

膀胱癌病患的生活品質、社會支持及症狀困擾

The Quality of Life, Social Support, and Symptom Distress among Patients with Bladder Cancer

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摘要

罹患膀胱癌後的生活形態改變，對生活品質影響甚巨，故本研究之目的在探討膀胱癌病患的生活品質及其影響因素。本研究為橫斷式研究設計，研究對象取自於某教學醫院 77 名膀胱癌病患，以問卷訪談方式收集資料，問卷包括基本資料、生活品質指標量表、社會支持及症狀困擾等四部分。研究結果發現：(1).膀胱癌病患的生活品質，以親密因素得分最高，以心理社會層面最低；(2).膀胱癌病患之教育程度、婚姻狀況及疾病分期，分別與生活品質總量表或次量表有顯著差異；(3).膀胱癌病患的生活品質與社會支持成正相關，與症狀困擾成負相關；(4).逐步迴歸分析顯示社會支持、症狀困擾、疾病分期可解釋 52.8%的生活品質變異量。本研究顯示膀胱癌病患之社會支持及症狀困擾對其生活品質有重要影響。

Abstract

Patients must change their lifestyle when they get bladder cancer; as a result, their quality of life, is greatly influenced. The purposes of this study were to investigate the quality of life and other impact factors. The research utilized a cross-sectional design. Seventy-seven patients with bladder cancer from a teaching hospital responded to structured questionnaires, which were divided into four parts. The structured questionnaires included questions on the demographic data of the bladder cancer patients, the quality of life index, the social support, and the symptom distress experienced by the patients with bladder cancer. The results of the study show: (1) In terms of the quality of life, patients with bladder cancer score the highest on the intimacy subscale and the lowest on the psychosocial subscale; (2) Educational level, marital status, and level of disease in patients with bladder cancer are significant predictors of differences in quality of life or subscales; (3) Social support is positively correlated with quality of life, and symptom distress is negatively correlated with quality of Life; (4) The analysis of regression indicates that social support, symptom distress, and the stage of the disease can predict 52.8% of the variance in the quality of life. This study indicates that social supports and the symptom distress of patients with bladder cancer exert important influences on their quality of life.