

论文

辽宁省居民情感、焦虑和酒精使用障碍共病影响因素分析

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摘要:

目的 分析辽宁省居民情感障碍、焦虑障碍及酒精使用障碍的共病率及主要危险因素。**方法** 辽宁省居民精神疾病调查以DSM-III-R为诊断标准,共诊断1 214例精神障碍患者,以单纯情感障碍、单纯焦虑障碍和单纯酒精使用障碍患者为对照,采用Logistic回归模型分析情感与焦虑共病、焦虑与情感共病、酒精与情感或焦虑共病的各主要危险因素的OR值及95%CI。**结果** 情感与焦虑障碍是最常见的共病,离异者情感共病焦虑、焦虑共病情感、酒精共病情感或焦虑的危险度增加3~5倍,女性酒精使用障碍共病情感或焦虑障碍的危险性明显高于男性($OR=5.28,95\%CI=1.84\sim 15.15$),农村居民焦虑共病情感障碍的危险性明显低于城市居民($OR=0.57,95\%CI=0.36\sim 0.92$)。**结论** 辽宁省居民精神障碍患者中情感障碍、焦虑障碍和酒精使用障碍共病普遍存在,精神疾病共病的预防、诊断和治疗水平亟待提高。

关键词: 情感障碍 焦虑障碍 酒精使用障碍 共病

Risk factors and levels of comorbidity of mood, anxiety and alcohol-use disorders in residents of Liaoning province

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Abstract:

Objective To describe and analyze the levels and risk factors for 12-month comorbidity of mood, anxiety and alcohol-use disorders among the residents of Liaoning province. **Methods** Totally 1 214 subjects diagnosed with mental disorders by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-III-Revised(DSM-III-R) criteria were derived from the Mental Health Survey in Liaoning province. Logistic regression was used to calculate the relative risks of major risk factors for comorbid disorders using subjects with pure disorder as the reference group. **Results** The comorbid anxiety and mood disorder was the most common comorbid condition. Divorce was significantly associated with the 3-5 times increased risks of comorbid mood and anxiety, comorbid anxiety and mood, and comorbid alcohol use disorder with mood or anxiety disorders. The female has a significantly higher risk of comorbid alcohol use disorder with mood or anxiety disorders than the male (odds ratio[OR]=5.28, 95% confidence interval[CI]: 1.84-15.15). Rural residents had a significantly lower risk of comorbid anxiety and mood than urban residents ($OR=0.57, 95\% CI=0.36-0.92$). **Conclusion** Psychiatric comorbidity is a common phenomenon among the residents of Liaoning province and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of comorbid psychiatric disorders need to be improved.

Keywords: mood disorder anxiety disorder alcohol abuse comorbidity

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