

· 临床研究 ·

老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量的相关因素

许青青*, 褚曼曼, 刘晚

(同济大学附属第十人民医院宿州分院·安徽省宿州市第一人民医院胸心血管外科, 安徽 宿州 234000)

【摘要】目的 分析老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量的相关因素。**方法** 纳入 2019 年 3 月至 2023 年 10 月安徽省宿州市第一人民医院 122 例老年多发性肋骨骨折手术患者, 采用视觉模拟评分法 (VAS) 调查术后 7 d 疼痛情况, 采用 36 项健康调查问卷 (SF-36) 调查患者术后生活质量, 采用多元线性回归模型分析术后疼痛及生活质量的独立相关因素。采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用 t 检验及 χ^2 检验。**结果** 老年多发性肋骨骨折术后 7 d 的 VAS 评分 (3.63 ± 0.76) 分, 轻度疼痛 73 例, 中度疼痛 40 例, 重度疼痛 9 例; 患者术后 SF-36 各维度及总分均低于国内常模 ($P < 0.05$); 多元线性回归分析显示, 术前重度疼痛 ($\beta = 0.285; P < 0.001$)、手术时长 > 3 h ($\beta = 0.169; P = 0.009$)、心理弹性差 ($\beta = 3.482; P = 0.001$) 可正向预测老年多发性肋骨骨折术后疼痛, 术前重度疼痛 ($\beta = -0.322; P < 0.001$)、手术时长 > 3 h ($\beta = -0.189; P = 0.003$)、心理弹性差 ($\beta = -0.238; P = 0.001$)、低社会支持度 ($\beta = -0.167; P = 0.017$) 可负向预测老年多发性肋骨骨折术后生活质量, 回归方程显著 ($F = 12.834, 16.497; P < 0.001$); Pearson 相关性分析显示, 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后 SF-36 总分与 VAS 评分呈负相关 ($r = -0.507; P < 0.001$), 与社会支持评测表、心理弹性量表评分均呈正相关 ($r = 0.479, 0.524; P < 0.001$)。**结论** 老年多发性肋骨骨折术前重度疼痛、手术时长超过 3 h、心理弹性差均可显著影响患者术后疼痛和生活质量。此外, 患者生活质量还受社会支持的影响, 与术后疼痛程度、社会支持及心理弹性水平有关。

【关键词】 老年人; 多发性肋骨骨折; 术后疼痛; 生活质量; 影响因素

【中图分类号】 R459.9; R592

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2025.05.076

Factors related to postoperative pain and quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures

Xu Qingqing*, Chu Manman, Liu Wan

(Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Affiliated Tenth People's Hospital Suzhou Branch of Tongji University, Suzhou First People's Hospital, Suzhou 234000, Anhui Province, China)

【Abstract】Objective To analyze the factors related to postoperative pain and quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures. **Methods** A total of 122 elderly patients undergoing surgery for multiple rib fracture in Suzhou First People's Hospital, Anhui Province from March 2019 to October 2023 were included. The visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to investigate the pain at seven days after surgery, and the 36-item short-form health questionnaire (SF-36) was used to investigate the postoperative quality of life. Multivariate linear regression model was used to analyze the independent factors related to postoperative pain and quality of life. SPSS 22.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison was performed using t test or χ^2 test depending on data type. **Results** The VAS score in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures at seven days after surgery was (3.63 ± 0.76) points. There were 73 cases with mild pain, 40 cases with moderate pain and 9 cases with severe pain. The scores of dimensions and total score of SF-36 after surgery were lower than those of the domestic norms ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that preoperative severe pain ($\beta = 0.285; P < 0.001$), duration of surgery > 3 hours ($\beta = 0.169; P = 0.009$) and poor psychological resilience ($\beta = 3.482; P = 0.001$) positively predicted postoperative pain, and that preoperative severe pain ($\beta = -0.322; P < 0.001$), duration of surgery > 3 hours ($\beta = -0.189; P = 0.003$), poor psychological resilience ($\beta = -0.238; P = 0.001$), and low social support ($\beta = -0.167; P = 0.017$) negatively predicted postoperative quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures, and the regression equation was significant ($F = 12.834, 16.497; P < 0.001$). Pearson correlation analysis revealed that the total score of postoperative SF-36 was negatively correlated with VAS score ($r = -0.507; P < 0.001$) and was positively correlated with social support rate scale score and connor-davidson resilience scale score ($r = 0.479, 0.524; P < 0.001$) in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures. **Conclusion** Preoperative severe pain,

收稿日期: 2024-03-08; 接受日期: 2024-05-10

基金项目: 安徽省宿州市科技计划项目 (SZSKJJZC062); 安徽省重点研发计划 (202204J07020008)

通信作者: 许青青, E-mail: 15155466498@163.com

surgical duration >3 hours and poor psychological resilience can significantly affect postoperative pain and quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures. In addition, the quality of life of the patients is also affected by social support and is related to the degree of postoperative pain, social support and psychological resilience.

[Key words] aged; multiple rib fractures; postoperative pain; quality of life; influencing factors
The work was supported by Science and Technology Program of Suzhou City, Anhui Province (SZSKJJJC062) and Key Research and Development Program of Anhui Province (202204J07020008).
Corresponding author: Xu Qingqing, E-mail: 15155466498@163.com

随着人口老龄化的加剧,老年人骨折的发生率增加,肋骨是保护胸部器官的重要成分,直接或间接暴力均可能导致肋骨骨折。多发性肋骨骨折患者多存在胸部剧烈疼痛表现,并可能继发呼吸功能障碍及循环功能紊乱,对于存在明显错位的多发性肋骨骨折患者,多需要进行手术治疗,以缓解呼吸困难与疼痛^[1]。尽管手术治疗能有效地缓解疼痛、恢复功能,但术后疼痛管理和生活质量提升依然是临床上亟需解决的问题^[2]。术后疼痛是影响老年多发性肋骨骨折患者恢复的关键因素,不仅会增加患者的身心负担、延长住院时间,还可增加并发症发生率,因此有效的疼痛管理至关重要。此外,术后生活质量是评价患者康复效果的重要指标,可直接反映患者术后的身体功能、心理状态和社会适应能力,是医疗干预效果的综合体现,近年来受到越来越多研究者的关注^[3]。既往关于多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛、生活质量的研究多集中于单一因素的影响,多因素综合分析相对较少,且社会心理因素如社会支持、心理弹性的作用和影响程度尚无相关报道。本研究通过多元线性回归模型,对老年多发性肋骨骨折患者的术后疼痛和生活质量影响因素进行分析,详述如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2019年3月至2023年10月安徽省宿州市第一人民医院150例老年多发性肋骨骨折手术患者。纳入标准:(1)年龄60~70岁;(2)胸部三维CT证实多根肋骨骨折且断端严重移位(单侧骨折数量≥3根,断端移位超过1个肋骨皮质直径,典型病例影像学资料详见图1);(3)存在连枷胸,影响呼吸;(4)合并胸腔内活动出血;(5)均自愿接受手术治疗;(6)临床资料、随访资料完整;(7)有能力配合完成问卷、可收集有效数据。排除标准:(1)合并头部、腹部重要器官及四肢严重复合伤;(2)基础性疾病控制不佳;(3)凝血功能障碍;(4)合并认知障碍;(5)存在可能影响疼痛感受或生活质量评估的其他严重疾病;(6)过去6个月内有骨折或创伤史;(7)存在恶性肿瘤或其他严重健康问题。150例患者中,

男性84例,女性66例;年龄60~70(66.43±3.76)岁;致伤原因:交通事故79例,高处坠落50例,钝物击打16例,挤压伤5例;单侧骨折110例,双侧骨折40例;肋骨骨折根数3~6(4.95±1.16)根;主要骨折部位:第5~9根肋骨处93例,3~4根肋骨处50例,其他部位7例。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:20190774),参与者均知情且同意。

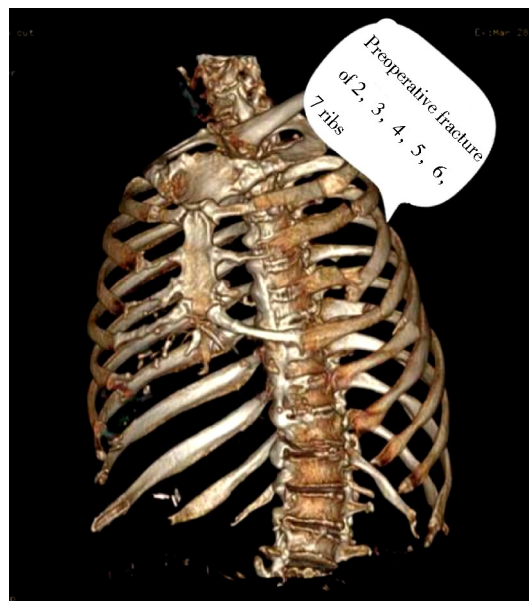


图1 典型多发性肋骨骨折患者术前影像学资料
Figure 1 Preoperative imaging examination data of a 67-year-old female patient with typical multiple rib fractures
CT plain scan + three-dimensional reconstruction showed multiple bone continuity interruption of 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ribs on the left side, with misalignment and separation of the broken ends, and local bone fold of the left 8th anterior rib. At the same time, the examination showed that the left lung volume was reduced, the distribution was consolidated, the air bronchus was seen inside, and the left pleural effusion was seen.

1.2 方法

现场发放调查问卷,由经过培训的护士作为调查员负责问卷解释和答疑,共发放150份问卷,现场回收有效问卷122份(81.33%),最终122例患者纳入研究。

1.2.1 疼痛程度评估 采用视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[4]评估患者术后7d疼痛程度,在白纸上画一条10 cm长的直线,一端标记为

“无疼痛”,另一端标记为“最严重的疼痛”,要求患者在直线上标记其感受到的疼痛程度,测量距“无疼痛”端的长度作为评分。VAS 分数可划分为无疼痛(0分)、轻度疼痛(1~3分)、中度疼痛(4~6分)和重度疼痛(7~10分)。

1.2.2 生活质量评估 采用36项健康调查问卷(36-item short form health survey, SF-36)^[5]评估患者术后生活质量,量表包含身体功能(physical functioning, PF)、角色限制-身体(role limitations due to physical health, RP)、身体疼痛(bodily pain, BP)、一般健康状况(general health, GH)、精力(vitality, VT)、社会功能(social functioning, SF)、角色限制-情绪(role limitations due to emotional problems, RE)、心理健康(mental health, MH),各维度评分范围0~100分,越高则健康状况越好。

1.2.3 社会支持水平评估 采用社会支持评测表(social support rate scale, SSRS)^[6]评估患者社会支持水平,总分12~66分,根据评分分为高度(51~66分)、中度(36~50分)、低度(12~35分)。

1.2.4 心理弹性评估 采用心理弹性量表(Connor-Davidson resilience scale, CD-RISC)^[7]评估患者心理弹性,总分0~100分,<41分为心理弹性较差。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析,计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较行独立样本 t 检验,多组间比较行单因素方差分析,检验有意义者,组间两两比较采用LSD- t 检验;计数资料用[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多元线性回归模型分析生活质量的影响因素,Pearson 相关分析老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后生活质量、社会支持水平以及心理弹性之间的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量调查

老年多发性肋骨骨折术后7 d疼痛VAS评分

(3.63 ± 0.76)分,其中轻度疼痛73例(59.84%),中度疼痛40例(32.79%),重度疼痛9例(7.38%),患者术后SF-36量表各维度得分及总分均低于国内常模^[8]($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量的单因素分析

老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术前重度疼痛VAS得分高于轻度至中度疼痛者,SF-36量表得分低于轻度至中度疼痛者;手术时间>3 h者VAS评分高于 ≤ 3 h者,SF-36量表得分者低于 ≤ 3 h者;心理弹性差者VAS得分高于心理弹性好者,SF-36量表得分低于心理弹性好者;此外,高、中、低社会支持水平患者SF-36量表得分依次下降,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量的多元线性回归分析

多元线性回归分析显示,术前重度疼痛、手术时长>3 h、心理弹性差可正向预测老年多发性肋骨骨折术后疼痛($P<0.05$);术前重度疼痛、手术时长>3 h、心理弹性差、低社会支持度可负向预测老年多发性肋骨骨折术后生活质量($P<0.05$;表3),回归方程显著($F=12.834, 16.497; P<0.001$)。

2.4 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后生活质量与疼痛、社会支持、心理弹性的相关性

Pearson 相关性分析显示,老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后SF-36总分与VAS评分呈负相关($r=-0.507; P<0.001$),与SSRS、CD-RISC评分均呈正相关($r=0.479, 0.524; P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

本研究通过对122例老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛和生活质量进行综合分析,揭示了术前重度疼痛、手术时长超过3 h、心理弹性差及低社会支持度等因素对术后恢复的重要影响,在既往研究的基础上,进一步强调了在老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后管理中考虑心理和社会因素的必要性。

表1 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后生活质量评分与国内常模比较

Table 1 Comparison of postoperative quality of life scores in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures with the national norm (points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	<i>n</i>	PF	RP	BP	GH	VT	SF	RE	MH	Total score
Present study	122	79.74±7.68	68.92±10.03	73.87±9.32	58.29±8.41	62.48±9.56	77.13±8.79	64.37±10.22	63.51±9.67	68.54±9.22
National norm	2 249	88.62±10.40	79.51±14.70	85.61±12.37	69.55±16.32	70.29±11.07	86.85±11.28	76.45±18.47	72.10±15.62	78.62±11.50
<i>t</i>		9.294	7.858	10.324	6.900	7.639	9.364	7.164	6.011	9.516
<i>P</i> value		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

PF: physical functioning; RP: role limitations due to physical health; BP: bodily pain; GH: general health; VT: vitality; SF: social functioning; RE: role limitations due to emotional problems; MH: mental health.

表 2 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及生活质量的单因素分析

Table 2 Univariate analysis of postoperative pain and quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures							
(n=122, points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)							
Factor	n	Pain			Quality of Life		
		VAS score	t/F	P value	SF-36 score	t/F	P value
Gender			1.416	0.159		0.542	0.589
Male	58	3.72±0.63			68.12±7.85		
Female	64	3.55±0.69			68.92±8.40		
Age			0.246	0.806		0.542	0.589
>75 years	49	3.65±0.58			68.49±7.12		
≤75 years	73	3.62±0.71			68.57±8.61		
Education level			0.641	0.529		0.127	0.881
Middle school or below	52	3.59±0.55			68.23±8.40		
High school	47	3.62±0.61			69.02±8.27		
College or above	23	3.74±0.72			68.27±7.06		
Preoperative pain level			5.967	<0.001		7.870	<0.001
Mild to moderate	47	3.18±0.62			75.69±7.60		
Severe	75	3.91±0.68			64.06±8.15		
Surgery duration			3.154	0.002		3.492	<0.001
≤3 h	91	3.52±0.69			70.02±8.33		
>3 h	31	3.94±0.46			64.21±6.92		
Social support			0.012	0.988		20.056	<0.001
High	38	3.60±0.57			72.16±6.04		
Moderate	57	3.66±0.65			68.72±7.18*		
Low	27	3.61±0.50			63.07±6.35*#		
Psychological resilience			4.299	<0.001		6.127	<0.001
Good	63	3.40±0.68			72.77±8.25		
Poor	59	3.88±0.54			64.02±7.47		

VAS: visual analogue scale; SF-36: 36-item short form health survey. Compared with patients with high social support level, *P<0.05; compared with patients with moderate social support level, #P<0.05.

表 3 老年多发性肋骨骨折患者术后疼痛及术后生活质量的多元线性回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate linear regression analysis of postoperative pain and quality of life in elderly patients with multiple rib fractures						
Factor	B	β	t	P value	F	Adjust R ²
Postoperative pain					12.834	0.279
Constant	2.450	—	—	—		
Preoperative pain level(severe)	1.324	0.285	4.154	<0.001		
Surgery duration(>3 h)	0.784	0.169	2.638	0.009		
Psychological resilience(poor)	1.091	0.235	3.482	0.001		
Postoperative quality of life					16.497	0.361
Constant	50.322	—	—	—		
Preoperative pain level(severe)	-5.484	-0.322	-4.762	<0.001		
Surgery duration(>3 h)	-3.258	-0.189	-3.024	0.003		
Psychological resilience(poor)	-4.129	-0.238	-3.585	0.001		
Social support(low)	-2.872	-0.165	-2.411	0.017		

—: no datum.

本研究中老年多发性肋骨骨折术后7d疼痛VAS评分(3.63±0.76)分,轻度疼痛73例,中度疼痛40例,重度疼痛9例,虽有术后镇痛措施,术后轻度疼痛占比较高,但对部分患者而言,常规镇痛措施无法有效缓解疼痛,术后早期仍面临显著的疼痛问题。患者术后SF-36各维度及总分均低于国内常模,提示老年多发性肋骨骨折术后生活质量较低,需予以针对性干预。本研究结果显示,术前重度疼痛

为术后疼痛和生活质量的重要预测因素,分析如下:(1)术前重度疼痛可致中枢神经系统过度敏感化,即疼痛的中枢敏化,将导致患者对疼痛的感知阈值降低,因此术前重度疼痛的患者在术后疼痛程度更高^[9,10];(2)术前重度疼痛同时可因影响患者的心理状态和社会功能而降低其生活质量,持续的疼痛可引起焦虑、抑郁和睡眠障碍,这些因素都会对生活产生负面影响^[11]。

此外,手术时长超过 3 h 也是术后疼痛、生活质量的共同影响因子;手术时长超过 3 h 提示手术复杂性高,涉及较大的手术创伤、长时间的麻醉和固定体位,这些因素都可能加剧术后疼痛或改变术后疼痛阈值,也意味着术后康复过程复杂缓慢,从而影响术后生活质量^[12]。

心理弹性是指面对逆境、压力和挑战时的适应能力和恢复力,越来越多的研究开始关注心理弹性在健康恢复过程中的作用^[13,14],本研究证实其是影响术后疼痛感知和生活质量的重要心理因素。分析其可能原因:心理弹性较差的患者在面对术后疼痛时可能更容易感到不适和挫败,加剧疼痛感知,延缓术后恢复;而心理弹性较高的患者在术后恢复过程中更容易保持乐观的态度,更好地调整情绪、管理压力,从而维持较高的生活质量。此外,本研究结果还显示,低社会支持度可负向预测老年肋骨骨折术后生活质量。社会支持是指个体从社会网络中获得的情感、信息和物质帮助,对于患者的心理适应和整体生活质量有显著的正面影响,在术后恢复期间,充分的社会支持可以帮助患者更好地应对身体和心理上的挑战^[15]。一方面,社会支持如帮助患者完成日常生活活动、提供交通和医疗协助等,可直接改善患者的生活状况;另一方面,社会支持还可间接通过改善患者的心理状态(减少抑郁和焦虑)、增强自我效能感和提高疼痛应对能力来提升生活质量。

Pearson 相关性分析结果进一步证实,老年肋骨骨折患者术后生活质量与疼痛、社会支持、心理弹性均密切相关,提示在术后康复中应采取多维度干预措施,除了积极的疼痛管理之外,还应重视心理干预和社会支持。

综上,老年多发性肋骨骨折术前重度疼痛、手术时长超过 3 h、心理弹性差均为患者术后疼痛和生活质量的共同影响因子。除此之外,生活质量还受社会支持的影响,与术后疼痛程度、社会支持及心理弹性水平均密切相关。

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