

# 癌症病人的希望程度與疾病狀態之相關性研究

## Correlation between Levels of Hope and Disease Status in Cancer Patients

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### 摘要

本研究旨在探討癌症病患的希望程度與疾病狀態之間的相關性以及影響希望程度的相關因素。研究採橫斷式設計，以方便取樣方式於台北地區二所教學醫院之腫瘤科病房及門診進行資料收集;研究工具包括希望量表、身體活動功能量表，收集資料以描述性統計、皮爾森積差相關分析等方法進行資料處理。研究所得重要結果如下：癌症病患的希望程度平均得分為 32.7(SD=6.7)〈量表計分範圍為 12-48〉，顯示癌症病患的希望程度屬中上程度。患者的身體活動功能平均為 65.7%(SD=24.21)。以癌症病患的人口特性與希望程度作相關性分析，發現希望與年齡呈負相關，與教育年數呈正相關;性別、職業、婚姻及宗教信仰類別不同之希望程度均有差異。以研究對象的身體活動功能代表疾病狀態，將希望程度與身體活動功能作相關性分析，結果發現癌症病患的希望程度與身體活動功能之間呈現顯著正相關。本研究結果有助於護理人員瞭解癌症病患的疾病狀態、希望之間的關係，根據本研究的結果建議提昇患者的希望程度，可能促進患者有正向的生活態度。此外，研究結果亦可建議未來研究方向，並提供護理實務及護理教育之參考。

### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore relationships between disease status and levels of hope in cancer patients. A cross-sectional correlational design was used in this study. Convenience sampling from oncology inpatient wards and outpatient units in two medical hospitals in Taipei were used in recruiting eligible subjects. Two research instruments, the Herth Hope Index and the Karnofsky performance status scale, were used to measure the major concepts in this study. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation. The major findings of this study were as follows: Cancer patients had medium levels of hope. Among the demographic factors, age, educational levels, gender, work status, marital status, and religious belief were significantly related to levels of hope. Performance status was significantly related to levels of hope. The finding of this study will assist nurses with understanding relationships between disease status and hope in cancer patients. Health care professionals may need to offer appropriate nursing interventions to enhance patients'

level of hope. Important implications for nursing education, as well as directions for future studies, were discussed in this study.