

癌症病人及其家屬對癌痛及其影響感受之比較。

Differences in Perceptions of Cancer Pain between Cancer Outpatients and Their Family Caregivers

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摘要

本研究的旨在瞭解家屬與病人對病人癌痛及其影響感受的差異，採描述相關性之研究設計，以簡明疼痛評估量表結構式問卷收集 55 對癌症疼痛病人及其家屬的資料。研究結果顯示門診癌症病人最劇烈疼痛達到中度有意義的強度，尤其離婚與喪偶的病人較未婚病人有顯著較高最劇烈癌痛感受，而家屬的年齡愈小對病人的癌痛感受愈強；在訪談當時的疼痛感受家屬顯著較病人高，而疼痛緩解程度的感受家屬也顯著較病人高，但在疼痛緩解程度上雙方並無顯著相關；家屬感受癌痛對病人睡眠的影響顯著高於病人。此研究發現可做為門診病人及家屬疼痛控制考慮的因素，而進一步改善病人的疼痛控制。

Abstract

The purpose of this descriptive correlative study was to explore the differences in experiences of cancer pain and pain affection between outpatients and their caregivers. Fifty-five dyads of patients and their caregivers participated in the study. The instrument used in the study was the "Brief Pain Inventory." The results of this study show the perception of patients of the worst pain was about moderate level. The perception of the worst pain among married people were significantly different from unmarried including those patients who were divorced or whose spouse was dead. Also, the younger the family caregivers, the more serious pain perception would be. The family caregivers had significantly higher scores on "pain right now" and "pain relief." The perception of pain relief between patient and family caregiver was not significantly correlated. The family caregivers had significantly higher scores on "sleep interference." The results of this study can contribute to information on cancer pain control among outpatients.