



父母自主支持对青少年抑郁症患者自我认同感的影响*

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【摘要】目的 基于患者的自我认同视角,探讨青少年抑郁症患者应对方式与父母自主支持、自我认同感的相关性及其中介效应。**方法** 选取2023年8月-2024年7月河北医科大学第一医院青少年抑郁症患者240例,采用基本信息调查表、简易应对方式量表(SCSQ)、父母自主支持量表(PASS)、自我认同感量表(SIS)进行问卷调查。Pearson相关分析青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感的相关性,并采用SPSS宏程序Process 4.1探究应对方式在父母自主支持与自我认同感间的中介作用。**结果** 本研究共发放问卷240份,有效问卷236份,回收率98.33%。236例青少年抑郁症患者积极应对方式得分(19.45±2.68)分,消极应对方式得分(18.97±5.04)分,PASS得分(42.73±9.98)分,SIS得分(48.64±7.73)分;Pearson相关性显示,积极应对方式与父母自主支持、自我认同感均呈正相关($r=0.267$, 95%置信区间(CI): 0.154~0.381; $r=0.207$, 95%CI: 0.098~0.317);消极应对方式与父母自主支持、自我认同感均呈负相关($r=-0.173$, 95%CI: -0.290~-0.054; $r=-0.153$, 95%CI: -0.265~-0.039);父母自主支持与自我认同感呈正相关($r=0.182$, 95%CI: 0.052~0.313)。Bootstrap法验证得出,中介路径为三条,路径1(父母自主支持→积极应对→自我认同感):效应值0.070, 95%CI: 0.021~0.162,效应占比17.68%;路径2(父母自主支持→消极应对→自我认同感):效应值0.020, 95%CI: 0.005~0.042,效应占比5.05%;路径3(父母自主支持→积极应对→消极应对→自我认同感):效应值0.017, 95%CI: 0.005~0.033,效应占比4.29%。95%CI均不包含0,间接效应成立。**结论** 父母自主支持既可以对青少年抑郁症患者自我认同感产生直接作用,又可通过应对方式间接作用于患者自我认同感,积极应对方式介导了父母自主支持对自我认同感的正面效应,起到了一定程度的保护作用。

【关键词】 抑郁症 青少年 中介效应

The Impact of Parents' Autonomous Support on the Self-Identity of Adolescent Patients With Depression

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[Abstract] Objective From the perspective of patients' self-identity, this article explores the correlations among coping strategies of adolescent patients with depression, parents' autonomous support, and self-identity, and also examines the mediating role of coping strategies. **Methods** A total of 240 adolescent patients with depression from the First Hospital of Hebei Medical University were selected between August 2023 and July 2024. Basic information questionnaires, the Simplified Coping Style Questionnaire (SCSQ), the Parental Autonomy Support Scale (PASS), and the Self-Identity Scale (SIS) were used for the survey. Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships among coping styles of adolescent patients with depression, parental autonomy support, and self-identity. The SPSS macro program Process 4.1 was used to analyze the mediating role of coping styles between parental autonomy support and self-identity. **Results** A total of 240 questionnaires were distributed in this study, and 236 valid questionnaires were collected, resulting in a recovery rate of 98.33%. The mean score for positive coping strategies among 236 adolescent patients with depression was (19.45 ± 2.68) points, while the mean score for negative coping strategies was (18.97 ± 5.04) points. The mean PASS score was (42.73 ± 9.98) points, and the mean SIS score was (48.64 ± 7.73) points. Pearson correlation analysis showed that positive coping strategies were positively correlated with parental autonomy support and self-identity ($r = 0.267$, 95% CI: 0.154-0.381; $r = 0.207$, 95% CI: 0.098-0.317). Negative coping strategies were negatively correlated with parental autonomy support and self-identity ($r = -0.173$, 95% CI: -0.290 to -0.054; $r = -0.153$, 95% CI: -0.265 to -0.039). Parental autonomy support was positively correlated with self-identity ($r = 0.182$,

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95% CI: 0.052-0.313). The bootstrap method confirmed three mediating paths: Path 1 (parental autonomous support → positive coping → self-identity) had an effect value of 0.070 (95% CI: 0.021-0.162), accounting for 17.68% of the effect; Path 2 (parental autonomous support → negative coping → self-identity) had an effect value of 0.020 (95% CI: 0.005-0.042), accounting for 5.05% of the effect; Path 3 (parental autonomous support → positive coping → negative coping → self-identity) had an effect value of 0.017 (95% CI: 0.005-0.033), accounting for 4.29% of the effect. The 95% confidence intervals did not include 0, indicating that the indirect effects were significant. **Conclusion** Parental autonomous support can directly affect the self-identity of adolescent patients with depression and can also indirectly influence it through coping strategies. Positive coping strategies mediate the beneficial effect of parental autonomous support on self-identity and play a protective role.

[Key words] Depression Adolescent Mediating effect

抑郁症是一种常见的精神疾病,临床多表现为持续性情绪低落、沮丧,失眠或睡眠过度以及对日常活动失去兴趣等症状^[1-2]。随着生活节奏的加快和社会竞争的加剧,当代青少年承受着课业负担、人际交往等多重压力,更易产生情绪低落状态。据调查显示^[3-4],全球抑郁症患者高达3.5亿,其中,青少年患病率约占34%,且有8%的青少年存在重度抑郁症,该疾病已成为一个不容忽视的心理健康问题。LAM等^[5]认为对于青少年抑郁症患者而言,若不及时干预,其更容易采取消极应对方式,在一定程度上降低其对自身认同感,严重不利于身心健康。

家庭教养模式作为青少年社会化的初始环境,对抑郁症的发生发展具有关键性作用^[6-7]。随着临床对心理学的深入挖掘,针对青少年自我意识与自主性发展的特性,提出了一种新型对策——父母自主支持^[8]。其是由父母在教养过程中,尊重孩子的意愿和选择,给予其充分自主权与决策空间。同时提供指导和支持,帮助青少年形成积极应对心理,提升其幸福感^[9]。LIU等^[10]研究表示父母自主支持有望改善青少年心理健康,然而现有研究仍存在两大关键缺口:其一,尚未阐明父母自主支持能否通过激活青少年积极应对策略;其二,尚未系统揭示“父母自主支持-应对方式-自我认同感”这一潜在作用链路的内在机制,导致干预靶点的精准定位存在理论空白。

基于此,本次研究将深入探讨青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感的相关性,验证应对方式在父母自主支持与自我认同感间的中介效应,旨在为青少年抑郁症的预防和干预提供科学依据,从而促进青少年的健康成长和发展。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

依据Kendall样本含量估计法,样本量为最大条目数的5~10倍,本调查中间卷最大条目数为20项,即本研究样本量应达到100~200名,考虑存在无效问卷,故将样本

量扩大20%,样本量估算为120~220名,最终采用整群随机抽样的方法,以河北医科大学第一医院青少年精神科2023年8月-2024年7月期间的门诊及住院患者为抽样框架,每周就诊患者(10例)记为1个群,随机抽取24个群,共纳入240例符合标准的患者。纳入标准:①符合抑郁症^[11]诊断标准;②年龄12~18岁;③汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAM-D17)评分>7分;④均为首次发病;⑤受试者及其法定监护人知情同意本研究并签署同意书;⑥认知功能正常可独立完成量表检测;⑦临床资料完整无缺失。排除标准:①存在其他精神性疾病;②存在先天性智力发育缓慢;③存在主要脏器功能障碍;④对量表随意勾选或者量表内容明显存在前后矛盾、逻辑错误;⑤语言、听力或认知障碍无法完成量表评估;⑥未遵医嘱超剂量服用抑郁药物。本研究已经河北医科大学第一医院临床研究伦理委员会审批通过(2025年审第【036】号),且符合《赫尔辛基宣言》^[12]。

1.2 调查内容

①基本信息调查表:收集受试者性别、年龄、抑郁情况(HAM-D17评分7~17分为轻度抑郁、18~24分为中度抑郁、>24分为重度抑郁)、是否独生子女、年级、寄宿情况、是否单亲家庭、居住地、学习压力、留守经历、经历校园霸凌。

②应对方式:选取简易应对方式量表(Simplified Coping Style Questionnaire, SCSQ)^[13]进行评估。该量表包括积极应对和消极应对两个维度,共计20个条目。采用Likert 4点评分法,从“不”~“经常”分别记0~3分,分值越大,对应的应对方式水平越大。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.788。

③父母自主支持:使用父母自主支持量表(Parental Autonomy Support Scale, PASS)^[14],从交换意见、自主选择2个维度12个条目来评估父母自主支持水平,量表共60分,得分越高父母自主支持越高。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.870。

④自我认同感: 采用李义安等^[15]修订的自我认同感量表(Self Identity Scale, SIS), 从过去的危机、现在的自我投入、将来的自我投入3个维度12个条目来评估受试者的自我认同感, 量表共76分, 得分越高自我认同感越高。该量表Cronbach's α 系数为0.727。

1.3 质量控制

研究团队成员均已完成专业培训并达到标准, 充分理解研究的宗旨、意义及实施策略, 熟悉量表和问卷的内容及填写要求。随后, 向受试者及其家属阐述了研究背景, 明确了研究目的, 在获得对方的充分理解和自愿参与同意后, 发放了量表和问卷进行深入调查。调研过程中, 使用标准化指导语辅助受试者完成问卷, 确保每位受试者均有30 min的作答时间。问卷现场发放并及时收回, 采用双人复核机制, 对已完成的问卷进行交叉审核, 发现疑问或逻辑不符之处立即指出, 对存在的错误或不合理情况及时修正。在数据录入阶段, 采用双人独立录入的方式建立数据库, 并进行逻辑校验和双重核对, 以确保数据的准确性和质量。本次调查共发放问卷240份, 回收有效问卷236份, 有效回收率达到98.33%。

为避免共同方法偏差, 在问卷发放和填写过程中, 主试向被试说明了调查问卷的匿名性、保密性, 强调数据仅用于研究。采用Harman单因子检验对本研究的共同方法偏差进行分析, 结果发现, 第一个主因子累计方差解释率总变异量的36.48%, 小于40%临界值, 即本研究不存在严重共同方法偏差。

1.4 统计学方法

SPSS 26.0分析, 计数资料以例数(%)表示, 计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较行 t 检验或 F 方差分析。Pearson相关性检验青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感三者之间的相关性, 运用宏程序Process 4.1探究应对方式在父母自主支持与自我认同感间的中介效应, 并采用Bootstrap法进行检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 青少年抑郁症患者基本信息

最终纳入的236例青少年抑郁症患者以单亲家庭为主, 且超过一半的患者学习压力较大, 详细资料见表1。

2.2 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感的相关性

236例青少年抑郁症患者积极应对方式得分(19.45 ± 2.68)分, 消极应对方式得分(18.97 ± 5.04)分, PASS量表得分为(42.73 ± 9.98)分, SIS量表得分

表 1 青少年抑郁症患者基本信息 ($n=236$)

Table 1 Basic information of adolescent patients with depression ($n = 236$)

Project	Classify	Case	Constituent ratio/%
Sex	Boy	128	54.24
	Girl	108	45.76
Age	12-14 yr.	103	43.64
	15-18 yr.	133	56.36
Depression status	Low level	84	35.59
	Medium level	93	39.41
	High level	59	25.00
The only child	Yes	115	48.73
	No	121	51.27
Grade	Junior middle school	110	46.61
	Senior middle school	126	53.39
Boarding situation	Yes	151	63.98
	No	85	36.02
Parent family	Yes	174	73.73
	No	62	26.27
Domicile	Town	124	52.54
	Rural area	112	47.46
Academic stress	Low	59	25.00
	More	177	75.00
Stay-at-home children	Yes	51	21.61
	No	185	73.39
Experience school bullying	Yes	120	50.85
	No	116	49.15

(48.64 ± 7.73)分。Pearson相关性分析结果显示(表2), 积极应对方式得分与父母自主支持、自我认同感得分均呈正相关[$r=0.267$, 95%置信区间(CI): $0.154 \sim 0.381$; $r=0.207$, 95%CI: $0.098 \sim 0.317$]; 消极应对方式得分与父母自主支持、自我认同感得分均呈负相关($r=-0.173$, 95%CI: $-0.290 \sim -0.054$; $r=-0.153$, 95%CI: $-0.265 \sim$

表 2 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感的相关性 ($n=236, r$)

Table 2 Correlation of coping style, parent-independent support, and self-identity in adolescents with depression ($n = 236, r$)

Project	Positive coping	Negative coping	PASS	SIS
Positive coping	1			
Negative coping	-0.179**	1		
PASS	0.267**	-0.173**	1	
SIS	0.207**	-0.153*	0.182**	1

** The correlation was significant at confidence (two-tailed) of 0.01; * it was significant at confidence (two-tailed) of 0.05.

-0.039); 父母自主支持与自我认同感得分呈正相关($r=0.182$, 95%CI: 0.052 ~ 0.313)。

2.3 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式的中介分析

使用Process 4.1插件中的Model 6进行中介效应分析,以父母自主支持为自变量,自我认同感为因变量,积极应对方式、消极应对方式为中介变量,控制性别、年龄、抑郁程度。结果显示:父母自主支持对积极应对存在正向预测作用($\beta=0.214$, 95%CI: 0.193 ~ 0.235),父母自主

支持对消极应对存在负向预测作用($\beta=-0.078$, 95%CI: -0.134 ~ 0.022),积极应对对消极应对也存在负向预测作用($\beta=-0.296$, 95%CI: -0.505 ~ 0.088),父母自主支持对自我认同感存在直接正向预测作用($\beta=0.290$, 95%CI: 0.212 ~ 0.367),积极应对对自我认同感存在正向预测作用($\beta=0.327$, 95%CI: 0.038 ~ 0.616),消极应对对自我认同感存在负向预测作用。性别、年龄、抑郁程度协变量的预测效应均不显著, $P>0.05$, 见表3。

表 3 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式的中介分析 ($n=236$)

Table 3 Analysis of mediation effect ($n=236$)

Model		Fit indicators			Coefficient significance		
Outcome variable	Predictive variable	R	R ²	F	β	t	95% CI
Positive coping	PASS	0.798	0.637	91.296	0.214	19.985*	0.193-0.235
	Sex	—	—	—	0.316	0.825	-0.439-1.072
	Age	—	—	—	0.030	0.166	-0.329-0.389
	Depression status	—	—	—	0.053	0.805	-0.075-0.182
Negative coping	PASS	0.509	0.259	16.109	-0.078	-2.274*	-0.134-0.022
	Positive coping	—	—	—	-0.296	-2.798*	-0.505-0.088
	Sex	—	—	—	0.675	1.092	-0.543-1.893
	Age	—	—	—	0.423	1.443	-0.155-1.001
	Depression status	—	—	—	0.101	0.955	-0.108-0.310
SIS	PASS	0.755	0.570	50.568	0.290	7.351*	0.212-0.367
	Positive coping	—	—	—	0.327	2.228*	0.038-0.616
	Negative coping	—	—	—	-0.260	-2.897	-0.437-0.083
	Sex	—	—	—	-0.672	-0.795	-2.336-0.992
	Age	—	—	—	0.485	1.208	-0.306-1.276
	Depression status	—	—	—	-0.142	-0.979	-0.426-0.143

* $P < 0.05$.

2.4 中介效应的验证

中介预测作用见图1。采用偏差校正Bootstrap法进行中介效应检验,重复抽样5000次后结果显示,父母自主支持对自我认同感的总效应值为0.396(95%CI: 0.349 ~ 0.444),其中直接效应值为0.289(95%CI: 0.212 ~ 0.367),

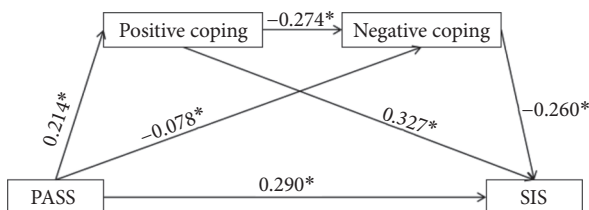


图 1 应对方式的中介模型

Fig 1 Mediation model of coping strategies

* $P < 0.05$; The values in the figure represent the standardized regression coefficients (β).

直接效应占总效应的72.98%。应对方式的总中介效应值为0.107(95%CI: 0.017 ~ 0.201), 占总效应的27.02%。上述三条路径所对应的95% CI均未包含0值, 中介效应成立, 见表4。

3 讨论

3.1 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式、父母自主支持、自我认同感现状分析

本研究发现, 236例青少年抑郁症患者积极应对方式(19.45 ± 2.68)分, 消极应对方式(18.97 ± 5.04)分, 与PENG等^[16]研究结果相似, 同时本次研究发现75%的患者学习压力较大, 分析原因可能为, 青少年个体开始形成复杂的自我概念, 并对自己的外貌、学业成绩、社交能力等方面有更高的期望与更严格的自我评价, 当现实与理想

表 4 中介效应的验证 (n=236)
Table 4 Validation of the mediation effect (n = 236)

Pathway	Effect value	Standard error	95% CI	Effect proportion
Gross effect	0.396	0.024	0.349-0.444	—
Direct effect	0.289	0.039	0.212-0.367	72.98%
Total mediation effect	0.107	0.047	0.017-0.201	27.02%
Pathway1: PASS → Positive coping → SIS	0.070	0.046	0.021-0.162	17.68%
Pathway2: PASS → Negative coping → SIS	0.020	0.010	0.005-0.042	5.05%
Pathway3: PASS → Positive coping → Negative coping → SIS	0.017	0.007	0.005-0.033	4.29%

自我出现差距时,容易产生自我否定,从而引发消极应对。同时,随着年龄的增长,青少年的情绪调节能力逐渐发展,他们开始学会更好地管理自己的情绪,避免陷入消极情绪的恶性循环中,有助于其在面对压力时采取积极应对方式。MA等^[17]指出,青少年的大脑结构尚处于发育阶段,对于负责情绪调节和决策制定的前额叶皮层并未完全成熟,使其在情绪控制与长远规划方面相对薄弱,更容易陷入消极情绪中难以自拔。本次研究发现,236例青少年抑郁症患者父母自主支持、自我认同感分别为(42.73±9.98)分、(48.64±7.73)分,说明了青少年抑郁症患者的父母自主支持与其自我认同感均处于中等水平,与WONG等^[18-19]研究结果相似。分析原因为,不同家庭在提供自主支持方面存在较大的差异,进而导致青少年抑郁症患者自我认同感出现差异^[20]。

3.2 青少年抑郁症患者父母自主支持与自我认同感的相关性

本研究采用Pearson相关性得出,父母自主支持与自我认同感成正相关。分析原因为,青少年在经历情感波动和身份认同危机时,父母支持提供了情感稳定性,为孩子提供了相对稳固的自我参照框架,同时让其在探索自我认同的过程中获得情感上的安全感,有助于减少青少年抑郁症患者的困惑与困扰,进一步减少抑郁症状对自我认同的负面影响^[21]。此外,青少年在感受到父母的理解和支持后,因为自身情感需求得到了满足,更有可能形成积极的自我认同,减少了因不确定性而产生的焦虑和困惑。ÖZGÜVEN ÖZTORNACI等^[22]认为,父母的合作与青少年的自我效能感之间存在着密切的同向关系,可通过父母自主支持增强1型糖尿病青少年糖尿病患者的自我效能感。从发展心理学视角来看,青少年处于自我认同形成的关键阶段,父母通过尊重其意愿、提供决策空间和情感支持,能够帮助他们建立内在的安全感和自我价值感。当青少年感受到父母的理解与接纳时,其情感需求得到满足,进而更可能形成稳定的自我认知,减少因抑

郁症状引发的自我怀疑和身份混乱。并在张思羽等^[23]研究中得到证实,父母给予听障青少年充足的支持,可在一定程度上缓解其自我接纳不足的心理健康困扰,与本次研究结果相似。

3.3 青少年抑郁症患者应对方式的中介效应分析

最后,采用Bootstrap抽样法检验得出,中介效应由三条路径组成,三条路径所对应的效应值分别为0.070、0.020、0.017,总中介效应效应值为0.104,95%CI均未包含0值,中介效应成立。分析原因为,消极应对方式会导致青少年抑郁情绪的积累,使其感到无力应对困境,加剧患者的回避倾向,导致抑郁情绪积累,降低自我接纳感,最终削弱自我认同感^[24]。积极应对方式有助于青少年更好地调节情绪和解决问题。当面对压力和挑战时,青少年能够采取积极应对方式,保持乐观态度,寻找解决问题的方法,从而增强自我认同感。研究发现^[25],父母支持能够使青少年相信自己的能力,帮助他们应对生活中的挑战,从而有效提升自我认同感。LIU等^[26]研究指出,对恶性肿瘤患者治疗过程中提供支持与鼓励,可促进其面对疾病采取积极的应对措施,从而有效预防或减少心理压力的发生。并在王雅莉等^[27]研究中发现,青少年采用回避等消极应对策略时,可能会感到无力应对困境,进一步导致个体变得消极,进而影响心理健康,其在心理韧性与健康中介效应占比37.85%,具有较高的中介效应。

3.4 小结

父母自主支持既可以对青少年抑郁症患者自我认同感产生直接作用,又可通过应对方式间接作用于患者自我认同感,积极应对方式介入了父母自主支持对自我认同感的正面效应,起到了一定程度的保护作用。然而,本研究样本均源自同一家医院,结果存在地域局限性,同时本研究为横断面研究,仅纳入青少年抑郁症患者,且三者之间的关系尚不知晓是否受到人口学特征的影响,存在一定局限性,未来研究可增设非抑郁青少年作为对照组,以更全面探讨父母自主支持对两类群体的差异影响,并

探讨应对方式在父母自主支持与自我认同感之间的长期作用关系,进一步保障青少年儿童的身心健康。

* * *

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Author Contribution LIU Yanju is responsible for conceptualization, methodology, project administration, supervision, and writing--original draft. LIU Hong is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, methodology, project administration, and supervision. MENG Limin and XIN Bo are responsible for formal analysis and investigation. YU Ming is responsible for resources and writing--review and editing. LI Yating is responsible for visualization. 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

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