















































病人受損的變數與照顧者壓力的相關值 Table of correlations for the association of patient impairment variables to caregiver stress

	Caregiver stress		
Variable	Correlation coefficient	Level of statistical significance	
	r	р	
GDS score	0.352	0.001**	
MMSE score	-0.196	0.068	
BI score	-0.183	0.087	
CDAD score	-0.42	0.000**	
NPI score	0.499	0.000**	

照顧者的壓力跟憂鬱程度和精神徵狀有很強的正相關值,和自理能力有很強的負相關值,p < 0.01

利用多元線性迴歸分析預測照顧者的壓力指數 Multiple linear regression analyses of cognitive and non-cognitive disturbance on caregiver stress

Variable	Covariate	Coefficient (B)	Beta	р
Caregiver	NPI score	0.349	0.332	0.001
stress	CDAD score	-0.205	-0.263	0.007
	GDS score	1.296	0.242	0.009

The partial regression coefficients (Coefficient B), standardized beta weights (Beta) and values of significance are given for the covariates which reached significance at p < 0.01

病人的精神徵狀是照顧者的最大壓力指標,接著是自理問題,然後是憂鬱問題





Table of correlations for the association of patient impairment variables to caregiver stress

Caregiver stress

	Caregiver stress		
Variable	Correlation coefficient	Level of statistical significance	
	r	p	
NPI Sub-score			
Delusion 妄想	0.407	0.000**	
Hallucination 幻覺	0.149	0.165	
Agitation 煩燥/攻擊行為	0.383	0.000**	
Depression抑鬱/情緒低落	0.266	0.012*	
Anxiety 焦慮	0.154	0.153	
Euphoria情緒高漲/欣快	0.205	0.055	
Apathy 情緒淡漠/冷漠	0.211	0.049*	
Disinhibition抑制解除	0.225	0.035*	
Irritability易怒/情緒波動	0.322	0.002**	
Abberrant motor behavior 異常的動作行為	0.294	0.005**	
Night-time disturbance睦眠	0.397	0.000**	
Appetite and eating abnormalities 食慾/飲食失調	0.275	0.009**	
*p<0.05 correlatio	n is significant at the 0.05 level on is significant at the 0.01 leve		

二、自理問題也是構成照顧者壓力的其中一個因素

□ 這次研究結果與外國文獻有分別

□ Donaldson et. al. (1997)

◆ 痴呆症的自理問題和照顧者的壓力指數
是沒有關係的

◆ 不同的結果可能是基於評估工具的
敏感度不一樣



















