

四川省酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度影响因素分析*

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【摘要】 目的 探讨四川省酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度的影响因素。方法 2014年9月至2015年6月,在四川省10个地级市医院对符合条件的酒依赖患者进行随访,在其脱瘾治疗康复出院1年后进行面对面问卷调查,获得其一般人口学资料、近1年饮酒情况、烟草使用情况、情绪、应激相关因素等资料,运用有序多分类 logistic 回归分析其康复后饮酒程度的影响因素。结果 599例(100%)酒依赖患者在出院后1年内均再次饮酒,高发于40~59岁(68.4%,410例),其中低风险饮酒者18例(3.0%),高风险饮酒者92例(15.4%),有害饮酒者103例(17.2%),酒精依赖者386例(64.4%)。有序多分类 logistic 回归分析的结果表明,年龄增大($OR=0.978, P=0.009$)、正性生活事件刺激大($OR=0.978, P<0.001$)者康复后饮酒程度降低;负性生活事件越多($OR=1.014, P=0.003$)、抑郁情绪越严重($OR=1.121, P=0.001$)者康复后饮酒程度越高。结论 酒依赖复发率高,高风险及有害饮酒不容忽视,负性生活事件、抑郁情绪是酒依赖患者康复后发生复发或较严重程度饮酒的危险因素。

【关键词】 酒精依赖综合征 危险因素 复发 危险性饮酒

Determinants of Drinking Relapse after Treatments in Patients with Alcohol Dependence in Sichuan Province GAO Zhe¹, WANG Zhuo², CAO Bing-rong¹, HE Ying¹, XU Rong-jing¹, LI Jing^{1△}. 1. Department of Mental Health Center, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Hangzhou 310013, China

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To identify factors that influent drinking relapse after treatments in patients with alcohol dependence in Sichuan province. **Methods** Data were collected in 10 cities of Sichuan province from September 2014 to June 2015, involving 599 patients who received treatments for alcohol dependence. A questionnaire survey was administered on these patients one year after discharge through face to face interviews, collecting data in relation to their demographic characteristics, drinking over the past year, smoking, mood and level of stress. Ordinal polytomous logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the association of these factors with drinking relapse. **Results** All of the 599 patients started drinking again after treatments; 18 having low-risk drinking, 92 having hazardous drinking, 103 having harmful drinking, and 386 having alcohol dependence. Younger patients [odds ratio (OR)=0.978, $P=0.009$], those who experienced less positive events ($OR=0.978, P<0.001$) or more negative events ($OR=1.014, P=0.003$), and those with depression ($OR=1.121, P=0.001$) were more likely to resume a higher level of alcohol drinking than their counterparts. **Conclusion** High relapse with alcohol dependence is evident. So does hazardous and harmful drinking. Negative life events and depression are risk factors of drinking relapse, while older age and positive life events are protective factors.

【Key words】 Alcohol dependence syndrome Risk factors Recurrence Hazardous alcohol drinking

随着经济的发展,人们生活节奏加快、精神压力增加,饮酒问题已成为全球范围内导致死亡、伤残和疾病负担的主要原因之一^[1]。酒依赖症病程持久、复发率高,其影响因素一直是研究的热点。数据表明,58%~66%的酒依赖患者在治疗后3月出现复发,50%~90%在治疗后1年复发,而复发的风险在治疗后6~12个月内最高,随后则逐步降低^[2-3]。复饮的患者通常会再次陷入酒精相关问题的恶性循

环,为自己和周围人带来痛苦。既往研究显示酒依赖者的复饮与其年龄、婚姻状况、文化程度、饮酒频率、酒量等有关^[4-6],也有研究表明成瘾相关特征,如吸烟及酒依赖家族史也是酒依赖复发的重要预测因素^[7-8]。本研究旨在了解四川省10地区医疗机构酒依赖患者治疗康复后再次饮酒的情况以及不同饮酒程度的影响因素,以便对酒依赖患者的康复及操守维持进行针对性干预。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

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2014年9月至2015年6月从四川省成都、宜宾、达州、泸州、自贡、攀枝花、绵阳、乐山、广元、南充10地医疗机构的住院患者登记册中按照入组标准筛选研究对象,入组标准为:①符合《国际疾病与相关健康问题统计分类》(ICD-10)中酒精依赖综合征的诊断标准;②自愿戒酒,经脱瘾治疗好转后出院;③接受并完成了随访。排除标准为:①患有严重的躯体和精神疾病不能配合随访者;②存在其他物质依赖者(烟草除外)。本研究通过了四川大学伦理审查委员会批准,所有研究对象均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 研究方法及内容

本研究在研究对象经过脱瘾治疗康复出院1年后,通过电话联系安排见面评估,由经过培训且有相关临床经验的精神科医师采取面对面方式调查收集相关资料,包括研究对象的社会人口学特征、烟草使用情况、家族史、过去一年饮酒情况、焦虑抑郁情绪及应激相关因素。

1.3 评估工具

1.3.1 酒精使用障碍筛查量表(The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, AUDIT) AUDIT量表是世界卫生组织制定的一种半定式评定量表,用于测试被试者在过去一年中的饮酒状况。该量表由10个项目组成,分为3个维度,第1~3项测量饮酒的量和频度;4~6项涉及酒精依赖问题;7~10项是酒精引起的各类问题的指标。AUDIT量表总分40分,根据得分高低可将饮酒者划分为4个饮酒风险水平,得分<8分评估为低风险饮酒;8~15分评估为高风险饮酒;16~19分评估为有害饮酒;20~40分评估为酒精依赖^[9-10]。该量表由WHO主持,进行了多中心的信度、效度测定,证明可靠性比较高^[11]。

1.3.2 汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD) 由Hamilton于1960年编制,适用于评定有抑郁症状的成年人。本研究所采用的量表共有17项7因子,评分标准:总分≤7分,没有抑郁症状;总分8~17分,轻度抑郁;总分18~24分,中度抑郁;总分>24分,重度抑郁。得分越高,抑郁症状越严重。其应用信度($r=0.88\sim0.99$)及效度($r=0.92$)均较好^[12]。

1.3.3 汉密尔顿焦虑量表(Hamilton Anxiety Scale, HAMA) 由Hamilton于1959年编制,适合于焦虑症状的严重程度评定。此量表共14项,采用0~4分的5级评分法评定:0分=无症状,1分=轻,2分=中等,3分=重,4分=极重。按照全国量

表协作组提供的资料:总分≥29分,可能为严重焦虑;21~28分,肯定有明显焦虑;14~27分,肯定有焦虑;7~13分,可能有焦虑;<7分,没有焦虑症状。得分越高,表明焦虑症状越严重^[12]。

1.3.4 生活事件量表(Life Event Scale, LES) 由杨德森、张亚林等研制于1990年,可用于评估心理因素在个体疾病发生发展及转归中的作用。LES包括3方面的问题:家庭生活方面(28条)、工作学习方面(13条)、社交及其它方面(7条),是对精神刺激进行定性和定量的量表。生活事件刺激量的计算方法:一次性的事件如流产、失窃要记录发生次数;长期性事件,如住房拥挤、夫妻分居等不到半年记为1次,超过半年记为2次;影响程度分为5级,从毫无影响到影响极重分别记0、1、2、3、4分;影响持续时间分三月内、半年内、一年内、一年以上共4个等级,分别记1、2、3、4分。LES总分越高反映个体承受的精神压力越大,负性事件的分值越高对身心健康的影响越大^[12]。

某事件刺激量=该事件影响程度分×该事件持续时间分×该事件发生次数;

正性事件刺激量=全部好事刺激量之和;

负性事件刺激量=全部坏事刺激量之和;

生活事件总刺激量=正性事件刺激量+负性事件刺激量。

1.4 统计学方法

单因素分析中计数资料使用卡方检验,计量资料使用秩和检验,多因素分析采用有序多分类logistic回归分析,以饮酒程度作为因变量Y(1=低风险饮酒,2=高风险饮酒,3=有害饮酒,4=酒精依赖),人口特征、吸烟状态、家族史、情绪应激等13个因素作为自变量,具体赋值见表1。用OR值及其95%CI表示相关强度, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象的人口学特征

本研究共纳入完整有效样本599例,其中男性587例(98.0%),女性12例(2.0%);年龄范围为22~84岁,平均年龄(49.52±10.20)岁;20~、30~、40~、50~、60~、70~、80~岁各年龄段分别为12例(2.0%)、74例(12.4%)、220例(36.7%)、190例(31.7%)、82例(13.7%)、16例(2.7%)、5例(0.8%),集中于30~69岁,高发于40~59岁。婚姻状况主要为在婚/同居,占72.0%(431例),其次

表 1 变量赋值
Table 1 Value assigned to variable

Variable name		Coding
Age	X1	Years
Gender	X2	Male=1, female=2
Adopted	X3	Be adopted=1, without being adopted=2
Ethnicity	X4	Han nationality=1, other nationality=2
Marital status	X5	Married/live together=1, divorce/separation=2, widowed=3, never get married or have fere=4
Occupation	X6	Physical labor=1, brainwork=2, unemployed=3
Educational level	X7	Primary school or below=1, junior high school=2, high school or above=3
Smoking status	X8	Never=1, smoking cessation=2, continuous smoking=3
Family history of addiction	X9	No=1, yes=2
Scores of HAMD	X10	Points
Scores of HAMA	X11	Points
Negative life events	X12	Points
Positive life events	X13	Points
Severity of drinking	Y	Low-risk drinking=1, hazardous drinking=2, harmful drinking=3, alcohol dependence=4

表 2 影响酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度的单因素分析

Table 2 Patient characteristics associated with drinking relapse

Characteristic	Low-risk drinking (n=18)	Hazardous drinking (n=92)	Harmful drinking (n=103)	Alcohol dependence (n=386)	P
Age/ yr. , median (interquartile range)	59 (52-64)	52 (43-58)	50 (44-56)	49 (42-56)	0.010
Gender/case (%)					0.470
Male	17 (94.4)	89 (96.7)	102 (99.0)	379 (98.2)	
Female	1 (5.6)	3 (3.3)	1 (1.8)	7 (2.0)	
Adopted status/case (%)					0.216
Be adopted	3 (16.7)	13 (14.1)	9 (8.7)	31 (8.0)	
Without being adopted	15 (83.3)	79 (85.9)	94 (91.3)	355 (92.0)	
Ethnicity/case (%)					0.719
Han	18 (100)	90 (97.8)	99 (96.1)	371 (96.1)	
Others	0 (0.0)	2 (2.2)	4 (3.9)	15 (3.9)	
Marital status/case (%)					0.643
Married/cohabited	13 (72.2)	72 (78.3)	67 (65.0)	279 (72.3)	
Divorce/separation	4 (22.2)	12 (13.0)	24 (23.3)	68 (17.6)	
Widowed	1 (5.6)	2 (2.2%)	5 (4.9)	12 (3.1)	
Never get married or have fere	0 (0.0)	6 (6.5)	7 (6.8)	27 (7.0)	
Occupation/case (%)					0.380
Physical labor	6 (33.3)	58 (63.0)	59 (57.3)	229 (59.3)	
Office work	2 (11.1)	6 (6.5)	9 (8.7)	36 (9.3)	
Unemployed	10 (55.6)	28 (30.4)	35 (34.0)	121 (31.3)	
Educational level/case (%)					0.894
Primary School or below	7 (38.9)	37 (40.2)	48 (46.6)	175 (45.3)	
Junior high school	6 (33.3)	38 (41.3)	38 (36.9)	142 (36.8)	
High school or above	5 (27.8)	17 (18.5)	17 (16.5)	69 (17.9)	
Smoking status/case (%)					0.006
Never smoking	2 (11.1)	26 (28.3)	14 (13.6)	61 (15.8)	
Smoking ceased	5 (27.8)	18 (19.6)	14 (13.6)	100 (25.9)	
Continuous smoking	11 (61.1)	48 (52.2)	75 (72.8)	225 (58.3)	
Family history of addiction/case (%)					0.575
No	16 (88.9)	82 (89.1)	96 (93.2)	359 (93.0)	
Yes	2 (11.1)	10 (10.9)	7 (6.8)	27 (7.0)	
Scores of HAMD/median (interquartile range)	4.5 (0-8)	4 (2-7)	4.5 (2-7)	7 (4-13)	<0.001
Scores of HAMA/median (interquartile range)	3 (1-6)	3 (0-6)	3 (0-6)	6 (2-11)	<0.001
Negative life events/median (interquartile range)	0 (0-29)	0 (0-1)	0 (0-6)	0 (0-3)	<0.001
Positive life events/median (interquartile range)	0 (0-4)	0 (0-6)	6.5 (0-24)	8 (0-28)	0.001

为离婚/分居,占 18.0%(108 例);受教育程度小学及以下者占 44.6%(267 例),初中/中专 224 例(37.4%),18.0%(108 例)为高中/大专及以上;职业以体力劳动者为主,占 58.8%(352 例),其次为无业(194 例,32.4%),8.8%(53 例)为脑力劳动者。

2.2 酒依赖患者康复后 1 年内饮酒情况

599 例患者康复 1 年后再次评估其饮酒情况发现有 64.4%(386 例)被评估为酒依赖,17.2%(103 例)被评估为有害饮酒,15.4%(92 例)为高风险饮酒,仅有 3.0%(18 例)被评估为低风险饮酒。

2.3 酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度影响因素的单因素分析

不同饮酒程度的患者在年龄、吸烟状态、HAMD、HAMA、负性生活事件及正性生活事件得

分间的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

2.4 酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度影响因素的多因素分析

采用有序多分类 logistic 回归分析,对模型进行似然比检验,模型中未引入自变量时,-2 倍对数似然值为 1 170.028,引入自变量后减少至 1 085.590,自由度为 18, $P < 0.05$,表明模型拟合度结果较好。平行线检验 $P > 0.05$,满足平行性假定。Logistic 回归分析显示(表 3):年龄增高($OR = 0.978, 95\% CI: 0.961 \sim 0.996$)和正性生活事件($OR = 0.978, 95\% CI: 0.967 \sim 0.990$)可以降低酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度,而 HAMD 得分高($OR = 1.121, 95\% CI: 1.065 \sim 1.179$)和负性生活事件得分高($OR = 1.014, 95\% CI: 1.004 \sim 1.024$)会增加酒

表 3 影响酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度的有序多分类 logistic 回归分析结果

Table 3 Factors associated with drinking relapse: results of logistic regression analysis

Variable	β	SE	Wald	P	OR (95%CI)
Age	-0.022	0.009	6.809	0.009	0.978 (0.961-0.996)
Gender					
Male	0.905	0.592	2.335	0.126	2.472 (0.775-7.887)
Female					1 (ref)
Adopted					
Yes	-0.324	0.285	1.287	0.257	0.723 (0.414-1.264)
No					1 (ref)
Ethnicity					
Han	-0.228	0.536	0.180	0.671	0.796 (0.278-2.276)
Others					1 (ref)
Marital status					
Married/live together	-0.097	0.378	0.066	0.798	0.908 (0.433-1.904)
Divorce/separation	-0.407	0.420	0.939	0.333	0.666 (0.292-1.516)
Widowed	-0.275	0.600	0.210	0.647	0.760 (0.234-2.462)
Single					1 (ref)
Occupation					
Physical labor	0.031	0.199	0.024	0.876	1.032 (0.698-1.524)
Office work	-0.066	0.372	0.032	0.859	0.936 (0.452-1.941)
Unemployed					1 (ref)
Educational level					
Primary school or below	0.236	0.279	0.718	0.397	1.266(0.733-2.188)
Junior high school	0.027	0.268	0.010	0.920	1.027 (0.608-1.737)
High school or above					1 (ref)
Smoking status					
Never smoking	-0.275	0.233	1.390	0.238	0.760 (0.481-1.199)
Smoking cessation	0.286	0.229	1.559	0.212	1.331 (0.850-2.085)
Continuous smoking					1 (ref)
Family history of addiction					
No	0.478	0.318	2.254	0.133	1.613 (0.865-3.008)
Yes					1 (ref)
Scores of HAMD	0.114	0.026	19.103	0.001	1.121 (1.065-1.179)
Scores of HAMA	-0.015	0.024	0.399	0.527	0.985 (0.940-1.033)
Negative life events	0.014	0.005	8.850	0.003	1.014 (1.004-1.024)
Positive life events	-0.022	0.006	14.651	<0.001	0.978 (0.967-0.990)

β : Partial regression coefficient; SE: Standard error; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval

依赖患者康复后别饮酒程度。

3 讨论

酒依赖是社会、生物、心理等多因素综合作用的社会性疾病,患者在戒酒后很容易再次饮酒,陷入酒精相关问题的恶性循环。前期有研究发现中年(40~54岁)^[13]、男性^[14]、文化程度低^[8,15-16]是酒依赖人群的社会人口学特征,也是导致酒依赖的重要因素。此次我们在四川地区调查的 599 例酒依赖患者,主要以男性(98.0%)、中低文化程度(82.0%)、体力劳动者(58.8%)为主,年龄主要集中在 40~59 岁之间(68.4%),与先前的研究结果基本一致。另外,本研究中有 64.4% 的患者在治疗康复后再次饮酒并回到酒依赖状态(即复发);有 17.2% 发展为有害饮酒,15.4% 为高风险饮酒,仅 3.0% 为低风险饮酒,其酒依赖复发率与国内外多项研究报告接近^[3,15,17-18]。近年来,国内外很多研究者及健康工作者不仅十分重视酒依赖复发的影响因素及干预,对于高风险饮酒(或称危险饮酒)及有害饮酒者的早期干预也十分重视^[19-20]。因此,不仅要预防酒依赖复发,研究其影响因素,还应关注不同饮酒程度(风险水平)变化的影响因素。本研究结果表明酒依赖不仅复发率高,也有相当一部分患者在康复后重新饮酒且处于较危险的饮酒水平,仅有较少的患者在康复出院后将饮酒程度控制在较低的水平。本研究通过 logistic 回归分析后发现年龄、正性生活事件、负性生活事件、抑郁情绪(HAMD 得分)是影响酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度的主要因素,年长和正性生活事件可以降低酒依赖患者康复后饮酒程度;抑郁情绪(HAMD 得分)和负性生活事件会增加酒依赖患者康复后发生饮酒程度。

关于年龄对酒依赖复饮的影响,Al ABEIAT 等^[21]以及 DOMINO 等^[22]研究认为,年轻者较年长者会面对更多的同辈压力,面对应激更加脆弱以及缺乏社会支持,他们复饮的风险要高于年长者。本研究发现,相对于年龄较小的患者,年龄较大的患者在康复后发生较高程度饮酒的概率降低,但是否存在社会支持方面的差异或其他原因还需进一步研究。

本研究发现,生活事件能够影响酒依赖患者康复后饮酒的程度。社会心理应激因素与身心健康的关系引起了广泛关注,而生活事件作为一种广泛性的心理社会应激源也越来越得到研究者们重视^[23]。目前已证实,应激与多种物质成瘾密切相关,大脑参

与应激的神经环路与奖赏系统大体上相重叠,而应激环路与奖赏环路在成瘾行为的延续及复发中起着重要作用^[24]。药物的长期使用能够使大脑的应激和奖赏通路发生神经适应性改变,其中中脑边缘多巴胺系统活性升高被认为是个体成瘾高易感性的神经基础^[25]。一般认为,复发的神经生物学基础也涉及中脑边缘多巴胺系统,并且认为在长期戒断后、无戒断症状的情况下,通过模拟成瘾物质作用的神经过程促发了复发,即各种诱发因素通过激发成瘾物质渴求相引起复发,应激也通过此途径引起复发^[26]。有关研究发现,应激是增加酒精渴求和强迫性饮酒的关键性因素^[27-28]。KING 等^[29]也发现,从轻度问题饮酒者到酗酒者,其应激性生活事件的数量有着明确的增加。具体来说,正性生活事件可以通过影响认知、情绪等减少物质使用,并且能够减少物质使用者的心理问题^[27],有研究发现结婚、就业等正性生活事件对于酗酒者有着积极的影响^[29]。同样,本研究发现相对于正性生活事件刺激小的患者来说,正性生活事件刺激大的患者康复后发生较高程度饮酒的概率降低。而负性生活事件的影响正好相反,康复后负性生活事件刺激大的酒依赖患者更倾向于发生较严重程度的饮酒。负性生活事件不仅通过应激本身引起多巴胺系统强化而引起复发,还与患者缺乏应对技能、社会支持、自我效能低下有关^[27],对于生活中的负性应激事件酒依赖患者往往缺乏正确的应对方式,饮酒是其逃避问题、缓解压力的惯性选择^[30]。

除了负性生活事件以外,本研究还发现较高的 HAMD 得分也是酒依赖患者康复后再次复发或发生较严重程度饮酒的风险因素。HAMD 得分的高低可以评估患者是否存在抑郁及抑郁的严重程度,抑郁障碍在酒依赖人群中非常普遍,且已被认为是影响酒依赖预后的重要预测因素^[31-32]。饮酒与抑郁等负性情绪之间常形成恶性循环,原因可能是负性情绪启动了对酒精的渴求,而渴求则驱使酒依赖患者冲动型觅酒行为以减轻负性情绪^[33]。

总而言之,酒依赖复发率高,危险及有害饮酒也不容忽视,负性生活事件、抑郁情绪是酒依赖患者康复后发生复发或较严重程度饮酒的危险因素,而年龄、正性生活事件能够降低复发或发展为较严重程度饮酒的风险。因此,对于酒依赖患者,除了急性期的治疗外,在患者康复出院后,也应采取心理干预等手段,减轻患者负性情绪,提高患者应对负性事件的能力。WHO 对于不同饮酒程度患者的干预措施提

供了不同建议^[34],我们将进一步进行实践及研究,从而帮助酒依赖患者减少饮酒、保持长期操守,促进其躯体、心理、社会功能全面康复。

* * *

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