소아정신과 병동에 입원한 품행장애
소아 청소년의 임상 특성

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
WITH CONDUCT PROBLEMS ADMITTED INTO A PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

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목 적
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방 법   1993 3 1   1998 9 30
45 (30 , 15) .   DSM-
,   ,   ,   ,   ,   ,
,   ,   .

결 과 1)   2 1   ,   12.8± 2.4   .   12.2 ±
2.3 ,   14.1± 2.1   (p<.05).
2)   10   19 (42.2%)   ,   26 (57.8%)   .
9.8± 2.9 ,   11.7± 2.9   (p<.05).
3)   DSM-   4   '   '   35
(77.8%)   ,   '   '   26 (48.9%)   .
4)   19 (42.2%)   ,   /   16 (35.6%),
9 (20.0%),   5 (11.1%),   2 (4.4%)   .
5)   2   , 4 (Pd)   , 9 (Ma)
.   100.0± 15.1   ,   (107.2± 14.1)   (96.7± 14.5)
(p<.05).
6)   4   15 (33.3%)   .
결 론   ,   .   '

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중심 단어   .   .

                                                          13) 14)   ,   /
서   론   15) .

                                                                                    ,   ,

                                                                              ,
                                                          16) .

1.5   3.4%[1)2)]   .   17)18)

3)   ,   4, 5, 6   ,

780   "   "   , 40%

        3.8%   .

                                    ,   19)20)   .

    4) .   45

                                                                  ,   ,   ,

                        .   DSM- 5)   10

'   (childhood- onset type)'   10   .

            '   (adolescent- onset

type)'   . ,   # 연구대상 및 방법

                    ,   1993   3   1   1998   6   30

                                                                                  45 (

        .   ,   30 ,   15)   .   DSM- 5)

        ,   ,   3

                    .   ,   ,   ,   ,

        5   1[6)]   2.2   1[3)]   ,   ,   ,

                              .   ,   84

                                                    .

                            '   /   '   ,

                    .   .

                                              40 ,   23 ,

    7) .   16 ,   43 ,   -

                    ,   39   . 84

                    8)9) ,   ,   ,

                                                                  ,

10) 11) .   12) ,   t-

.

chi- square   .

연 구 결 과

1. 사회인구학적 특성 및 발달력(Table 1)

30 (66.7%),   15
(33.3%)   2 1   .

12.8± 2.4   ,   12.2± 2.3   ,   14.1
± 2.1   (t

Table 1. Sociodemographic data & developmental history

Variables	N(%)	Mean± SD(years)
Age at admission	45(100.0)	12.8± 2.4
Type of onset*		
Childhood	19(42.2)	10.8± 2.1
Adolescent	26(57.8)	14.3± 1.2
Sex		
Male	30(66.7)	12.2± 2.3
Female	15(33.3)	14.1± 2.1
Age of onset	45	10.4± 3.1
Type of onset*		
Childhood	19	7.2 ± 1.2
Adolescent	26	12.8± 1.2
Sex		
Male	30	9.8± 2.9
Female	15	11.7± 2.9
Number of siblings		
1	4(8.9)	
2	35(77.8)	
3	5(11.1)	
4	1(2.2)	
Caretaker		
Mother	34(75.6)	
Relatives	10(22.2)	
Nursery	1(2.2)	
Developmental milestone		
Motor		
Normal	42(93.3)	
Delayed	3(6.7)	
Language		
Normal	37(82.2)	
Delayed	8(17.8)	

*p< .05 in student t-test.

(43.0) - 2.74, p< .01). DSM- [5]

19
(42.2%),   26   (57.8%)

.   (

16   3),

(4   12).

10.8± 2.1   ,   14.3± 1.2
(t(43.0)   - 7.19,
p< .001).   5   14   10.4±
3.1   9.8± 2.9   ,   11.7± 2.9
(t(43.0)   - 2.11, p< .05),
7.2± 1.2

,   12.8± 1.2
(t(43.0)   - 15.52, p< .001).

2   35   (77.8%)

3   5   (11.1%),   4 (8.9%),
4   1 (2.2%)   .

'   ',   34   (75.6%)

,   10
(22.2%),   1 (2.2%)   .

42   (93.3%),

3 (6.7%)   .

37   (82.2%),   8   (17.8%)

.

2. 주증상 및 공존 정신병리(Table 2, 3)

DSM- [5]   4   '

/   '

,   35   (77.8%)

'   ,
.

28   (62.2%)   ,'   ,
17   (37.8%)   .'   '

.

.'   ,
(χ^2

(1)   7.66, p< .01),

(χ^2(1)
4.73, p< .05).'   ,

(χ^2(1)   7.35, p< .01),

(χ^2(1)   5.72,

229

Table 2. Main problems

DSM- criteria	N(%)	Type of onset		Sex	
		childhood	adolescent	M	F
Aggression to people and animals	17(37.8)	10	7	15*	2
Bullies intimidate others	4(8.9)	3	1	4	0
Often initiates physical fights	9(20.0)	5	4	8	1
Serious physical harm to others	1(2.2)	1	0	1	0
Physically cruel to people	2(4.4)	1	1	2	0
Physically cruel to animals	1(2.2)	1	0	1	0
Stolen while confronting a victim	7(15.6)	1	6	5	2
Forced someone into sexual activity	1(2.2)	1	0	1	0
Destruction of property	0(0)				
Fire setting causing serious damage	0(0)	0	0	0	0
Destroyed other's property	0(0)	0	0	0	0
Deceitfulness or theft	28(62.2)	17*	11	22*	6
Broken into house, building, car	0(0)	0	0	0	0
Lies or avoid obligations	18(40.0)	12*	6	12	6
Stolen without confronting a victim	20(44.4)	13*	7	17*	3
Serious violations of rules	35(77.8)	10	25	22	13
Stays out at night(before age 13 years)	15(33.3)	4	11	10	5
Run away from home	26(57.8)	6	20*	14*	12
Truant from school(before age 13 years)	22(48.9)	7	15	15	7

*p< .05

Table 3. Comorbidity & associated problems

Comorbidity	N(%)
Substance use disorder	19(42.2)
ADHD	16(35.6)
Depression	9(20.0)
Tic disorder	5(11.1)
BPD	2(4.4)
Associated problems	
Substance use	
Cigarette	16(35.6)
Alcohol	14(31.1)
Inhalants	5(11.1)
Drug	1(2.2)
Sexual intercourse	10(22.2)

($x^2(1)$ 10.39, p<.01),

($x^2(1)$ 4.56, p<.05).'

, ($x^2(1)$ 4.56, p<.01),

($x^2(1)$ 5.45, p<.05).

($x^2(1)$ 7.35, p<.01).

19 (42.2%)

. / (16 35.6%)

(9 20.0%) ,

5 (11.1%), 2 (4.4%)

. (35.6%), (31.1%)

, (11.1%) (2.2%)

.

DSM- [5]

10 (22.2%)

p<.01).' '

.

' ' 26 (57.8%)

' 13 ' 22

(48.9%),' ' 20 (44.4%),' '

18 (40.0%),' 13 '

.' '

230

3. 가족의 특성(Table 4)

39 (86.7%)
6 (13.3%) .
36 (80.0%) .
3 (6.6%),
4 (8.9%), 2
(4.4%) .
' ' 26 (57.8%),' ' 15 (33.
3%),' ' 4 (8.9%) .
19
(42.2%), 10 (22.2%), 9 (20.0%),
7 (15.6%) 60% .
9 (20.0%), 20 (44.4%),
6 (13.3%), 10 (22.2%)

60% .
8 (17.8%),
7 (15.6%), 4 (8.9%), 1
(2.2%) .
5 11.1% ,
1 (2.2%), 1 (2.2%) .
25 55.6%
, 7 (15.6%) .
4 (8.9%) .
6 (13.3%)
, 2 (4.4%) .

4. 지능지수 및 다면적 인성검사 등 검사 결과(Table 5)

KEDI- WISC 40 (27
, 13) 100.0± 15.1(
98.8± 15.1, 101.0± 15.6) .
107.2

Table 4. Characteristics of family

	N(%)	
Family size		
Nuclear	39(86.7)	
Extended	6(13.3)	
Family constellations		
Natural parents	36(80.0)	
Divorce	3(6.6)	
Natural & step	4(8.9)	
Adoption	2(4.4)	
Socioeconomic status		
High	4(8.9)	
Middle	26(57.8)	
Low	15(33.3)	
Physical abuse	6(13.3)	
Sexual abuse	2(4.4)	
Educational level	Father	Mother
College	19(42.2)	9(20.0)
High school	10(22.2)	20(44.4)
Middle school	9(20.0)	6(13.3)
Elementary school	7(15.6)	10(22.2)
Parental psychopathology		
Gambling	8(17.8)	1(2.2)
Alcoholism	7(15.6)	5(11.1)
Depression	4(8.9)	5(11.1)
Personality disorder	1(2.2)	1(2.2)
Somatization	0	1(2.2)
Other parental problems		
Marital discord	25(55.6)	
Extramarital relation	7(15.6)	4(8.9)

Table 5. Workup data

IQ (KEDI-WISC)	Mean± SD	Male (N 27)	Female (N 13)
TIQ	100.0± 15.1	96.7± 14.5	107.2± 14.1*
VIQ	98.8± 15.1	95.0± 13.9	106.7± 14.9*
PIQ	101.0± 15.6	98.6± 15.7	106.0± 14.7
MMPI(N 23)	N(%)		
Hs	2(8.7)		
D	1(4.3)		
Hy	4(17.4)		
Pd	10(43.5)		
Mf	3(13.0)		
Pa	6(26.1)		
Pt	4(17.4)		
Sc	4(17.4)		
Ma	10(43.5)		
Si	2(8.7)		
Brain imaging studies			
Normal	13		
Abnormal	3		
EEG			
Normal	42		
Abnormal	1		
BG			
Normal	29		
Abnormal	10		

*p< .05

± 14.1　　　　　96.7± 14.5　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(p<.05), DSM-　　　5)
(t(39)　- 2.18, p<.05).　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　10
106.7± 14.9　　　　　95.0± 13.9　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.
　　　(t(38)　- 2.43, p<.05).　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　DSM-　　5)　　　　　　　　　.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　,
　　　　　23　　　　　　　　　, 10　　　　　　　　　　　21)　　　　　　.
　　　　　　　　2　　　　　‘　’　　　　　　　　　　　　　　, andro-
　　　　　　/　　　　　　　　gen
　　　. 4　(Pd)　9　(Ma)　　　10　　　　　　　, androgen　　　　　　　　　,
(43.5%)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　.　　　　　　　　　　22).
　　　-　　　　　　　　　39　　　　　　　　　‘　’　　　　(77.8%),
,　　　　　29　,　　　,　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(
　　　10　　　.　　　　　　　　　　93.3%,　　82.2%)
　　　43　　　　　,　　42 ,　　1　　　　　　　　　　　　　.
　　　.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　,
16　　　　　　　13 ,　　　3　　　　(temperament)12)
　　.

5. 임상 경과
　　　　　　　　　　　　.
　23.9± 18.8　　　,　　　　　　　35 (77.8%)　　　,
　　　　　　.　　　　73.7± 40.6　　　‘　’　　　(57.8%)
　.　　　　　‘　’　　,　　　　‘　,
15 (33.3%)　,‘　’　　27　　　‘　,　　, ‘
(60.0%)　　　.　　　　　　　,　　　　(37.8%).
　3 (6.7%)　.　　　　　　　　DSM-　5)
　.　　1 4　　15　　　　，
(33.3%)　,　　　　　　，
　　11 (24.4%)　.5 8　　　　.
　6 (13.3%), 8　　7　　　　　　.
(15.6%),　　　6 (13.3%)
　.　　　　　　　　，

##　　고　　찰
　　　　　　　　　/
　　　2 1　　　3.2 1 1)　　　　　，
- 5 1 6)　　　，　　　23)　.
3)　　2.2 1　.
　12.2± 2.3 ,　14.1± 2.1　　　24),
　　(p<.05).
　9.8± 2.9 ,　11.7± 2.9

232

24)
.

.   .

25)   16) 32) ,   13.3%
.

(42.2%) .

/

,   32) .

,   /   Lahey 33)   ,

25- 27) .

/   .

(35.6%)   ,

,   (p< .05) ,

15) 28) .   .

/   2   ' '

,   , 4   (Pd)   9

23)   (Ma)   . 4

.   9

' '   60%   ,   ,   ,

8) 9)   ,   ,

34) 35)   .

(sele-

ction bias)   .   35- 37)   .

60%   , ' '   ,   ,

42.2%   .   ,   ,

80.0%   ,

.   55.6%   .

,

,   .   3   " prominent cavum

16)   .   septum pellucidum, septum vergae"," prominent ce-

,   rebellum folia"," widening of subarachnoid space"

29)

.   . ,   -

39   10

30) ,   ,   (sociopathy)   .

31)   ' '   2

(15.6%) ' '   ,   73.7± 40.6

(11.1%)   (11.1%)   5 172   . ' '

.   ' '   (15.6%)   90%   .

(17.8%)   .

233

4   50%   ,

. Lahey [33]
171   4
65   50%
2   .
88% 3

,

.

[9],

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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH CONDUCT PROBLEMS ADMITTED INTO A PSYCHIATRIC UNIT

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Objectives   Conduct disorder is one of the most frequent diagnosis in outpatient and inpatient mental health facilities for children and adolescents. This study investigated the clinical characteristics of children and adolescents with conduct disorder.

Methods   The study employed a retrospective review of 45 inpatients diagnosed with conduct disorder by DSM- criteria at SNUH Child Psychiatric Unit from 1993, March to 1998, September.

Results   The results were as follows

1) The sex ratio was 2   1, male dominant. Mean age on admission was 12.8 ± 2.4 years old (male 12.2 ± 2.3, female 14.1 ± 2.1). The mean age of male subjects was significantly lower than that of female subjects ($p < .05$).

2) We classified all subjects according to child- or adolescent-onset type by DSM- . Childhood-onset type was 42.2%, and adolescent-onset, 57.8%. The onset of male subjects were significantly earlier than that of female subjects ($p < .05$).

3) The most common complaint was 'serious violation of rules' (77.8%) by DSM- dimensions, while the most common single symtom was 'run away from home overnight at least twice while living in parental or parental surrogate home' (48.9%).

4) The comorbid psychopathology of the subjects were frequently described as follows, in order of frequency   substance use (42.2%), ADHD (35.6%), depression (20.0%), tic disorder (11.1%), bipolar disorder (4.4%).

5) On MMPI, both Pd and Ma subscales got the highest scores. The mean of total IQ by KEDI-WISC was 100.0 ± 15.1. Female subjects' IQ was higher than that of male subjects.

6) Regarding the number of visits to the OPD after discharge, many subjects (33.3%) had visited OPD fewer than four times.

Conclusions   In this study, the male to female ratio of adolescent type showed a decreasing trend. An interesting finding was the fact that socio-economic circumstances, as well as the level of education among patients, were higher than those of previous studies. The subjects' problem were also principally self contered and posed no threat to others.

KEY WORDS   Conduct disorder · Clinical characteristics.