

· 睡眠障碍相关疾病 ·

缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征危险因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 筛查缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征的相关危险因素。**方法** 共370例首次发作的缺血性脑血管病患者根据是否合并不宁腿综合征,分为缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征组(不宁腿综合征组,45例)和不合并不宁腿综合征组(无不宁腿综合征组,325例),详细记录性别、年龄、体重指数、受教育程度、民族、职业、生活方式、体育锻炼、既往史、女性孕产史和绝经年龄;血液化学检测白细胞计数、血红蛋白、血清肌酐、尿素氮、空腹血糖、血清脂质、血浆同型半胱氨酸、血清铁等。**结果** 不宁腿综合征组体重指数高于无不宁腿综合征组($t = 2.457, P = 0.014$),血红蛋白($t = 2.819, P = 0.005$)和血清铁($t = 2.168, P = 0.024$)低于无不宁腿综合征组。多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析显示,血红蛋白降低($OR = 1.049, 95\%CI: 1.017 \sim 1.082; P = 0.002$)和血清铁降低($OR = 1.121, 95\%CI: 1.002 \sim 1.254; P = 0.047$)是缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征的独立危险因素。**结论** 缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征临床较为常见,此类患者血红蛋白和血清铁水平较低。

【关键词】 脑血管障碍; 脑缺血; 不宁腿综合征; 危险因素; 回归分析

Risk factors analysis of ischemic cerebrovascular disease combined with restless legs syndrome

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the risk factors for restless legs syndromes (RLS) in patients with ischemic cerebrovascular disease (ICVD). **Methods** There were 370 patients with ICVD, 45 cases were combined with RLS (RLS group) and 325 cases were not combined with RLS (non-RLS group). The general clinical data [sex, age, body mass index (BMI), education, nationality, occupation, lifestyle, physical exercise, medical history, history of gestation and age of menopause in female] were recorded, and related chemical examinations [white cell count (WBC), hemoglobin (Hb), serum creatinine (Cr), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), fasting blood glucose, serum lipid, plasma homocysteine (Hcy), serum iron] were performed.

Results Compared with non-RLS group, BMI of patients in RLS group was higher ($t = 2.457, P = 0.014$), Hb ($t = 2.819, P = 0.005$) and serum iron ($t = 2.168, P = 0.024$) were lower. Multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis showed that low Hb ($OR = 1.049, 95\%CI: 1.017 \sim 1.082; P = 0.002$) and serum iron ($OR = 1.121, 95\%CI: 1.002 \sim 1.254; P = 0.047$) were the risk factors for ICVD combined with RLS patients.

Conclusions RLS is common among patients with ICVD, and they have low Hb and serum iron levels.

【Key words】 Cerebrovascular disorders; Brain ischemia; Restless legs syndrome; Risk factors; Regression analysis

不宁腿综合征(RLS)是一种感觉运动障碍性疾病,患者在夜间睡眠中或静息状态下出现双下肢难以名状的不适感,常被迫捶打或活动双腿或者下床

走动方能缓解。不宁腿综合征与脑血管病有潜在联系,高龄、体重指数(BMI)偏高、高血压、糖尿病、血清脂质异常、吸烟史、药物滥用、缺乏体育锻炼和失业是二者共同危险因素^[1]。不宁腿综合征与脑血管病临床结局相关,脑血管病前即已有不宁腿综合征的患者预后不良^[2]。本研究筛查首发缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征的相关危险因素,以为临床

预防、诊断与治疗此类疾病提供依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)缺血性脑血管病的诊断符合《中国缺血性脑卒中和短暂性脑缺血发作二级预防指南(2010)》^[3], 并经头部CT和(或)MRI检查证实。(2)缺血性脑血管病首次发作。(3)入院时美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分≤4分且改良Rankin量表(mRS)评分≤2分。(4)不宁腿综合征的诊断符合2003年国际不宁腿综合征研究组(IRLSSG)修订的标准^[4]。(5)本研究经新疆军区总医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)头部CT和(或)MRI证实为出血性卒中、缺血性卒中出血性转化(HT)、大面积缺血性卒中或颅内肿瘤。(2)存在意识障碍、言语障碍、认知功能障碍、双侧肢体运动障碍,合并严重心、肺、肝、肾功能障碍,恶病质。

3. 一般资料 选择2012年5~12月在新疆军区总医院神经内科住院治疗的首次发作的缺血性脑血管病患者共370例,男性227例,女性143例;年龄28~92岁,平均为(65.56 ± 11.83)岁;体重指数15.63~36.39 kg/m²,平均(24.45 ± 3.07)kg/m²;受教育程度文盲42例(11.35%),初中及以下191例(51.62%),高中38例(10.27%),大学及以上99例(26.76%);汉族357例(96.49%),维吾尔族2例(0.54%),回族3例(0.81%),其他民族8例(2.16%);工人20例(5.41%),农民19例(5.14%),公务员13例(3.51%),个体劳动者20例(5.41%),服务业劳动者180例(48.65%),退休人员85例(22.97%),无业者33例(8.92%);与家人同住344例(92.97%),独自居住8例(2.16%),住老年公寓18例(4.86%);体育锻炼较少(≤2次/周)151例(40.81%),中等(3次/周)159例(42.97%),较多(≥4次/周)60例(16.22%);既往有高血压222例(60.00%)、糖尿病95例(25.68%)、冠心病40例(10.81%)、心房颤动11例(2.97%)、肾功能障碍9例(2.43%)、帕金森病15例(4.05%),吸烟84例(22.70%)、饮酒49例(13.24%)、饮茶79例(21.35%)、饮咖啡8例(2.16%)。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 详细记录患者性别、年龄、体重指数、受教育程度、民族、职业、生活方式、体育锻

炼,既往高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、心房颤动、肾功能障碍、帕金森病,吸烟、饮酒、饮茶、饮咖啡,女性孕产史和绝经年龄等。

2. 血液化学检查 所有患者均于入院次日清晨空腹采集外周静脉血5 ml,血液化学检查包括白细胞计数(WBC)、血红蛋白(Hb)、血清肌酐(Cr)、尿素氮(BUN)、空腹血糖、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、α-脂蛋白、血浆同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)和血清铁等。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,行χ²检验或秩和检验。缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征相关危险因素的筛查采用多因素前进法Logistic回归分析。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、一般资料的比较

370例患者根据是否合并不宁腿综合征,分为缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征组(不宁腿综合征组)和缺血性脑血管病不合并不宁腿综合征组(无不宁腿综合征组)。(1)不宁腿综合征组:45例患者,男性22例,女性23例;年龄39~83岁,平均(67.22 ± 10.62)岁;体重指数20.58~31.24 kg/m²,平均(25.25 ± 2.37)kg/m²;受教育程度文盲7例(15.56%),初中及以下25例(55.56%),高中4例(8.89%),大学及以上9例(20%);汉族41例(94.11%),回族2例(4.44%),其他民族2例(4.44%);工人3例(6.67%),农民2例(4.44%),公务员2例(4.44%),个体劳动者1例(2.22%),服务业劳动者9例(20%),退休人员22例(48.89%),无业6例(13.33%);与家人同住40例(88.89%),独居3例(6.67%),住老年公寓2例(4.44%);平时体育锻炼较少22例(48.89%),中等21例(46.67%),较多2例(4.44%);既往高血压24例(53.33%)、糖尿病12例(26.67%)、冠心病3例(6.67%)、心房颤动3例(6.67%)、肾功能障碍2例(4.44%)、帕金森病1例(2.22%),吸烟13例(28.89%)、饮酒7例(15.56%)、饮茶8例(17.78%)。(2)无不宁腿综合征组:325例患者,男性205例,女性120例;年龄28~92岁,平均

(65.33 ± 11.98)岁; 体重指数 $15.63 \sim 36.39 \text{ kg/m}^2$, 平均 (24.11 ± 2.95) kg/m^2 ; 受教育程度文盲 35 例 (10.77%), 初中及以下 166 例 (51.08%), 高中 34 例 (10.46%), 大学及以上 90 例 (27.69%); 汉族 316 例 (97.23%), 维吾尔族 2 例 (0.62%), 回族 1 例 (0.31%), 其他民族 6 例 (1.85%); 工人 17 例 (5.23%), 农民 17 例 (5.23%), 公务员 11 例 (3.38%), 个体劳动者 19 例 (5.85%), 服务业劳动者 171 例 (52.62%), 退休人员 63 例 (19.38%), 无业 27 例 (8.31%); 与家人同住 304 例 (93.54%), 独居 5 例 (1.54%), 住老年公寓 16 例 (4.92%); 体育锻炼较少 129 例 (39.69%), 中等 138 例 (42.46%), 较多 58 例 (17.85%); 本组既往罹患高血压 198 例 (60.92%)、糖尿病 83 例 (25.54%)、冠心病 37 例 (11.38%)、心房颤动 8 例 (2.46%)、肾功能障碍 7 例 (2.15%)、帕金森病 14 例 (4.31%), 吸烟 71 例 (21.85%)、饮酒 42 例 (12.92%)、饮茶 71 例 (21.85%)、饮咖啡 8 例 (2.46%)。两组患者一般资料比较, 性别、年龄、受教育程度、民族、生活方式、体育锻炼、既往史方面差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$), 而不宁腿综合征组体重指数高于无不宁腿综合征组且差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.014$, 表 1)。其中, 不宁腿综合征组 23 例女性患者妊娠 2~8 次、平均为 (4.74 ± 2.88) 次, 生产 1~8 次、平均 (4.13 ± 2.93) 次, 绝经年龄 39~59 岁、平均 (49.33 ± 4.18) 岁; 无不宁腿综合征组 120 例女性患者妊娠 0~15 次、平均 (4.11 ± 2.04) 次, 生产 0~15 次、平均 (3.43 ± 1.75) 次, 绝经年龄 34~60 岁、平均 (49.11 ± 3.73) 岁, 组间差异均无统计学意义(妊娠: $t = 0.580$, $P = 0.279$; 生产: $t = 0.990$, $P = 0.221$; 绝经: $t = 0.509$, $P = 0.829$)。

二、血液化学指标的比较

不宁腿综合征组患者血红蛋白($P = 0.005$)和血清铁($P = 0.024$)均低于无不宁腿综合征组且差异有统计学意义, 而白细胞计数、血清肌酐、尿素氮、空腹血糖、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇/低密度脂蛋白胆固醇比值、 α -脂蛋白、血浆同型半胱氨酸组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表 2)。

三、缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征相关危险因素分析

以合并不宁腿综合征作为应变量, 以体重指数、体育锻炼、血红蛋白和血清铁作为协变量, 行多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析, 结果显示, 血红蛋白

表 1 不宁腿综合征组与无不宁腿综合征组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data between RLS and non-RLS groups

Item	Non-RLS (N = 325)	RLS (N = 45)	Statistic value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			3.356	0.067
Male	205 (63.08)	22 (48.89)		
Female	120 (36.92)	23 (51.11)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	65.33 ± 11.98	67.22 ± 10.62	1.008	0.314
BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/m^2)	24.11 ± 2.95	25.25 ± 2.37	2.457	0.014
Education [case (%)]			1.921	0.589
Illiteracy	35 (10.77)	7 (15.56)		
Compulsory education	166 (51.08)	25 (55.56)		
High school	34 (10.46)	4 (8.89)		
University and above	90 (27.69)	9 (20.00)		
Nationality [case (%)]			4.660	0.198
Han	316 (97.23)	41 (91.11)		
Uyghur	2 (0.62)	0 (0.00)		
Hui	1 (0.31)	2 (4.44)		
Others	6 (1.85)	2 (4.44)		
Lifestyle [case (%)]			1.078	0.281
Live with relatives	304 (93.54)	40 (88.89)		
Live alone	5 (1.54)	3 (6.67)		
Hostels for the elderly	16 (4.92)	2 (4.44)		
Physical exercise [case (%)]			1.846	0.065
Less ($\leq 2/\text{week}$)	129 (39.69)	22 (48.89)		
Medium ($3/\text{week}$)	138 (42.46)	21 (46.67)		
More ($\geq 4/\text{week}$)	58 (17.85)	2 (4.44)		
Hypertension [case (%)]	198 (60.92)	24 (53.33)	0.949	0.330
Diabetes [case (%)]	83 (25.54)	12 (26.67)	0.026	0.871
Coronary heart disease [case (%)]	37 (11.38)	3 (6.67)	0.912	0.339
Atrial fibrillation [case (%)]	8 (2.46)	3 (6.67)	2.423	0.120
Renal insufficiency [case (%)]	7 (2.15)	2 (4.44)	0.874	0.350
PD [case (%)]	14 (4.31)	1 (2.22)	0.874	0.350
Smoking [case (%)]	71 (21.85)	13 (28.89)	1.117	0.291
Drinking [case (%)]	42 (12.92)	7 (15.56)	0.238	0.625
Tea [case (%)]	71 (21.85)	8 (17.78)	0.390	0.533
Coffee [case (%)]	8 (2.46)	0 (0.00)	1.132	0.287

Two-independent-sample t test for comparison of age and BMI, rank sum test for comparison of education, nationality, lifestyle and physical exercise, and χ^2 test for comparison of others. RLS, restless legs syndrome, 不宁腿综合征; BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病

降低($OR = 1.049$, 95%CI: 1.017~1.082; $P = 0.002$)和血清铁降低($OR = 1.121$, 95%CI: 1.002~1.254; $P = 0.047$)是缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征的独立危险因素(表 3)。

表2 不宁腿综合征组与无不宁腿综合征组患者血液化学指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 2.** Comparison of hematological indexes between RLS group and non-RLS group ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Non-RLS (N = 325)	RLS (N = 45)	t value	P value
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	6.23 ± 1.91	5.95 ± 1.53	0.942	0.347
Hb (g/L)	139.96 ± 15.90	132.79 ± 16.67	2.819	0.005
Cr ($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	80.93 ± 33.34	74.13 ± 16.97	1.343	0.180
BUN (mmol/L)	5.59 ± 1.79	5.71 ± 1.76	0.422	0.673
Glucose (mmol/L)	7.03 ± 8.27	6.19 ± 2.63	0.676	0.500
TC (mmol/L)	4.71 ± 1.34	4.53 ± 1.02	0.867	0.387
TG (mmol/L)	2.14 ± 1.50	1.73 ± 1.14	1.764	0.786
LDL-C (mmol/L)	2.38 ± 1.04	3.21 ± 0.95	0.955	0.175
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.05 ± 0.27	1.04 ± 0.25	-0.144	0.741
HDL-C/LDL-C	0.49 ± 0.19	0.48 ± 0.14	0.340	0.780
α -Lipoprotein (mg/L)	147.66 ± 120.22	111.43 ± 103.40	6.333	0.092
Hey ($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	13.52 ± 4.23	13.53 ± 11.90	0.304	0.999
Fe ($\mu\text{mol}/L$)	17.33 ± 4.70	15.72 ± 4.45	2.168	0.024

RLS, restless legs syndrome, 不宁腿综合征; WBC, white blood cell, 白细胞计数; Hb, hemoglobin, 血红蛋白; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐; BUN, blood urea nitrogen, 尿素氮; TC, total cholesterol, 总胆固醇; TG, triglyceride, 甘油三酯; LDL - C, low - density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HDL - C, high - density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; Hey, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸。

表3 缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征相关危险因素的多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析**Table 3.** The multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis of risk factors for ICVD combined with RLS

Item	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
BMI	0.067	0.055	1.485	0.223	1.069	0.960-1.190
Physical exercise	-1.804	1.197	2.271	0.132	0.914	0.016-1.720
Hb	0.048	0.016	9.229	0.002	1.049	1.017-1.082
Fe	0.114	0.057	3.961	0.047	1.121	1.002-1.254
Constant	-7.957	3.049	6.810	0.009		

BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; Hb, hemoglobin, 血红蛋白

临床研究或个案报道,主要集中于缺血性卒中后不宁腿综合征,出血性卒中后不宁腿综合征仅见个案报道^[9]。流行病学调查研究显示,脑卒中患者不宁腿综合征患病率为11.96%~37.70%,排除脑卒中前患病,其患病率为12.4%~23.5%,并且神经功能缺损症状消失后不宁腿综合征症状仍可能持续1年以上^[10]。Medeiros等^[2]对96例急性缺血性卒中患者进行纵向研究,观察脑血管事件前不宁腿综合征发生情况,结果显示,12例(12.50%)达到不宁腿综合征诊断标准。Cosentino等^[11]研究显示,连续住院治疗的特发性不宁腿综合征患者中16.1%合并脑血管病,支持脑血管病在不宁腿综合征患者中常见的观点。Lee等^[12]和Schlesinger等^[13]分别纳入137和149例缺血性脑血管病患者,不宁腿综合征发生率分别为12.41%(17/137)和14.77%(22/149);丁晓和邓丽影^[14]以及叶励超等^[15]研究显示,275和393例缺血性脑血管病患者不宁腿综合征发生率分别为6.91%(19/275)和9.67%(38/393)。本研究缺血性脑血管病患者不宁腿综合征发生率为12.16%(45/370),与国外报道相符,但高于国内报道,是否存在地域差异,尚待进一步研究。

一项基于长期随访的前瞻性临床研究显示,女性、退休和失业是不宁腿综合征的独立危险因素,受教育程度和家庭收入低、移居和倒班也可能是不宁腿综合征的独立危险因素,因此认为,处于社会经济条件不利地位的人群罹患不宁腿综合征的风险增加^[1]。研究显示,女性不宁腿综合征患病率约是男性的2倍^[5];亦有研究显示,男性不宁腿综合征患病率高于女性^[7]。怀孕可能增加不宁腿综合征的患病率^[16],考虑可能与贫血特别是缺铁性贫血有关。本研究纳入受教育程度、职业、生活方式、女性孕产史和绝经年龄等项指标,结果显示,不宁腿综合征组与无不宁腿综合征组上述指标差异均无统计学意义;由于本研究未纳入妊娠期女性,故未发现妊娠与不宁腿综合征的关联性。

肥胖与不宁腿综合征存在相关性^[17]。研究显示,体重指数每增加5 kg/m²,不宁腿综合征患病率增加($OR = 1.310, 95\%CI: 1.110 \sim 1.530$)^[18]。另一项研究显示,与体型偏瘦者相比,体重指数>27 kg/m²者不宁腿综合征患病率增加^[19]。体重指数升高可以增加缺血性脑血管病风险^[20],不宁腿综合征风险也随体重指数的升高而增加^[21]。在本研究中,不宁腿综合征组患者体重指数高于无不宁腿综合征

讨 论

不宁腿综合征发病率日益增加,北美和欧洲人群患病率为4%~29%,高于亚洲人群的0.8%~2.2%,女性多于男性^[5]。2012年,中国上海社区流行病学调查研究显示,>50岁人群不宁腿综合征患病率为0.69%^[6]。东地中海地区沙特阿拉伯人群患病率为8.4%^[7]。有研究显示,不宁腿综合征可以增加脑卒中风险,脑卒中本身也可能是不宁腿综合征的病因,影响睡眠质量、神经功能和预后^[8]。目前关于脑卒中后不宁腿综合征的国外研究多为小样本

组。体育锻炼可以减少不宁腿综合征风险^[17],但运动改善不宁腿综合征的机制尚不清楚,有学者提出,运动可以增加下肢血流量,提高一氧化氮合酶(NOS)活性,释放内啡肽,并使多巴胺释放增加,从而改善不宁腿综合征^[22]。既往研究显示,血糖、血清脂质和血浆同型半胱氨酸代谢紊乱均可以增加缺血性脑血管病和不宁腿综合征风险^[23]。尽管Cosentino等^[11]也认为不宁腿综合征可能增加心脑血管病患病率,但他们的研究显示,特发性不宁腿综合征与无不宁腿综合征患者红细胞计数、血液化学和肾功能试验差异均无统计学意义,不支持血清脂质代谢紊乱是不宁腿综合征患者脑血管病进展的危险因素。在本研究中,不宁腿综合征组与无不宁腿综合征组患者血清脂质差异均无统计学意义。

不宁腿综合征的发病可能与铁缺乏和多巴胺能系统功能障碍有关。酪氨酸代谢受酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)调控,而铁离子是酪氨酸转化酶的辅酶,铁缺乏时可以出现多巴胺能系统功能障碍。不宁腿综合征患者体内缺乏铁,补充铁剂可以有效改善肢体不适感,故认为血清铁转运至大脑功能区过程障碍是不宁腿综合征的主要原因。影像学研究显示,不宁腿综合征患者脑组织铁离子水平降低、黑质铁离子水平降低^[24],铁缺乏者不宁腿综合征发病率增加^[25]。继发性不宁腿综合征最常见的两种原因,即妊娠和终末期肾病,均与铁缺乏有关^[26]。铁代谢曲线与不宁腿综合征的症状相一致,午夜和夜间血清铁含量较低,不宁腿综合征症状严重,血清铁含量波动与不宁腿综合征昼夜症状波动相一致^[27]。多项研究证实,不宁腿综合征的发病与铁代谢障碍有关,贫血是症状性不宁腿综合征的病因之一^[25]。血红蛋白和血清铁均可能与不宁腿综合征的发病有关,2010年郭小明等^[28]检测35例不宁腿综合征患者和20例失眠患者血红蛋白和血清铁蛋白,结果显示,血清铁蛋白水平降低是不宁腿综合征的危险因素,究其原因,铁缺乏影响血红蛋白合成,导致血红蛋白减少而出现缺铁性贫血,而贫血是继发性不宁腿综合征的主要病因。本研究结果显示,不宁腿综合征组患者血红蛋白和血清铁均低于无不宁腿综合征组,提示铁代谢障碍在缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征中发挥一定作用;多因素前进法Logistic回归分析显示,血红蛋白和血清铁降低是缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征的独立危险因素。

综上所述,不宁腿综合征增加脑卒中风险,脑

卒中本身也可能是不宁腿综合征的病因,影响睡眠质量、神经功能和预后。缺血性脑血管病合并不宁腿综合征临床较为常见,此类患者血红蛋白和血清铁水平较低。

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The Annual Meeting of American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry 2017

Time: December 7-10, 2017

Venue: San Diego, California, USA

Website: www.aaap.org/annual-meeting

The Annual Meeting of American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry 2017 will be held on December 7-10, 2017 in San Diego, California, USA. The Annual Meeting and Scientific Symposium provide the latest scientific developments in addiction psychiatry for physicians and allied health professionals who treat patients with substance use disorders (SUD) and mental health disorders. The meeting is structured to encourage interaction among clinicians from various disciplines, approaches and settings.

The Meeting aims to recognize emerging issues and trends in addiction psychiatry and be on the forefront of diagnosis and treatment of substance use disorders and co-occurring mental disorders. The Meeting provides support and education to addiction psychiatrists and clinicians treating patients with substance use disorders. Therefore, participants should be able to: 1) utilize and promote evidence-based approaches and current treatment guidelines for biopsychosocial treatment of substance use disorders and co-occurring mental disorders. 2) Network with peers and mentors to find support and guidance in the field of addiction psychiatry. 3) Develop and expand current educational curriculum in the field of addiction psychiatry.

The Meeting will demonstrate for trainees the various evidence-based approaches, treatments and settings applicable to the field (or practice) of addiction psychiatry. Trainees should be able to: 1) identify various career paths in addiction psychiatry available to them. 2) Increase their familiarity with career options and pathways by networking with leaders in addiction psychiatry. 3) Enhance their knowledge relevant to early careers in addiction psychiatry.