



家庭医生医防融合价值认同与慢性病患者健康状态的 多水平分析: 团队凝聚力的中介作用*

潘阳阳^{ID}, 张康康, 黄阳珍, 卿华, 唐尚锋^{ID}[△]

华中科技大学同济医学院 医药卫生管理学院(武汉 430030)

【摘要】 目的 探究家庭医生医防融合价值认同与慢性病患者健康状态的关联, 并分析团队凝聚力在两者间的中介作用。方法 在中国东中西部选取4个城市调查, 每个城市各随机抽取6个乡镇或街道的慢性病患者及其签约的家庭医生。使用自研量表测量家庭医生医防融合价值认同程度和团队凝聚力; 采用中文版EQ-5D-5L量表来反映患者的身体健康状态; 运用多水平回归模型对“患者-家医”两层次变量进行分析; 基于多层结构方程模型进行中介分析。结果 共纳入慢性病患者5 855名, 家庭医生164名; 家庭医生医防融合价值认同与患者健康状态的关联具有统计学意义($\beta=0.089$, 95%CI: 0.042, 0.136); 团队凝聚力在其中起中介作用($P=0.030$), 中介效应占比为5.23%, 间接效应值为0.054, 95%的Bootstrap置信区间为[0.005, 0.103]。结论 在医防融合工作推进中, 需建立完善的考核激励机制和团队协作机制, 以提高患者健康管理效果。

【关键词】 医防融合 价值认同 团队凝聚力 多水平回归模型

Multilevel Analysis of Value Alignment With Medical Care and Prevention Integration Among Family Doctors and Health Status of Chronic Disease Patients: The Mediating Role of Team Cohesion

PAN Yangyang^{ID}, ZHANG Kangkang, HUANG Yangzhen, QING Hua, TANG Shangfeng^{ID}[△]. School of Medicine and Health Management, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, China

[△] Corresponding author, E-mail: sftang2018@hust.edu.cn

[Abstract] Objective To explore the association between the value alignment with medical care and prevention integration among family doctors and the health status of patients with chronic diseases, and to analyze the mediating effect of team cohesion between them. **Methods** SA survey was conducted in 4 cities in the eastern, central and western regions of China. In each city, chronic disease patients and their contracted family doctors were enrolled in 6 randomly selected townships or neighborhoods. Self-developed scales were used to assess the value identification with medical care and prevention integration among family doctors, as well as their team cohesion. The Chinese version of the EuroQol 5-Dimension 5-Level (EQ-5D-5L) questionnaire was used to assess the health status of patients. A multilevel regression model was applied to analyze variables at two levels—patients and family doctors. The mediating effect was analyzed using a multilevel structural equation model. **Results** A total of 5 855 patients with chronic diseases and 164 family doctors were included. The correlation between value alignment with medical care and prevention integration among family doctors and the health status of patients was statistically significant ($\beta = 0.089$, 95% CI: 0.042-0.136). Team cohesion played a mediating role between them ($P = 0.030$), accounting for 5.23% of the total effect, with an indirect effect value of 0.054 and a 95% bootstrap confidence interval of 0.005-0.103. **Conclusion** It is important to establish appropriate performance evaluation and incentive mechanisms and team collaboration mechanisms in the promotion of medical care and prevention integration, so as to improve the effect of health management for patients.

[Key words] Integration of medical care and prevention Value alignment Team cohesion
Multilevel regression model

医防融合是应对人口老龄化与慢病负担、推进健康

中国战略的核心路径^[1]。当前我国医防融合工作虽取得进展, 但仍面临“重医轻防”“医防割裂”等挑战^[2]。家庭医生签约制度是医防融合服务的基础, 其积极性直接影响服务成效^[3-4]。然而, 目前家庭医生对医防融合的价值认同及其与服务效果的关联尚不明晰, 这直接关系到慢性病

* 国家重点研发计划(No. 2022YEE013300)、国家自然科学基金面上项目(No. 72374079)和国家自然科学基金青年项目(No. 2023YFC3606400)资助

[△] 通信作者, E-mail: sftang2018@hust.edu.cn

出版日期: 2025-11-20

患者的健康状态。我国医防融合服务主要以家庭医生团队形式提供,已有研究显示团队互动行为(如凝聚力)与工作结果之间存在显著正向关系^[5-7]。但家庭医生价值认同、团队凝聚力和慢病患者健康状态间的关系尚缺乏研究。

为此,本研究从医防融合对家庭医生的激励出发,以健康相关生命质量(health-related quality of life, HRQoL)为依据,分析家庭医生医防融合价值认同与慢性病患者健康状态之间的关联,并探讨团队凝聚力的中介作用,为我国医防融合的实施提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

根据我国东中西部区域划分,结合前期调研基础,选取福建省龙岩市、湖北省潜江市与十堰市和重庆市黔江区进行调查,每市/区各随机抽取6个乡镇或街道。家庭医生团队由全科医生、执业护士、公共卫生医师等组成,其中全科医生与患者直接接触并负责随访,因而对团队中的全科医生进行调查具有代表性。本调查中每个家庭医生团队需负责1000~2000名患者,家庭医生团队主要调查团队中的全科医生。根据健康档案中患者签约的家庭医生信息,将患者问卷与家庭医生问卷进行匹配后,最终得到5855份患者问卷和164份家庭医生问卷。患者数据由经过统一培训的调查员与受访者面对面访谈进行收集,家庭医生数据通过线上平台“问卷星”收集。本研究通过华中科技大学同济医学院医学伦理委员会审批([2023]伦审字(S193)号),且已获调查对象知情同意。

1.2 资料收集

1.2.1 家庭医生医防融合价值认同

家庭医生医防融合价值认同量表主要包括:(1)提供医防融合服务可以使您获得更多的职业发展机会;(2)提供医防融合服务可以使您获得更多的收入;(3)提供医防融合服务有助于提高您的专业技能;(4)提供医防融合服务可以提高您的职业成就感;(5)提供医防融合服务可以提高家庭医生团队的协作效率。各题项均采用Likert5级评分,测量水平为“完全不同意-完全同意”(1~5分),总分5~25分,分数越高表明医防融合价值认同程度越高。该量表为本研究团队制作,Cronbach's α 系数为0.949,信度良好。KMO值为0.725,累计解释方差为83.31%,Bartlett球形检验显著性特征值为0.000($P < 0.001$),收敛效率与区分效率均良好,各题项因子载荷均大于0.6,适合进行探索性因子分析。

1.2.2 患者健康状态

采用EQ-5D-5L量表评估调查对象的健康状态。该

量表包括行动能力、自我照顾、日常生活、疼痛/不适、焦虑/抑郁5个维度,各维度共5个水平,从“没有困难”到“极度困难”^[8]。采用基于我国人群偏好构建的效用值积分体系转换为健康效用值,其取值范围为-0.391~1.000^[9]。得分为1.000代表健康状态最佳,得分为-0.391代表健康状态最差。

1.2.3 家庭医生团队凝聚力

家庭医生团队凝聚力的测量题目包括:(1)为了达成绩效目标,家庭医生团队成员团结在一起;(2)家庭医生团队成员在工作之余经常聚在一起;(3)对我而言,家庭医生团队是我所属的最重要的社会团体之一;(4)在家庭医生团队中,我有一些很好的朋友。均采用Likert5级评分,测量水平为“完全不符~完全符合”(1~5分),总分5~20分,分数越高表明团队凝聚力越强。该量表为本研究团队制作,Cronbach's α 系数为0.868,信度良好。KMO值为0.754,累计解释方差为78.99%,Bartlett球形检验显著性特征值为0.000($P < 0.001$),收敛效率与区分效率均良好,各题项因子载荷均大于0.6。

1.3 统计学方法

使用Stata 18.0和Mplus 8.3软件进行数据分析。为减少量纲影响,对家庭医生价值认同和团队凝聚力的得分进行因子分析,在此基础上进行归一化处理,处理后的数值代表家庭医生对医防融合的重视程度,取值范围为0~1,数值越高代表越重视。单因素分析采用 t 检验和方差分析,多因素分析应用多水平回归模型。本研究重点关注家庭医生这一层次差异与患者健康状态的关联,为使结论更具代表性和针对性,因而在数据结构上仅考虑家庭医生和患者两个层次,未将地区层次纳入模型中。首先,拟合不含任何解释变量的零模型,计算组内相关系数(intra-class correlation coefficient, ICC)以判断组间变异是否聚集。其次,同时纳入水平1(患者水平)和水平2(家医水平)的解释变量,其中,水平1采用固定效应模型,水平2采用随机截距模型,从而探讨家庭医生医防融合价值认同与慢性病患者健康状态的关联。为控制多水平回归模型在中介分析时存在的参数估计偏差及其他不足^[10],在多层结构方程模型的基础上,使用Bootstrap抽样法分析团队凝聚力的中介作用。将双侧 P 值小于0.05定义为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般人口学资料

如表1和表2所示,本次调查共纳入患者样本5855份,家医样本164份。患者样本中,男性占46.05%,年龄多分

表 1 患者人口学资料与健康状态评分 (n=5 855)

Table 1 Patient demographics and health status scores (n = 5 855)

Variable	Case (%)	EQ-5D-5L	
		$\bar{x} \pm s$	P
Age			< 0.001
< 50 yr.	272 (4.65)	0.946 ± 0.152	
50-59 yr.	1 230 (21.01)	0.951 ± 0.150	
60-69 yr.	2 040 (34.84)	0.929 ± 0.176	
70-79 yr.	1 954 (33.37)	0.915 ± 0.183	
≥ 80 yr.	359 (6.13)	0.855 ± 0.233	
Sex			0.040
Male	2 696 (46.05)	0.930 ± 0.003	
Female	3 159 (53.95)	0.921 ± 0.003	
Education			< 0.001
Illiterate/semi-illiterate	2 396 (40.92)	0.912 ± 0.185	
Secondary education or below	3 295 (56.28)	0.932 ± 0.176	
Bachelor degree or above	164 (2.80)	0.978 ± 0.065	
Socioeconomic status			< 0.001
Upper level	2 038 (34.81)	0.896 ± 0.213	
Middle level	3 441 (58.77)	0.939 ± 0.156	
Low level	376 (6.42)	0.953 ± 0.133	
Living status			0.028
Living alone	536 (9.15)	0.767 ± 0.204	
Living with someone	5 319 (90.85)	0.751 ± 0.181	
Urban or rural residence			< 0.001
Urban	2 202 (37.61)	0.749 ± 0.155	
Rural	3 653 (62.39)	0.755 ± 0.198	
Region			< 0.001
Eastern	1 964 (33.54)	0.961 ± 0.143	
Central	1 968 (33.61)	0.880 ± 0.205	
Western	1 923 (32.84)	0.934 ± 0.171	

表 2 家庭医生人口学资料与差异性分析结果 (n=164)

Table 2 Demographic and difference analysis results of family doctors surveyed (n = 164)

Variable	Case (%)	Family doctors' value alignment with the integration of medical care and prevention	
		$\bar{x} \pm s$	P
Sex			0.004
Male	53 (32.32)	0.811 ± 0.030	
Female	111 (67.68)	0.717 ± 0.017	
Age			< 0.001
< 40 yr.	33 (20.12)	0.835 ± 0.165	
40-49 yr.	89 (54.27)	0.693 ± 0.170	
≥ 50 yr.	42 (25.61)	0.795 ± 0.231	
Education			< 0.001
Junior high school and below	4 (2.44)	0.956 ± 0.089	
High school/technical secondary school	49 (29.88)	0.828 ± 0.191	
Junior college	95 (57.93)	0.692 ± 0.176	
Bachelor degree or above	16 (9.76)	0.780 ± 0.219	
Working years			< 0.001
< 20 years	53 (32.32)	0.839 ± 0.178	
20-29 years	89 (54.27)	0.693 ± 0.165	
≥ 30 years	22 (13.41)	0.749 ± 0.263	

布于50~80岁(89.22%), 城市患者占37.61%, 东部(33.54%)、中部(33.61%)、西部(32.84%)地区的样本数量较为均衡。家庭医生样本中, 年龄集中于40~60岁(73.17%), 教育程度以高中、中专以及大专为主(87.81%), 工作年限达20~30年的超过一半(53.66%)。

2.2 主要变量测量结果

如表1和表2所示, 不同年龄段、性别、受教育程度、

社会经济地位、居住状态、现居住地和居住区域的患者健康状态均具有差异性($P < 0.05$)。不同性别、年龄段、受教育程度和工作年限的家庭医生对医防融合重视程度差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

如表3所示, 具有疼痛/不适的患者占比最多(28.71%), 在行动能力、自我照顾、日常活动上存在困难的分别占比17.22%、12.55%、14.77%, 存在焦虑/抑郁症状的占比15.49%。

表3 EQ-5D量表五维度的评定结果

Table 3 The evaluation results for the 5 dimensions of EQ-5D

Dimensions	No difficulty/case (%)	A little difficult/case (%)	Moderate difficulty/case (%)	Severe difficult/case (%)	Extreme difficult/case (%)
Mobility	4847 (82.78)	688 (11.75)	205 (3.50)	47 (0.80)	68 (1.16)
Self-care	5120 (87.45)	481 (8.22)	137 (2.34)	46 (0.79)	71 (1.21)
Usual activities	4990 (85.23)	566 (9.67)	157 (2.68)	49 (0.84)	93 (1.59)
Pain/discomfort	4174 (71.29)	1262 (21.55)	328 (5.60)	71 (1.21)	20 (0.34)
Anxiety/depression	4948 (84.51)	686 (11.72)	170 (2.90)	33 (0.56)	18 (0.31)

2.3 多水平回归模型分析结果

2.3.1 零模型拟合结果

拟合两水平模型, 组内方差为0.028, 组间方差为0.004, 组内相关系数ICC为0.125, 大于0.059, 表明签约不同家庭医生的患者在健康状态上存在差异, 采用多水平模型进行拟合效果更佳。

2.3.2 多水平回归模型拟合结果

如表4所示, 家庭医生医防融合价值认同与患者健康状态之间具有显著正相关关系($\beta = 0.089$, 95%CI: 0.042, 0.136)。家庭医生医防融合价值认同的因子评分每增加一个单位, 患者的健康效用值提高0.089。社会经济地位处于中层或上层的患者, 其健康状态优于下层患者($\beta = 0.025$, 95%CI: 0.015, 0.035; $\beta = 0.047$, 95%CI: 0.027, 0.066); 农村患者的健康状态比城市患者差($\beta = -0.023$, 95%CI: -0.038 , -0.008)。

2.4 团队凝聚力的中介效应分析结果

基于多层结构方程模型的中介分析见表5。路径1表示家庭医生医防融合价值认同对团队凝聚力具有正向预测作用($P < 0.001$), 效应值为1.032。路径2表明家庭医生团队凝聚力与患者健康状态之间也具正相关性($P = 0.017$), 效应值为0.053。路径3加入中介变量团队凝聚力后, 其正向关联仍显著($P = 0.030$), 中介效应占比为5.23%, 间接效应值为0.054, 95%的Bootstrap置信区间为[0.005, 0.103], 区间内未包含“0”, 也表明中介作用显著。

3 讨论

本研究发现, 家庭医生医防融合价值认同与患者健

康状态之间存在正向关联。既往研究也表明, 深化医防融合服务认知能够提升服务效果^[11]。个人收入和福利、培训机会和工作能力、社会认可和尊重以及职称晋升机会是家庭医生最看重的激励因素^[12]。从物质需求和发展需求来看, 基层医生最核心的需求是生存需求^[13], 因而物质激励是最高效的激励手段。医防融合带来的潜在职业发展机会可能提升收入水平, 间接激励家庭医生提升服务水平^[14]。从心理需求来看, 家庭医生这一职业选择往往受职业获得感、乐于助人的价值观等心理因素影响^[15]。医防融合工作的开展能够获得更高的职业成就感, 进而驱动家医更加积极主动地投入到医防融合工作当中。

团队凝聚力的中介作用表明, 家庭医生的价值认同会潜移默化地影响其投入团队协作的意识和行为, 改变团队互动氛围和工作模式, 形成不同的服务效果。这与社会交换理论相契合。该理论认为, 个体或组织间的资源交换, 既能够以缔结契约的形式实现, 也可以凭借人际关系信任完成^[16]。医防融合工作则是这两种形式的融合。一方面, 通过组建团队实现医疗服务的整合, 因而家庭医生对医防融合服务的价值认同从契约承诺层面影响着其维持团队长期高效运作的意愿和行为, 这是团队凝聚力的外在表现。另一方面, 团队凝聚力还受到团队共同目标实现过程的驱动^[17]。家医的整体价值认同越高, 对医防融合服务目标的认可度也就越高, 进而影响其对团队的信任程度^[18-19], 这与团队内部凝聚力息息相关。而团队凝聚力的提升有助于加强家庭医生团队内的合作意识和工作表现。这种以团队协作为导向的服务模式, 有助于满足家医对和谐工作氛围以及合作沟通的内在需要^[20], 进而缓解工作压力、提升健康服务能力。

表 4 多水平回归模型分析结果
Table 4 Results of multilevel regression model analysis

Variable	Classification	β	95% CI	P
Family doctor level variables				
Value alignment with the integration of medical care and prevention		0.089	(0.042, 0.136)	< 0.001
Sex	Male	ref		
	Female	0.011	(-0.013, 0.035)	0.382
Age	< 40 yr.	ref		
	40-49 yr.	-0.014	(-0.046, 0.019)	0.417
	\geq 50 yr.	-0.013	(-0.049, 0.024)	0.487
Education	Junior high school and below	ref		
	High school/technical secondary school	0.032	(-0.036, 0.100)	0.357
	Junior college	0.042	(-0.027, 0.112)	0.235
	Bachelor degree or above	0.045	(-0.031, 0.121)	0.244
Working years	< 20 years	ref		
	20-29 years	0.022	(-0.009, 0.052)	0.162
	\geq 30 years	0.029	(-0.008, 0.067)	0.125
Patient level variables				
Age	< 50 yr.	ref		
	50-59 yr.	0.006	(-0.017, 0.028)	0.619
	60-69 yr.	-0.010	(-0.032, 0.011)	0.349
	70-79 yr.	-0.027	(-0.049, -0.005)	0.017
	\geq 80 yr.	-0.088	(-0.116, -0.061)	< 0.001
Sex	Male	ref		
	Female	-0.003	(-0.013, 0.006)	0.496
Education	Illiterate/semi-illiterate	ref		
	Secondary education or below	-0.001	(-0.011, 0.009)	0.825
	Bachelor degree or above	0.021	(-0.007, 0.050)	0.144
Socioeconomic status	Upper lever	ref		
	Middle level	0.025	(0.015, 0.035)	< 0.001
	Low level	0.047	(0.027, 0.066)	< 0.001
Living status	Live alone	ref		
	Living with someone	-0.009	(-0.024, 0.007)	0.268
Urban or rural residence	Urban	ref		
	Rural	-0.023	(-0.038, -0.008)	0.003
Region	Eastern region	ref		
	Central region	-0.080	(-0.117, -0.044)	< 0.001
	Western region	-0.031	(-0.064, 0.003)	0.074

表 5 团队凝聚力在家庭医生价值认同与患者健康间的中介效应
Table 5 Mediating effect of team cohesion between family doctors' value alignment and patients' health

Path	Estimate	95% CI		P
		Lower	Upper	
Family doctors value alignment→team cohesion	1.032	0.828	1.237	< 0.001
Team cohesion→patients' health	0.053	0.009	0.096	0.017
Family doctors value alignment→team cohesion→patients' health	0.054	0.005	0.103	0.030
Proportion of the mediating effect		5.23%		
Control variable		Controlled		

因此,在推进医防融合过程中,需建立明确的考核评价标准,包括与工作成效与服务质量相关的指标,以及反映患者健康与满意度的绩效指标,并将人才培养与职业发展与之相联系。在团队协作机制上,首先需要形成对家庭医生的定期培训制度,既包括专业知识与技能的培训,也包括对医防融合工作的全面理解。同时,积极搭建

家庭医生团队内部的非正式沟通平台,可充分利用医联体内部平台或线上交流工具,鼓励家医积极分享工作动态与经验,增强成员的团队归属感。

* * *

作者贡献声明 潘阳阳负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、研究方法、软件和初稿写作,张康康负责数据审编、调查研究、验证和审读与编

辑写作, 黄阳珍负责数据审编、调查研究、可视化和审读与编辑写作, 卿华负责数据审编、调查研究和审读与编辑写作, 唐尚锋负责数据审编、经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源和监督指导。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊, 且对将要发表的版本进行最终定稿, 并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

Author Contribution PAN Yangyang is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, methodology, software, and writing--original draft. ZHANG Kangkang is responsible for data curation, investigation, validation, and writing--review and editing. HUANG Yangzhen is responsible for data curation, investigation, visualization, and writing--review and editing. QIN Hua is responsible for data curation, investigation, and writing--review and editing. TANG Shangfeng is responsible for data curation, funding acquisition, project administration, resources, and supervision. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

Declaration of Conflicting Interests All authors declare no competing interests.

参 考 文 献

- [1] 刘珏, 闫温馨, 刘民, 等. 新时期健康中国建设中的医防协同: 理论机制与政策演变. *中国科学基金*, 2023, 37(3): 451-460. doi: 10.16262/j.cnki.1000-8217.2023.03.009.
- [2] LIU J, YAN W X, LIU M, *et al.* Medical-prevention coordination in the construction of healthy china in the new era: theoretical mechanisms and policy evolution. *Bulletin of National Natural Science Foundation of China*, 2023, 37(3): 451-460. doi: 10.16262/j.cnki.1000-8217.2023.03.009.
- [3] 史卢少博, 姚芳, 夏怡, 等. 基于共生理论的医防融合路径分析. *卫生经济研究*, 2021, 38(8): 6-10. doi: 10.14055/j.cnki.33-1056/f.2021.08.022.
- [4] SHI L S B, YAO F, XIA Y, *et al.* Analysis of medical and prevention integration path based on symbiosis theory. *Health Economics Research*, 2021, 38(8): 6-10. doi: 10.14055/j.cnki.33-1056/f.2021.08.022.
- [5] 李子豪. 医防融合视角下的家庭医生有偿签约服务与公众就医行为. *江西财经大学学报*, 2024(4): 73-86. doi: 10.13676/j.cnki.cn36-1224/f.2024.04.007.
- [6] Li Z H. The Paid contract services of family doctors and the public healthcare behavior: from the perspective of medical-prevention Integration. *J Jiangxi Univ Finan Economi*, 2024(4): 73-86. doi: 10.13676/j.cnki.cn36-1224/f.2024.04.007.
- [7] 欧晏辰, 谢月英, 王振邦, 等. 基于供方感知视角的家庭医生签约服务质量评价及影响因素研究. *中国全科医学*, 2024, 27(22): 2773-2779. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0501.
- [8] OU Y C, XIE Y Y, WANG Z B, *et al.* Family doctor teams' evaluation for contracted family doctor services and influencing factors. *Chinese General Practice*, 2024, 27(22): 2773-2779. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0501.
- [9] 陈怡翔, 唐尚锋, 付航, 等. 凝聚力和任务监测在湖北省和湖南省家庭医生团队人际信任与工作绩效关系中的作用分析. *医学与社会*, 2023, 36(6): 48-52. doi: 10.13723/j.yxysh.2023.06.009.
- [10] CHEN Y X, TANG S F, FU H, *et al.* Analysis of effect of cohesion and task monitoring on relationship of interpersonal trust and job performance among family doctor team members in provinces of Hubei and Hunan. *Medicine and Society*, 2023, 36(6): 48-52. doi: 10.13723/j.yxysh.2023.06.009.
- [11] SUSSKIND A M, ODOM-REED P R. Team member's centrality, cohesion, conflict, and performance in multi-university geographically distributed project teams. *Communication Research*, 2019, 46(2): 151-178. doi: 10.1177/0093650215626972.
- [12] MACH M, FERREIRA A I, ABRANTES A C M. Transformational leadership and team performance in sports teams: a conditional indirect model. *Applied Psychology*, 2022, 71(2): 662-694. doi: 10.1111/apps.12342.
- [13] Van AGT H, BONSEL G. The number of levels in the descriptive system[M]//KIND P, BROOKS R, RABIN R. EQ-5D concepts and methods: a developmental history. Rotterdam: Springer Netherlands, 2005: 29-33.
- [14] LIU G G, WU H, LI M, *et al.* Chinese time trade-off values for EQ-5D health states. *Value Health*, 2014, 17(5): 597-604. doi: 10.1016/j.jval.2014.05.007.
- [15] 方杰, 温忠麟, 张敏强, 等. 基于结构方程模型的多层中介效应分析. *心理科学进展*, 2014, 22(3): 530-539. doi: 10.16719/j.cnki.1671-6981.20180231.
- [16] FANG J, WEN Z L, ZHANG M Q, *et al.* Analyzing multilevel mediation using multilevel structural equation models. *Advances in Psychological Science*, 2014, 22(3): 530-539. doi: 10.16719/j.cnki.1671-6981.20180231.
- [17] 范文瑜, 马兴丽, 张世龙, 等. 医防融合服务中家庭医生团队协作水平及影响因素研究. *中国全科医学*, 2025, 28(16): 1966-1972. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2024.0390.
- [18] FAN W Y, MA X L, ZHANG S L, *et al.* Degree of family doctor teamwork and influencing factors under the program of integration of medical and preventive care. *Chinese General Practice*, 2025, 28(16): 1966-1972. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2024.0390.
- [19] 冯黄于飞, 景日泽, 王嘉豪, 等. 不同岗位家庭医生团队成员的激励因素研究. *中国全科医学*, 2021, 24(4): 400-406. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2021.00.089.
- [20] FENG H Y F, JING R Z, WANG J H, *et al.* Incentive Factors of Family Physician Team Members in Different Positions. *Chinese General Practice*, 2021, 24(4): 400-406. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2021.00.089.
- [21] 孙葵, 尹文强, 于倩倩, 等. 基于ERG理论的乡村医生激励策略研究. *中国卫生事业管理*, 2017, 34(9): 679-682.
- [22] SUN K, YIN W Q, YU Q Q, *et al.* Study on the incentive strategy of rural doctors based on ERG theory. *Chinese Health Service Management*, 2017, 34(9): 679-682.
- [23] 李慧, 孔鹏, 于海宁, 等. 基层和公共卫生人员工作行为影响因素分析. *中国卫生政策研究*, 2012, 5(3): 6-11. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-2982.2012.03.003.
- [24] LI H, KONG P, YU H N, *et al.* Incentive factors influencing work behavior of primary care providers in China. *Chinese Journal of Health Policy*, 2012, 5(3): 6-11. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-2982.2012.03.003.
- [25] MARCHAND C, PECKHAM S. Addressing the crisis of GP recruitment and retention: a systematic review. *Br J Gen Pract*, 2017, 67(657): e227-237. doi: 10.3399/bjgp17X689929.
- [26] CROPANZANO R, MITCHELL M S. Social exchange theory: an interdisciplinary review. *J Management*, 2005, 31(6): 874-900. doi: 10.1177/0149206305279602.
- [27] KIM D, CHOI D, VANDENBERGHE C. Goal-focused leadership, leader-member exchange, and task performance: the moderating effects of goal orientations and emotional exhaustion. *J Bus Psychol*, 2018, 33(5): 645-660. doi: 10.1007/s10869-017-9516-7.
- [28] 卿华, 陶思羽, 李慧欣, 等. 家庭医生团队领导效能与任务互动的关系研究: 团队凝聚力的中介作用和团队支持感的调节效应研究. *中国全科医学*, 2025, 28(7): 863-868. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0724.
- [29] QING H, TAO S Y, LI H X, *et al.* The Relationship between Leadership Effectiveness and Task Interaction of Family Physician Team: Mediated by Team Cohesion and Moderated by Team Support. *Chinese General Practice*, 2025, 28(7): 863-868. doi: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0724.
- [30] WADDIMBA A C, SCRIBANI M, KRUPA N, *et al.* Frequency of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with practice among ruralbased, group-employed physicians and non-physician practitioners. *BMC Health Serv Res*, 2016, 16(1): 613. doi: 10.1186/s12913-016-1777-8.
- [31] MILLER-MATERO L R, DYKUIS K E, ALBUJOQ K, *et al.* Benefits of integrated behavioral health services: The physician perspective. *Fam Syst Health*, 2016, 34(1): 51-55. doi: 10.1037/fsh0000182.

(2025-04-16收稿, 2025-10-14修回)

编辑 汤洁



开放获取 本文使用遵循知识共享署名—非商业性使用4.0国际许可协议(CC BY-NC 4.0), 详细信息请访问

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>。

OPEN ACCESS This article is licensed for use under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license (CC BY-NC 4.0). For more information, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

© 2025 《四川大学学报(医学版)》编辑部