

· 临床研究 ·

## 老年血液透析患者自我感受负担与自护能力及其影响因素

詹宏义, 胡小容, 尤小英, 刘晓霞\*

(重庆医科大学附属大足医院血透室, 重庆 402360)

**【摘要】** **目的** 分析老年血液透析患者自我感受负担与自护能力、生活质量的相关性。**方法** 收集2021年2月至2023年2月重庆医科大学附属大足医院收治的385例老年维持性血液透析(MHD)患者的临床资料。采用自我感受负担量表(SPBS)评估自我感受负担,自我护理能力测定量表(ESCA)评估自护能力,肾脏疾病生存质量专用量表(KDQOL-SFTM1.3)评估生活质量。根据SPBS得分将重度负担者纳入重度负担组,无明显负担、轻度负担及中度负担者纳入非重度负担组。采用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用 $t$ 检验及 $\chi^2$ 检验。使用logistic回归分析老年MHD患者重度自我感受负担的影响因素,采用Pearson相关系数分析老年MHD患者自我感受负担与自护能力、生活质量的相关性。**结果** 重度负担组纳入患者178例,非重度负担组纳入患者207例。两组患者社会经济地位、日常生活能力、并发症方面比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。logistic回归分析显示,社会经济地位低( $OR=2.646, 95\%CI 1.485\sim 4.716$ )、日常生活能力中度依赖( $OR=3.408, 95\%CI 2.134\sim 5.442$ )、并发症( $OR=2.380, 95\%CI 1.260\sim 4.495$ )均为老年MHD患者重度自我感受负担的危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关系数分析显示,老年MHD患者SPBS评分与ESCA评分,肾脏相关和一般健康相关的KDQOL-SFTM1.3评分及KDQOL-SFTM1.3总分均呈显著负相关( $r=-0.655, -0.836, -0.683, -0.734; P<0.05$ )。**结论** 有并发症、日常生活能力差、社会经济地位低的老年MHD患者更易出现强烈自我感受负担,患者自我感受负担与自护能力、生活质量存在紧密联系。

**【关键词】** 血液透析;自我感受负担;自护能力;生活质量**【中图分类号】** R692.5; R592**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2025.02.024

## Self-perceived burden and self-care ability in elderly hemodialysis patients and its influencing factors

Zhan Hongyi, Hu Xiaorong, You Xiaoying, Liu Xiaoxia\*

(Hemodialysis Room, Affiliated Dazu Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 402360, China)

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To analyze the correlation of self-perceived burden with self-care ability and quality of life in elderly patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Methods** Clinical data of 385 elderly patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) admitted in our hospital from February 2021 to February 2023 were collected. Self-perceived burden scale (SPBS), exercise of self-care agency scale (ESCA), and kidney disease quality of life short form version 1.3 (KDQOL-SFTM1.3) were used to evaluate the self-perceived burden, self-care ability and quality of life of the patients, respectively. According to SPBS score, they were divided into severe burden group and non-severe burden group (no obvious burden to moderate burden). SPSS statistics 24.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using  $t$  test or  $\chi^2$  test depending on data type. Logistic regression analysis was employed to identify the influencing factors of severe self-perceived burden in elderly MHD patients, and Pearson correlation coefficient analysis was utilized to evaluate the correlation between self-perceived burden and self-care ability and quality of life in them. **Results** There were 178 patients assigned into severe burden group and 207 into non-severe burden group. Significant differences were observed between two groups in terms of socioeconomic status, daily living ability, and incidence of complications ( $P<0.05$ ). Logistic regression analysis showed that low socioeconomic status ( $OR=2.646, 95\%CI 1.485\sim 4.716$ ), moderately dependent daily life ability ( $OR=3.408, 95\%CI 2.134\sim 5.442$ ) and complication ( $OR=2.380, 95\%CI 1.260\sim 4.495$ ) were risk factors of severe self-perceived burden in elderly MHD patients ( $P<0.05$ ). Pearson correlation coefficient analysis revealed that in the elderly MHD patients, SPBS score was negatively correlated with ESCA score, and kidney-related score, general health-related score and total score of KDQOL-SFTM1.3 ( $r=-0.655, -0.836, -0.683, -0.734; P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Elderly MHD patients with complications, poor daily life ability and low socioeconomic status are more likely to have strong self-perceived burden. Self-perceived burden of these patients is closely associated with their self-care ability and quality of life.

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通信作者: 刘晓霞, E-mail: 15178770525@163.com

**【Key words】** hemodialysis; self-perceived burden; self-care ability; quality of life

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Corresponding author: Liu Xiaoxia, E-mail: 15178770525@163.com

维持性血液透析(maintenance hemodialysis, MHD)是终末期肾脏病最常用的肾脏替代疗法,由于需要终身依靠MHD维持生命,患者需承受较大身体压力与经济压力,易出现挫败感、内疚感等负性情绪,认为自己成为他人的负担<sup>[1]</sup>。老年MHD患者由于身体器官功能衰弱及基础疾病较多,对照护需求更高,更易产生挫败感,也会担心自身疾病及治疗费用对家庭成员的影响,这些挫败感、忧虑等负性情绪构成自我感受负担<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,老年慢性病患者自我感受负担成为研究热点,有学者指出<sup>[3]</sup>,较高的自我感受负担可导致患者对治疗失去信心及自我管理及自护能力下降,影响疾病康复。另外,自我感受负担较重时,患者的自责、内疚等负性情绪也影响生活质量,严重者可出现自杀倾向<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,本研究旨在调查老年MHD患者自我感受负担情况,并分析其与患者自护能力、生活质量的关联性,报道如下。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择2021年2月至2023年2月重庆医科大学附属大足医院收治的500例老年MHD患者临床资料进行初筛,最终收集符合纳入排除标准的385例老年MHD患者的临床资料。纳入标准:符合慢性肾脏病临床实践指南2012年制定的终末期肾病诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>,即肾小球滤过率 $<15\text{ ml}/(\text{min} \cdot 1.73\text{ m}^2)$ ,病程 $\geq 3$ 个月;行MHD治疗时间 $>6$ 个月;年龄 $\geq 60$ 岁;无脑部并发症或认知障碍,沟通能力良好;调查及资料收集获得患者知情同意。排除标准:问卷调查前6个月内手术、外伤或亲人去世等重大创伤事件;药物或酒精依赖。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 透析方法 老年MHD患者均接受标准碳酸氢盐MHD治疗,自体前臂动静脉内瘘,聚砜膜透析器,有效膜面积 $1.6 \sim 1.9\text{ m}^2$ ,血流量 $200 \sim 300\text{ ml}/\text{min}$ ,透析 $2 \sim 3$ 次/周,4h/次。

1.2.2 资料收集方法 查阅患者病历资料,记录性别、年龄、人均家庭消费年支出、既往职业、受教育程度、婚姻状况、医疗费用支付方式等,根据人均家庭消费年支出、既往职业及受教育程度综合计算社会经济地位<sup>[6]</sup>。其中人均家庭消费年支出评分为1分( $\leq 800$ 元)、2分( $800 \sim <2000$ 元)、

3分( $2000 \sim <5000$ 元)、4分( $5000 \sim <10000$ 元)、5分( $10000 \sim <20000$ )、6分( $\geq 20000$ 元),既往职业评分为1分(家务、待业)、2分(生产运输设备操作人员、农林牧渔水利业生产人员)、3分(商业、服务人员)、4分(一般专业技术人员、办事人员、军人)、5分(高级专业技术人员)、6分(国家机关、企业负责人),受教育程度评分为1分(小学以下)、2分(小学)、3分(初中)、4分(高中、中专)、5分(大专、本科)、6分(硕士及以上),三项相加为总分,总分3~6分为社会经济地位低,7~12分为社会经济地位中,13~18分为社会经济地位高。

1.2.3 调查工具 (1)日常生活能力:采用改良Barthel指数(modified Barthel index, MBI)<sup>[7]</sup>评估,满分100分,分为完全依赖( $<20$ 分)、重度依赖( $20 \sim <40$ 分)、中度依赖( $40 \sim <60$ 分)、轻度依赖( $60 \sim <100$ 分)、无依赖(100分)。(2)自我感受负担:采用自我感受负担量表(self-perceived burden scale, SPBS)评估<sup>[8]</sup>,得分 $<20$ 分为无明显负担,  $20 \sim <30$ 分为轻度负担,  $30 \sim <40$ 分为中度负担,  $40 \sim <50$ 分为重度负担,将重度负担者纳入重度负担组,剩余患者纳入非重度负担组。(3)自护能力:采用自我护理能力测定量表(exercise of self-care agency scale, ESCA)<sup>[9]</sup>评估,得分越高自护能力越强。(4)生活质量:使用肾脏疾病生存质量专用量表(kidney disease quality of life short form version 1.3, KDQOL-SFTM1.3)<sup>[10]</sup>评估,得分越高,生活质量越好。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用 $t$ 检验;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用logistic回归分析老年MHD患者重度自我感受负担的影响因素;采用Pearson相关系数分析老年MHD患者自我感受负担与自护能力、生活质量的相关性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者一般资料比较

重度负担组患者178例,非重度负担组患者207例。两组患者社会经济地位、日常生活能力、并发症方面比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$ );其余指标比较,差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

Item	Severe burden group (n=178)	Non-severe burden group (n=207)	$\chi^2/t$	P value
Gender[n(%)]			0.156	0.693
Male	91(51.12)	110(53.14)		
Female	87(48.88)	97(46.86)		
Age[n(%)]			0.017	0.896
60-<70 years	121(67.98)	142(68.60)		
≥70 years	57(32.02)	65(31.40)		
Body mass index(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	21.82±2.03	21.51±1.97	1.518	0.130
Marital status[n(%)]			0.005	0.941
Married	139(78.09)	161(77.78)		
Divorced/widowed/unmarried	39(21.91)	46(22.22)		
Payment methods of medical expenses[n(%)]			4.403	0.111
Full public expense	19(10.67)	31(14.98)		
Urban/rural health insurance	105(58.99)	131(63.29)		
Self-paying	54(30.34)	45(21.74)		
Annual household consumption expenditure[n(%)]			0.933	0.627
<5 000 yuan	22(12.36)	20(9.66)		
5 000-<10 000 yuan	89(50.00)	102(49.28)		
≥10 000 yuan	67(37.64)	85(41.06)		
Previous occupation [n(%)]			5.385	0.146
Housework, unemployment	39(21.91)	33(15.94)		
Business, service and other industry staff	90(50.56)	98(47.34)		
Professional technicians or military personnel	42(23.60)	60(28.99)		
Heads of state organs or enterprises	7(3.93)	16(7.73)		
Education level[n(%)]			3.710	0.295
Below primary school	42(23.60)	36(17.39)		
Primary and junior high school	59(33.15)	65(31.40)		
Senior high school and technical secondary school	63(35.39)	82(39.61)		
Junior college and above	14(7.87)	24(11.59)		
Socioeconomic status[n(%)]			8.756	0.013
Low	36(20.22)	26(12.56)		
Moderate	104(58.43)	112(54.11)		
High	38(21.35)	69(33.33)		
Daily life ability[n(%)]			24.275	<0.001
Moderate dependence	24(13.48)	2(0.97)		
Mild dependence	68(38.20)	98(47.34)		
No dependence	86(48.31)	107(51.69)		
Dialysis duration(months, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	34.16±7.24	32.98±6.73	1.656	0.099
Dialysis frequency[n(%)]			0.019	0.890
Twice a week	38(21.35)	43(20.77)		
Three times a week	140(78.65)	164(79.23)		
KT/Vurea( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	1.28±0.25	1.30±0.21	0.853	0.394
Primary disease[n(%)]			0.084	0.994
Diabetic nephropathy	59(33.15)	71(34.30)		
Chronic glomerulonephritis	56(31.46)	65(31.40)		
Hypertensive renal damage	42(23.60)	48(23.19)		
Others	21(11.80)	23(11.11)		
Complication[n(%)]	126(70.79)	125(60.39)	4.562	0.033
Infection	33(18.54)	27(13.04)	2.197	0.138
Malnutrition	42(23.60)	45(21.74)	0.189	0.664
Arrhythmia	24(13.48)	22(10.63)	0.742	0.389
Heart failure	12(6.74)	10(4.83)	0.649	0.421
Valvulopathy	4(2.25)	3(1.45)	0.041	0.841
Coronary arteriosclerosis	19(10.67)	23(11.11)	0.019	0.891
Hemoglobin(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	116.28±9.72	118.06±10.58	1.709	0.088
Blood uric acid( $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	384.63±30.44	380.12±35.12	1.335	0.183
Fasting blood glucose(mmol/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )	5.89±0.92	5.72±0.97	1.756	0.080

## 2.2 老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的影响因素分析

将上述有统计学意义的指标赋值作为自变量,重度自我感受负担为因变量,带入 logistic 回归方程,结果显示,社会经济地位低、日常生活能力中度依赖、并发症均为老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的危险因素( $P < 0.05$ ;表 2)。

## 2.3 两组老年 MHD 患者自护能力、生活质量比较

重度负担组 ESCA 评分,与肾脏相关和一般健康相关的 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 评分及 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 总分均显著低于非重度负担组,差异均有统计学意义(均  $P < 0.05$ ;表 3)。

## 2.4 老年 MHD 患者自我感受负担与自护能力、生活质量的关联性分析

Pearson 相关系数分析显示,老年 MHD 患者 SPBS 评分与 ESCA 评分,肾脏相关、一般健康相关 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 评分及 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 总分均呈显著负相关( $P < 0.05$ ;表 4)。

## 3 讨论

MHD 患者在经济负担、家庭照护负担、社会负担等的影响下,普遍存在愧疚、忧虑等情绪,即因自身对

他人造成的影响而产生移情担忧,被定义为自我感受负担,老年患者由于缺乏经济来源、自我价值感较低,更易产生自我感受负担<sup>[11]</sup>。对自身需要依赖他人照顾而产生的负担感及忧虑,是构成自我感受负担的重要因素,故自理能力与自护能力被认为是影响自我感受负担的关键因素,且自我感受负担与自理及自护能力可影响心理健康与生理健康,与患者生活质量存在密切关联<sup>[12]</sup>。故本研究调查老年 MHD 患者自我感受负担,并分析其与自护能力、生活质量的相关性,为老年 MHD 的临床管理工作提供参考数据。

本研究中老年 MHD 患者虽然并无生活能力重度依赖者,但日常生活能力中度依赖是老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的危险因素,提示自理能力差导致患者负担感增加,对他人的移情担忧显著增多,与目前报道一致。经济负担作为自我感受负担的重要组成部分,经济水平较差的患者可因经济负担重而产生强烈的自我感受负担<sup>[13]</sup>。另外,随着社会学研究的深入,引出了“社会经济地位”这一概念,即收入资产结合工作经历、教育等综合评估,客观评估经济水平<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究中,社会经济地位低是老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的危险因素。究其原因可能为:社会经济地位高者普遍具有良好的医疗保障,而

表 2 老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of severe self-perceived burden in elderly MHD patients

Factor	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	OR	95% CI	P value
Low socioeconomic status	0.973	0.285	11.656	2.646	1.485-4.716	0.001
Moderately dependent daily life ability	1.226	0.311	15.540	3.408	2.134-5.442	<0.001
Complication	0.867	0.273	10.086	2.380	1.260-4.495	0.001

MHD: maintenance hemodialysis.

表 3 两组 ESCA 和 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 评分比较

Table 3 Comparison of ESCA score and KDQOL-SFTM1.3 score between two groups (points,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Group	n	ESCA	Kidney-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	General health-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	Total score of KDQOL-SFTM1.3
Severe burden	178	128.45 $\pm$ 7.35	62.48 $\pm$ 4.58	53.97 $\pm$ 3.87	116.45 $\pm$ 6.93
Non-severe burden	207	137.04 $\pm$ 8.12	67.11 $\pm$ 5.09	56.08 $\pm$ 4.20	123.19 $\pm$ 7.24
t		10.810	9.318	5.096	9.289
P value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

ESCA: exercise of self-care agency scale; KDQOL-SFTM1.3: kidney disease quality of life short form version 1.3.

表 4 SPBS 评分、ESCA 评分及 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 评分的相关性

Table 4 Correlation between SPBS score, ESCA score and KDQOL-SFTM1.3 score (r)

Item	SPBS	ESCA	Kidney-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	General health-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	Total score of KDQOL-SFTM1.3
SPBS	1	-	-	-	-
ESCA	-0.655**	1	-	-	-
Kidney-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	-0.836**	0.531**	1	-	-
General health-related KDQOL-SFTM1.3	-0.683**	0.435**	0.833**	1	-
Total score of KDQOL-SFTM1.3	-0.734**	0.527**	0.891**	0.880**	1

SPBS: self-perceived burden scale; ESCA: exercise of self-care agency scale; KDQOL-SFTM1.3: kidney disease quality of life short form version 1.3.

\*\*  $P < 0.001$ . -: no datum.

社会经济地位低正好相反,缺乏足够的医疗保障及经济支持,对他人的愧疚及忧虑也更大,而产生较重的自我感受负担。不仅如此,并发症也是老年 MHD 患者重度自我感受负担的危险因素,考虑与并发症造成患者不适感增加或自理能力下降,导致身体及情感负担加重,且发生并发症也意味着医疗费用的增加,经济负担升高,而造成患者自我感受负担加剧有关。

据文献报道,自我感受负担较重者会因强烈的情感冲突而产生严重自责,并出现逃避、隐藏需要等消极应对,丧失自护能力,影响疾病治疗<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究也发现,老年 MHD 患者 SPBS 评分与 ESCA 评分呈显著负相关,可能与自我感受负担严重者对他人影响的愧疚与担忧超过了对自身健康的忧虑,导致自护能力降低有关。此外,SPBS 评分也与 KDQOL-SFTM1.3 评分呈显著负相关,表明自我感受负担还能影响老年 MHD 患者生活质量,对自理能力差、社会经济地位低及出现并发症者应给予积极心理疏导,以缓解患者心理负担,减轻自我感受负担对生活质量造成的影响。

综上,自我感受负担与老年 MHD 患者自护能力及生活质量密切相关,日常生活能力依赖性强、社会经济地位低及有并发症是造成患者自我感受负担加剧的重要因素,临床及社区在干预时应关注此类患者的行为特点与心理变化,及时给予心理干预。然而,本研究为单中心研究,上述结论还需后续多中心研究的验证。

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