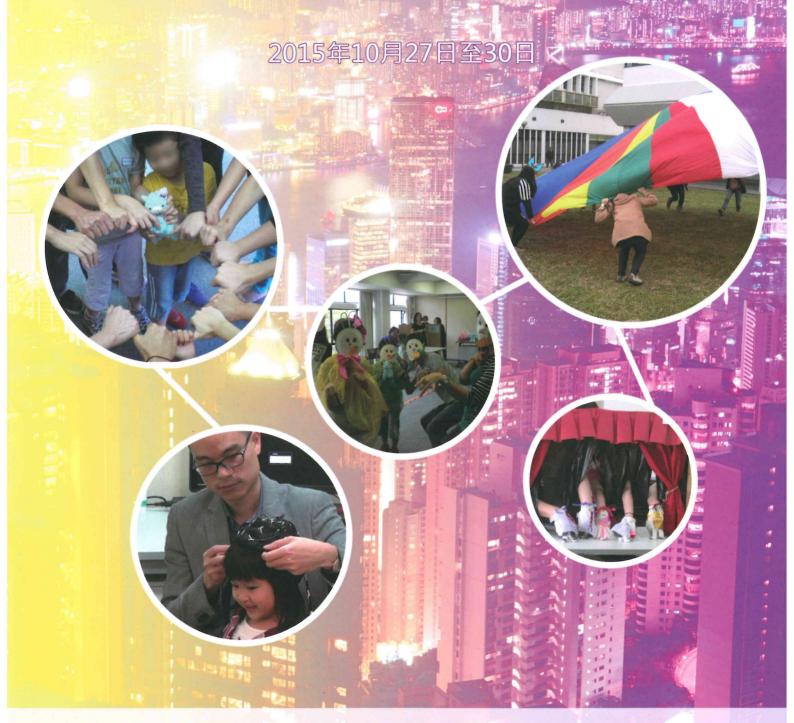
# 青少年精神健康及疾病 学术研讨会







承办单位





與华方法唐 (國內東茲)

协办单位



京港學術交流中心











# 研讨会简介

为进一步促进内地、香港两地高校的科研合作发展,为两地科研人员提供研讨和交流的平台, 国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部与香港中文大学于 2015 年秋季在香港合办学术研讨会, 研讨主题定为「青少年精神健康及疾病」。本学术研讨会的宗旨为:把握青少年精神健康及疾 病领域的研究现状及发展趋势、共谋在前沿问题的研究上获得重大突破,服务于国家建设的重 大需求,使我国在这领域的发展达到世界先进水平。

主办单位:国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部、香港中文大学 支持单位:中央人民政府驻香港特别行政区联络办公室教育科技部

国家自然科学基金委员会港澳台事务办公室

承办单位:香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院

香港中文大学学术交流处(国内事务)

协办单位:京港学术交流中心

学术负责: 国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部

香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院

会议时间: 2015年10月27日(星期二)至30日(星期五) 举办地点:香港中文大学罗桂祥综合生物医学大楼地下 G02 室

会议主题:以青少年精神健康及疾病为主题,探讨议题包括:1) 自闭症及社会神经科学、2) 抑

郁症、滥药及进食失调症、3) 失眠症、4) 专注力失调过度活跃症、5) 发育性脑神经 科学的新发技术、6) 失读症(读写障碍)及语言障碍、7) 青少年及儿童精神科服务

与心理健康政策

#### 学术顾问委员会

王红阳院士(主席) 国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部主任 张妙清教授(主席) 香港中文大学副校长、卓敏心理学讲座教授 陈伟仪教授 香港中文大学医学院牛物医学学院院长

荣润国教授 香港中文大学医学院副院长、精神科学系教授

香港中文大学医学院助理院长、内科及药物治疗学系教授 莫仲棠教授

梁永亮教授 香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授

黄俊文教授 香港中文大学语言学及现代语言系教授、何鸿燊认知神经科学教授

香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院教授 陈文乐教授

#### 筹备委员会

陈伟仪教授(主席) 香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院院长

邹立尧先生 国家自然科学基金委员会港澳台事务办公室主任 曹河圻博十 国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部三处处长 干文澤先生 国家自然科学基金委员会港澳台事务办公室副主任 荣润国教授 香港中文大学医学院副院长、精神科学系教授

香港中文大学医学院助理院长、内科及药物治疗学系教授 莫仲棠教授

香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授 梁永亮教授

黄俊文教授 香港中文大学语言学及现代语言系教授、何鸿燊认知神经科学教授

陈文乐教授 香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院教授 黄 咏女士 香港中文大学学术交流处(国内事务)处长

林丽娟女十 京港学术交流中心科学与技术部主任

# 主办单位简介

国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部负责组织拟定医学科学领域的发展战略、优先资助领域和项目指南;

负责受理、评审和管理各类医学科学基金项目;负责国际合作交流项目的组织与管理;负责专家评审系统的组织与建设;承担重要科学问题的咨询;承办自然科学基金委交办的其他事项。医学科学部主要资助针对机体细胞、组织、器官和系统的形态、结构、功能及发育异常以及疾病发生、发展、转归、诊断、治疗和预防等开展的基础研究和应用基础研究。学部设主任 1 名,常务副主任 1 名,副主任 2 名,1 个综合处,10 个科学处。(http://health.nsfc.gov.cn/)



香港中文大学(中大)成立于 1963 年·为研究型综合大学·以「结合传统与现代·融会中国与西方」为使命。特色包括灵活学分制、书院制、中英兼重和多元文化;并特设通识教育·以拓宽学生视野·及培养综合思考能力。中大设八个学院:文学院、工商管理学院、教育学院、工程学院、法律学院、

医学院、理学院、社会科学院,提供不同的本科及研究生课程,学生人数约二万八千人。中大书院制,為本港独有。现有九所书院,提供以学生为本的全人教育和关顾辅导,加强师生间的交流和互动,凝聚学生对书院和母校的归属感。在科研方面,中大在 2006 年的策略计划中,选定五大重点研究领域,包括中国研究、生物医学科学、信息科学、经济与金融,以及地球信息与地球科学。另外,香港大学教育资助委员会选定了十八个卓越学科领域,集中资源资助本地大学进行研究,其中七个由中大学者负责。现时中大有五间由中国科学技术部批准成立的国家重点实验室,具备国际一流水平的研究能力。中大校园面积一百三十七点三公顷,俯瞰吐露港,是全港最宽广、最绿意盎然的校园。(http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/)















# 承办单位简介



香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院于 2009 年 6 月 1 日成立,由中大医学院辖下四个临床前期学系——解剖学系、生物化学系(医学)、药理学系及生理学系合并而成。自成立以来,学院致力倡导跨学科协作、提供优质教育予研究生及本科生、促进尖端科研、推动由基础到临床转化研究的发展。生物医学学院致力培育通晓当前生物医学发展的医生、护理工作者及能从事尖端科研的科学人员,从而减轻

疾病为人类带来的痛苦。学院现正努力: (1) 引进崭新科技及跨学科协作,倡导尖端生物医学的研究;(2) 为临床转化研究提供平台,促进基础科学研究人员与临床医生间的跨学科协作;(3)提升研究及本科教学间的协同效益;及(4)为香港、中国、亚洲以至全球培育新一代基础科研人员及医师科学家。(http://www.sbs.cuhk.edu.hk/)



香港中文大学学术交流处(国内事务)是中大和内地、台湾及澳门院校的桥梁,致力促进中大与内地院校及海峡两岸的合作,核心工作包括:加强大学与两岸三地院校联系及缔造合作契机、促成大学与内地及台湾院校建立合作伙伴关系、安排来访及出访活动、举办学术交流项目、组织学生交流活动、管理及提供学术交

流经费、促进信息交流;及透过内地联络中心支持大学及院系的内地学术交流活动。自 2007 年起与国家自然科学基金委每年合办学术研讨会·涉及生物信息与应用、化学生物学、凝聚态及光物理、发育过程中健康与疾病的研究、控制与自动化、气候变化、消化疾病·以及海量数据等主题。此外·亦举办中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士、中央研究院院士和中国社会科学院学者讲座系列等。(http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/oalc/)



# 协办单位简介



京港学术交流中心是由杨振宁教授提议·于 1985 年 3 月在香港注册成立·是一个非牟利的教育科技交流服务机构·旨在促进内地与香港以至海外间开展学术、科技交流和科技产业合作之活动·提供咨询、联络及资助等服务。中心受中国内地及香港教育与科技单位委托·并得到中央人民政府驻

香港特别行政区联络办公室的支持。现有中国国家科学技术部、国家教育部、中国科学院、中国社会科学院、中国医学科学院、中国科学技术协会、国家自然科学基金委员会,以及中央人民政府驻香港特别行政区联络办公室等机构参与京港学术交流中心董事局。

( http://www.bhkaec.org.hk/ )

# 研讨会日程

日期/时间	活动	地点
10月27日(二)		
18:30 前	国家自然科学基金委员会提名的参会者抵港·于沙田丽豪酒店大堂的「注册处」 报到;并办理入住手续	沙田丽豪酒店 大涌桥路34至36号 电话:26497878
18:30 – 20:30	欢迎晚宴(由2015青少年精神健康及疾病学术研讨会筹备委员会主席兼香港中文 大学生物医学学院院长陈伟仪教授宴请)	沙田丽豪酒店 富豪轩
10月28日(三)		
08:20	大会专车接载内地参会者前往香港中文大学	沙田丽豪酒店 大堂
08:30 & 08:45	大会专车接载其他参会者前往会场(参会者也可于康本国际学术园外校巴站乘坐 08:30 或 08:50 开出的 4 号校巴·于第二个站「39 区」下车)	大学港鐵站
09:00 – 09:30	研讨会开幕典礼  程序 - 香港中文大学副校长、卓敏心理学讲座教授张妙清教授致词 - 中央人民政府驻香港特别行政区联络办公室教育科技部李鲁部长致词 - 国家自然科学基金委员会国际合作局邹立尧副局长致词 - 京港学术交流中心李乃尧总裁致词 - 致送纪念品及合照	香港中文大学 罗桂祥综合 生物医学大楼 地下 G02 室
09:30 – 10:30	<b>主题报告</b> (每位 25 分钟报告及 5 分钟讨论) 主持人 : 张妙清、曹河圻	
09:30 – 10:00	报告 1 : Research Progress in Childhood Maltreatment and Depression 讲者 : 陆林	
10:00 – 10:30	报告 2 : Exercise-Induced Hippocampus Neurogenesis and Anti- depressant Effects are Mediated by Fat Cell-secreted Adiponectin 讲者 : 苏国辉	
10:30 – 10:45	茶歇	
10:45 – 12:05	学术报告3-7:自闭症及社会神经科学 主持人 : 陳文乐、仇子龙(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	中大罗桂祥综合 生物医学大楼
10:45 – 11:05	报告 3 : Cognition and Autistic Traits in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder 讲者 : 黃頤	地下 G02 室
11:05 – 11:25	报告 4 : Towards non-human Primate Models for Autism Spectrum Disorders - Autism-like Behaviors of MeCP2 Transgenic Monkeys 讲者 : 仇子龙	
11:25 – 11:45	讲者 : 陈晓岗	
11:45 – 12:05	Possible Intervention	
	讲者 : 陈瑞燕	













日期/时间	活动	地点
10月28日(三)		
12:05 – 12:25	讲者 : 刘步云	同上
12:30 – 13:45	午宴(由香港中文大学张妙清副校长宴请)	见龙阁、鹿鸣厅
13:45 – 14:15	参观校园	
14:30 – 15:10	学术报告8-9:抑郁症、滥药及进食失调症 主持人 : 黎以菁、陈俊(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	中大罗桂祥综合 生物医学大楼
14:30 – 14:50	讲者 : 陈俊	地下 G02 室
14:50 – 15:10	报告 9 : Depressive Disorders in Children and Adolescents: Do Subthreshold Symptoms Matter? 讲者 : 黎以菁	
15:10 – 17:10	学术报告10-14:失眠症 主持人 : 荣润国、孙洪强(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	
	报告 10 : 儿童睡眠呼吸障碍与多动症 讲者 : 唐向东	
	报告 11 : Childhood Narcolepsy 讲者 : 韩芳	
15:50 – 16:10		
16:10 – 16:30	讲者 : 江帆	中大罗桂祥综合 生物医学大楼
16:30 – 16:50	报告 13 : Teen Sleep and Mental Health: from Epidemiology to Intervention 讲者 : 荣润国	地下 G02 室
16:50 – 17:10	报告 14 : Neurocognitive Deficits and Sleep Deprivation – Where is the Evidence? 讲者 : 李民瞻	
17:15 – 18:00	参观生物医学学院及实验室	生物医学学院
18:00	内地参会者前赴晚宴	映月楼
10月29日(四)		
08:20	大会专车接载内地参会者前往香港中文大学	沙田丽豪酒店大堂
08:30 & 08:45	大会专车接载其他参会者前往会场(参会者也可于康本国际学术园外校巴站乘坐 08:30 或 08:50 开出的 4 号校巴·于第二个站「39 区」下车)	大学港鐵站
09:00 – 10:20	<b>学术报告15 – 18:专注力失调过度活跃症</b> 主持人 :梁永亮、李斐(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	中大罗桂祥综合 生物医学大楼
09:00 – 09:20	报告 15 : 动物模型在注意缺陷多动障碍发病机制研究中的作用 讲者 : 洪琴	地下G02室
09:20 – 09:40	报告 16 : 多巴胺系统在多动症认知障碍中的调控作用 讲者 : 李斐	
09:40 – 10:00	报告 17 : Treatment Efficacy of Multiple Family Group for Chinese Families of Children Diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Hong Kong  讲者 : 马丽庄	
10:00 – 10:20	报告 18 : ADHD in Chinese Children: Findings and Remaining	
	Controversies 讲者 : 梁永亮	

日期/时间	活动	地点
10月29日(四)		
10:20 – 10:40	茶歇	
10:40 – 12:20	学术报告19-23:发育性脑神经科学的新发技术	中大罗桂祥综合
	主持人 : 薛红、刘勋 ( 每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论 )	生物医学大楼
10:40 – 11:00	报告 19 : 青少年重性抑郁障碍与双相障碍相似和特异的生物学表征-基于多模态	地下 G02 室
	磁共振技术的研究	
	讲者 : 王菲	
11:00 – 11:20	报告 20 : 负性情绪易感性与抑郁易感性的关系	
	讲者 : 李红	
11:20 – 11:40	报告 21 : 破坏性行为障碍儿童的执行功能特征及相关脑影像研究	
	讲者 : 杜亚松	
11:40 – 12:00	报告 22 : Causes of Neurocognitive Deficits in Sleep Apnea: Some Insights	
	from Experimental Animal Models	
	讲者 : 容永豪	
12:00 – 12:20	报告 23 : From SNP-based Association to NGS-based Discovery in Mental	
	Disease Genetics	
12.20 12.20	讲者 : 薛红	
12:30 – 13:30	午宴(由香港中文大学霍泰辉副校长宴请)	大学宾馆
13:45 – 14:25	学术报告24-25:失读症(读写障碍)及语言障碍	中大罗桂祥综合
12.45 14.05	主持人 : 黄俊文、李甦(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	生物医学大楼 地下 G02 室
15.45 - 14.05	报告 24 : Dyslexia in Chinese (and English) 讲者  : Catherine McBride	地下 <b>G</b> 02 至
14:05 14:25	报告 25 : Assessing Vocabulary Skills in Cantonese-speaking adolescents	
14.03 - 14.23	讲者 : 杜洁森	
14:25 – 16:05	学术报告26-30:青少年及儿童精神科服务与心理健康政策	
11.23 10.03	主持人 : 区美兰、侯一平(每位15分钟报告及5分钟讨论)	
14:25 – 14:45	报告 26 : 男性青少年罪犯生物社会心理特点以及认知干预	
	讲者 : 王小平	
14:45 – 15:05	报告 27 : 儿童青少年强迫症的神经影像学研究	
	讲者 : 王振	
15:05 – 15:25	报告 28 : 青少年心理创伤与创伤修复研究	
	讲者 : 范方	
15:25 – 15:45	报告 29 : Mental Health Care for Children and Adolescents in Hong Kong	
	讲者 : 熊思方	
15:45 – 16:05	, ,	
	for Intervention and Policy	
	讲者 : 區美蘭	
16:05 – 16:30	茶歇	
16:30 – 17:30	圆桌会议(由陈伟仪教授及邹立尧副局长主持,国家自然科学基金委员会提名的	G01A 室
1000 1700	讲者及学者参与)	
16:30 – 17:30	研究生交流座谈(講者的隨行研究生参与)	G01 室
17:30	研讨会圆满结束	
10月30日(五)		
	赋归(沙田丽豪酒店设有穿梭巴士前往香港国际机场)	













# 讲者名单

(按出场序)

#### 主题报告

陆 林 教授 北京大学第六医院院长

苏国辉 教授 香港大学眼科学系解剖学讲座教授、中国科学院院士

#### 分组报告

第一节:自闭症及社会神经科学

黄 颐 教授 四川大学华西医院精神病学与精神卫牛学教授

仇子龙 教授 中国科学院上海生命科学研究院神经科学研究所研究员

陈晓岗 教授 中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授 陈瑞燕 教授 香港中文大学心理学系教授

刘步云 女士 中山大学公共卫生学院儿少卫生与妇幼保健学博士研究生

第二节:抑郁症、滥药及进食失调症

陳 俊 博十 上海精神卫牛中心讲师、副主任医师 黎以菁 教授 香港中文大学精神科学系副教授

第三节:失眠症

唐向东 教授 四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心教授 韩 芳 教授 北京大学人民医院教授、主任医师 江 帆 教授 上海交通大学医学院儿童医学中心教授

荣润国 教授 香港中文大学医学院副院长、精神科学系教授 香港中文大学医学院助理院长、儿科学系教授 李民瞻 教授

第四节:专注力失调过度活跃症

洪 琴 讲师 南京医科大学附属南京妇幼保健院儿保科讲师、主治医师

李 斐 教授 上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心副教授

马丽庄 教授 香港中文大学社会工作学系教授 梁永亮 教授 香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授

第五节:发育性脑神经科学的新发技术

王 菲 教授 中国医科大学附属第一医院教授、主任医师

李 红 教授 深圳大学心理与社会学院院长

杜亚松 教授 上海市精神卫牛中心兒少精神科主任、主任医师

容永豪 教授 香港中文大学生物医学学院教授 薛 红 教授 香港科技大学生命科学部教授

第六节:失读症(读写障碍)及语言障碍

Prof. Catherine McBride 香港中文大学心理学系教授

杜洁森 教授 香港大学言语及听觉科学部副教授

第七节: 青少年及儿童精神科服务与心理健康政策

王小平 教授 中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授、主任医师

王 振 教授 上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫牛中心科教部主任

范 方 教授 华南师范大学心理学院副院长

熊思方 教授 香港中文大学精神科学系名譽臨床教授 香港理工大学应用社会科学系副教授 区美兰 教授

# 讲者简介及报告摘要

# 主题报告1

**Research Progress in Childhood Maltreatment and Depression** 



陆林教授 北京大学第六医院院长

医学博士·教授·博士生导师·北京大学第六医院院长/北京大学精神卫生研究所长·国家自然科学杰出青年基金获得者·教育部长江学者奖励计划特聘教授·国家自然科学基金委创新群体负责人·科技部睡眠疾病 973 项目首席科学家·国家精神心理疾病临床医学研究中心主任·及北京市药物依赖性研究重点实验室主任。长期从事精神疾病的临床治疗和研究工作(主要集中在睡眠障碍、抑郁症、心身疾病、青少年心理问题和网络成瘾、以及药物依赖)·研究论文多次发表在包括 Science, Nature Neuroscience、Nature Communication、American Journal of Psychiatry和 Biological Psychiatry 等多个著名的国际期刊上·被国际同行多次引用·

在精神病学以及睡眠医学领域产生了重要影响。在国际性 SCI 期刊上发表学术论文 180 余篇·有十多篇文章被 SCI 期刊引用率超过 100 次·总引用率超过 6000 多次。主编(译)或参编论著 15 部·其中英文论著 3 部。研究成果曾经获得教育部自然科学一等奖·中华医学科技进步一等奖和国家自然科学二等奖等。

承担国家自然科学基金重点项目、973 课题、863 项目和重大科学计划项目等 20 余项。担任美国神经免疫药理学会 Councillor、中国药物依赖专业委员会主任委员、中国医师协会睡眠专家委员会精神心理学组组长、中国医师协会神经调控专业委员会常委、中国生命关怀协会疼痛心理专业委员会副主任委员、中国神经科学会精神病专业委员会常委、中国医院管理学会精神病院专业委员会委员和中国卫生经济学会医院经济专业委员会委员等。同时担任《中国药物依赖性杂志》主编、国际 SCI杂志 Drug Alcohol Depend 副主编·Int J Neuropsychopharmacol、Addiction 和 Plos One 编辑及Int J Ment Health Addiction 和 Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse 编委·以及 Science、Nat Med、Nat Neurosci、J Neurosci、Biol Psychiatry、Neuropsychopharmacology 等 40 余种国际杂志审稿人。

#### 报告摘要

Psychological and physical abuse during childhood and adolescence, such as verbal humiliation, hostility against the child, rejection, physical beatings, sexual abuse and emotional and physical neglect, is considered a predictor for the development of psychiatric disorders. Prior research on relations between adverse early life events and the later development of depressive symptoms contributed to a widely accepted view that childhood maltreatment is an important risk factor for major depressive disorder (MDD). Evidence also suggests that childhood maltreatment may negatively affect not only the lifetime risk of depression but also clinically relevant measures of depression, such as course of illness and treatment outcome.

Research on the neural mechanisms of depression caused by childhood abuse has made great progress. Several studies have investigated the interaction between childhood maltreatment and polymorphism of the *Bdnf* gene and the *5-HTTLPR* gene on depression symptoms. The history of childhood abuse affects functional neuroimaging markers associated with MDDs. Hippocampal and prefrontal cortex alterations in MDD patients may partly be traced back to higher occurrence of adverse early-life experiences.

In this seminar, I would like to discuss the research progress in the relationship and neural mechanisms of childhood maltreatment and depression. Limitations and implications will also be included.













主题报告 2

**Exercise-Induced Hippocampus Neurogenesis and Anti-depressant Effects are Mediated by Fat Cell-secreted Adiponectin** 



苏国辉院士 香港大学眼科学系解剖学讲座教授、中国科学院院士

Director of GHM Institute of CNS Regeneration at Jinan University, Guangzhou, China; Chair of Anatomy in the Department of Ophthalmology and the State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Jessie Ho Professor in Neuroscience, The University of Hong Kong;

(http://www.eyeinst.hku.hk/Prof\_So.htm), member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, member of the Advisory Committee/ 2011 Program, member of Consultative

Committee/ the national 973 Program (www.973.gov.cn/), Co-Chairman of the Board of Director of the China Spinal Cord Injury Network (www.chinascinet.org ), Director of HKSCIFund, and Editor-in-Chief of Neural Regeneration Research

(www.nrronline.org ). Received Ph.D. degree from MIT. He is one of the pioneers in the field of axonal regeneration in visual system. He was the first to show lengthy regeneration of retinal ganglion cells in adult mammals with peripheral nerve graft. He is currently using multiple approaches to promote axonal regeneration in the optic nerve and spinal cord. His team identifies neuroprotective and regenerative factors including: exercise, wolfberry, trophic factors, peptide nanofiber scaffold, and environmental manipulation.

He is the author and co-author of over 360+ publications (http://scholar.google.com/citations? hl=en&user=SUPKYiQAAAAJ&view\_op=list\_works); co-inventors of 22 patents.

#### 报告摘要

Psychological depression is drawing accumulating attention nowadays, due to the skyrocketing incidence worldwide and the enormous burdens it incurs. Physical exercise has been long recognized for its therapeutic effects on depressive disorders, although knowledge of the underlying mechanisms remains limited. Suppressed hippocampal neurogenesis in adult brains has been regarded, at least partly, contributive to depression, whereas physical exercise that restores neurogenesis accordingly exerts the anti-depressive action. Several recent publications have suggested the potential role of adiponectin, a protein hormone secreted by peripheral mature adipocytes, in mediating physical exercise-triggered enhancement of hippocampal neurogenesis and alleviation of depression. In this talk, I will review these novel findings and discuss the possibility of counteracting depression by modulating adiponectin signaling in the hippocampus with interventions including physical exercise and administration of pharmacological agents.

**Cognition and Autistic Traits in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder** 

#### 黄颐教授

四川大学华西医院精神病学与精神卫生学教授

Huang Yi MD. Professor of Psychiatry, vice director of the Mental Health Center in West China Hospital Sichuan University. She is the committee member of the Committee of Child and adolescent Psychiatry in the Chinese Association of Medicine, the committee member of the Committee of Child and adolescent Mental Health Committee, the president of the Committee of ADHD and related diseases in the Association of West China Mental Health, and the vice president of the Committee of Child Psychiatry in the Chinese Medical Doctor Association. Her specialty is in the area of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Child and Adolescent Mental Health. She has published more than 50 academic papers and has involved in more than 10 National research programs in the area of Child Psychiatry. She has also secured certification of Family Therapist from the Association of Chinese Psychotherapy. Her clinical specialized area is in diagnosis and treatment of Child and Adolescent emotional and behavioral disorder, including Autistic Spectrum Disorder, tic disorder and ADHD.

#### 报告摘要

<u>Backgrounds:</u> The previous studies have found that not only ASD siblings have higher affected risks for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), but also their parents have some autistic traits and cognitive features which can increase the patients' possibility of affecting ASD. Studying the autistic traits and their cognitive features in parents of ASD children may help us find out the exact relationships between the ASD and the phenotypes.

Materials and Methods: In this study, 25 ASD children and their parents and 17 typically developed children (TDC) and their parents were included. ASD children were diagnosed according to DSM-IV-TR, and their symptoms were evaluated by Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R). The autistic traits of these children were evaluated by the Chinese version of Autism Spectrum Quotient questionnaire (AQ). 36 parents of ASD children and 30 parents of TDCs completed the AQ questionnaire and Cambridge Neuropsychological Test Automatic Battery (CANTAB), including Emotion recognizition task (ERT), Rapid Visual Information Processing (RVP), Spatial working memory (SWM) and Stock of Cambridge (SOC). Independent sample T test was applied to compare the difference of cognitive and behavioral features between the parents of children with ASD and the controls. The Person correlation analysis was conducted between the cognitive index and the autistic traits in both the parents and the children. Bonferroni correction was done considering the multiple calculations.

Results: Compared to the parents of TDC's, ASD's parents had significantly higher total scores and social skills' scores in AQ (t=2.65, P=0.01; t=2.38, P=0.02), and lower surprise faces emotion recognition correct numbers (t=-2.576,P=0.01). In ASD families, correlation were found between the children's social/communication scores in ADI-R and the parents' angry faces emotion recognition correct numbers (r=-2.576;P=0.01);The parents' social scores in AQ were correlated to the disgust face emotion recognition correct numbers(r=-0.552;P=0.00),but there were not any relationships between parents' executive function and the autistic traits of children or parents. In TDC families, we did not find the same significant relationships as in the ASD families.

<u>Conclusion:</u> Compared with parents of normal children, ASD' parents have defects in social behavior and facial emotion recognition. Our study also shows that parents' facial emotion recognition ability is related to the social ability of both themselves and their children. Whether facial emotion recognition is a social cognitive phenotype of ASD needs to be further explored.











Towards Non-Human Primate Models for Autism Spectrum Disorders--Autism-like Behaviors of MeCP2 Transgenic Monkeys

仇子龙教授 中国科学院上海生命科学研究院神经科学研究所研究员

Zilong Qiu was born in Beijing. From 1994-1998, he attended Shanghai Jiao Tong University and graduated with a BS in Biological Sciences. He was a graduate student with Dr. Kan Liao from 1998-2003 at the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. In his Ph.D. thesis, he focused on the molecular mechanism of adipocyte differentiation. With this molecular biology and cell signalling background, he became eager to explore the field of molecular neuroscience during the last several years as a graduate student and came to Dr. Anirvan Ghosh's Lab at University of California, San Diego to pursue this dream. His postdoctoral project focuses on activity dependent transcriptional regulation of genes in the rodent cerebral cortex. He joined ION faculty as Principle Investigator from July, 2009. His lab is focusing on the molecular mechanism for autism spectrum disorders and developing the non-human primate models for autism with gene editing tools.

#### 报告摘要

Methyl-CpG binding protein 2 (MeCP2) plays critical roles in transcriptional regulation and microRNA processing. Mutations in MECP2 gene are found in 90% of patients with Rett syndrome, a severe form of developmental disorders with autistic phenotypes. Duplications of MECP2-containing genomic segments cause the MECP2 duplication syndrome, which shares core symptoms with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Although the Mecp2-null mice recapitulate most developmental and behavioral defects found in Rett syndrome patients, it has been difficult to identify autism-like behaviors in the mouse model with MeCP2 overexpression. Here we report that lentivirus-based transgenic cynomolgus monkey (Macaca fascicularis) expressing human MeCP2 in the brain exhibited autism-like behaviors and showed germline transmission of the transgene. Expression of the MECP2 transgene was confirmed by Western blotting and immunostaining of brain tissues of transgenic monkeys. Genomic integration sites of the transgenes were characterized by deepsequencing. As compared to wild-type (WT) monkeys, MECP2 transgenic (TG) monkeys exhibited higher frequency of repetitive circular locomotion and elevated stress responses, as measured by the threat-related anxiety and defensive (TAD) test. The TG monkeys showed less interaction with WT monkeys within the same group (reared together for ~ 6 months) and also reduced interaction time when paired with another TG monkey in social interaction tests. The cognitive functions of TG monkeys were largely normal in Wisconsin General Test Apparatus, although some showed signs of stereotypic cognitive behaviors. Notably, we succeeded in generating 5 F1 offspring of MECP2 TG monkeys by intracytoplasmic sperm injection with sperms from one TG monkey, showing germline transmission and Mendelian segregation of multiple MECP2 transgenes in the F1 progeny. Together, these results indicate the feasibility and reliability of using genetically engineered nonhuman primates for studying brain disorders.

端粒长度及线粒体 DNA 拷贝数与儿童孤独症的相关性研究

#### 陈晓岗教授

中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授

中南大学湘雅二医院精神卫生研究所主任医师·教授·博士生导师。1983 年毕业于湖南医科大学医疗系·2001 年获中南大学精神病与精神卫生专业博士学位。现任中南大学精神卫生研究所图书情报研究室主任·《国际精神病学杂志》副主编兼编辑部主任·Scientific Reports 学术编辑。先后主持国家自然科学基金 4 项·参与 973 及国家自然科学基金重点项目各两项;研究方向为精神病脑影像学和遗传学。

#### 报告摘要

**背景目的**:端粒长度和线粒体 DNA 拷贝数是细胞老化及反应细胞内氧化应激累积负荷的生物标志物,其改变能灵敏的反应出细胞内端粒和线粒体的功能状态。研究表明端粒长度和线粒体 DNA 拷贝数的异常改变与个体的躯体及精神健康状况相关。本研究旨在对儿童孤独症(Autism)与外周血细胞端粒长度及线粒体 DNA 拷贝数的相关性进行探讨。

方法: 收集儿童孤独症确诊患者 110 例·并收集 129 例健康儿童为对照组·应用实时荧光定量 PCR(qPCR)方法检测所有受试者外周血细胞的相对端粒长度以及其中 78 例患者和 83 例健康对照的外周血细胞的线粒体 DNA 拷贝数。

**结果**:相较于健康对照组·孤独症患者组的端粒长度显着缩短(p=0.006),而其外周血细胞的线粒体 DNA 拷贝数异常升高(p=0.0003);相关性分析发现孤独症患者的外周血细胞的端粒长度及线粒体 DNA 拷贝数与患者的临床症状的严重程度(CARS)之间不存在显着地相关性。

**结论:**儿童孤独症的端粒长度及线粒体 **DNA** 拷贝数存在异常改变,提示孤独症患者的端粒及 线粒体的功能可能存在异常。













**Executive Dysfunction of Children and Adolescent with Autism and Possible Intervention** 

### 陈瑞燕教授 香港中文大学心理学系教授

Chan Sui Yin Agnes is currently a professor in the Department of Psychology at Chinese University of Hong Kong, and the Director of the Chanwuyi Research Center for Neuropsychological Well-being. She obtained her Doctoral degree of Clinical Psychology at the University of California in San Diego. She is currently an associate editor of the journal Neuropsychology (an APA journal). She has published over one hundreds research articles with about two thousands citations. She has published in top-ranking journals including Nature, Neuropsychology, Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders, Journal of Affective Disorders, Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience and Archives of Neurology. Professor Chan's research interest is in developmental neurosciences and clinical Neuropsychology. She has once proposed to explain elderly degeneration of cognitive function with neural networks modeling. This line of research earned her two awards from both the American Psychological Association and the International Neuropsychological Association. Professor Chan also the recipient of the early career award from the American Psychological Association in the recognition of her contribution to brain research and development. She was elected in 2003 as the Ten Outstanding Young Persons of Hong Kong. Professor Chan also is an experienced clinical neuropsychologist, specialize on dementia, autism, amnesia and hyperactivity disorders. She had served in the Veterans Administration Hospital and Alzheimer's Dementia Research Center in the United States. She was the author of two most common clinical neuropsychological assessment tools in Hong Kong, namely, the Hong Kong List Learning Test and Chinese version of the Dementia Rating Scale.

#### 报告摘要

Autism is one of the common mental disorders of children and adolescent, it is a disorder affecting worldwide and the prevalent rate is increasing. My research team in the neuropsychological laboratory at the Department of Psychology at Chinese University has studied the impulsivity behavior of autism and the underline neurophysiological and immunological factors. We also have developed a neuropsychological intervention integrating western training and Chinese healing concept, and the empirical findings suggesting that this intervention could improve the self-control of children and adolescent significantly. My talk will present our basic neuroscience findings on the impulsivity on autism and the intervention that we have developed to remediate this problem.

孤独症谱系障碍的心理特征

#### 劉步云女士

中山大学公共卫生学院儿少卫生与妇幼保健学博士研究生

中山大学公共卫生学院儿少卫生与妇幼保健学系博士研究生。课题方向为孤独症谱系障碍社会认知功能的研究。在日本生命兽医科学学院、中山大学心理学系、广东省精神卫生研究所心理科进修学习,接受临床儿童心理诊疗和 ASD 诊疗技能训练。参与多项国家自然科学基金项目,已公开发表论文 10 余篇。研究成果曾获得中华预防医学会儿童保健分会 2014 年青年医师优秀论文大赛一等奖,2011 年中国心理卫生协会儿童心理卫生专业委员会第十二次学术交流会大会发言三等奖。

#### 报告摘要

孤独症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorder · ASD)神经心理机制的研究主要基于社会脑(social brain)、心理理论(theory of mind · ToM)、共情(empathy)和镜像神经元系统(mirror neurons system · MNS)以及新进关注起的利他行为(altruism)等;新近关于人的意图理解研究发现,双侧颞顶联合区(TPJ)及颞极在社会认知方面承载着十分重要的功能,认为该区是社会认知关键中枢。

「社会脑」研究认为,随着人类进化大脑演进出一个旨在认识社会关系、执行社会功能的神经网络,涉及的区域包括前额叶皮层、颞上回、梭状回及杏仁核复合体等。研究发现,ASD 出生后即可表现出对人物面孔识认、表情认知和情绪共享等方面的异常。这在脑功能成像研究和神经电生理方面均获得了依据。MNS(主要是大脑额叶腹侧为主的 F5 区)在模仿和动作能力方面发挥着镜像作用,它的延伸区域还包括顶下叶、额下回、颞上沟等。研究发现,在动作理解、模仿、ToM、共情及语言模仿时 MNS 启动明显;而 ASD 在同类实验中明显反映 MNS 功能缺陷;若干研究显示,ASD 患者的 MNS 在模仿动作时启动水平异常低下。另外,相关研究发现,左内侧前额叶皮质在 ToM 任务时扮演重要角色,而在 ToM 测验上 ASD 的该皮层区域启动水平低下,并且伴有杏仁核的启动缺失。尽管 ToM 能力缺陷可解释大部分 ASD 的社交困难,但实验范式难易度、实验内涵、疾病类型等仍会影响实验结果,如许多 Asperger 综合征儿童可通过虚假信念测试,却始终存在不同程度的社交困难。

我们再国家自然科学基金项目支持下对 ASD 儿童展开了利他行为系列研究,发现 ASD 对那些违反规则及其行为表现漠然,对获利的多寡亦缺乏评价。目前这方面的探索仍在深化教学中。













青少年双相障碍早期识别与诊断

#### 陈俊博士

上海精神卫生中心讲师、副主任医师

博士,副主任医师,硕士研究生导师,1977年生。2001年上海第二医科大学临床医学系本科 毕业参加工作,2009年于上海交通大学医学院精神卫生学习获得精神病与精神卫生学博士学位, 2009 至 2010 年任上海交通大学医学院精神卫生学系教学秘书 · 2009 年在日本神户接受日本 国际协力机构(JICA)灾难精神医学培训 1 月·2010 至 2011 年在美国凯斯西储大学医学院精 神病学系完成世界精神病学协会(WPA)访问学者工作·2011 年在国家自然科学基金委医学 科学部三处兼聘工作 7 月 · 2013 年于上海申康医院发展中心规划发展与绩效评估部挂职锻炼 3 月。2011 年起任上海市精神卫生中心国家临床重点专科办公室主任,目前兼任上海市精神疾病 临床医学中心办公室主任、心境障碍科抑郁障碍项目组组长。主要从事双相障碍和难治性抑郁 症的现象学和治疗学研究,包括临床药物研究、认知功能以及遗传影像研究,代表性工作发表 在 Hum Psychopharmacol、Eur J Radiol、Curr Opin Psychiatry、Curr Psychiatry Rep 等期刊 上。

#### 报告摘要

越来越多的研究结果表明,随着心境障碍病程持续时间的延长、复发次数的增加,患者的认知 功能损害越发显著且伴随部分大脑功能影像和结构影像方面的改变。由此可见,早期识别、早 期有效干预、避免进入慢性、持续性病程・对于心境障碍患者显得尤为重要。更为重要的是・ 由于双相障碍的病理特点,其发病年龄早于单相抑郁,好发年龄为 17-19 岁的青少年,因此, 深入探讨如何提高青少年双相障碍患者的早期识别和诊断就更为迫切。本演讲将从双相障碍的 流行病学特点入手,分析其症状的多变与复杂性。从临床现象学和生物学标记物两方面,分别 阐述在青少年中如何进行早期识别与诊断,并简单介绍相应的诊断识别工具。



Depressive Disorders in Children and Adolescents: Do Subthreshold Symptoms Matter?

#### 黎以菁教授

香港中文大学精神科学系副教授

Dr Kelly Lai is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, Chinese University of Hong Kong. She is also the Honorary Consultant and Head of the Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Unit of the New Territories East cluster. Her clinical work includes the assessment and management of the full range of child psychiatric disorders in a multi-disciplinary context. Her research interests have included eating disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and autism spectrum disorders, and with collaborated outputs with the Departments of Social Work and Psychology of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

#### 报告摘要

Evidence has clearly demonstrated that depressive disorders in childhood and adolescence are a clinical reality, and associated with a range of impairments and adverse outcomes later in life. Acknowledging that the modal age of onset is adolescence, and adult depression a continuation of adolescent depression, a developmental perspective across multiple levels has emerged as a recent research focus in understanding the onset and continuation of these disorders. A brief review of the recent findings will be discussed in this presentation.















儿童睡眠呼吸障碍与多动症

#### 唐向东教授

#### 四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心教授

长期从事睡眠医学的基础与临床研究、近年的重点研究方向为睡眠呼吸障碍临床特征及与失眠、 嗜睡和其他躯体及精神疾患的共病。发表 SCI 期刊论文 60 余篇,包括在睡眠医学及相关领域 有较高影响力的杂志 Sleep (IF 5.1) · Hypertension (IF 7.63), Biological Psychiatry (IF 9.47) 等影响因子大于 5 的杂志上发表论文 14 篇 (第一或通讯作者 8 篇 ) · 累计影响因子 205 分 · 总引用率接近 1000 次。参编论着 4 部,其中英文论着 1 部。近 5 年发表中文核心期刊综述和 论着 30 余篇。担任四川省科学与技术带头人,"四川精神卫生"杂志主编,中国医师学会睡眠医 学专业委员会副主任委员,中国睡眠研究会常务理事兼青年工作 委员会主任委员。

#### 报告摘要

目的:探讨 Conners 父母症状问卷在鼾症儿童中的临床运用,了解鼾症儿童心理健康状况与睡 眠结构的关系。

方法: 患儿共 50 例 ( 男 35 例 · 女 15 例 ) · 年龄 6.7±3.0 岁 · 采用 Conners 父母症状问卷和 多导睡眠图对鼾症儿童的心理行为进行心理评估和睡眠监测。

**结果**: 将患儿量表评分与睡眠参数行相关分析提示,品行问题(r=-0.423,p=0.013)、学习问 题(r=-0.370,p=0.031)、冲动-多动(r=-0.385,p=0.025)和多动指数评分(r=-0.395,p=0.021) 与睡眠效率在男性患儿中成负相关,在女性患儿量表评分与睡眠各参数无显着相关关系。

结论:研究提示良好的睡眠减少患者注意障碍具有非常重要的作用。



#### **Childhood Narcolepsy**

#### 韩芳教授

#### 北京大学人民医院教授、主任医师

北京大学人民医院主任医师、教授、博士研究生导师。北京大学医学部睡眠医学中心主任。中国睡眠研究会理事长。中华医学会呼吸疾病分会睡眠学组副组长。Sleep and Breathing 副主编、《中华医学杂志》、《中华结核和呼吸杂志》等杂志的编委。在国内外学术期刊发表学术论文120 余篇,其中 SCI 收录 50 篇。主要研究方向为睡眠呼吸障碍的发病机理及发作性睡病的易感遗传基因,研究工作得到科技部 973 计划、国际合作专项、国家自然科学基金国合重点项目、北京科技新星计划、教育部新世纪优秀人才计划及国家自然科学基金委中德中心的资助。

#### 报告摘要

Children narcolepsy is considered rare in Caucasian. Only recently the number of childhood diagnosis has increased, probably was due to the higher disease awareness in the context of the possible association with H1N1 pandemic and vaccination. In contrast, childhood narcolepsy with hypersomnia in China has been noticed several hundred years ago. Cases were first reported in a group of Northern Chinese, in a series of 1500 narcolepsy cataplexy patients received over 15 years in the same sleep lab, half had symptoms onset, and two thirds were with onset age younger than 10 years old [Han, unpublished data]. A comparison between patients in two large database from Beijing University and Stanford University also revealed that age of onset for all symptoms was younger in Chinese patients versus Caucasians, 2.5 years younger in children (<18 years) and 6.7 years younger in all patients. A major peak of onset age at around 11 years old was observed in Hongkong in Southern Han Chinese of ethnic origin, and children narcoleptics were often seen in Taiwan. HLA DQB1\*03:01 had a strong effect on earlier age of onset (nearly 2 years) in Chinese. Genetic influence on disease onset age was also seen in European descendants but not related to DQB1\*03:01. Interestingly, DQB1\*03:01 frequency is high in China, and variable across Europe, possibly explaining why an unusually large number of cases with childhood onset are reported in China versus US and Europe.

The ethnic differences of predisposing factors of narcolepsy exist. First, narcolepsy occurs 1.73 times more commonly in males than in females with a 2:1 ratio of male gender. This was not found in European Narcolepsy Network patient cohort and other population. A remarkable gender contribution to narcolepsy phenotypes in regard to the onset age of EDS, cataplexy, and nocturnal PSG and MSLT parameters has been revealed recently. Second, since the 2009 H1N1 pandemics, an association between the use of the adjuvanted pandemic vaccine Pandemrix and abrupt children narcolepsy onset has been repeatedly confirmed in several European countries. A large rise in childhood onset cases associated with the pH1N1 outbreak, but independent of vaccination, was noted in China, and the increased incidence returned to previous levels in 2011 till to the end of 2014. Only 6% of this group of patients had a history of vaccination to H1N1 virus and the dynamic change of narcolepsy incidence was correlated with the 2009 H1N1 pandemic. In addition, fewer DQB1\*06:02 homozygotes were found in subjects with disease onset following the influenza H1N1 pandemic in China, suggest HLA differences in subjects with onset prior versus after 2009 in Chinese. However, a similar effect does not present in European patients prior versus after 2009-2010 vaccination.

Narcolepsy has long been recognized as a sleep disorder with differences across ethnic groups in many aspects including prevalence, predisposing factors and clinical presentations. A report of a high rate of childhood narcolepsy and its close association with H1N1 pandemics in Chinese allows further cross-ethnic comparisons, and facilitate our understanding of the neurologic autoimmune basis of narcolepsy. Follow up of this children patient cohort will be helpful to address the morbidity and long term outcomes of narcolepsy.













睡眠对儿童社会 - 情绪发展的影响及机制研究

#### 江帆教授

上海交通大学医学院儿童医学中心教授

长期从事社会环境因素对儿童健康的影响,主持包括科技部 973 前期、国基金、卫生部行业重 点等十余个省部级以上科研项目,多项研究成果向公共卫生政策有效转化。牵头编撰国内第一 本针对幼教老师的儿童急救知识教材,负责实施"护苗计划",培训了 35500 余名幼教系统教 师。发表论文 72 篇·SCI 论文 21 篇·获教育部科技进步一等奖、国家科技进步二等奖、卫生 系统银蛇奖一等奖,教育部新世纪优秀人才、上海市十大杰出青年等称号,入选曙光计划及启 明星跟踪计划等。

#### 报告摘要

青少年处于身心发展的"疾风骤雨"期,易受各种心理问题或精神疾病困扰,特别是社会,情绪 发展密切相关的情绪-行为问题和危险行为等因在该群体中的发生率高、危害性大而广受关注。 面对日趋加重的心理疾病负担,关注青少年精神健康与疾病,实施预防和早期干预,不仅能改 善其疾病预后,降低致残率,更能减少社会负担。研究指出,在学龄前期进行 1 美元的干预投 入与在青春期进行 8 美元的干预投入获得的效果相当。换言之,越早对心理问题进行干预,获 得的社会回报率越高。

人类社会-情绪发展和功能受到多因素的影响,其中睡眠的重要作用不容忽视,而睡眠不足或睡 眠紊乱与情绪行为问题的密切关系为大量研究证实。此外,青少年或成人期心理问题或精神疾 病多源于儿童早期。在国家自然基金优秀青年项目资助《妇幼健康》(编号 8142200282)下, 我们通过建立规范的母婴队列,探索了母孕期睡眠对儿童肥胖及代谢相关疾病的影响。该研究 还特别关注了早期睡眠对社会-情绪发展的影响,分别在婴儿出生后 6 周、3 月、6 月、9 月、 12 月、18 月和 24 月完成了睡眠、社会情绪发展及相关因素的多时点测量。在此基础上,我们 将进一步扩大出生队列的样本量,并在学龄前期、学龄期和青春期进行睡眠、社会-情绪发展、 社会-情绪功能(精神健康与疾病指标)以及相关因素的追踪测量,从而考察早期睡眠和社会-情绪发展对青少年精神健康与疾病的持续影响。同时,我们希望能够结合实验、神经影像学和 分子遗传学等前沿技术探索睡眠对婴儿社会-情绪发展的影响和机制,考察两者对青少年精神健 康与疾病综合影响和机制。期待与会期间与同道就相关问题深入研讨,达成合作。

Teen Sleep and Mental Health: from Epidemiology to Intervention

#### 荣润国教授

香港中文大学医学院副院长、精神科学系教授

Professor Wing graduated with honours from The Chinese University of Hong Kong and received further training in the Psychopharmacology research unit in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Oxford. He is currently a Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Associate Dean (Student affairs) of the Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. He is also the Director of the Sleep Assessment Unit of Shatin Hospital. He has been appointed as the Honorary Chief of Service of the Department of Psychiatry in both Shatin Hospital and Prince of Wales Hospital since 2003.

His major research focus is on the epidemiology of sleep disorders in both general and clinical populations and development of intervention program for improving sleep in school-aged children. Professor Wing publishes regularly in leading academic journals and he takes an active role in translating research findings into clinical practice. Academically he is a past president of the Hong Kong Society of Sleep Medicine, and a member of the local organising committee for Collegium Internationale Neuropharmacologicum (CINP symposium 2010) and the scientific committee of the World Association of Sleep Medicine (WASM 2011, 2013 and 2015). Professor Wing received the Distinguished National Award from the Chinese Medical Doctor Association in 2010 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the sleep medicine research. He was also the recipient of the Teacher of the Year Award (Faculty of Medicine, CUHK) in 2013.

#### 报告摘要

Puberty, which is accompanied by a series of physical, psychological, cognitive and social changes for the preparation of reproductive and parenting success, is also a critical period for the onset of many mental and sleep disorders. In addition, teens also experience significant biological driven changes of sleep and circadian process. Recent studies have shown that sleep problems are risk factors and comorbid conditions rather than secondary symptoms of mental disorders. In this presentation, Prof. Wing will discuss the complex relationship between sleep and mental health as based on the existing evidence from epidemiological and interventional studies and will highlight on the role of puberty in modulating the relationship. He will also discuss whether the management of sleep problems will be an opportunity for promoting mental health in adolescents.













Neurocognitive Deficits and Sleep Deprivation – Where is the Evidence?

#### 李民瞻教授

香港中文大学医学院助理院长、儿科学系教授

Dr. Li graduated from the University of Wales College of Medicine and received his paediatric training at King's College Hospital and Great Ormond Street Hospital, United Kingdom. He joined the Chinese University of Hong Kong as a lecturer in August 2001. His training took him back to the UK where he worked as a clinical research fellow at the Royal Bromton Hospital, London in 2002, under the guidance of Prof. Andy Bush. His clinical and research interest is in respiratory and sleep medicine.

Albert is currently the person-in-charge of the Respiratory and Sleep Medicine Service in the Department of Paediatrics, Prince of Wales Hospital. Academically, he is currently associate editor of the Hong Kong Journal of Paediatrics and Frontiers in Paediatric Pulmonology, member of the editorial board for Respirology and vice-president of the Asia Pacific Paediatric Sleep Alliance. He has published over 160 peer-reviewed articles. For 3 consecutive years, he was awarded "Best Clinical Teacher" by the medical faculty of CUHK.

#### 报告摘要

Sleep deprivation is a world-wide phenomenon and the issue is even more concerning for adolescents. Biological changes in sleep regulation occur during adolescence and lead to a shift in circadian phase preference from "morningness" to "eveningness" type. Furthermore the accumulation of sleep drive during daytime is slower relative to younger children, thus adolescents can easily cope with delay sleep onset. In addition to these biological factors, environmental and lifestyle/social demands such as extracurricular activities and home-work also play an important role in pushing back bedtime. At the same time, the sleep needs of adolescents do not reduce significantly and therefore it is not surprising that a great proportion of adolescents are chronically sleep deprived. The situation is similar in this locality where 22% of adolescents with an average age of 15.6 years report to be sleeping for <6.5 hours during school term time.

Chronic sleep deprivation is indeed an important clinical entity because of its prevalence and its association with a number of significant short and long term consequences. A variety of adverse health outcomes that include obesity and metabolic dysfunction have been demonstrated in adolescents who are sleep deprived. Furthermore adolescents with chronic sleep loss have impaired mood, behavioural control, memory and executive function. Needless to say, they also have suboptimal academic performance, low motivation to learn, increased tardiness and absenteeism. In this presentation, the speaker will review current evidence associating sleep deprivation and neurocognitive deficits, and explore possible mechanisms for this link.

动物模型在注意缺陷多动障碍发病机制研究中的作用

#### 洪琴教授

南京医科大学附属南京妇幼保健院儿保科讲师、主治医师

博士研究生,讲师,主治医师。任江苏省康复医学会儿童康复专委会儿童保健与发育行为学组委员兼秘书。国家自然科学基金委员会医学科学部三处通讯评审专家。2008 年毕业于南京医科大学儿科系。现就职于南京市妇幼保健院儿保科,主要从事科研、临床与教学工作。主要研究方向为儿童神经心理临床与基础研究。在导师陈荣华教授的指导下,先后主持了国家自然科学基金(青年基金)、南京市医学科技发展项目、南京医科大学科技发展基金重点项目、南京医科大学科技发展基金面上项目各一项,同时作为主要负责人之一参与了国家自然科学基金 2 项、江苏省医学重点人才、江苏省自然科学基金各 1 项,以第一作者或通讯作者发表学术论文 16 篇,其中 8 篇被 SCI 收录。获得江苏省医学新技术引进奖、南京市医学新技术引进奖二等奖各一项。成功构建了动物行为学检测平台,熟练掌握动物行为学、分子生物学、病理学、电生理学等实验技术,具有良好的科研能力、生物信息学分析能力。

#### 报告摘要

注意缺陷多动障碍(ADHD)是儿童时期常见的行为障碍。研究发现约有 70%的患儿症状持续到青春期,30%的患儿症状可持续到成年期,并与成年后吸烟、酗酒、反社会行为、甚至违法犯罪有密切关系,严重影响儿童的身心健康和学习生活,给家庭社会造成较大的影响和危害,故 ADHD 在有关儿童时期心理障碍的研究领域中越来越引起广泛重视。ADHD 病因及发病机制复杂,涉及多种理论和学说,而每一理论或学说均有其分子基础,因此从微观水平探讨其功能变化可能有助于解释 ADHD 的病因与机制。由于以人体为研究对象进行 ADHD 精神症状或行为方面的研究存在较多限制,如伦理学不允许应用有创伤性的操作来采集脑组织的样本,难以真正实现 ADHD 分子机制研究等。随着 ADHD 动物模型的建立,克服了以人体为研究对象的局限性,从而使得运用动物模型,结合行为科学、各种分子生物学技术来阐明 ADHD 的病因和发病机制成为可能。

本次发言将从「动物模型的优势」、「目前建立的 ADHD 动物模型」、「ADHD 动物模型的行为学检测」、「利用现代分子生物学技术结合动物模型探讨 ADHD 病因及发病机制的研究模式」四个方面阐述「动物模型在注意缺陷多动障碍发病机制研究中的作用」提出现有的 ADHD 基础研究模式及有待解决的问题和困惑。

希望,通过此次交流能从各位学者的回馈中获得一定的启示。













多巴胺系统在多动症认知障碍中的调控作用

#### 李斐教授

#### 上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心副教授

上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心发育行为儿科副主任、副主任医师、副教授、博士生导师。临床擅长孤独症、难治性多动症、进食障碍等疑难病例的诊治,并以上述三种疾病共有的"学习、记忆"障碍为切入点,从病因学、临床诊疗学和预防学三个层次展开研究。近五年,以第一或通讯作者发表SCI论文13篇。相关成果分别发表于神经科学和儿科学顶级杂志如Neuron、Pediatrics等,被Nature、Nature Neuroscience等神经科学顶级期刊以及Lancet、BMC Medicine等临床医学顶级期刊引用。Neuron撰文对其相关基础研究成果进行专题评述(Preview),并将其作为亮点成果(Spotlight on)在官方网站上视频介绍;Nature Review Neuroscience也将其列为学习、记忆领域的热点推荐文章。此外,候选人在儿科临床的相关研究成果也被Lancet撰文进行专题评述(Comments),并受邀为New England Journal of Medicine撰写特约述评。近五年,候选人获得首批国家自然科学基金"优秀青年"基金等多项人才计划资助,并以第一负责人身份主持国家自然科学基金重大研究计划培育项目、国家自然科学青年基金项目等国家及省部级以上课题9项;并因工作成绩显著,获卫生部、全国共青团中央"青年岗位能手"称号。

#### 报告摘要

多动症是一个普遍的儿童行为异常疾病,其特征为持续的注意缺陷,多动和冲动。目前,多动症根据精神障碍诊断和统计手册——第五版(DSM-5)来确诊,分三个亚型:明显的注意力不集中,明显的多动—冲动,和复合型。多动症的发病率保守估计在 3-7%,其中男孩是女孩的3-9 倍。多动症有认知行为、情感和社会功能损害现象。多动症从童年和青少年时期持续到成年,并经常伴有学习障碍和执行功能障碍。多动症的发生被认为与神经受损,神经递质不足等多种因素有关。影像学研究发现前额叶—纹状体网络发生改变,并提示儿茶酚胺的异常调节可能是多动症相关症状的神经生物学机制之一。兴奋剂(如哌甲酯)的治疗机制正是基于此理论:该化合物阻止多巴胺和去甲肾上腺素重摄取回突触前神经元,从而增加突触间隙中这些单胺类的量。(节录)

Treatment Efficacy of Multiple Family Group for Chinese Families of Children Diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Hong Kong

#### 马丽庄教授

#### 香港中文大学社会工作学系教授

Prof. Joyce L. C. Ma is a Professor, the Department of Social Work of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). Her specialties and research interests cover family therapy research, children and adolescent mental health with recent focus on eating disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Teaching at the Department of Social Work of our university since 1988, Prof. Ma is a Clinical Fellow and an Approved Supervisor of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT), Fellow of the Asian Academy of Family Therapy, founder of the Shengang Family Treatment Center, Nanshan Hospital in Shenzhen and the Director of the Family and Group Practice Research Centre of the Department. She was appointed as the Co-Clinical Director, Academy of Family Therapy, Hong Kong. She has published 4 Chinese books "Adolescent and Family Therapy" (2001), "Unlocking the Family Door—Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy in a Chinese Context" (2008), "Cross-border Professional Supervision in Social Work - Shandong Experience" (2013), and one English book "Anorexia Nervosa and Family Therapy" (2011) in addition to 80 refereed journal articles at venues of significant impact and visibility. Recently Prof. Ma joined hands with Prof. Kelly Lai, Associate Professor of Department of Psychiatry of our university, to carry out a 3-year research project on examining the treatment efficacy of multiple family groups for Chinese families of children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.

#### 报告摘要

In Hong Kong the care of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is predominantly based on the mainstay recommended treatment, namely stimulant medication and behavioral therapy. Little has been done to engage and help parents who are facing a common developmental challenge of raising children with ADHD. There is a huge knowledge gap in this area. Aiming to bridge this knowledge gap, a cross-disciplinary clinical project has been carried out by our research team coming from the Department of Social Work and the Department of Psychiatry of our university, which aimed to develop a socially relevant and culturally unique model of multiple family group (MFG) in helping Chinese families of children with ADHD and to assess the treatment outcome. In this presentation the presenter will report on the preliminary results of our outcome study on the use of MFG in helping these families. A total of 11 MFGs (61 participating families) have been run since January 2013 on campus. The preliminary results of our study have indicated that the intervention has significant impacts on symptom reduction and parental empowerment from the parents' perspective. Limitations of the study and recommendations for clinical practice and future research will be discussed.













**ADHD in Chinese Children: Findings and Remaining Controversies** 

#### 梁永亮教授

香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授

Patrick WL Leung is a clinical psychologist by training. He obtained his PhD at the University of Sheffield, UK. He had been a clinical practitioner of clinical psychology at a local children's hospital for ten years, before moving into academia. He joined the Department of Psychology, CUHK in 1992. Currently, he is a Professor and Chair of the Department. His research areas are in child and adolescent psychiatry with particular interests in ADHD and autism, as well as in clinical trials of psychological intervention. His research in ADHD is published in top international journals such as *PNAS*, *British Journal of Psychiatry*, *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, etc.

#### 报告摘要

This presentation will give a brief overview of the programmatic research of the presenter on ADHD (attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder) in Chinese children in Hong Kong. There will be a quick rundown of the findings of a series of studies relating to the developmental histories, behavioural profiles, neurocognitive functioning, differential diagnosis and prevalence of ADHD in Chinese children. However, there are remaining unsettled controversies. First, compared to ADHD children in UK, Chinese ADHD children have more subdued symptomatology and neurocognitive deficits by objective measures. Second, in genetics research, compared to European-ancestry ADHD children in UK and USA, Chinese ADHD children are found to be associated with the 2-repeat allele of *DRD4* (dopamine receptor *D4*) gene instead of the 7-repeat allele as reported in the former. Interestingly, these two superficially separate pieces of findings may be related. The pursuit of these two pieces of controversial findings in future research may shed further light in the exploration of the etiologies of ADHD.

青少年重性抑郁障碍与双相障碍相似和特异的生物学表征 - 基于多模态磁共振技术的 研究

#### 王菲教授

#### 中国医科大学附属第一医院教授、主任医师

临床及科研工作简介:中国医科大学第一临床医院精神医学科副主任、中国医科大学影像医学研究所副所长、脑功能研究室主任。研究方向为重性精神疾病影像遗传学。曾任耶鲁大学医学院精神科副研究员、助理教授,作为项目负责人,主持美国国立精神卫生研究所(NIMH)的事业发展基金和三项青年科学家奖项。回国后获得自然基金委面上项目,"辽宁省攀登学者"等奖项。王菲教授在我国最早开展了重性精神疾病影像遗传学研究(2004 年在 The American Journal of Psychiatry 上发表了我国第一篇精神分裂症影像研究 SCI 论文),取得了一系列研究发现,到目前为止已发表 SCI 收录(含接收)论文 56 篇,总影响因子 280,总引用次数超过 1400 次。作为第一和/或通信作者在 The American Journal of Psychiatry (封面论文)、Brain、Biological Psychiatry 等期刊发表 SCI 论文 24 篇。

#### 报告摘要

重性抑郁障碍(MDD)和双相障碍(BD)是常见的精神疾病,是主要的精神卫生问题之一。由 干 MDD 和 BD 的发生和发展尚无明确的生物学标记,限制了两种疾病的早期诊断和有效治疗。 特别是 BD 在青少年时期以抑郁为首发症状,确认首发抑郁是 MDD 还是 BD 的抑郁发作是非常 困难的·因此误诊率非常高·而且对于一个事实上为 BD 抑郁发作的患者单纯使用抗抑郁药治 疗会加速其首次躁狂的发作,并导致混合相的发生、治疗困难和预后的功能障碍。情绪加工与 情感调节的大脑功能左右半球优势化理论指出,左侧脑损害造成抑郁发作,右侧脑损害则与躁 狂发作相关,但是抑郁/躁狂发作的病理生理机制特别是脑功能定位始终不清楚。我们的前期研 究发现,首发未用药的 MDD 患者无论在静息状态还是在执行面部表情任务时,均表现为左侧 腹侧 PFC-AMY 神经环路功能连接的异常;但在 BD 的研究中·发现青少年起病的 BD 患者在 执行面部表情识别任务时表现为双侧腹侧 PFC-AMY 神经环路功能连接的异常;另外联合应用 功能连接与磁共振弥散张量成像(DTI)技术·在成年 BD 患者同样发现了双侧腹侧 PFC-AMY 功能连接的异常,同时发现了这种异常可能与连接这两个脑区的白质纤维束(钩束)的白质连贯 性改变相关。最近,我们完成了首次抑郁发作患者的两年随访、确认了后期出现躁狂发作的患 者,多模态影像学数据的分析,进一步确认了两者的相似与特异的生物学表征。根据以上研究 结果,我们提出 MDD 为 PFC-AMY 神经环路左侧腹侧异常,BD 为双侧腹侧异常的学术观点, 并建立了鉴别 BD 和 MDD 的"双侧-左侧"理论模型。













负性情绪易感性与抑郁易感性的关系

#### 李红教授

深圳大学心理与社会学院院长

深圳大学心理与社会学院院长,脑功能与心理科学研究中心主任;教育部长江学者特聘教授,首批"新世纪百千万人才工程国家级人选",第六届、第七届国务院学科评议组成员,中国心理学会副理事长兼心理学教学工作委员会主任,教育部高等学校心理学教学指导委员会副主任;曾担任西南大学心理学院院长、认知与人格教育部重点实验室主任、辽宁师范大学副校长。毕业于西南师范大学和北京师范大学,获得理学博士学位;主要致力于归纳推理、情绪与认知交互作用、认知发展、复杂认知过程等方面的研究,先后主持教育部人文社会科学重大委托项目、国家自然科学基金项目、国家社会科学基金项目等国家级项目 10 项以及教育部、中科院、重庆市、深圳市等课题 30 余项;在 Psychological Science, Journal of cognitive neuroscience, Human Brain Mapping, Neurolmage, Neuropsychologia, Biological Psychology, Neuroscience, psychophysiology, Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, Cognitive development 等国际专业刊物发表 SCI/SSCI 论文 150 余篇,在中国科学、科学通报、心理学报、心理科学等国内著名杂志上发表 250 多篇论文,出版教材、著作 10 部。主编的教材《幼儿心理学》被选为高等学校"十一五"国家级规划教材。

#### 报告摘要

以往的研究发现人类对于负性情绪具有优先加工的偏向(Cacioppo & Gardner, 1999; Delplanque, Silvert, Hot, & Sequeira, 2005)·我们先前的研究发现人类不仅具有负性情绪加工偏向·也对不同强度的负性情绪具有不同的敏感性(Yuan, et al, 2007)·而且这种效应具有显著的性别差异·即女性对高、中、低强度的负性情绪都敏感·但男性仅仅对高强度的负性情绪敏感(Li, Yuan, & Lin, 2008)。诸多研究表明·女性比男性更易受负性情绪的困扰·表现出更强的负性情绪易感性 (Altemus, 2006; Codispoti, Surcinelli, & Baldaro, 2008; Gard & Kring, 2007)·女性情绪障碍(如抑郁症、焦虑症等)的发病率也显著高于男性(Maciejewski, Prigerson, & Mazure, 2001; Nolen-Hoeksema, 2001; Hoeksema, 2001; Gater et al., 1998)。我们认为·负性情绪易感性和抑郁易感性具有非常高的关联·负性情绪易感性极有可能就是抑郁症等情绪障碍的认知基础(Yuan, et al, 2009)。我们最新的研究发现·不仅生理性别和负性情绪加工显著相关·心理性别也是一样·即具有女性气质的男性和具有女性气质的女性表现出相似负性情绪加工特点·而具有男性气质特点的女性和具有男性气质特点的男性相似 (Li, et al, 2015)。我们进一步的研究将探索不同性别气质和不同生理性别个体的情绪加工机制及其与情绪障碍的相关关系。

破坏性行为障碍儿童的执行功能特征及相关脑影像研究

#### 杜亚松教授

上海市精神卫生中心兒少精神科主任、主任医师

上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心儿少科主任;上海交通大学儿童行为研究室主任;上海交通大学医学院博士生导师。中华医学会精神科分会儿童精神病学组副组长,中国(卫生部)心理治疗专家委员会委员;中国心理卫生协会全国理事,中国心理卫生协会心理治疗与咨询专业委员会委员,中国心理卫生协会心理治疗与咨询专业委员会儿童青少年心理咨询与治疗学组主任委员,中国心理卫生协会儿童心理卫生专业委员会副主任委员。上海市残联康复专家组技术指导专家,上海市心理咨询培训和疾病预防控制精神卫生专家委员会委员,上海市心理学会心理咨询与心理治疗专业委员会副主任委员,上海市心理卫生学会理事,The Pacific Rim College of Psychiatrists,Fellow,上海市优生优育科学协会第四届理事。目前为《国际中国心身医学杂志》、《中国心理卫生杂志》编委,《临床心身疾病杂志》副主编。毕业于湖南医科大学,获得医学博士学位,多年来主要致力于注意缺陷多动障碍、孤独谱系障碍等儿童青少年常见精神疾病的基因、影像研究。先后主持和参与过多项国家自然科学基金、科技部攻关项目、973项目等多项课题以及国际交流科研项目,并且获得多个科技奖项及技术成果。在多个SCI/SSCI杂志发表论文 20余篇,在中国心理卫生杂志、实用儿科心理学杂志等国内刊物上发表文章 200余篇。出版专著 10余部,参与教材及其他著作编写 20余部。

#### 报告摘要

以往研究对破坏性行为障碍儿童的执行功能是否缺陷存在争议(Schoemaker et al, 2014; Rhodes et al, 2012; Nordström et al,2013)。研究组的前期研究证实了注意缺陷多动障碍儿童的执行能力缺陷(Coghill, Seth, & Matthews, 2013; Jiang·Li & Du, 2015)。在本研究中·对伴或者不伴有注意缺陷多动障碍的破坏性行为障碍儿童执行能力及其脑影像学特征进行了比较。结果发现:破坏性行为障碍儿童·无论是否伴有注意缺陷多动障碍·独立于智商因素·存在反应抑制、计划、认知灵活性等执行功能缺陷;同时存在与情绪调节相关的执行能力缺陷;多个脑区结构异常·左顶上小叶、左颞中回发育缺陷与执行功能的缺陷存在相关·并且破坏性行为障碍儿童存在杏仁核与左额叶中央前回、扣带回等区域的功能连接异常。我们认为:破坏性行为障碍儿童存在脑发育的异常·是其执行功能缺陷的基础·与其临床表现相关。进一步的研究将集中在对破坏性行为障碍儿童情绪相关的执行功能脑影像研究上。













Causes of Neurocognitive Deficits in Sleep Apnea: Some Insights from Experimental Animal Models

#### 容永豪教授

香港中文大学医学院生物医学学院教授

Dr Wing-Ho Yung graduated from The Chinese University of Hong Kong with first class honors, majoring in biology and biochemistry. Supported by the Commonwealth Scholarship and the Croucher Foundation Fellowship he received the D.Phil. degree and postdoctoral training from the University of Oxford in the field of cellular neurophysiology. After returning to the Chinese University of Hong Kong in the early 90's, he continued his research in neuroscience. He used his spare time to pursue his interest in computing science and obtained a BSc degree in Computing and Information System from University of London. Currently, he is the President of the Hong Kong Society of Neuroscience and the Honorary Secretary of the Federation of Asian-Oceanian Neurosciences Societies. Dr Yung's main research interest is on synaptic plasticity and neurodegenerative disorders and has publications in these areas in journals including Science, Nature Neuroscience, Neuron and PNAS.

#### 报告摘要

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is known to be associated with central nervous system dysfunction, including learning and memory impairment. The exact causes of the neurocognitive deficits in OSA are unsettled but important insights could be gained from animal models. Based on a well-established OSA model in which the rats we performed a series of experiments to investigate the impact of OSAassociated intermittent hypoxia (IH) on the structure and functions of hippocampal neurons. First, chronic IH treatment suppressed hippocampal long-term synaptic plasticity of the CA3-CA1 pathway, which correlated with impaired long-term spatial memory. Second, clear sub-lethal structural changes in the dendritic spines of projection neurons and interneurons in the hippocampus were found after prolonged IH treatment. Third, real-time monitoring of firing activities of hippocampal neurons revealed bi-phasic response to IH: an initial hyper-excitability followed by prolonged suppression of firing. Finally, many of these changes could be linked to reduced expression of brain-derived neurotrophic factor and induction of ER stress in the hippocampus. Together, these results provide the cellular and functional correlates of the memory deficit observed in OSA subjects.

From SNP-based Association to NGS-based Discovery in Mental Disease Genetics

#### 薛红教授

香港科技大学生命科学部教授

Dr. Xue obtained her M.D. from the Shanghai Second Military Medical University in 1983, Ph.D. from the Institute of medical Sciences, University of Toronto in 1992, and carried out postdoctoral studies at the Department of Genetics, University of Glasgow before joining the Department of Biochemistry, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology in 1995. Currently Dr. Xue is a professor at the Division of Life Science, and the Director of Applied Genomics Center of Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

#### 报告摘要

Dr. Xue and her team discovered the association between schizophrenia and a segment of the GABRB2 gene encoding the -subunit of GABAA receptors. Extensive in vitro analyses has been carried out subsequently, which have revealed (1) the positive selection and recombination hotspot in this segment; (2) determinant role of this segment in the alternate splicing; (3) the differential modulation of the GABA-induced membrane current by the long and short forms, and (4) development stage-, disease status- and genotype-dependent epigenetic regulation of GABRB2, with characteristic partial maternal imprinting. In vivo analysis on Gabrb2 through gene knock-out in mice has recently obtained promising results. Moreover, the research group led by Dr. Xue has developed next-generation sequencing-based genomics and bioinformatics tools, which may expedite the unfolding of complex genetics mechanisms of mental disorders.













**Dyslexia in Chinese (and English)** 

#### **Prof. Catherine McBride**

香港中文大学心理学系教授

Professor Catherine McBride is a developmental psychologist and has published on a variety of topics including parenting, creativity, child abuse, peer relations, and reading development and impairment. The author of approximately 168 peerreviewed journal articles, 19 book chapters, and two books, Professor McBride has also done a variety of work as an editor. She has served as an Associate Editor for the Journal of Research in Reading and currently serves as an associate editor for International Journal of Behavioural Development and Reading and Writing, as well as for the International Encyclopedia of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Professor McBride is a Fellow for the Association for Psychological Science and President for the International Society for the Scientific Study of Reading. She has served on the editorial boards of severaljournals, including Psychological Science, Journal of Educational Psychology, Annals of Dyslexia, and Journal of Experimental Child Psychology. She is currently the Associate Dean for Research for the Social Sciences Faculty at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Professor McBride is currently the principal investigator of a longitudinal twin study. The project aims to understand how genetic and environmental factors are associated in literacy development of young children.

#### 报告摘要

I overview what dyslexia is and highlight the cognitive correlates of it. Some more current findings from our own lab on different characteristics of dyslexia in Chinese children will be presented. The presentation of dyslexia in Chinese will depend partly on the Chinese society from which the child comes, given different aspects of reading in Chinese such as script type and how Chinese is taught (i.e., with Pinyin or mapped onto Cantonese, etc.).

#### **Assessing Vocabulary Skills in Cantonese-Speaking Adolescents**

#### 杜洁森 教授

香港大学言语及听觉科学部副教授

Carol To is Associate Professor at Division of Speech & Hearing Sciences, Faculty of Education at The University of Hong Kong. Carol received her clinical qualification in speech-language pathology and PhD from The University of Hong Kong in 2001 and 2006 respectively. From 2004 to 2008 she was a research associate at City University of Hong Kong. She began her faculty position at The University of Hong Kong in 2008 and was the recipient of the Faculty Outstanding Young Researcher Award, Faculty Early Career Research Output Award, and Faculty Knowledge Exchange Award from the University in 2010, 2013 and 2015 respectively. Her current research interest includes speech and language development and disorders in Chinese and communication in Autism Spectrum Disorders. She has served on the professional communities as an executive board member of Hong Kong Association of Speech Therapists and Asia Pacific Society of Speech, Language and Hearing (APSSLH).

#### 报告摘要

Purpose: This study investigated the feasibility of a pilot version of Vocabulary Assessment for Cantonese- speaking Adolescents (VACA) in evaluating the vocabulary ability of Cantonese-speaking adolescents with and without language impairment (LI) in Hong Kong.

Method: A list of 300 vocabularies was located from local textbooks, dictionaries, and multimedia resources. The list was reduced to 91 vocabularies according to secondary school teachers' judgment. Three receptive tasks, two expressive tasks, and a vocabulary-learning strategy task were devised to examine five domains: (1) academic words, (2) idioms, (3) slangs, (4) homophones, and (5) lexical inferencing strategies. Sixty Cantonese-speaking adolescents with normal language (NL) and 17 with LI (aged 12;01–17;06) were tested on VACA.

Results: The composite scores increased significantly with grade level in the NL group. The LI group performed significantly weaker than their matched peers in the NL group in all five domains and the composite scores.

Conclusion: The results of this study demonstrated a continual growth of semantic knowledge during adolescence and VACA can be a feasible assessment tool for evaluating the vocabulary knowledge of Cantonese-speaking adolescents in Hong Kong.











男性青少年罪犯生物社会心理特点以及认知干预

#### 王小平教授

中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授、主任医师

中南大学、湘雅二医院、教授、博士生导师。现为中南大学精神卫生研究所副所长、司法精神 病研究室主任,精神病房主任。兼任中国神经科学学会精神病学基础与临床分会副主任委员, 中华医学精神病学分会司法精神病学学组副组长·中国认证认可(CNAS)司法鉴定机构评审 员,司法部司法鉴定科学技术研究所能力验证技术专家,湖南省法医学技术咨询委员会副主任 委员。先后主持国家自然科学基金项目 4 项,主持国家科技支撑计划项目子课题 2 项以及参与 教育部、司法部等相关课题。方向为司法精神病学。

#### 报告摘要

#### 研究目的:

- 1. 调查我国男性青少年罪犯的生物社会心理特征,了解男性青少年暴力和非暴力犯罪的 相关危险因素。
- 2. 了解男性青少年暴力和非暴力犯罪相关的生物学标记;
- 3. 通过认知治疗(威廉姆斯基生活技能训练, Williams Life Skills Training, WLST)减少 男性青少年罪犯的冲动和焦虑水平。



儿童青少年强迫症的神经影像学研究

#### 王振教授

上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心科教部主任

博士·副主任医师·硕士研究生导师·上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心科教部主任。中华医学会心身医学分会委员、中国医师协会精神科医师分会焦虑抑郁障碍工作委员会委员、中华医学会公共卫生分会临床与预防专委会委员;长期从事强迫障碍、心理应激与创伤相关障碍的临床与研究工作·参加了国际多中心的强迫症神经影像研究联盟;主持国家自然科学基金 2项、省部级与局级课题近 10 项·入选上海市"浦江人才"培养计划、"上海市青年科技启明星"人才培养计划。先后在 JAMA Psychiatry, Biological Psychiatry, PLoS ONE·Psychiatry Research·中华精神科杂志等国内外杂志发表学术论文 60 余篇。

#### 报告摘要

强迫症(Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, OCD)是以反复出现的强迫思维或强迫动作为主要临床特征的心理疾病·儿童青少年强迫症的患病率约 1-3%·大多数成年强迫症患者也多起病于青少年时期。强迫症常表现出明显的认知灵活性和反应抑制功能的缺陷·常导致严重的社会功能损害。近二十年来对强迫症的病因学研究获得一定进展·但其病理机制远未阐明;大量对成人强迫症患者的神经影像研究显示皮质-纹状体-丘脑-皮质(cortico-striatal-thalamic-cortical, CSTC)环路可能与强迫症的发病密切相关·但对儿童患者进行的影像学研究获得许多矛盾性结论,同时与成人样本研究结果不尽一致。

随着研究方法的改进,近年来对儿童青少年强迫症的大脑白质、灰质及脑网络连接的结构与功能进行了大量研究,同时结合分子遗传学技术和更细致的症状维度分析获得了一些有价值的神经影像学结果。本演讲将主要介绍该领域的主要研究发现及其对临床的指导意义。













青少年心理创伤与创伤修复研究

#### 范方教授

#### 华南师范大学心理学院副院长

华南师范大学心理学院教授、心理学博士(临床方向·中南大学湘雅医学院)。广东省政府和广州市政府特聘应急管理专家、中国心理学会临床与咨询专业委员会理事、中国心理卫生协会儿童专业委员会理事、广东省中小学心理健康教育指导专家。曾留学美国匹兹堡大学·研习情绪性障碍的预防和认知行为治疗。主要研究兴趣:青少年情绪和行为问题的机制和预防干预、心理弹性的机制和发展、应激心理与创伤修复。近 5 年主持国家自然科学基金 3 项和省部级课题 4 项·在 Psychological Medicine · J. Clinical Psychiatry, J. Traumatic Stress, Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology, PLoS ONE, J. Anxiety Disorders,心理学报 等国内外重要刊物发表论文 40 余篇。中文论文他引次数近 3 年(2011-2013)分别列全国心理学科第 16、第 9、第 5 名。近年主要科研获奖:教育部高等学校科技进步奖三等奖(2007)、湖南省医学科技进步奖一等奖(2007)、中华医学科技进步奖三等奖(2008)、第五届中国科学技术协会优秀论文成果二等奖(2008)、广东省 2010-2011 年度哲学社会科学优秀成果奖一等奖(2013) · "国际青少年研究学会"(SRA)和"国际儿童发展研究会(SRCD)连续 6 年(2010-2015 年)全额资助本人及研究生团队 23 人次赴美国和加拿大等国学习交流。

#### 报告摘要

心理创伤的心理病理机制及其预防和修复是临床心理学的研究热点。近年我们探讨了长期处境 不利青少年的心理创伤发生的机制及修复方案,验证了"累积风险"模型,通过大样本研究发现 2-3 岁经历创伤者(以亲子分离为例)青春期后易发情绪问题,而 8-10 岁经历亲子分离易导致 亲社会行为出现问题[SPPE·2010(2)]。 5.12 地震后,我们对极重灾区 2500 余人的青少年样 本、3000 余人的成人样本、200 余人的丧亲人群样本进行了 3 年的追踪研究和服务,探讨了创 伤后相关障碍(PTSD、焦虑、抑郁、睡眠障碍等)的变化转归及其与创伤事件、继发负性 生活事件、社会支持资源、家庭养育风格、感恩心理和利他主义、应对风格等的关系;提出并 验证了对不同年龄段青少年需采取不同的感恩教育和应对技能指导策略;发现并初步揭示了女 性比男性创伤后首发心理问题较高而修复较快的心理社会机制;基于组基轨迹模型提出了不同 人群创伤后心理问题的变化转归规律及影响因素[Psychological Medicine 2015.5(Online).J. Clinical Psychiatry 2013(1), PLoS ONE 2012(1), J. Traumatic Stress 2011(1)& 2013(2), 心理 学报 2011(12) ]。上述系列研究还发现创伤后心理障碍和精神疾患的发生有一定家系聚集性。 我们对遗传和心理社会因素的作用进行离析,研究了人格特征与注意偏向等内表型,探究了遗 传与环境的交互作用,及其对焦虑、抑郁等的变化转归的影响。我们基于长期的心理援助服务 和心理创伤机制研究,研发了"心理弹性发展方案",通过操作和改善可控的环境变量和心理变 量,使创伤事件转化为"接种"事件,发展心理弹性,提升心理免疫力,取得了显着和稳定的干 预效果。

#### Mental Health Care for Children and Adolescents in Hong Kong

#### 熊思方教授

#### 香港中文大学精神科学系名譽臨床教授

Dr. Hung graduated from University of Hong Kong in 1978. He joined the Mental Health Services in Hong Kong since 1979. He was trained in Hong Kong. He received further training in London, United Kingdom in 1983-1984 and in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia in 1994. He is a Specialist (Psychiatry) in Private Practice, Honorary Consultant of Kwai Chung Hospital and Clinical Professor (Honorary), Department of Psychiatry of Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Dr. Hung was Hospital Chief Executive and Consultant Psychiatrist of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Team of Kwai Chung Hospital and Yaumatei Child Psychiatric Centre before his retirement effective from March 2012. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists as well as a Fellow of the Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists. He has been working in the Mental Health Services since 1979.

He was a member of the Task Group of Global Child Mental Health of the World Psychiatric Association from 2002 to 2006 and President of the Hong Kong College of Psychiatrists from 2006 to 2010.

At present, Dr Hung also serves in the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine as Council member, member of Child Fatality Review Panel (Convenor of Suicide in Child and Adolescent), Social Welfare Department, member of Hong Kong Medical Council, member of the Review Committee on Mental Health Services [Convenor of Expert Subgroup (Child and Adolescent) Mental Health Services] of the Food and Health Bureau, HKSAR Government.

Dr. Hung is interested in child and adolescent mental health as well as First Episode Psychoses. He is currently actively involved in researches on ADHD, ASD and Epidemiological Studies of Mental Disorders in Hong Kong. He has been participating in many community public health services such as providing post-disaster psychological support training after the Sichuan's earthquake. In 2009 and 2012 respectively, he was awarded of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Chief Executive's Commendation for Community Services and the Bronze Bauhinia Star Medal, in recognition of his achievement and contribution in the mental health services. Dr. Hung had been involved in researches and had numerous publications.

#### 报告摘要

In his paper "Child psychiatry: looking 30 years ahead" Michael Rutter said: "The future depends on what we do in the years to come. To a large extent we can shape what happens...." This is true in 1986. It is still true today. In order to help our children and adolescents, we need to look at our local policy and services that will help our children. We need to promote the Mental Health of Children and Adolescents. It calls for an effective partnership amongst family, school and other social institutions to enhance their resilience, prevent as far as possible a disorder from occurring by removing the cause, decreasing risk factors and promoting protective factors, and for those with a mental disorder limits the disability from worsening by providing the necessary support and timely intervention. Our knowledge has informed us that there are preventive measures that work and that there are effective treatments for mental illnesses. A Mental Health Policy should be guided by what we know that works. It should be evidence based. At times there are areas with insufficient knowledge and we need to turn to value- based practices. It such cases these intervention should be evaluated. With the changing socioeconomic situation and relative scarcity of resources, cost effectiveness is another area of concern.

Having a good start in life will help children to fulfill their potential and develop life long resilience. Care of child bearing mothers and promoting good physical/mental health as well as good parenting, identifying high risk mother-child dyad and providing appropriate intervention will be discussed. The failure of current model of clinic based services for children with emotional disorder and the need for an effective proactive school based intervention will be discussed. The vulnerable period of youth with its relative low rate of help-seeking and need for continuity of care will also be examined.

In short there is a need for a local/national child mental health policy that is guided by evidence, drawing from our knowledge of epidemiology, the broad socioeconomic change, our knowledge of age/disease/phase developmental impact and the continuities and discontinuities of mental health problems. Such policy and intervention programme often called for concerted effort from different sectors and not just from the medical sector.













Identifying Possible Protective Factors for Parents: Implications for Intervention and Policy (jointly conducted with Mr. Kurt Nan)

#### 区美兰教授

#### 香港理工大学应用社会科学系副教授

Dr Alma Au works as Associate Professor at the Department of Applied Social Sciences at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and is the Director of the Child Development Centre. She is a Fellow of the Hong Kong Psychological Society. She has practiced clinical psychology both with the National Health Service in London and the Hospital Authority in Hong Kong. She has contributed to the development of developing several treatment programs to bridge hospital and community care. After moving to the University, she has obtained a number of grants both from both local and international government and non-government organizations to develop community-based assessments and interventions for adults and children. She has published both academic papers and evaluation reports on parenting programs. Her current interests converge on developing sustainable models of health care and the use of technology to assist special needs.

#### 报告摘要

Establishing a healthy growth foundation is crucial in early childhood as it sets the stage for every other phase of life. Young children spend most of their time with their parents during this period. Thus, their interactions with parents and parenting behaviors are important. Researchers have identified parental stress and selfefficacy as the major family factors determining children's emotional and social development. While substantial evidence has also identified internalizing and externalizing behaviors as the predictors of parental stress, parental stress can in turn escalate with children's difficult behavior. This study aimed to investigate parental-level predictors of and protective factors on parental stress and self-efficacy. study involved a cross sectional assessment with self-administrated questionnaires. Parents completed questionnaires which included measures of demographics, parental perception of externalizing behavior, and emotional regulation as well as parental stress and self-efficacy. Path analysis suggested possible protective effects of emotional regulation on parent's well-being. Implications for interventions and policy were discussed.

# 基金会推荐之其他参会学者

(按笔划序)

#### 刘勋教授

#### 中国科学院心理研究所研究员

刘勋(博士),中国科学院心理研究所研究员,博士生导师,中国科学院"百人计划"学者。现任中国科学院行为科学重点实验室主任,心理所磁共振成像研究中心主任。1991 年和 1994 年分别获北京大学心理学系学士和硕士学位,2000 年获美国加州大学洛杉矶分校心理学系博士学位。先后在美国科罗拉多博尔德大学、康奈尔大学威尔医学院、肯塔基大学医学院从事博士后研究,2007 年起担任纽约西奈山医学院助理教授。2009 年获美国 NARSAD 青年科学家奖,2010 年获中国科学院"百人计划"学者资助。主要通过脑成像技术从事认知神经科学领域的研究工作,研究领域主要涉及认知控制和注意的神经网络、动机/情感控制和奖赏回路,以及认知/情绪控制障碍和药物成瘾。

#### 李甦教授

#### 中国科学院心理研究所副研究员

李甦,博士,副研究员。现供职于中国科学院心理研究所。美国密歇根大学、印第安纳大学心理学系访问学者。北京市学前教育研究会第十届常务理事,学术指导委员会委员。她的研究方向为儿童读写及认知的早期发展。目前,她的研究兴趣是探查汉字加工专家化早期发展的行为及脑电活动指标。

#### 侯一平教授

#### 兰州大学医学院基础医学院神经科学研究所所长

兰州大学医学院基础医学院神经科学研究所所长、教授、博士生导师。主要研究方向:睡眠觉醒中枢调节及睡眠疾病。任中国解剖学会常务理事,中国神经科学学会理事,中国睡眠研究会生理与药理专业委员会副主任,甘肃省解剖学会理事长,甘肃省睡眠研究会副理事长兼秘书。近年主持国家自然科学基金面上项目 4 项,国家科技部"重大新药创制"科技重大专项子项目 1 项。已发表科研论文 140 余篇,其中 PNAS,J Neurosci 等 SCI 论文 26 篇。任国际国内数个杂志编委。

#### 孙洪强教授

#### 北京大学第六医院睡眠医学科主任

孙洪强,医学博士,主任医师,博士生导师,北京大学第六医院/精神卫生研究所睡眠医学科主任。北京市"十百千"优秀卫生人才,北京市卫生系统高层次卫生技术人才学科骨干。主要研究方向为睡眠与奖赏记忆;心理渴求的单胺类神经递质机制以及物质依赖的基因和影像学研究。在 Addiction Biology,Sleep 等国内外杂志已发表论文 40 余篇;参编(译)书籍 8 部。主持国家自然科学基金项目 3 项,参与 973 课题 2 项。目前担任中华医学会精神医学分会物质依赖学组委员,中国合成毒品滥用防治专家委员会专家,中国药物滥用防治协会理事会理事,中国毒理学会药物依赖性毒理专业委员会委员,中国药物依赖性杂志和中国药物滥用防治杂志编委,中国医师协会精神科医师分会睡眠医学工作委员会委员。













# 内地参会人员通讯录

(按笔划序)

序號	姓名	所属单位及称职	电子信箱	
内地i	内地讲者			
1	仇子龙	中国科学院上海生命科学研究院神经科学研究所研究员	zqiu@ion.ac.cn	
2	王 振	上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心科教部主任	wangzhen@smhc.org.cn	
3	王菲	中国医科大学附属第一医院教授、主任医师	feiwangster@gmail.com	
4	王小平	中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授、主任医师	xiaop6@126.com	
5	刘步云	中山大学公共卫生学院儿少卫生与妇幼保健学博士研究生	liuby@mail2.sysu.edu.cn	
6	江 帆	上海交通大学医学院儿童医学中心教授	fanjiang@shsmu.edu.cn	
7	李 斐	上海交通大学医学院附属上海儿童医学中心副教授	feili@shsmu.edu.cn lifei5861_cn@163.com	
8	李 红	深圳大学心理与社会学院院长	lihongszu@szu.edu.cn	
9	杜亚松	上海市精神卫生中心兒少精神科主任、主任医师	yasongdu@163.com	
10	洪 琴	南京医科大学附属南京妇幼保健院儿保科讲师、主治医师	rambler_hq@163.com	
11	范方	华南师范大学心理学院副院长	fangfan@scnu.edu.cn	
12	唐向东	四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心教授	2372564613@qq.com	
13	黄 颐	四川大学华西医院精神病学与精神卫生学教授	huangyi0412@126.com 2772073954@qq.com	
14	陆林	北京大学第六医院院长	linlu@bjmu.edu.cn	
15	陈俊	上海精神卫生中心讲师、副主任医师	doctorcj2010@gmail.com	
16	陈晓岗	中南大学湘雅二医院精神科教授	chenxghn@163.com	
17	韩芳	北京大学人民医院教授、主任医师	hanfang1@hotmail.com	
	基金会推荐之其他参会学者			
1	刘 勋	中国科学院心理研究所研究员	liux@psych.ac.cn	
2	李 甦	中国科学院心理研究所副研究员	lis@psych.ac.cn	
3	侯一平	兰州大学医学院基础医学院神经科学研究所所长	houyiping@lzu.edu.cn	
4	孙洪强	北京大学第六医院睡眠医学科主任	sunhq@bjmu.edu.cn sunhongqiang0620@126.com	

# 香港参会人员通讯录

(按笔划序)

		所属单位及称职	电子信箱
香港讲者			
1	Catherine McBride	香港中文大学心理学系教授	cmcbride@psy.cuhk.edu.hk
2	马丽庄	香港中文大学社会工作学系教授	joycelai@cuhk.edu.hk
3	区美兰	香港理工大学应用社会科学系副教授	ssalma@polyu.edu.hk
4	李民瞻	香港中文大学医学院助理院长,儿科学系教授	albertmli@cuhk.edu.hk
5	杜洁森	香港大学言语及听觉科学部副教授	tokitsum@hku.hk
6	荣润国	香港中文大学医学院副院长,精神科学系教授	ykwing@cuhk.edu.hk
7	容永豪	香港中文大学生物医学学院教授	whyung@cuhk.edu.hk
8	苏国辉	香港大学眼科学系解剖学讲座教授,中国科学院院士	hrmaskf@hku.hk
9	梁永亮	香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授	pleung@cuhk.edu.hk
10	熊思方	香港中文大学精神科学系名誉临床教授	sefonghung@gmail.com
11	黎以菁	香港中文大学精神科学系副教授	kellylai@cuhk.edu.hk
12	薛 红	香港科技大学生命科学部教授	hxue@ust.hk
13	陈瑞燕	香港中文大学心理学系教授	aschan@psy.cuhk.edu.hk
	<b>顶问委员会及</b> 第	<b>拿备委员会成员</b>	
1	张妙清	香港中文大学副校长、卓敏心理学讲座教授	fmcheung@cuhk.edu.hk
2	陈伟仪	2015 青少年精神健康及疾病学术研讨会筹备委员会	chanwy@cuhk.edu.hk
		主席兼香港中文大学生物医学学院院长	
3	王文澤	国家自然科学基金委员会港澳台办公室副主任	wangwz@mail.nsfc.gov.cn
4	荣润国	香港中文大学医学院副院长·精神科学系教授	ykwing@cuhk.edu.hk
5	梁永亮	香港中文大学心理学系系主任、教授	pleung@cuhk.edu.hk
6	黄俊文	香港中文大学语言学及现代语言系教授	p.wong@cuhk.edu.hk
7	莫仲棠	香港中文大学医学院助理院长、	vctmok@cuhk.edu.hk
		内科及药物治疗学系教授	
8	陈文乐	香港中文大学生物医学学院教授	andrewmchan@cuhk.edu.hk
9	黄咏	香港中文大学学术交流处(国内事务)处长	wingwong@cuhk.edu.hk
10	林丽娟	京港学术交流中心科学与技术部主任	lydialin@bhkaec.org.hk













# 参会研究人员/研究生通讯录

(按笔划序)

序號	姓名	所属单位及称职	电子信箱
1	马梦颖	北京大学第六医院研究生	mamengying0302@foxmail.com
2	王勇	上海精神卫生中心副主任医师	Tianlai1977@yeah.net
3	王广海	上海儿童医学中心助理研究员	wang-guanghai@163.com
4	邓世宁	上海交通大学技术员	dengshining1105@163.com
5	邓佳慧	北京大学第六医院助理研究员	jiahuideng2012@bjmu.edu.cn
6	师 乐	北京大学第六医院	leshi@bjmu.edu.cn
7	朱晓敏	中南大学湘雅二医院博士生	lizamin@163.com
8	江文庆	上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心主治医师	jiangwenqingchildpsy@126.com
9	孙元锋	四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心医师	578140447@qq.com
10	苏珊珊	上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心住院医师	su.lingshan@163.com
11	李 珂	上海交通大学研究生学生	imlikeke@163.com
12	李 焱	上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心住院医师	liyan3379@163.com
13	李鹏	深圳大学心理与社会学院副教授	peng@szu.edu.cn
14	李宗昌	中南大学湘雅二医院博士生	zongchanglicn@gmail.com
15	杨蕾	南京医科大学住院医师	leiyang1987@qq.com
16	时 杰	北京大学医学部研究员	shijie@bjmu.edu.cn
17	邹 可	四川大学华西医院睡眠医学中心副主任医师	763549515@qq.com
18	张晓喆	北京大学国际医院医师	zxzjr@126.com
19	陈杰	湖南师范大学心理学院副教授	xlxchen@163.com
20	邵玉峰	兰州大学医学院基础医学院讲师	shaoyf@lzu.edu.cn
21	周 雅	华南师范大学心理学院博士后	zy114@aliyun.com
22	周建松	中南大学湘雅二医院主治医生	zhoujs2003@126.com
23	胡昊	上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心博士研究生	huhao8606@163.com
24	胡 嫣	北京大学人民医院医师	yt.catherine@163.com
25	胡雪	四川大学华西临床医学院研究生	huxiao1001@qq.com
26	贺莹	中南大学湘雅二医院博士生	heying@dr.com
27	陶 然	北京大学第六医院研究生	vtaoran@126.com
28	董叔梅	上海儿童医学中心硕士研究生	shumeidong1217@163.com
29	粟幼嵩	上海精神卫生中心主治医师	wintersus@126.com
30	程田林	中国科学院上海生命科学研究院神经科学研究所助理研究员	tlcheng@ion.ac.cn
31	解俊樊	兰州大学医学院基础医学院博士	xiejfan@163.com
32	蔡 佳	四川大学华西临床医学院研究生	
33	戴美霞	中山大学公共卫生学院研究生	569875210@qq.com

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香港中文大学

学术交流处(国内事务) 助理主任梁卓楠先生

电话: 852-39434412(办);852-94518055(手机)

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# 笔记















# 笔记



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