

# 肺结核患者医用痰杯使用状况的调查分析

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**摘要:**目的 了解肺结核患者医用痰杯使用现状及其影响因素,为科学实施护理干预提供理论依据。方法 选择2014年6—12月于同济大学附属上海市肺科医院结核科明确诊断的肺结核住院患者112例,采用自行设计的问卷进行调查。问卷包括3部分:患者的一般情况、医用痰杯使用情况、未使用医用痰杯的原因。结果 112例患者中,在病房病床边时使用医用痰杯28例,占25%;在病房非病床边时使用医用痰杯21例,占18.8%;到辅助科室检查时使用医用痰杯10例,占8.9%;在门诊就诊过程中使用医用痰杯8例,占7.1%。其中,看到痰杯里的痰液不舒服、使用时打开盖不方便、痰杯放在床头太脏、放置痰杯区域混乱不清、不知道放置痰杯地点等为影响肺结核患者使用医用痰杯的主要因素。结论 住院肺结核患者使用医用痰杯的现状不容乐观,医护人员需加强对患者的健康教育、设计科学合理的医用痰杯式样、规范痰杯放置点及使用流程、对患者实行有效的监督管理,以提高肺结核患者医用痰杯的使用率。

**关键词:**肺结核;医用痰杯;调查分析

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**Investigation and analysis of usage of medical sputum cups among pulmonary tuberculosis patients**  
(Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200433, China)

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the status of usage of medical sputum cups among pulmonary tuberculosis patients and its influencing factors. **Methods** A self-designed questionnaire survey was conducted in pulmonary tuberculosis patients (112 cases) in Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Tongji University School of Medicine from June to December 2014. The questionnaire included the general situation of patients, the status of usage of sputum cups, and the reasons for unwillingness to use medical sputum cups. **Results** Twenty-eight cases used medical sputum cups beside bed, accounting for 25%. Twenty-one cases used medical sputum cups in the ward, accounting for 18.8%. Ten cases used medical sputum cups during examinations in other departments, accounting for 8.9%. Eight cases used medical sputum cups in outpatient department, accounting for 7.1%. Several reasons for unwillingness to use medical sputum cups included the uncomfortableness at the sight of sputum in the cups, inconvenience of uncapping, feeling dirty to put the cups beside bed, confused placement of the cups, and difficulty in finding the cups. **Conclusion** The status of usage of medical sputum cups in the hospitalized tuberculosis patients is not optimistic. The medical staff should strengthen health education for the patients, design reasonable cup style, standardize cup placement and use procedure, and effectively supervise and manage the patients.

**Key Words:** Pulmonary tuberculosis; Medical sputum cup; Investigation and analysis

肺结核是一种经飞沫和空气传播的呼吸道传染

病,已成为威胁人类健康的严重传染病之一<sup>[1]</sup>。开放性肺结核患者为肺结核的主要传染源,其痰的排菌量越少,传染性也就越低<sup>[2]</sup>。对肺结核患者加强管理,对其痰液的严格消毒、终端处理成了唯一有效的、必需的

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