

# 品行장애 청소년에서의 우울, 불안 증상과 부모양육특성

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION/ANXIETY AND PARENTAL REARING PATTERNS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CONDUCT DISORDER

최 경 민\*† · 한 성 희\*\*

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요 약 :

가 , 가 , DSM -  
 30 30  
 (CDI), (STAI), (PBI)  
 . 1) (state anxiety)  
 (trait anxiety) . 2)  
 가 가  
 . 3) . 4)

중심 단어 :

가  
 서 론 가  
 가 가  
 6 16%,  
 2 9% (APA 1994).  
 가 , , ,  
 가 , , ,  
 가 , , ,

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가 . 가

DSM- (APA 1994)

10 17 가

Pfeffer Plutchick(1989) 30 ( :18 , :12

가 , Puig - , : 14.17 ± 1.49)

Antich(1982) 1/3 . 15 ,

가 . Leon Donald(1972) 7 , 2 , 1

가 (Masked Depression) . ,

가 King Noshpitz(1991) 8 , 18 . 4 ,

6 , 24 .

Patterson

(1990) 1, 2, 3 가

가 30 (

:18 , :12 , :13.83 ± 0.83)

(Werry Reeves

1987)가 (F=3.18, df=58, p=0.29),

가 (Newcorn Halperin 1994) Table 1

## 2. 연구방법 및 도구

### 1) 연구방법

가 , (Children's Depression Inven-

gory ; CDI), - (State-

가 , Trait Anxiety Inventory ; STAI),

가 , (Parental Bonding Instrument ; PBI)

(APA 1994).

## 연구대상 및 방법

### 1. 연구대상

1994 6 1 1996 5 31

### 2) 연구도구

가 Kovacs Beck(1977)

CDI (1990)

**Table 1.** Comparison of demographic characteristics between conduct disorder group and normal control group

Variable	Control group N(%) <sup>†</sup>	Control group N(%) <sup>†</sup>	<sup>2</sup>	p-value
Sex				
male	18(60.0)	18		
female	12(40.0)	12		
Education level of father				
primary	6(20.0)	1( 3.3)	5.51	0.24
junior	5(16.7)	8(26.7)		
senior	14(46.7)	16(53.3)		
university	4(13.3)	5(16.7)		
post-graduate	1( 1.7)	0( 0.0)		
Education level of mother				
uneducated	2( 6.7)	0( 0.0)	5.17	0.27
primary	5(16.7)	2( 6.7)		
junior	9(30.0)	10(33.3)		
senior	13(43.3)	14(46.7)		
university	1( 3.3)	4(13.3)		
Socioeconomic status				
high	2( 6.7)	2( 6.7)	0.40	0.53
middle	24(80.0)	26(86.6)		
low	4(13.3)	2( 6.7)		

<sup>†</sup>Number of subjects(Percent of subjects among the total 30 subjects in each group)

Beck's Depression Inventory (Beck's Depression Inventory, BDI, 1967)

8 13  
27

가 가  
0 2

가 , 0 54  
가 가

가 .

가 Spielberg(1973)  
가 STAI , (1989)  
(State Anxiety Inventory ; SAI)

가 , (Trait Anxiety Inventory ; TAI)

가 .

1 3  
0 60

가

가 가 .

(1992) PBI .

16

4

0 3

가 .

12

13 , 25

36 , 0 39

PBI 가 ,

3. 통계방법

SPSSWIN

<sup>2</sup> - test

(ANOVA)

T - test

Pearson

결 과

1. 품행장애군과 정상대조군 간의 우울척도 비교  
CDI

( : 18.47 ± 7.99, :  
16.03 ± 6.83, t = 1.27, df = 58, p = 0.210, Table 2).

2. 품행장애군과 정상대조군 간의 상태불안 척도 비교  
(SAI)

(  
: 40.47 ± 7.43, : 35.93 ± 5.87, t =  
2.62, df = 58, p = 0.011, Table 2).

**Table 2.** Comparison of means between conduct disorder and normal control group

	Conduct group		Control group	t(1,58)	p-value
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)			
CDI	18.47 (7.99)	16.03 (6.83)		- 1.27	0.210
SAI	40.47 (7.43)	35.93 (5.87)		- 2.62	0.011*
TAI	38.57 (8.53)	37.47 (6.43)		- 0.56	0.575

CDI : Children's Depression Inventory  
 SAI : State Anxiety Inventory  
 TAI : Trait Anxiety Inventory  
 \* : p<0.05

3. 품행장애군과 정상대조군 간의 특성불안 척도 비교 (TAI)

( $38.57 \pm 8.53$ ,  $37.28 \pm 6.41$ ,  $t = 0.56$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $p = 0.575$ , Table 2).

4. 품행장애군과 정상대조군간의 부모양육태도에 대한 인식 비교

가 (Maternal care : MC)  
 $19.17 \pm 2.79$ ,  
 $25.37 \pm 4.99$  ( $t = - 5.94$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ),  
 (Maternal Overprotection : MO)  
 가  $18.67 \pm 5.00$ ,  
 $13.20 \pm 5.24$  ( $t = 4.13$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ).  
 (Paternal Care : PC)  
 가  $18.70 \pm 2.82$ ,  $24.27$   
 $\pm 4.23$  ( $t = - 6.00$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ),  
 (Paternal Overprotection : PO)  
 가  $17.77 \pm 4.13$ ,  $12.47$   
 $\pm 4.69$  ( $t = 4.64$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ),

(Table 3).

5. 품행장애아동에서 PBI와 CDI, SAI, TAI, 품행문제의 심각도(SEV), 품행장애의 발병시기(ONSET)와의 상관관계

CDI  
 ( $r = - 0.37$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ;  $r = - 0.39$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).  
 TAI  
 ( $r = - 0.31$ ,  $p < 0.1$ )  
 ( $r = 0.33$ ,  $p < 0.1$ ).

**Table 3.** Comparison of means in PBI's each subdomain between conduct disorder and normal control group

	Conduct group		Control group	t(1,58)	p-value
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)			
MC	19.17 (2.79)	25.37 (4.99)		5.94	0.000**
MO	18.67 (5.00)	13.20 (5.24)		- 4.13	0.000**
PC	18.70 (2.82)	24.27 (4.23)		6.00	0.000**
PO	17.77 (4.13)	12.47 (4.69)		- 4.64	0.000**

MC : Maternal Care  
 MO : Maternal Overprotection  
 PC : Paternal Care  
 PO : Paternal Overprotection  
 \*\* : p<0.001

**Table 4.** Correlation coefficients between PBI's each subdomain and CDI, SAI, TAI, SEV, ONSET in conduct disorder group

	CDI	SAI	TAI	SEV	ONSET
MC	-.37**	-.13	-.31*	-.39**	.33*
MO	.25	.08	.38**	.24	.17
PC	.02	-.02	-.04	-.35*	.01
PO	.25	-.01	.09	.09	-.01

MC : Maternal Care  
 MO : Maternal Overprotection  
 PC : Paternal Care  
 PO : Paternal Overprotection  
 CDI : Children's Depression Inventory  
 SAI : State Anxiety Inventory  
 TAI : Trait Anxiety Inventory  
 SEV : Severity of conduct problems  
 ONSET : type based on age at onset of conduct disorder  
 \* : p<0.1 \*\* : p<0.05

TAI  
 ( $r = 0.38$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

( $r = - 0.35$ ,  $p < 0.1$ ) (Table 4).

고 찰

. Geller (1985)  
 11%, 35%  
 , Anderson (1987) 11  
 가 79%가  
 , 4 16 45%가  
 . Chiles (1980)  
 23%가

(1980) (1993) 가 가 가

(King Nosh - (Carlson 1980 ; Woolston 1989).  
 pitz 1991 ; Dumas 1989 ; Hops 1987 ; Patterson 1990). 가 가  
 가 (Costello 1989 ; William 1989) 가  
 가 (Harrington 1982) 가 가 가  
 가 STAI  
 10(WHO 1992) 가 ICD - 45  
 nduct Disorder) (Depressive Co - 가 10 ,  
 4 , 50  
 4 , 45  
 18.47 가 8 , 4 , 50  
 ±7.99 , 16.03 ±6.83 가 5 , 1 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 25 ,  
 가 7 , 가  
 3 30  
 4 , 1 가  
 가 CDI  
 (cut - off point)가 ,  
 가 , 가  
 가  
 (Walker 1991)가 , , McBurnett (1991) -  
 가 ,  
 가 cortisol (control)/ (overprotection) (care)  
 가 (Vitiello 1995) 가  
 . Perris (1980)



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**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION/ANXIETY AND PARENTAL REARING PATTERNS IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CONDUCT DISORDER****Kyoung-Min Choe, M.D., Sung-Hee Han, M.D.***Department of General Psychiatry, Seoul National Mental Hospital, Seoul*

**Objects** : This study investigated whether depression, anxiety and perceived parental rearing patterns of the conduct disorder patients are different from those of the normal control group. The correlations were also assessed between perceived parenting style and depression, anxiety, severity of conduct problems and age at onset of conduct disorder in adolescents with conduct disorder.

**Methods** : Thirty hospitalized patients who met the DSM- criteria of conduct disorder, and 30 normal control subjects completed self-report questionnaires containing the Children's Depression Inventory(CDI), the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children(STAIC) and the Parental Bonding Instrument(PBI).

**Results** : In the conduct disorder group, the results were as follows : 1) The mean scores of CDI and STAIC-T(Trait) were not significantly different from those of the control group, but STAIC-S(State) showed significantly higher scores. 2) Parenting style was perceived to be less caring and more overprotective than in the control subjects. 3) There were negative correlations between maternal care and CDI and between maternal care and severity of conduct problems. 4) There were positive correlations between maternal overprotection and STAIC-T(Trait). 5) There were no correlations between paternal rearing patterns and depression, anxiety, severity of conduct problems, or age at onset of conduct disorder.

**Conclusion** : We failed to identify depression and anxiety as common comorbid disorders in conduct disorder. Parental rearing patterns are thought to be significantly negativistic in conduct disorder group. It is guessed that less caring and more overprotective rearing style of parents, especially of mothers, could have much influence on depression and anxiety, more severe conduct problems and earlier age at onset of conduct disorder in the adolescents with conduct disorder.

**KEY WORDS** : Conduct disorder · Depression · Anxiety · Parental rearing patterns.