

## 论文

### 桂林市城乡居民重性抑郁症流行病学调查

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#### 摘要:

**目的** 了解广西壮族自治区桂林市城乡居民重性抑郁症的患病水平和分布特征,为抑郁症的预防控制提供参考依据。**方法** 采用多阶段分层整群抽样方法抽取桂林市3个城区和3个县≥15岁常住居民共3 783人,采用复合性国际诊断问卷3.0版(CIDI 3.0)和自行编制调查表进行面访调查,采用国际疾病及相关健康问题分类第10版(ICD-10)进行诊断。**结果** 桂林市城乡居民重性抑郁症时点患病率和终生患病率分别为5.02%和6.61%;女性重性抑郁症的时点患病率为7.67%,高于男性的2.19%( $RR=3.52,95\%CI=1.17\sim 10.63,P=0.017$ ),终生患病率为9.20%,高于男性的3.83%( $RR=2.42,95\%CI=1.01\sim 5.80,P=0.048$ );离婚居民重性抑郁症的时点患病率为76.92%,高于在婚居民的4.44%( $RR=18.67,95\%CI=3.96\sim 87.98,P=0.000$ ),终生患病率为76.92%,高于在婚居民的5.93%( $RR=13.98,95\%CI=3.05\sim 64.17,P=0.000$ )。**结论** 桂林市城乡居民重性抑郁症患病率较高,女性和离婚居民是预防重性抑郁症的重点人群。

**关键词:** 重性抑郁症 时点患病率 终生患病率 城乡居民

### Prevalence of major depression disorder among urban and rural residents in Guilin municipality, China

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#### Abstract:

**Objective** To investigate the prevalence and distribution of major depression disorder among residents aged more than 15 years in urban and rural areas of Guilin. **Methods** From July to December 2007, 3 786 residents aged more than 15 years were randomly selected for 3 urban areas and 3 counties with stratified multi-stage cluster sampling. All subjects were investigated with a face-to-face interview. The Chinese Version of Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI 3.0) was used as the screening tool and the diagnoses were made according to the 10th Edition of International Classification of Disease. **Results** The general current prevalence of major depression disorder was 5.02% and the general lifetime prevalence was 6.61%. The current prevalence was higher in the females (7.67%) than in the males (2.19%) with a significant difference ( $P=0.017$ ). The lifetime prevalence was higher in the females (9.20%) than in the males (3.83%) with a significant difference ( $P=0.048$ ). There were significant differences in current and lifetime prevalence of major depression disorder between the residents of different marriage status ( $P=0.000$ ), with higher current and lifetime prevalences among residents of divorced. **Conclusion** Major depression disorders is prevalent among urban and rural residents of Guilin city.

**Keywords:** major depression disorder current prevalence lifetime prevalence urban and rural residents

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