 $P<0.05$ )。对于干预因素和时间因素进行单独效应检验: 干预前 TRACK 总分的组间差异无统计

学意义, 出院后 1、3、6 个月组间差异均具有统计学意义 (均 $P=0.000$ )。时间因素对 2 组的 TRACK 总分的单独效应均有统计学意义 (均 $P=0.000$ )。经两两比较, 2 组干预前与出院后 1、3、6 个月的差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P=0.000$ )。详见表 2。

表 2 2 组不同时间点 TRACK 总分的重复测量方差分析

Tab 2 Repeated measures ANOVA of TRACK scores in the two groups at different time points

| Time                  | TRACK score/point         |                           | F value | P value |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
|                       | Observation group (n=32)  | Control group (n=32)      |         |         |
| Before intervention   | 40.00±24.82               | 42.03±26.36               | 0.101   | 0.752   |
| Follow-up at 1 month  | 81.09±11.69 <sup>①</sup>  | 63.44±17.89 <sup>①</sup>  | 21.842  | 0.000   |
| Follow-up at 3 months | 90.78±5.84 <sup>①②</sup>  | 76.72±11.26 <sup>①②</sup> | 39.345  | 0.000   |
| Follow-up at 6 months | 96.56±3.22 <sup>①②③</sup> | 83.91±9.73 <sup>①②③</sup> | 48.763  | 0.000   |
| F value               | 50.757                    | 35.677                    |         |         |
| P value               | 0.000                     | 0.000                     |         |         |

**Note:** As the sphericity assumption was not met, the repeated-measures ANOVA was corrected with Greenhouse-Geissler correction. The interaction between group and time was statistically significant ( $F_{\text{time} \times \text{group}}=6.731$ ,  $P=0.004$ ), and a simple effect analysis was performed. The effects of group and time were both significant ( $F_{\text{group}}=14.920$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $F_{\text{time}}=170.747$ ,  $P=0.000$ ). <sup>①</sup> $P=0.000$ , compared with that before intervention in the same group; <sup>②</sup> $P=0.000$ , compared with that follow-up at 1 month in the same group; <sup>③</sup> $P=0.000$ , compared with that follow-up at 3 months in the same group. All pairwise comparisons were corrected by Bonferroni correction.

2.4 喘息复发情况、用药依从性及护理工作满意度比较

出院后1、3、6个月随访结果(表3)显示,观察组喘息复发率显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ );采用广义估计方程分析(表4)发现组间×时间交互作用无统计学意义(Wald  $\chi^2=0.324$ ,  $P=0.850$ ),2个组间、出院后6个月随访与1个月随

访之间比较均有统计学意义。比较用药依从性,观察组MARS-A得分显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P=0.001$ )。2个组对护理工作满意度在总分和4个维度上差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ),观察组显著高于对照组,见表3。经Pearson相关性分析,患儿MARS-A得分与护理工作满意度呈中度正相关( $r=0.389$ ,  $P=0.001$ )。

表3 2组患儿喘息复发、MARS-A得分及护理工作满意度比较

Tab 3 Comparison of wheezing recurrence, MARS-A scores and satisfaction with nursing work between the two groups

| Item                                      | Observation group (n=32) | Control group (n=32) | $\chi^2/t$ value | P value |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| Wheezing recurring during 1 month/n(%)    |                          |                      | 4.267            | 0.039   |
| No                                        | 24 (75.0)                | 16 (50.0)            |                  |         |
| Yes                                       | 8 (25.0)                 | 16 (50.0)            |                  |         |
| Wheezing recurring during 1-3 months/n(%) |                          |                      | 4.655            | 0.031   |
| No                                        | 26 (81.3)                | 18 (56.3)            |                  |         |
| Yes                                       | 6 (18.7)                 | 14 (43.7)            |                  |         |
| Wheezing recurring during 3-6 months/n(%) |                          |                      | 4.730            | 0.030   |
| No                                        | 29 (90.6)                | 22 (68.7)            |                  |         |
| Yes                                       | 3 (9.4)                  | 10 (31.3)            |                  |         |
| MARS-A score/point                        | 4.519±0.395              | 3.994±0.739          | -3.546           | 0.001   |
| Satisfaction with nursing work/%          |                          |                      |                  |         |
| Total score                               | 96.1±3.1                 | 92.4±4.3             | -3.926           | 0.000   |
| Nursing communication                     | 95.9±4.3                 | 92.6±4.2             | -3.108           | 0.003   |
| Nursing health education                  | 97.1±3.6                 | 93.4±4.7             | -3.477           | 0.001   |
| Nursing care services                     | 94.6±3.9                 | 89.8±6.1             | -3.759           | 0.000   |
| Nursing Environment                       | 97.7±4.0                 | 94.7±4.4             | -2.824           | 0.006   |

表4 2组患儿3次随访中喘息复发广义估计方程分析结果

Tab 4 Analysis results of generalized estimating equation for wheezing recurrence in the two groups during the three follow-up visits

| Item                               | B (95%CI)              | Standard error | Wald $\chi^2$ | df | P value | OR    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----|---------|-------|
| Observation group vs control group | -1.232 (-2.208—-0.256) | 0.498          | 6.126         | 1  | 0.013   | 0.292 |
| Follow-up at 6 months vs 1 month   | -0.920 (-1.473—-0.366) | 0.282          | 10.604        | 1  | 0.001   | 0.399 |
| Follow-up at 3 months vs 1 month   | -0.301 (-0.657—0.054)  | 0.181          | 2.759         | 1  | 0.097   | 0.740 |

3 讨论

3.1 EMS管理模式在儿童喘息控制方面的应用效果显著

本研究EMS管理模式的实施对喘息性疾病儿童TRACK总分的主效应具有统计学意义,表明2组患儿的TRACK总分存在差异,观察组1、3、6个月随访的TRACK总分显著高于对照组,说明EMS管理模式的实施能有效控制患儿的喘息;组间×时间交互作用有统计学意义,说明2组间TRACK总分随着时间

的变化趋势不同,观察组患儿的喘息控制效果明显优于对照组。上述结果提示在喘息性疾病患儿出院随访中TRACK评分<80分的患者,至医院就诊可能更有利于疾病的控制;观察组基于EMS管理模式应用,有医护患团队合作,线上线下结合实时动态管理,患儿可以第一时间通过“EMS管理模式家长互动”微信群咨询专科医师和护士,及时调整治疗方案来解决呼吸问题,对疾病转归有明显作用。本研究在出院后不同时间随访评估患儿喘息的控制情况,为临床医护人员的干预节点提供了参考。

### 3.2 EMS管理模式的应用可提高患儿用药依从性

有研究<sup>[28]</sup>显示,在患儿喘息症状得到一定控制后,患儿按时按疗程用药有一定松懈,家长的用药信念降低,这与担心长时间用药给患儿带来负面影响有关,可见注重患儿和家长的用药与自我监测知识教育至关重要。本研究观察组患儿用药依从性 MARS-A 得分高于对照组,差异有统计学意义。观察组患儿提出用药问题时有专科医师及时给予线上线下用药指导;而对照组需要至医院专科门诊解决,用药指导相对滞后,对患儿康复和用药依从性产生一定的影响。这与多项研究<sup>[29-33]</sup>提出的“患儿家长疾病知识知晓率越高,患儿用药依从性越高”相一致。研究结果提示实施 EMS 管理模式,为患者提供健康教育,解答疑惑,消除康复误区,增加了患儿家长知识获取的渠道,以及与医护及时沟通的机会,可以提高患儿用药依从性,提高生活质量。

### 3.3 EMS管理模式的应用可降低患儿的喘息复发率

专家指出婴幼儿及学龄前儿童的持续性喘息性疾病,可以造成不可逆转的肺功能损伤,使成年后慢性肺部疾病发病风险增加;规范、持续的家庭干预及延续性护理,可以使患儿规避过敏原的暴露,减少喘息发作风险<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究观察组患儿1、3、6个月随访喘息复发率显著低于对照组,经广义估计方程分析显示组间比较差异有统计学意义,观察组干预效果优于对照组( $OR=0.292$ ),且干预效果随时间推移更加明显。该结果提示实施 EMS 管理模式的延续性护理,可以更加持续、有效地管理喘息性疾病患儿,在有效控制喘息和提高用药依从性的基础上,明显降低喘息性疾病患儿喘息的复发率。

### 3.4 EMS管理模式的应用可提高患儿家长对护理工作满意度

本研究发现采用 EMS 管理模式的观察组对护理工作的满意度高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。患儿 MARS-A 总分与家长护理满意度相关性分析显示呈中度正相关( $r=0.389$ ,  $P=0.001$ ),与相关慢病管理研究<sup>[35-36]</sup>一致。研究结果提示从沟通、健康教育、服务及环境指导4个维度来提高护理工作满意度可能可以在一定程度上提升患儿的用药依从性。由此可见,EMS 管理模式实现了家庭、环境、

人力、医疗资源的有效管理。该模式以患儿为中心,通过医护团队合作,为患儿及家长提供高质量的护理管理服务,进而提高患儿及家长对护理工作满意度。

### 3.5 小结

本研究发现基于 EMS 管理模式的延续性护理,对于学龄前喘息性疾病患儿,可及早发现其不合理用药行为、环境影响因素、不规范自我监测,从而实施有效的干预措施,促进疾病控制和改善患儿预后,提高用药依从性和喘息控制水平,降低患儿喘息复发率,同时提高患儿家长对护理工作满意度,具有一定的临床意义。

本研究发现,喘息性疾病患儿从 EMS 管理模式的延续性护理中获益。该管理模式虽然给临床增加了一定的工作量,但总的来说在临床人力、物力等满足的情况下是可行的。该模式通过建立新型的医护患关系,让家长加入慢病的管理,提高家长对患儿疾病预防和控制相关知识的认知,取得其主动合作,促进患儿家长与医护人员之间的沟通与交流;把家庭管理加入团队的共同管理,可以减轻一部分护理工作量,也增强家长的管理能力,改善喘息患儿的生活质量。本研究存在的不足:研究对象数量有限,随访时间较短。在后续的研究中我们将进一步扩大样本量,延长随访时间。

#### 利益冲突声明/Conflict of Interests

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

All authors disclose no relevant conflict of interests.

#### 伦理批准和知情同意/Ethics Approval and Patient Consent

本研究涉及的所有试验均已通过上海市儿童医院伦理委员会的审核批准(审批号 2016R038-E01、2016R038-F02)。所有试验过程均遵照《赫尔辛基宣言》的条例进行。受试对象的亲属已经签署知情同意书。

The research protocols in this study were reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Children's Hospital (Approval Letter No. 2016R038-E01, 2016R038-F02), and all experimental protocols were carried out by following the guidelines of *Declaration of Helsinki*. Consent letters have been signed by the relatives of research participants.

#### 作者贡献/Authors' Contributions

姜允丽、李爱求参与研究方案的设计、论文的写作和修改、数据分析;李爱求、姜允丽、肖艳赏、李田田、胡亚晨、张潇潇、吴蓓蓉参与数据采集、病例随访、研究实施。所有作者均阅读并同

意了最终稿件的提交。

The study was designed by JIANG Yunli and LI Aiqiu. The manuscript was drafted and revised by LI Aiqiu and JIANG Yunli. The data were analyzed by LI Aiqiu and JIANG Yunli. Data collection, case follow-up and study implementation were completed by LI Aiqiu, JIANG Yunli, XIAO Yanshang, LI Tiantian, HU Yachen, ZHANG Xiaoxiao

and WU Beirong. All the authors have read the last version of paper and consented for submission.

- Received: 2023-02-03
- Accepted: 2023-10-25
- Published online: 2024-02-28

## 参·考·文·献

- [1] 国家卫生计生委儿童用药专家委员会, 中华医学会儿科学分会呼吸学组, 中国医师协会儿科医师分会儿童呼吸专业委员会, 等. 儿童喘息性疾病合理用药指南[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2018, 33(19): 1460-1472.  
The Expert Committee on Pediatric Medicine, National Health and Family Planning Commission of The People's Republic of China, Respiratory Group, Pediatric Section of Chinese Medical Association, Committee of Respiratory Disease, Pediatric Society of Chinese Physicians' Association, et al. Guidelines for rational drug use in children with wheezing disorders[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics, 2018, 33(19): 1460-1472.
- [2] 中华医学会, 中华医学杂志社, 中华医学会全科医学分会, 等. 支气管哮喘基层诊疗指南(2018年)[J]. 中华全科医师杂志, 2018, 17(10): 751-762.  
Chinese Medical Association, Chinese Medical Journals Publishing House, Chinese Society of General Medicine, et al. Guideline for primary care of bronchial asthma (2018) [J]. Chinese Journal of General Practitioners, 2018, 17(10): 751-762.
- [3] STOKES J R, BACHARIER L B. Prevention and treatment of recurrent viral-induced wheezing in the preschool child[J]. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2020, 125(2): 156-162.
- [4] 沈礼丽, 周礼霞. 1990—2019年中国15岁以下儿童哮喘发病率和死亡率时间趋势及年龄-时期-队列效应分析[J]. 现代预防医学, 2022, 49(21): 3871-3876.  
SHEN L L, ZHOU L X. Time trend and age-period-cohort effect of incidence and mortality of asthma in children under 15 years in China, 1990—2019[J]. Modern Preventive Medicine, 2022, 49(21): 3871-3876.
- [5] 殷菊, 高琦, 刘婷婷, 等. 儿童支气管哮喘相关死亡的现状与危险因素[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2021, 36(6): 447-452.  
YIN J, GAO Q, LIU T T, et al. Asthma related death and its risk factors in children[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics, 2021, 36(6): 447-452.
- [6] 迟磊, 单玉霞, 朱紫微. 多维评估在儿童难治性哮喘中的作用[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2020, 35(4): 262-267.  
CHI L, SHAN Y X, ZHU Z W. Role of multidimensional assessment in refractory asthma of children[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics, 2020, 35(4): 262-267.
- [7] WONG G W K, KWON N, HONG J G, et al. Pediatric asthma control in Asia: phase 2 of the Asthma Insights and Reality in Asia-Pacific (AIRIAP 2) survey[J]. Allergy, 2013, 68(4): 524-530.
- [8] 符霞林, 龚晓辉, 谭菊香, 等. 儿童喘息性疾病影响因素研究进展[J]. 中国儿童保健杂志, 2018, 26(11): 1207-1210.  
FU X L, GONG X H, TAN J X, et al. Progress on influencing factors for wheezing diseases among children[J]. Chinese Journal of Child Health Care, 2018, 26(11): 1207-1210.
- [9] 王慧敏, 刘传合. 年幼儿童反复喘息发作的远期预后及影响因素[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2019, 34(12): 957-959.  
WANG H M, LIU C H. Long-term prognosis and impact factors of recurrent wheezing in young children[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics, 2019, 34(12): 957-959.
- [10] 中华医学会呼吸病学分会哮喘学组. 支气管哮喘防治指南(2020年版)[J]. 中华结核和呼吸杂志, 2020, 43(12): 1023-1048.  
Asthma Group of Chinese Thoracic Society. Guidelines for bronchial asthma prevent and management (2020 edition)[J]. Chinese Journal of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, 2020, 43(12): 1023-1048.
- [11] 李爱求, 张潇潇, 姜允丽, 等. 学龄前儿童反复喘息的相关危险因素分析[J]. 上海交通大学学报(医学版), 2022, 42(10): 1435-1440.  
LI A Q, ZHANG X X, JIANG Y L, et al. Risk factors of recurrent wheezing in preschool children[J]. Journal of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (Medical Science), 2022, 42(10): 1435-1440.
- [12] 陈娟, 张小敏, 刘姗姗, 等. 互动达标理论主导的延续性护理在心脏移植术后的应用研究[J]. 中国实用护理杂志, 2022, 38(9): 659-666.  
CHEN J, ZHANG X M, LIU S S, et al. Study on the application of continuous nursing led on the theory of interactive standard theory after heart transplantation[J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Nursing, 2022, 38(9): 659-666.
- [13] 孔凡英. 以奥马哈系统为基础的个案管理护理模式对老年慢性支气管炎患者肺功能、自护能力及生活质量的影响[J]. 国际护理学杂志, 2022, 41(1): 147-150.  
KONG F Y. Effect of case management nursing model based on Omaha system on lung function, self-care ability and quality of life in elderly patients with chronic bronchitis[J]. International Journal of Nursing, 2022, 41(1): 147-150.
- [14] 魏娟, 刘辉, 鲁慧敏, 等. 基于Siebens领域管理模式的延续性护理在重症脑出血患者中的应用[J]. 中华现代护理杂志, 2021, 27(22): 3055-3059.  
WEI J, LIU H, LU H M, et al. Application of continuous nursing based on Siebens domain management model in patients with severe cerebral hemorrhage[J]. Chinese Journal of Modern Nursing, 2021, 27(22): 3055-3059.
- [15] 符霞林, 何乐群, 龚晓辉, 等. 喘息性疾病患儿看护人知信行的现状及其影响因素[J]. 解放军护理杂志, 2018, 35(23): 22-26.  
FU X L, HE L Q, GONG X H, et al. Influencing factors on the knowledge, attitude and practice of caregivers for asthmatic children[J]. Nursing Journal of Chinese People's Liberation Army, 2018, 35(23): 22-26.
- [16] 谢璐, 张玉侠, 范菊红, 等. 照护信息系统联合个案管理模式在恶性血液病患儿中的应用效果[J]. 中华现代护理杂志, 2022, 28(30): 4208-4214.  
XIE J, ZHANG Y X, FAN J H, et al. Effects of care information system combined with case management in children with hematological malignancies[J]. Chinese Journal of Modern Nursing, 2022, 28(30): 4208-4214.
- [17] GROVER C A, SUGHAIR J, STOOPE S, et al. Case management reduces length of stay, charges, and testing in emergency department frequent users[J]. West J Emerg Med, 2018, 19(2): 238-244.
- [18] JOO J Y, HUBER D L. Case management effectiveness on health care utilization outcomes: a systematic review of reviews[J]. West J Nurs Res, 2019, 41(1): 111-133.
- [19] 阚瑞雪, 周芳, 王佳婷, 等. “全链式”信息化健康管理模式在儿童支气管哮喘居家护理中的效果研究[J]. 中国实用护理杂志, 2021, 37(25): 1974-1978.  
KAN R X, ZHOU F, WANG J T, et al. Study on the effect of "full chain" information-based health management mode in home care of children with bronchial asthma[J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Nursing, 2021, 37(25): 1974-1978.
- [20] 中华医学会儿科学分会呼吸学组. 《中华儿科杂志》编辑委员





- 会. 儿童支气管哮喘诊断与防治指南(2016年版)[J]. 中华儿科杂志, 2016, 54(3): 167-181.
- The Subspecialty Group of Respiratory Diseases, The Society of Pediatrics, Chinese Medical Association, The Editorial Board, Chinese Journal of Pediatrics. Guideline for the diagnosis and optimal management of asthma in children (2016)[J]. Chinese Journal of Pediatrics, 2016, 54(3): 167-181.
- [21] 王仙金, 林荣军. 改良中文版儿童呼吸和哮喘控制测试与全球哮喘防治倡议标准控制分级的比较[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2019, 34(16): 1223-1226.
- WANG X J, LIN R J. Comparison between modified Chinese Version of Test for Respiratory and Asthma Control in Kids and Global Initiative for Asthma guideline[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics, 2019, 34(16): 1223-1226.
- [22] 李玉, 赵嘉虹, 阚璇. 中国儿童哮喘行动计划的临床应用研究[J]. 中国儿童保健杂志, 2023, 31(2): 185-189.
- LI Y, ZHAO J H, KAN X. Clinical application of China Children's Asthma Action Plan[J]. Chinese Journal of Child Health Care, 2023, 31(2): 185-189.
- [23] 洪建国. 儿童呼吸和哮喘控制测试(TRACK)改良中文版及其临床价值[J]. 中国实用儿科杂志, 2018, 33(3): 192-195.
- HONG J G. Modified Chinese version of the Test for Respiratory and Asthma Control in Kids (TRACK) and its clinical value[J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Pediatrics, 2018, 33(3): 192-195.
- [24] 中国医师协会儿科医师分会儿童呼吸学组, 中华儿科杂志编辑委员会, 福棠儿童医学发展研究中心呼吸专业委员会. 6岁以下儿童喘息病因鉴别诊断和初始处理临床实践专家共识[J]. 中华儿科杂志, 2023, 61(4): 301-309.
- Academic Group of Respiratory Diseases, the Society of Pediatrics, Chinese Medical Doctor Association, the Editorial Board, Chinese Journal of Pediatrics, Committee on Respiratory Diseases, Fu Tang Research Center of Pediatric Development. Clinical practice expert consensus on differential diagnosis and initial management of wheezing in children under 6 years of age[J]. Chinese Journal of Pediatrics, 2023, 61(4): 301-309.
- [25] 王越, 孙安修, 特日格乐, 等. 从药师角度评价哮喘患者用药技能、依从性和有效性[J]. 中国药房, 2022, 33(13): 1642-1646, 1659.
- WANG Y, SUN A X, TERIGELE, et al. Evaluation of the skill, adherence and effectiveness of medication in asthma patients from a pharmacist perspective[J]. China Pharmacy, 2022, 33(13): 1642-1646, 1659.
- [26] CHAN A H Y, HORNE R, HANKINS M, et al. The Medication Adherence Report Scale: a measurement tool for eliciting patients' reports of nonadherence[J]. Br J Clin Pharmacol, 2020, 86(7): 1281-1288.
- [27] 田庆秀, 余丽君. 中文版支气管哮喘用药依从性量表的信效度检验[J]. 中华护理杂志, 2014, 49(5): 621-624.
- TIAN Q X, YU L J. Reliability and validity of the Chinese version of Medication Adherence Report Scale for Asthma[J]. Chinese Journal of Nursing, 2014, 49(5): 621-624.
- [28] 李爱求, 陈丽君, 陆群峰, 等. 小儿喘息性疾病居家雾化相关知识认知情况分析[J]. 中国临床医生杂志, 2017, 45(11): 98-100.
- LI A Q, CHEN L J, LU Q F, et al. Analysis of knowledge and awareness of home atomization for children with asthmatic diseases[J]. Chinese Journal for Clinicians, 2017, 45(11): 98-100.
- [29] 洪丽梅. 慢病护理管理对肾病综合征患者疾病知识、治疗依从性及生活质量的影响[J]. 国际护理学杂志, 2022, 41(4): 705-708.
- HONG L M. Effects of chronic disease nursing management on disease knowledge, treatment compliance and quality of life in patients with nephrotic syndrome[J]. International Journal of Nursing, 2022, 41(4): 705-708.
- [30] 王相庚, 王静, 屈伟光, 等. 哮喘儿童父母知识知晓率、用药依从性及影响因素分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2019, 19(17): 3271-3274.
- WANG X G, WANG J, QU W G, et al. Analysis of the knowledge awareness rate of parents, drug compliance and influencing factors of asthmatic children[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2019, 19(17): 3271-3274.
- [31] 李娜, 张婷. 家庭教育-环境改良的延续性护理对小儿哮喘依从性、生活质量、复发率的影响[J]. 国际护理学杂志, 2021, 40(24): 4593-4596.
- LI N, ZHANG T. Effects of family education-environment improvement transitional care on compliance, quality of life, and relapse rate of children with asthma[J]. International Journal of Nursing, 2021, 40(24): 4593-4596.
- [32] 李欣欣, 董丽敏, 刘晓英, 等. 基于结构方程模型探讨哮喘患者治疗依从性影响因素[J]. 中华疾病控制杂志, 2017, 21(2): 187-191.
- LI X X, DONG L M, LIU X Y, et al. To explore the influencing factors of treatment compliance of asthma patients based on structural equation modeling[J]. Chinese Journal of Disease Control and Prevention, 2017, 21(2): 187-191.
- [33] 朱蔚仪, 张淇钊, 周玉华, 等. 呼吸专科护理门诊实施慢阻肺患者个案管理的效果[J]. 中华健康管理学杂志, 2022, 16(2): 95-98.
- ZHU W Y, ZHANG Q C, ZHOU Y H, et al. Effect of individual case management of COPD patients in respiratory nursing outpatient department[J]. Chinese Journal of Health Management, 2022, 16(2): 95-98.
- [34] 邵海燕, 岳伟伟, 叶萌, 等. 哮喘病人个案管理模式的研究进展[J]. 护理研究, 2018, 32(23): 3667-3670.
- SHAO H Y, YUE W W, YE M, et al. Research progress on case management model of asthma patients[J]. Chinese Nursing Research, 2018, 32(23): 3667-3670.
- [35] 田家利, 张素, 王雯. 慢性呼吸系统疾病管理模式的发展现状和展望[J]. 中华现代护理杂志, 2019, 25(14): 1717-1720.
- TIAN J L, ZHANG S, WANG W. Current status and prospects of the management models for chronic respiratory disease[J]. Chinese Journal of Modern Nursing, 2019, 25(14): 1717-1720.
- [36] 崔慧贤, 葛宾, 赵静维, 等. 专职化护理小组模式在重症哮喘患儿中的应用效果[J]. 中华现代护理杂志, 2021, 27(4): 480-484.
- CUI H X, GE B, ZHAO J W, et al. Effects of specialized nursing team model in children with severe asthma[J]. Chinese Journal of Modern Nursing, 2021, 27(4): 480-484.

[本文编辑] 瞿麟平