

◇临床医学研究◇

合肥地区地震频发期间青少年躯体化症状调查及相关因素分析

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摘要 目的 拟对合肥地区地震频发期间青少年躯体化症状进行调查,探讨与地震经历之间的相关性。**方法** 采用横断面调查方法,选取324例合肥地区青少年为调查对象,收集一般资料及他们对地震的认知、防震培训经历等,采用躯体化症状自评量表(SSS)、疲惫量表(FIS)分别评估躯体化症状和疲惫程度,并采用多因素Logistic回归分析探讨中学生躯体化症状及疲惫的相关因素。**结果** 324例青少年中,躯体化症状的总体检出率为6.5%,中度及以上疲惫的检出率为20.1%。回归分析结果显示,关注地震时间越长(≥ 1 h)的青少年躯体化症状风险越高($OR=5.430, 95\% CI: 1.547\sim 19.058$),受过震前培训的青少年疲惫程度较轻($OR=0.535, 95\% CI: 0.292\sim 0.981$)(均 $P<0.05$)。**结论** 地震频发期间青少年躯体化症状和疲惫程度较高,应加强健康宣教,减少青少年对相关事件报道的关注,进行防震减灾培训,以提高青少年的身心健康水平。

关键词 地震;青少年;抑郁;躯体化;疲惫

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调查^[1]显示,60.7%的男性和51.2%的女性经历过至少一次创伤事件。灾害不仅会导致躯体伤害,更会对经历者的精神健康产生负面影响,灾害发生后受灾人群常出现创伤后应激障碍(posttraumatic stress disorder, PTSD)、抑郁及失眠等相关心理问题^[2]。地震的危害兼具短期与中长期的影响。国外调查^[4]显示,青少年在地震后短期内出现急性应激症状的发生率高于正常水平^[3]。九寨沟地震发生1年后,64.5%的青少年出现抑郁障碍,46.3%出现PTSD。法国研究^[5]表明地震后青少年躯体症状障碍(somatic symptom disorder, SSD)与创伤应激症状的风险呈正相关。目前针对国内青少年灾害经历与躯体化症状的相关性研究较少。近年来,国内多地地震频发,合肥地区尤为突出,青少年心理健康亟需关注。该研究调查了合肥地区青少年躯体化

症状与地震经历的关系,为识别和预防灾害引发的心理健康问题提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 为方便抽样,本研究采用横断面研究设计方法,于2024年9月至10月通过两所合肥地区中学的班主任,将电子问卷转发至班级群,邀请青少年参与线上问卷调查,同时限制同一用户的填写次数避免重复,且需要参与者及监护人的知情同意(2024年9月18日合肥发生4.7级地震,此后频发余震)。纳入标准:性别不限,年龄12~18岁;排除标准:之前明确诊断为精神障碍或躯体疾病的患者。研究对象及监护人均为自愿参加本项研究。本次调查共发放330份(点击问卷人数),收回问卷327份,排除明确诊断患有精神疾病和躯体疾病者3例,最终有效样本324份(有效率:99.1%)。调查开始前研究方案已获得安徽医科大学附属巢湖医院医学伦理委员会批准(编号:kyxm-202409-008)。在填写问卷前要求每位研究对象及其监护人签署电子知情同意书。

使用PASS 11.0统计软件Confidence Intervals for One Proportion计算最低所需样本量,根据既往研

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究^[6]结果,青少年躯体化障碍的患病率为3.3%,故P取0.033;α取0.05,为了确保估计的高精度和数据的可靠性,设定误差范围为±2.5%(即置信区间宽度=5%)。计算得出最低所需样本量为240。

1.2 数据收集 ①一般资料:性别(男/女)、学历(初中/高中)、居住地(城市/农村)、父母婚姻关系(正常/离异)等。②地震相关经历:是否参与震前培训,是否参与震后培训,震感感知程度,地震关注时间(包括看新闻、电视或听广播,与别人讨论地震相关信息等,选项为<1 h或≥1 h)^[7]。③躯体化症状自评量表(somatic symptoms scale, SSS)^[8],该量表包含20个条目,采用1~4分等级评分,得分越高代表躯体化症状越严重,总分≥30分为“有”躯体化症状。④疲惫量表(fatigue intensity scale, FIS)^[9],该量表分为0~10共11个等级,用于评估对象的疲劳程度,评分等级分为:轻度(0~3)、中度(4~6)和重度(7~10)。本研究中SSS的Cronbach's alpha系数为

0.904。

1.3 统计学处理 使用SPSS23.0进行统计分析。对数据进行统计描述,用n(%)表示,组间差异比较采用χ²检验,并对单因素分析中有显著性的变量再进行多因素Logistic回归分析,给出优势比(odds ratios, ORs)和95%置信区间(confidence intervals, CIs)。采用双侧检验,检验水准α=0.05。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 研究对象的平均年龄为(12.76±1.45)岁;男性180人(55.6%),女性144人(44.4%);初中281人(86.7%),高中43人(13.3%)。居住地、父母婚姻关系等其他资料详见表1。

2.2 躯体化症状检出率及相关因素 躯体化症状的总体检出率为6.5%,中度及以上疲惫的检出率

表1 不同特征青少年躯体化症状和中度及重度疲惫的检出率[n(%)]

Tab. 1 Detection Rates of Somatization Symptoms and Moderate-to-Severe Fatigue in Adolescents by Characteristics [n(%)]

Variable	Population (n=324)	Number with somatization symptoms			Number with fatigue			χ ² value	P value
		SSS<30 (n=303)	SSS≥30 (n=21)	χ ² value	FIS<4 (n=259)	FIS≥4 (n=65)	χ ² value		
Gender									
Female	144(44.4)	132(91.7)	12(8.3)	1.5	0.226	110(76.4)	34(23.6)	2.0	0.154
Male	180(55.6)	171(95.0)	9(5.0)			149(82.7)	31(17.2)		
Junior/Senior									
Junior	281(86.7)	262(93.2)	19(6.7)	0.3	0.849	227(80.7)	54(19.2)	0.9	0.332
Senior	43(13.3)	41(95.3)	2(4.6)			32(74.4)	11(25.5)		
Urban/Rural									
Urban	312(96.3)	291(93.2)	21(6.7)	0.1	0.740	249(79.8)	63(20.1)	0	1.000
Rural	12(3.7)	12(100.0)	0(0.0)			10(83.3)	2(16.6)		
Parental MS									
Normal	303(93.5)	285(94.1)	18(5.9)	1.1	0.297	242(79.8)	61(20.1)	0	1.000
D/D	21(6.5)	18(85.7)	3(14.2)			17(80.9)	4(19.0)		
Pre-T									
No	106(32.7)	95(89.6)	11(10.3)	3.9	0.047	76(71.7)	30(28.3)	6.7	0.010
Yes	218(67.3)	208(95.4)	10(4.5)			183(83.9)	35(16.0)		
Post-T									
No	71(21.9)	62(87.3)	9(12.6)	4.5	0.033	51(71.8)	20(28.1)	3.7	0.054
Yes	253(78.1)	241(95.3)	12(4.7)			208(82.2)	45(17.7)		
EQ felt									
None/Mild	113(34.9)	109(96.5)	4(3.54)	2.5	0.116	94(83.1)	19(16.8)	1.1	0.285
Mod/Sev	211(65.1)	194(91.9)	17(8.0)			165(78.2)	46(21.8)		
EQ-TC									
<1 h	305(94.1)	288(94.4)	17(5.5)	4.7	0.029	246(80.6)	59(19.3)	1.0	0.319
≥1 h	19(5.9)	15(78.9)	4(21.0)			13(68.4)	6(31.5)		

Parental MS: Parental marital status; D/D: Divorced or deceased; Pre-T: Pre-earthquake training; Post-T: Post-earthquake training; EQ felt: earthquake felt; Mod/Sev: Moderate to severe; EQ-TC: Earthquake time concern.

为20.1%。接受过震前和震后培训,以及对地震关注时间较短(<1 h)的人群发生躯体化症状的比例较低,受到震前培训人群发生中、重度疲惫的比例较低($P<0.05$)。进一步多因素Logistic回归分析显示,关注地震时间越长(≥1h)的青少年躯体化症状风险越高($OR=5.430, 95\%CI: 1.547\sim19.058$),受过震前培训的青少年疲惫程度较轻($OR=0.535, 95\%CI: 0.292\sim0.981$)。见表2。

2.3 具体的躯体化症状及性别分布差异 最常出现的躯体化症状按频率依次为:紧张不安(22.8%)、睡眠障碍(16.4%)、疲劳乏力(16.0%)。其中,女性在紧张不安、疲劳乏力、情绪不佳、头晕头痛、伤心哭泣、肌肉酸痛、视物模糊、呼吸困难等躯体化症状上检出率高于男性($P<0.05$),男性在尿频、尿急躯

体化症状上检出率上高于女性,但差异无统计学意义。见表3。

3 讨论

随着经济和社会的快速发展,我国青少年的心理健康问题日益凸显。最新流行病学调查^[10]显示,我国儿童青少年的精神障碍总体患病率为17.5%。自然灾害、事故灾害等心理应激事件也是导致青少年心理健康问题的重要因素。相比成年人,灾害背景下青少年群体的心理健康更加脆弱,发生精神行为障碍(如抑郁、自杀等)的风险会大大增加^[11]。

本研究中,合肥地区地震频发期间青少年躯体化症状的检出率为6.5%,高于荟萃分析中青少年筛查SSD的患病率(3.3%)^[6]。由此可见地震会对

表2 青少年躯体化症状及疲惫的相关因素的Logistic回归分析

Tab. 2 Logistic regression analysis of related factors of somatization symptoms and fatigue in adolescents

Variable	Groups	Number with somatization symptoms			Number with moderate-to-severe fatigue		
		OR	95%CI	P value	OR	95%CI	P value
Pre-T	No	1.0Ref			1.0 Ref		
	Yes	0.538	0.198~1.463	0.224	0.535	0.292~0.981	0.043
Post-T	No	1.0 Ref			1.0 Ref		
	Yes	0.407	0.146~1.132	0.085	0.704	0.361~1.371	0.302
EQ-TC	<1 h	1.0 Ref			1.0Ref		
	≥1 h	5.430	1.547~19.058	0.008	2.103	0.754~5.868	0.155

表3 青少年躯体化症状具体内容及性别分布差异[n(%)]

Tab. 3 Specific somatization symptoms and gender differences among adolescents [n(%)]

Index	Total (n=324)	Female (n=144)	Male (n=180)	χ^2	P value
Nervousness	74(22.8)	41(55.4)	33(44.6)	4.666	0.031
Sleep disturbance	53(16.4)	28(19.4)	25(13.9)	1.805	0.179
Fatigue and weakness	52(16.0)	33(22.9)	19(10.6)	9.072	0.003
Negative thoughts	49(15.1)	26(53.1)	23(46.9)	1.736	0.188
Low mood and loss of interest	41(12.7)	25(17.4)	16(8.9)	5.195	0.023
Dizziness and headache	40(12.3)	26(18.1)	14(7.8)	7.809	0.005
Irritability and noise sensitivity	34(10.5)	18(12.5)	16(8.9)	1.111	0.292
Memory loss and attention decline	29(9.0)	13(9.0)	16(8.9)	0.002	0.965
Crying easily	28(8.6)	21(14.6)	7(3.9)	11.589	0.001
Muscle aches	25(7.7)	16(11.1)	9(5.0)	4.196	0.041
Compulsive feeling	24(7.4)	13(9.0)	11(6.1)	0.992	0.319
Cardiovascular symptoms	19(5.9)	11(7.6)	8(4.4)	1.479	0.224
Gastrointestinal symptoms	19(5.9)	10(6.9)	9(5.0)	0.548	0.459
Hypochondria	19(5.9)	11(7.6)	8(4.4)	1.479	0.224
Throat discomfort	18(5.6)	9(6.3)	9(5.0)	0.238	0.625
Sweating and shaking	17(5.2)	8(5.6)	9(5.0)	0.050	0.824
Numbness and tingling	16(4.9)	9(6.3)	7(3.9)	0.950	0.330
Blurred vision	14(4.3)	11(7.6)	3(1.7)	6.902	0.009
Dyspnea	12(3.7)	9(6.3)	3(1.7)	4.712	0.030
Frequent and urgent urination	9(2.8)	3(33.3)	6(66.7)	0.116	0.734

青少年心理健康产生一定负面影响。有研究^[12]表明地震后超过70%青少年人群报道了焦虑和抑郁风险,这可能是躯体化症状表现的根源。此外,地震引发的心理问题可能与强烈应激反应、不确定性和对生命安全的威胁感有关,这些因素均可能加剧青少年的焦虑水平,从而导致躯体化症状的出现。因此,监测躯体症状对于全面评估青少年的心理健康状况具有重要意义。

进一步分析显示,关注地震相关报道的时间与躯体化症状风险呈正相关。人们对于空难、地震等灾害的关注时间越长,发生抑郁、焦虑、失眠以及PTSD的风险越高,这可能是因为媒体对灾害新闻的过度宣传会对关注者心理造成负面影响,尤其是在缺乏辨别能力的青少年中^[13]。此外,本研究显示,接受过地震相关培训的青少年躯体化症状和疲惫感程度较低,甚至在地震之后进行培训,仍能起到一定保护作用。这可能是因为培训作为一种干预措施增强了青少年的心理韧性,从而减少精神心理问题的发生^[14]。因此,通过防震培训和心理教育加强青少年适应灾害的能力至关重要。从社会层面来说,媒体应当增加关注如灾难期间人们表现的团结、坚韧等正面品质,激励青少年;从学校和家庭层面来说,应当组织开展各种心理教育活动,引导青少年免受灾害报道渲染的负面情绪影响。

最常见的躯体化症状具体为紧张不安、睡眠障碍、疲劳乏力,这提示灾害后青少年应该加强休息。此外,在躯体化症状上存在一定的性别差异,这可能与男女在性激素水平以及躯体生理差异^[15],或国内社会环境有关^[16]。既往研究^[17]中,灾害幸存者心理状况也存在类似的性别差异,提示可以为青少年人群提供基于性别差异的一些干预措施,如可以给女性提供更多的心理支持和情感表达机会。

本次调查结果有助于了解地震频发期间青少年人群的心理健康水平,然而,也存在着一定的局限性。首先,本研究基于横断面设计,无法直接比较地震前后青少年心理健康状况的差异。其次,由于抽样方法的限制和有限的样本量,可能影响结果的推广。此外,未纳入学业压力、生活事件及方式等混杂因素的影响。未来将采用多中心、更具代表性的样本进行纵向研究,探讨青少年心理问题及相关影响因素。

综上所述,在地震频发期间,青少年群体的躯体化症状和疲惫程度相对较高。增加地震相关培

训可以降低该群体心理健康风险,而长时间关注地震报导则是躯体化症状发生的危险因素。因此,应及时实施相关的培训、健康教育和心理干预措施,以减轻地震引发的焦虑情绪,预防地震对青少年身心健康的影响。

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Investigation of somatization symptoms and related factors in adolescents during frequent earthquakes in Hefei

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Abstract Objective To investigate somatization symptoms in adolescents during frequent earthquakes in Hefei, and to explore their correlation with earthquake experiences. **Methods** A cross-sectional survey was used to select 324 adolescents in Hefei as the survey objects. The self-rating scale of somatization symptoms (SSS) and the fatigue intensity scale (FIS) were used to evaluate the somatization symptoms and fatigue degree of middle school students, and multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the related factors of somatization symptoms and fatigue among middle school students. **Results** A total of 324 adolescents were included, and the overall detection rate of somatization symptoms was 6.5%, and the detection rate of moderate or above fatigue was 20.1%. The results of regression analysis showed that adolescents who were concerned about the earthquake for a longer time (≥ 1 h) had a higher risk of somatization symptoms ($OR=5.430$, 95%CI: 1.547-19.058), and adolescents who received pre-earthquake training had a lower degree of fatigue ($OR=0.535$, 95%CI: 0.292-0.981) ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** During the frequent earthquakes, adolescents have more somatization symptoms and fatigue. Therefore, it is crucial to enhance health education, reduce the emphasis on event-related reports, and implement earthquake prevention and disaster reduction training to improve the physical and mental health of adolescents.

Key words earthquake; adolescents; depression; somatization; fatigue

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