

한국 의사 소통 장애 아동의 기질 특성*

TEMPERAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KOREAN CHILDREN WITH
COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

이수근**† · 정유숙*** · 홍성도*** · 김이영****

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연구 목적 : 가 .
가 ,
가 ,
가

방 법 : DSM - IV , ,
20
50 (Parental Te -
mperamental Questionnaire) ' 9가 A
Chi - square

결 과 : 가
가 가

결 론 : 가

중심 단어 : . . .

1998
1998 10 23 41
... Lee Soo-Geun's Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Pusan
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서론

Caulfield¹³⁾ 가 2

가

가

가

1). 가

가

Paul James¹⁴⁾ Childhood Personality Scale

Childhood

2).

, Nelson³⁾

20 50 , Dale⁴⁾ 20) 155

(

Bzoch League⁵⁾ Frankenburg⁶⁾ 2 50

omas Chess

1956 Th- (NYLS)¹⁵⁾

가

, Rescorla⁷⁾ 2 10 14%

가

Paul⁸⁾ 5

가

가

Thomas Chess 가

, Prizant Meyer⁹⁾

. Thomas Chess

Beitchman¹⁰⁾

5

(Why)가

(How)

(What)

가 11%

¹⁵⁾.

가

9가 ; 1)

12% . Stevenson Richman¹¹⁾

(Activity level), 2) (Rhythmicity), 3) /

3

(Approach/Withdrawal), 4) (Adapta-

60%가

bility), 5) (Threshold of responsiveness),

14%

6) (Intensity of reaction), 7)

Caulfield¹²⁾

(Quality of mood), 8) (Distractibility),

9) (Attention span and persistence)

가

(Combination)

(Easy

type) , , 17) DSM - IV

(Difficult type) 가 가 3 7 가

(Slow - To - Warm - Up type, STWU) 16 4 20 가

411 31 19 50

2. 연구 방법

1) 기질의 평가

가 (Goodness of fit) 3 7 가 Kim (Parental Temperament Questionnaire)¹⁸⁾ 가

Paul Kellogg¹⁶⁾ 가 72 9가

가 8 가 1 7 가

가

방 법

1. 연구 대상

1998 6 1998 10 9가 9가 15)

Table 1. Diagnostic clusters and definition of diagnostic clusters used for individual scoring

Category Cluster	Activity	Rhythmicity	Approach/Withdrawal	Adaptability	Intensity	Mood
Easy		Rhythmic	Approach	Adaptive	Mild	Positive
Difficult		Arrhythmic	Withdrawal	Slowly adapt.	Intense	Negative
STWU*	Low		Withdrawal	slowly adapt.	Mild	Negative
Definition of diagnostic cluster						
Easy	Scores greater than mean in no more than two of difficult/easy categories and less than one standard deviation					
Difficult	4 - 5 scores greater than mean in difficult/easy categories. These must include intensity and two scores must be greater than one standard deviation					
STWU*	As defined above, but if either withdrawal or slow adaptability is greater than one standard deviation. Activity may vary up to mean plus a half of one standard deviation and mood may vary down to mean minus half of standard deviation					
Intermediate	All others. Intermediate high-4 or 5 difficult/easy categories above mean with one greater than one standard deviation, or 2 or 3 above mean with 2 greater than one standard deviation. Intermediate low-all other intermediates					

* STWU = Slow-To-Warm-Up

4 A(Factor A) , 가 결과

15) 가 , 5.07 ± 1.51

가 가 4.95 ± 0.83 t - test 9가

2) 진단적 집단화(Diagnostic clustering) A 10

Fullard ¹⁹⁾ 9가 (Table 2).

5가

(Easy, Difficult, STWU, Intermediate high, In- (Table 3).
 termediate low) 30%,
 (Table 1). 30% , 가 ,
 6%, 10% , -
 (가) 25%
 가 18% , - ()
 가) 25%
 38% .
 3. 자료의 통계 분석 10% 8%

A

Mann -
 Whitney , Chi - square 고 찰

0.05 .

Table 2. Categorical scores of temperament between normal children and children with communication disorders

	Act	Rhy	App	Ada	Thr	Int*	Moo*	Dis	Per	F.A.
	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.	M ± S.D.
Communication disorders (N = 20)	4.41 ± 1.03	4.73 ± 0.65	4.21 ± 1.36	5.10 ± 1.05	3.68 ± 0.85	4.49 ± 0.82	3.99 ± 0.88	4.94 ± 0.84	3.74 ± 0.52	4.59 ± 0.61
Control (N = 50)	4.21 ± 0.83	4.90 ± 0.78	4.38 ± 0.92	5.34 ± 0.74	3.03 ± 0.73	3.59 ± 0.81	4.78 ± 0.63	4.80 ± 0.77	3.79 ± 0.71	4.52 ± 0.47

*p<0.05

Act = activity level, Rhy = rhythmicity, App = approach/withdrawal, Ada = adaptability, Thr = threshold of responsiveness, Int = intensity of reaction, Moo = quality of mood, Dis = distractibility, Per = attention span and persistence, F.A. = Factor A

Table 3. Diagnostic clusters between normal children and children with communication disorders*

	Easy	Difficult	STWU	Intermediate-high	Intermediate-low
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)
Communication disorders(N = 20)	6 (30%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	5 (25%)	5 (25%)
Control(N = 50)	15 (30%)	4 (8%)	3 (6%)	9 (18%)	19 (38%)

*There are no significant difference

가 ,
 가 , 가 ,
 가 Paul Kellogg¹⁶⁾ 2
 / Caulfield¹²⁾¹³⁾
 2
 가 ,
 35%가
 가 ,
 Giddan²⁰⁾
 65%가
 1/3 , 가
 / 2/3 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 가 . Robin Chapman
 가 21) 가
 Paul Shiffer²²⁾
 23)
 가 24 - 26)
 () 가 ,
 Paul Kellogg¹⁶⁾
 2 / 가
 가 ,
 가 가
 9가 가
 가
 가

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Objectives : One of the most common developmental problems is communication disorder in which a child appears normal in every way but who has failed to begin speaking or speaks very little. A few studies have examined the temperamental characteristics of children with communication disorders. This study was to investigate the temperamental characteristics of Korean children with communication disorders.

Methods : The parents of 20 Korean children with communication disorders and the parents of 50 normal control children, the age of both groups ranges from 3 to 7, completed Korean version of Parental Temperamental Questionnaire developed by Thomas and Chess. Children with a pervasive developmental disorder, mental retardation, or speech-motor or sensory deficit were excluded. The scores of each temperamental scale of two groups and the diagnostic clusters of two groups were compared.

Results : The children with communication disorders were characterized by lower mood scores and higher intensity of reaction scores than normal controls. The two groups showed no significant correlation in terms of the temperamental diagnostic clusters.

Conclusion : This findings suggest the existence of a distinct temperamental profile of the children with communication disorders. Early detection of the profile may be of great value for parents in understanding the developmental characteristics of the children with communication disorders and in providing appropriate parenting approaches.

KEY WORDS : Temperament · Communication disorders · Child.