

广州市首轮结直肠癌筛查满意度调查

李 燕,刘华章,梁颖茹,李 科,董 航
(广州市疾病预防控制中心,广东 广州 510440)

摘要:[目的] 了解居民对广州市首轮结直肠癌筛查项目的满意情况。[方法] 采用分层随机抽样方法,从广州市结直肠癌筛查登记系统抽取2015年1月至2017年12月参与筛查的居民,包括初筛阴性、初筛阳性未做肠镜、初筛阳性已做肠镜3类,以问卷形式开展调查。[结果] 完成问卷调查591份。结果显示,居民对结直肠癌筛查项目总体满意率为93.40%,对初筛的满意率(94.42%)高于肠镜检查(88.93%), $P<0.05$ 。居民对社区卫生服务中心的满意率为95.77%,不满意原因主要包括未通知筛查结果(24.00%)及筛查时间较长(20.00%);对社区卫生服务中心医务人员的满意率为94.92%,不满意的原因主要是医务人员服务态度较差(46.67%);对肠镜检查的满意率为88.93%,不满意的主要原因包括检查时感觉不舒服/疼痛(29.73%),医生操作不熟练/技术水平低(10.81%)及查出息肉未予以切除(10.81%)。78.14%肠镜检查者选择在去定点医院,未去定点医院的主要原因包括定点医院较远/交通不方便(31.51%),医生没明确介绍定点医院(17.81%)以及认为定点医院的技术水平低(16.44%)。[结论] 广州市居民对首轮结直肠癌筛查的总体满意度较高,后续筛查中,行政及技术部门应对不满意的环节采取针对性措施,包括改善社区筛查流程、推广无痛肠镜及优化定点医院选点等,为市民提供更优质的筛查服务。

关键词:结直肠癌;筛查;满意度;广东

中图分类号:R73-31;R735.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-0242(2020)05-0339-05
doi:10.11735/j.issn.1004-0242.2020.05.A004

Survey on Satisfaction for the First Round Colorectal Cancer Screening Program in Guangzhou

LI Yan, LIU Hua-zhang, LIANG Ying-ru, LI Ke, DONG Hang

(Guangzhou Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangzhou 510440, China)

Abstract: [Purpose] To investigate the satisfaction for the first round of colorectal cancer screening program in Guangzhou. [Methods] Based on the colorectal cancer screening program and registration system of Guangzhou, the residents who participated in the screening from January 2015 to December 2017 were selected by stratified random sampling method. The subjects those who were primary screening negative, primary screening positive without colonoscopy and primary screening positive with colonoscopy were included. Satisfaction survey was carried out by telephone in the form of questionnaire. [Results] Five hundred and ninety-one residents completed the survey, and the results showed that the overall satisfaction rate for the colorectal cancer screening was 93.40%, the satisfaction rate of primary screening(94.42%) was higher than that of colonoscopy(88.92%)($P<0.05$). The satisfaction rate for the community health service center was 95.77%; the main reasons for dissatisfaction included no notification of screening result(24.00%), and long screening time(20.00%). The satisfaction rate for the medical staff in the community health service center was 94.92%, and the main reason for dissatisfaction was the poor service attitude of medical staff(46.67%). The satisfaction rate for colonoscopy was 88.93%; the main reasons for dissatisfaction included discomfort / pain during examination(29.73%), unskilled procedure/lower competency level of doctors (10.81%), and not removing polyps (10.81%). 78.4% of the subjects who completed colonoscopy chose the designated hospital. The main reasons for not going to the designated hospital included the long distance/inconvenient transportation(31.51%), no clear information about the designated hospital(17.81%) and no confidence to the designated hospital(16.44%). [Conclusion] The overall satisfaction for the first round of colorectal cancer screening program in Guangzhou is high. In the next screening, corresponding measures should be taken to deal with the unsatisfied factors, including improving the community screening process, promoting painless colonoscopy, and optimizing the selection of designated hospitals, so as to provide high-quality screening services for the public.

Key words: colorectal cancer; screening; satisfaction; Guangdong

患者的满意度可以客观反映医疗服务质量的好

坏,是评价医疗服务质量和效率的重要工具^[1-2]。因此满意度既是反映工作质量的一个重要指标,也是改进工作的重要依据。2015年广州市正式启动了为期3年(2015—2017年)的首轮结直肠癌筛查工作,

收稿日期:2019-10-29;修回日期:2019-12-19

基金项目:广州市科技计划项目(201707010205);广东省医学科技项目(B2019177)

通信作者:李 燕,E-mail:710146599@qq.com

并将此项目纳入“重大公共卫生项目”,2017 年底首轮筛查工作结束^[3]。为了解居民对广州市首轮结直肠癌筛查项目的满意情况,发现工作中存在的问题,为今后改进工作提供依据,我们对该轮筛查工作开展了满意度调查,现将调查结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 结直肠癌筛查对象和方法

筛查对象为广州市 50~74 岁常住人口,包括本市户籍及本市住满 6 个月及以上的非本市户籍人口。筛查方法同前期报道^[4],即在全市 11 个区同时开展筛查,233 个社区卫生服务中心/镇卫生院负责初筛,39 家医疗机构作为结直肠癌精筛(肠镜检查)定点单位负责肠镜检查。

1.2 满意度调查对象

在 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月期间参与了广州市首轮结直肠癌筛查项目的广州市居民。

1.3 抽样方法和样本量

按筛查完成情况,包括结直肠癌筛查初筛阴性、初筛阳性未做肠镜、初筛阳性已做肠镜 3 层。本次调查属于横断面调查,根据公式 $n=z^2P(1-P)/e^2$,估算每层的样本量。取置信度为 95%, $z=1.96$;P 是概率值,据文献报道,初筛阴性、初筛阳性未做肠镜者 P 约为 0.9,肠镜检查者 P 约为 0.75;e 为误差值,按 5% 计算;应答率均按 50% 估算。估算结果为初筛阴性者、初筛阳性未做肠镜者各需覆盖 300 人,初筛阳性已做肠镜者 600 人。在结直肠癌筛查登记系统,分别在每层随机抽取调查对象,合计 1200 人。对抽取的对象全部进行电话调查,最终完成问卷 591 份,可用于统计分析。

1.4 调查方法及内容

设计结直肠癌筛查项目满意度调查问卷,委托广州市 12320,由经统一培训的调查员用电话方式开展调查。

1.4.1 调查内容

基本信息:包括性别、年龄、婚姻状况、文化程度、职业、医保方式、初筛情况及肠镜检查情况。

满意度情况(满意度分为 5 个等级:很满意、满意、一般、不满意、很不满意),其中很满意和满意的人数之和占总调查人数的比例定义为满意率。调查

内容包括对筛查的总体满意度、对社区卫生服务中心及医务人员满意度、对肠镜检查的满意度、是否在定点医院进行肠镜检查及未在定点医院进行肠镜检查的原因。

1.4.2 质量控制

对调查员进行培训,规范问卷的填写标准和规则,并在回收问卷时做好审阅把关,发现问题及时进行查缺补漏。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 Epidata3.1 软件进行资料录入及核对。所有录入人员经过培训,采用双录入方法并进行逻辑校验。用 SPSS22.0 软件进行统计分析,组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况

本次满意度调查共收回有效问卷共 591 份,包括初筛阴性 125 人(21.15%),初筛阳性未做肠镜 132 人(22.34%),初筛阳性已做肠镜 334 人(56.51%)。男性 238 人(40.30%),女性 353 人(59.70%);平均年龄为 (62.74 ± 6.60) 岁,其中 60~69 岁构成最大,占 49.41%;文化程度以中学中专为主,占 60.91%。

2.2 对项目的总体满意度

居民对广州市首轮结直肠癌筛查项目的总体满意率为 93.40%(552/591),不同性别、年龄、筛查完成阶段、婚姻状况、文化程度、医保及职业筛查者整体满意度有所不同,但差异无统计学意义。居民对初筛的满意度(94.42%)高于肠镜检查(88.92%), $P<0.05$ (Table 1)。

2.3 居民对社区卫生服务中心及人员的满意度

居民对社区卫生服务中心的满意率为 95.77%(566/591)。有 25 人说明了不满意原因,包括未通知筛查结果(24.00%),进行筛查的时间较长(20.00%),筛查环境不好(12.00%)及筛查流程过于复杂(12.00%)等(Table 2)。

居民对社区卫生服务中心医务人员的满意率为 94.92%(561/591)。有 30 人说明了不满意原因,包括医务人员服务态度较差(46.67%),医务人员未解释清楚筛查流程(16.67%)、未通知本人筛查结果

Table 1 The overall satisfaction for the first round colorectal cancer screening programme in Guangzhou

Variable	Number of surveyed	Number of satisfactory	Satisfaction rate(%)	χ^2	P
Gender					
Female	238	220	92.44	0.601	0.438
Male	353	332	94.05		
Age(years)					
50~59	201	184	91.54	1.769	0.413
60~69	292	275	94.18		
≥70	98	93	94.90		
Screen stage					
Primary screening negative	125	119	95.20	3.120	0.210
Primary screening positive without colonoscopy	132	119	90.15		
Screening positive with colonoscopy	334	314	94.01		
Screening link					
Primary screening	591	558	94.42	9.209	<0.05
Colonoscopy	334	297	88.92		
Marriage*					
Married	551	514	93.28	0.096	1.000
Unmarried, divorce widowhood	37	35	94.59		
Education*					
Illiteracy and primary school	164	154	93.90	3.713	0.156
Secondary school	360	332	92.22		
College and above	67	66	98.51		
Medical insurance					
Resident medical insurance	167	156	93.41	0.077	1.000
Employees medical insurance	322	300	93.17		
Public health care	22	21	95.45		
Commercial medical insurance and self payment	21	20	95.24		
Others	21	20	95.24		
Occupation					
Government agencies and institutions	54	49	90.74	4.946	0.537
State-owned enterprise	115	108	93.91		
Private enterprise	42	38	90.48		
Liberalprofessions	32	30	93.75		
Peasant	94	85	90.43		
Unemployed	92	89	96.74		
Others	162	153	94.44		

Note:*.There were some missing values

(13.33%), 未收到开展筛查的通知 (10.00%) 等 (Table 2)。

2.4 居民对肠镜检查及定点医院的满意度

初筛阳性已做肠镜的居民对肠镜检查的满意率为 88.93% (291/334)。有 37 人说明了不满意的原因, 包括检查时感觉不舒服/疼痛 (29.73%), 认为肠镜医生操作不熟练/技术水平低 (10.81%), 检查出息

肉未予以切除 (10.81%), 检查费用高 (8.11%) 及检查时等待时间长 (8.11%) 等 (Table 3)。

2.5 肠镜检查者选择定点医院情况

接受肠镜检查的居民中, 261 人 (78.14%) 选择在定点医院进行肠镜检查, 73 人未在定点医院进行肠镜检查。未在定点医院进行肠镜检查原因, 包括定点医院较远/交通不方便 (31.51%), 医生没明确介绍定点医院 (17.81%), 认为定点医院的的技术水平低 (16.44%) 及选择到医保定点医院检查 (8.22%) 等 (Table 4)。

3 讨论

2015 年广州市正式启动了首轮 (2015—2017 年) 结直肠癌筛查项目, 3 年间 350 222 名 50~74 岁重点人群参与筛查, 完成肠镜检查 10 588 人。发现结直肠癌 351 例, 其中早期癌构成为 41.19%, 病变早诊率和早期癌构成比均明显高于临床诊断。项目实现了早诊早治目标, 患者减少了痛苦, 提高了生活质量, 同时节省了医疗费用, 减轻了社会负担。

本次调查结果显示, 广州市居民对 2015—2017 年广州市开展的结直肠癌筛查整体满意度较高, 满意率达 93.40%, 高于上海金山区 (85.00%)^[5], 稍低于上海嘉定区 (99.87%)^[6]。不同性别、年龄、筛查

完成阶段、婚姻状况、文化程度、医保及职业筛查者, 整体满意度均无统计学差异。这和项目强有力的组织领导及宣传密不可分。项目开展过程中, 广州市各级政府和卫生行政部门高度重视, 落实必需的人力、财力、物力保障, 确保项目工作顺利实施。结直肠癌项目管理办公室和各实施单位, 利用各种渠道及形式大力开展宣传, 提高市民认识, 保障了项目的顺利

Table 2 Reason of dissatisfaction for the community health centers and the medical staff

Variable	N	Proportion (%)
Reason of dissatisfaction for community health center(N=25)		
No notification of screening result	6	24.00
Long screening time	5	20.00
Bad screening environment	3	12.00
The screening process is too complex	3	12.00
Few free inspection items	1	4.00
Unreasonable screening schedule	0	0.00
Other	7	28.00
Reason of dissatisfaction for medical staff(N=30)		
Poor service attitude	14	46.67
The screening process was not explained clearly	5	16.67
No notification of screening result	4	13.33
No notification of screening	3	10.00
The screening content was not explained clearly	2	6.67
Low technical level of medical staff	2	6.67
Privacy disclosure	0	0.00
Other	0	0

Table 3 Reason of dissatisfaction for colonoscopy

Reason of dissatisfaction for colonoscopy(n=37)	N	Proportion (%)
Discomfort / pain during examination	11	29.73
The doctor is unskilled	4	10.81
Polyps were not removed.	4	10.81
High cost	3	8.11
Long waiting time for inspection	3	8.11
No notification of colonoscopy result	2	5.41
Wrong check result report	2	5.41
Long waiting time for appointment	1	2.70
Poor service attitude of medical staff	1	2.70
Far from the examination hospital	0	0.00
Other	6	16.22

Table 4 Colonoscopy in the designated hospital and the reasons for not in the designated hospital

Variable	N	Proportion (%)
Whether colonoscopy was performed in the designated hospital(n=334)		
Yes	261	78.14
No	73	21.86
Reasons for not performing colonoscopy in designated hospitals(n=73)		
Long distance from the designated hospital / inconvenient transportation	23	31.51
Designated hospitals were not clearly introduced	13	17.81
Low technical level of designated hospitals	12	16.44
Choose hospital of medical insurance	6	8.22
The timing of colonoscopy was not appropriate	3	4.11
High cost of colonoscopy in designated hospitals	1	1.37
Poor service attitude	0	0.00
Other	20	20.55

实施。但是在筛查的两个环节中,居民对初筛(94.42%)的满意率高于对肠镜检查(88.93%),这可能与初筛、肠镜检查方法的客观属性有关。初筛不涉及侵入性操作,并且筛查免费,不容易引起不适和不满。肠镜检查因是侵入性操作、需要预约等,既往报道广州市肠镜检查依从性都不高^[7-8];而且项目中该检查不直接给予免费,仅纳入城镇居民/职工医保和报销范围。因此,居民从初筛到肠镜检查,可能会出现失落进而不满意。

本次筛查由社区卫生服务中心承担初筛工作,我们做了社区卫生服务中心及医务人员两方面的满意度调查。结果显示,居民对社区卫生服务中心的满意率为95.77%,高于上海金山区的满意率(87.12%)^[5],居民对社区卫生服务中心医务人员的满意率为94.92%,和上海嘉定区的满意率(99.73%)^[6]接近。综合起来,居民不满意主要集中在结果通知、筛查流程、环境和人员态度几个方面,和对社区的其他服务调查结果相似^[9-11]。分析原因可能与结直肠癌筛查项目任务繁重,各社区卫生服务中心负荷量大有关^[12],提示社区初筛一方面应尽量优化筛查环境、提升医务人员服务态度^[13-14]、减少居民等待时间,给居民留下良好的筛查体验;另一方面应考虑筛查常规化,减轻一线人员工作压力,保证筛查的顺利实施。

肠镜检查是筛查过程中的重要环节。本次调查结果显示,居民对肠镜检查的满意率为88.93%,对肠镜检查不满意的原因和其他地方及前期调查^[15-16]相似,主要为感觉不舒服/疼痛、医生操作不熟练/技术水平低、检查出息肉未予以切除、费用高及等待时间长。这一方面与定点医院肠镜检查负荷重压力大、部分医院技术水平有待提高有关,另一方面是居民对肠镜的认识不足。提示应进一步提高肠镜检查医生的操作水平,同时推广无痛肠镜、将肠镜检查费用更多地纳入医保范围以降低居民自付比例^[17],加强肠镜检查宣教。另外,调查也发现约20%的居民未到定点医院进行肠镜检查,原因主要有距离定点医院较远、交通不方便,认为定点医院的技术水平

低等。相比于部分定点医院,居民可能更信赖广州市大医院的医疗水平,更愿意到平常习惯就医的医院或医保定点医院进行检查。因此今后肠镜定点医院选点应重点把医疗水平、交通便利、地理位置纳入考虑^[18]。

参考文献:

- [1] Xia Y, Fu J, Zhou GQ, et al. Associated factors for delivering health education interventions and job satisfaction among community chronic disease health educators in Guangzhou[J]. Chinese General Practice, 2018, 21(6): 715-719.[夏瑶, 付晶, 周光清, 等. 广州市社区慢性病健康教育工作人员开展健康教育工作的影响因素及工作满意度调查研究[J]. 中国全科医学, 2018, 21(6): 715-719.]
- [2] Cheng ZP. A survey report on the satisfaction of millions of discharged patients with medical services in hundreds of hospitals [J]. Health Economics Research, 2017, 7: 55-57.[程志平. 百万出院患者对百家医院医疗服务满意度的调查报告[J]. 卫生经济研究, 2017, 7: 55-57.]
- [3] Li Y, Liang YR, Liu HZ. Analysis of urban-rural differences of colorectal cancer screening in Guangzhou[J]. China Cancer, 2018, 8: 573-577.[李燕, 聂玉强, 梁颖茹, 等. 从试点到重大公共卫生项目: 广州市首轮社区人群结直肠癌筛查实施及成效[J]. 中国肿瘤, 2018, 8: 573-577.]
- [4] Li Y, Liu HZ, Liang YR, et al. Analysis of community colorectal cancer screening in 50-74 years old people in Guangzhou, 2015-2016 [J]. Chinese Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 39(1): 81-85.[李燕, 刘华章, 梁颖茹, 等. 广州市 2015-2016 年 50-74 岁社区人群大肠癌筛查结果分析[J]. 中华流行病学杂志, 2018, 39(1): 81-85.]
- [5] Lyu JA, Zhu XY, Chen DX, et al. Satisfaction survey of colorectal cancer screening among residents in Jinshan District of Shanghai [J]. Journal of Applied Preventive Medicine, 2016, 22(4): 324-326.[吕家爱, 朱晓云, 陈德喜, 等. 上海市金山区居民大肠癌筛查满意度调查[J]. 应用预防医学, 2016, 22(4): 324-326.]
- [6] Peng H, Zhang YY, Huang F, et al. Satisfaction survey of colorectal cancer screening among community residents in Jiading District of Shanghai [J]. Shanghai Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, 1: 40-42.[彭慧, 张一英, 黄芳, 等. 上海市嘉定区社区居民大肠癌筛查满意度调查[J]. 上海预防医学, 2015, 1: 40-42.]
- [7] Li Y, Liu HZ, Liang YR, et al. Results of colorectal cancer screening in Guangzhou, 2015[J]. China Cancer, 2016, 25(6): 422-425.[李燕, 刘华章, 梁颖茹, 等. 广州市 2015 年大肠癌筛查结果分析[J]. 中国肿瘤, 2016, 25(6): 422-425.]
- [8] Wu YL, Liang YR, Feng ZQ, et al. Colonoscopy adherence and related factors among preliminary screened-positive population in Guangzhou: a follow-up study [J]. Journal of Sun Yat-sen University (Medical Sciences), 2019, 40(2): 258-263.[吴亚南, 梁颖茹, 冯志强, 等. 广州市大肠癌初筛阳性人群肠镜顺应性及影响因素的随访研究[J]. 中山大学学报(医学版), 2019, 40(2): 258-263.]
- [9] Geng SP, Pu X, Cao ZH, et al. Factors affecting the effect of the delivery of national basic public health services in China: a systematic review [J]. Chinese General Practice, 2018, 21(1): 18-23.[耿书培, 浦雪, 曹志辉, 等. 国家基本公共卫生服务实施效果及影响因素研究[J]. 中国全科医学, 2018, 21(1): 18-23.]
- [10] Tang ZQ, Wang L, Zhong H, et al. Investigation on satisfaction of the supply and demand of community health service in Shanghai [J]. Chinese Health Resources, 2018, 21(5): 441-445, 451.[汤真清, 王玲, 钟姮, 等. 上海市社区卫生服务供需双方满意度调查 [J]. 中国卫生资源, 2018, 21(5): 441-445, 451.]
- [11] Guo ML, Zhang MJ, Wang W, et al. Level and influencing factors of job satisfaction in community health technical personnel in three provinces and one municipality of China[J]. Chinese General Practice, 2017, 20(4): 406-410.[郭敏璐, 张明吉, 王伟, 等. 我国四省市社区卫生技术人员的工作满意度及其影响因素研究 [J]. 中国全科医学, 2017, 20(4): 406-410.]
- [12] Sun ZX, Shi JF, Lan L, et al. Constituent and workload of service providers engaged in cancer screening: findings and suggestions from a multi-center survey in China[J]. Chinese Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 39 (3): 295-301.[孙宗祥, 石菊芳, 兰莉, 等. 癌症筛查项目人员组成及工作负荷的多中心调查及建议 [J]. 中华流行病学杂志, 2018, 39(3): 295-301.]
- [13] Burón A, Posso M, Sivilla J, et al. Analysis of participant satisfaction in the Barcelona colorectal cancer screening programme: positive evaluation of the community pharmacy[J]. Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2017, 40(4): 265-275.
- [14] Riehman KS, Stephens RL, Henry-Tanner J, et al. Evaluation of colorectal cancer screening in federally qualified health centers[J]. Am J Prev Med, 2018, 54(2): 190-196.
- [15] Lai XY, Tang XW, Huang SL, et al. Risk factors of pain during colonoscopic examination [J]. Journal of Southern Medical University, 2017, 37(4): 482-487.[赖雪莹, 汤小伟, 黄思霖, 等. 结肠镜检查过程中疼痛的危险因素分析[J]. 南方医科大学学报, 2017, 37(4): 482-487.]
- [16] Kirkøen B, Berstad P, Botteri E, et al. Acceptability of two colorectal cancer screening tests: pain as a key determinant in sigmoidoscopy[J]. Endoscopy, 2017, 49(11): 1075-1086.
- [17] Liang M, Li Y, Li K, et al. Effect of medical insurance and enteric preferential policies on complications of colonoscopy in colorectal cancer screening[J]. Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2018, 3: 340-344.[梁梅, 李燕, 李科, 等. 医疗保险和肠镜优惠政策对大肠癌筛查肠镜检查顺应性的影响[J]. 热带医学杂志, 2018, 3: 340-344.]
- [18] Joseph DA, Meester RG, Zauber AG, et al. Colorectal cancer screening: Estimated future colonoscopy need and current volume and capacity, 2016, 122(16): 2479-2486.