出國報告(出國類別:口頭報告發表)

2016國際尿控學會(ICS)心得報告 (2016 -International Continence Society Annual Meeting)

服務機關:衛生福利部豐原醫院

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摘 要

Workshop(研討會):

Title: Holistic Approach by Bio-Psycho-Social model to Patients with Interstitial Cystitis / Bladder Pain Syndrome

對具有IC及膀胱疼痛症狀患者藉由生物-精神-社會模型進行全面性的 照護

Length: 180 分鐘

Level: Basic (基礎)

Target Audience(目標對象): All members (General Practitioners, Urologists, Gynaecologists, Urogynaecologists, Nurses, Psychologists) are involved with the practical care aspects of patients with interstitial cystitis.所有實際參與照護 IC 病患的人員(包括開業醫師、泌尿科醫生、婦產科醫生、護理人員及精神科醫師等)

Keywords (關鍵字): Interstitial Cystitis, Biopsychosocial model, Bladder Pain

Aims and Objectives(目的和目標):

此次研討會的主要目的是強調全人照護並針對至今尚無治癒方式的 IC 患者,強調使用生物-精神-社會模型改善其生活品質的重要性。以生物觀點而言,我們專注於 comorbid syndrome 及潰瘍的典型特徵。在精神科的觀點,我們辨識身體症狀的評估。在社會的方面,我們了解病串團體的支持並介紹以 E-health system 進行健康衛教並提供病患自我照護。互動式的討論突顯了病患的想法與醫師判斷間的差異之處。我們從不同國家邀請了 IC 的病患及專家與與會人員進行討論及交流。

Educational Value(教育價值):

雖然典型的 IC 近期流行,許多疾病並未被診斷出,主要是醫師一直以來專注於膀胱所致。也因此導致病患去找其他的專家進行診斷,如心理醫生、精神醫生、神經醫生或婦產科醫生。沒有全人照護,則可能會有許多潛在的陷阱。尤其是每個病患及其環境均不相同。所以本次研討會提供了一個生物-精神-社會的模型作為全人照護及突顯出因病患與醫師認知差異而影響病患的生活品質。我們不只邀請了IC 的專家也邀請了幾個國家的病患代表。此研討會將可提供與會者、IC 病患及學者專家一個互動的討論的機會並探討有關病患的需求、照護者該如何提供照護及生命品質的重要性。

Description(說明):

背景資料:

IC是一種原因未明的長期慢性疾病,IC的疾病生理學類似多重因子並導致使用多種不同方式治療。美國泌尿科協會IC的治療指導綱要強調在病患與醫師間的溝通,所以開如治療的方式由病患的症狀(症狀有多差)、醫師的判斷及病患的偏好。什麼原因使IC病患去找醫生?相關的管理原則可由病患的需求及醫師的判斷來檢視。由病患的觀點來看,能理性地考慮病患所關心的問題是很重要的-我到底出了什麼問題?我有癌症嗎?我想要與我的問題相關的資訊。不僅是病患想要尋找他/她的問題的解釋,這也是對於解決病患行為上或情緒上產生的困擾如性行為障礙、精神問題、失眠、工作限制、因IC影響了社會活動等相當重要的。精神虐待包括憂鬱、恐懼及挫折感。從醫生觀點,我們目前無法治癒IC病患,我們目前只能照護IC病患。多種治療方式對於IC病患可能可改善整體的有效性,因為不同的疾病生理學需要不同的生理療法。管理IC的第一步是要在開始進行最不具侵人性的治療前,病患與醫師之間能以同理心進行溝通。這個生物-精

神-社會(BPS)模型超出了身體的觀點並提供照護 IC 病患的管理及品質的衡量工具,將可比原有我們所熟悉的生物醫學模式及現今的一般規範有更多的好處與效果。BPS 模型,雖然更複雜及耗時,但對於 IC 病患而言,應是更符合人性化與個人化的方式。

(2016年國際尿控協會年度會議)

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本

<u>口頭報告:</u>以視訊為基礎之智慧型手機間質性膀胱炎 遠距照護系統

目的

間質性膀胱炎(IC)是一種慢性疾病,且嚴重影響病患的生活 品質,目前尚未找到一種單一療法能對多數的病患有效。疼痛嚴重時 常找尋急診求助,但並未接受到有效的處理,也因此造成醫療資源的 浪費。

先前有研究報告指出,以特別製作的體能健身活動影片進行介入治療,就使用者觀點而言是較為適用的方式,幾乎所有受試者均同意特製影片介入(video-tailor intervention)的概念,且約有36%的受試者喜歡以影片為基礎的介入方式勝過以文字為基礎的物理性活動介入方式。當設計一個影片時,大部份的受試者傾向由一個與他們相類似的人或一個示範角色去呈現個人的體能健身活動(personal physical activity)。大部份的病患會將他們的醫師視為一個示範角色,尤其是最常幫他們治療慢性病的醫師。由醫師來錄製具健康教育教材的影片集被認為較可有效舒緩IC/BPS病患的症狀並可有效強化病患的健康習慣。

Interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome (IC/BPS) is a chronic syndrome characterized by bladder pain with irritative lower urinary tract symptoms, such as urinary urgency, frequency, and nocturia. Until now there is no specific treatment demonstrated as sufficient efficacy and evidence-based treatment guideline suggested first-line therapy including

patient education, behaviour modification, and stress management should be offered for all patients. Recent studies showed telecare system, especially base on video-tailored, can improve the management of chronic diseases by using mobile and internet to build up self-management system. The telecare system may provide multidisciplinary web-based educational, monitoring, and communication platform and help IC/BPS patients understanding of the interplay between symptom and quality of life, which resulted in increased motivation to follow treatment, awareness of management when symptom flared up, and participation in care. The aim of our study is to develop and investigate a video-based telecare system with contents of health education and communication of emergent outbreak to improve the quality of life for IC/BPS patients

研究目的及方法

本研究共有控制組27位及實驗組29位。病患於前測時分別填寫健康生活品質量表、間質性膀胱炎症狀及問題評分表、痛及尿急評量表等三項問卷;在視訊照護模式介入8週後,請病患再次填寫三項量表進行後測。問卷結果利用SPSS統計套裝軟體進行描述性統計、t檢定及皮爾森chi-square分析進行推論性統計、一般線性模型比較實驗組與對照組之前、後測改善結果。

研究目的:(1)由醫師錄製具衛教內容的視訊健康照護系統並整合智慧型手機與網路功能藉由每週衛教與緊急發作諮詢以降低間質性膀胱炎病患的疼痛與症狀。(2)藉由設計一個APP網頁服務系統以提供特製衛教影片照護IC/BPS的病患。除此外,亦將問題與回覆分別以文字或影片格式呈現,以協助病患突然發病時之緊急處理。本研究納入條件及排除條件:納入條件為經醫師診斷為間質性膀胱炎,年齡介於21-50之病患。排除條件則為符合NIDDK排除條件之個案(如下):1.小於18歲2.良性或惡性膀胱腫瘤3.放射線膀胱炎4.結核膀胱炎5.細菌性膀胱炎6.陰道炎7.Cyclophoshamide膀胱炎或其

他化學性膀胱炎 8. 尿道憩室 9. 子宫、子宫頸、陰道或尿道癌 10. 急性皰疹 11. 膀胱或下段輸尿管結石 12. 每日排尿低於8次 13. 無夜尿 14. 使用抗生素或尿路抑制菌藥物後症狀改善 15. 症狀出現小於 9個月 16. 尿路動力學檢查出現不自主逼尿肌收縮 17. 尿路動力學檢查膀胱容積大於350西西,且無急尿感。

This is a prospective randomized controlled study. A total of 56 IC/BPS patients were recruited from the urological clinic and randomly assigned to either the study group (N=29) or the control group (N=27). In this study, a mobile service designed for providing health education by using video-education system and administrating questionnaires were used for health care and health management of IC/BPS patients. Video-education system was designed as multi-dimensional patient education including avoiding some sensitive food, symptom flare up during and/or before menstrual cycle, the management of sexual pain, relaxation of pelvic floor muscle, and stress management. Instead of patient education, a mobile service also provided monitor and communication platform by checking the health status items. The questionnaires, including SF-36 health survey, visual analogue scales (VAS) for the measurement of pain and urgency, and O'Leary-Sant symptom (ICSI) and problem index (ICPI), were administrated to measure the patient perception of health status before (pre-test) and after (post-test) video-education spanning a period of 8 weeks. Descriptive statistics were used to analyzed the demographic information, disease severity and questionnaires of the recruited patients, while the inferential statistics were applied to compare the improvement of health status and symptoms between the study and control groups, as well as between pre-test and post-test for both groups. General linear model was also used to compare 2 repeated measures (pre- and post-tests) of the questionnaires between the control and study groups.

結果:(1) SF-36健康生活品質量表之分析結果顯示,經由視訊照護模式介入後,實驗組高達七個構面(包括:身體功能、身體狀況引起之活動限制、身體疼痛、自覺健康狀況、活力狀態、社會功能及情緒限制)都比控制組有顯著的改善(p<0.05)。(2) O Leary Symptom Scale及VAS Scale的分析結果顯示,實驗組在『問題指數』比控制組有顯著的改善(p<0.05)。(3) 比較文字型與視訊型衛教資料之成效顯示,利用視訊型衛教資料介入之病患,其生活品質量表中之五個構面(包括:身體功能、身體狀況引起活動限制、身體疼痛、社會功能及情緒限制)都比利用文字型衛教資料介入之病患有顯著的改善成效(p<0.05);然而利用文字型與視訊型介入之兩組病患,其O Leary Symptom Scale及VAS Scale之改善成效並無顯著差異。

The results showed that, except the mental health (p=0.057), the other 7 constructs of SF-36 survey for the study group with m-health intervention exhibited significant improvement (p<0.05) compared with those without intervention, indicating the QOL had been significantly improved (Table 1). For disease severity, the study group also showed more significant improvements than the study group with regards to O'Leary-Sant (Symptom and Problem) scales (p<0.05) and VAS-Urgency (p<0.01) compared those without intervention. Moreover, by comparing the outcomes between the patients with video-based intervention and text-based intervention, the former group exhibited higher QOL improvement (p<0.01) manifested in 5 SF-36 constructs (physical function, role physical, body pain, social function, and role emotion), while no significant improvement in disease severity was observed.

Changing lifestyle by health education is promising in improving the health status of the patients. The better effectiveness of video-based intervention suggests that patient's trust in physician or better physician-patient relationship can induce the reinforcing effect on preventing

disease recurrence and improving QOL for BPS/IC patients.

結論: 利用本研究所設計之智慧型手機APP及主治醫師所錄製之 視訊短片進行衛教可以明顯改善BPS/IC病患之生活品質。視訊型遠距 照護及衛教系統比文字形能更有效地改善病患之生活品質。

The intervention of video-based health education is effective in improving the QOL for BPS/IC patients. Moreover, video-based intervention outperformed the text-based intervention in consolidating good lifestyle, improving QOL, and alleviating disease symptoms.

Workshop演講活動



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李明輝院長開場

台北榮總林登龍教授演講





李明輝院長演講

美國教授Christopher Payne演講





日本教授Homma演講

台大邱垂德心理師演講

各國病友交流花絮

















心得及建議

此次能舉辦工作坊,不僅能與各國大師做深度的交流,更也代表了我們的榮耀。除了吸收世界各地優秀學者所提供的研究資訊之外,各國仍致力研究間質性膀胱炎這個疾病,也發表了不少的新概念。各國與會者提出的最新成果和交流思想對提升間質性膀胱炎新的研究開發和應用都能促進更多概念的提升,也希望藉由這次的工作坊及發表,亦能更提高台灣在國際學術研究上的能見度。





