

청소년 정신과 환자군을 대상으로 한  
자아기능의 장애정도 비교  
- Rorschach검사의 자아손상지표를 중심으로 -

THE DEGREE OF EGO IMPAIRMENT IN ADOLESCENT  
PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT GROUPS

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요 약 : (n=10) (n=19), (n=13),  
Rorschach  
(EII) , 가  
57.18% . EII ,  
EII ,  
EII가  
가 가  
중심 단어 :  
서 론 (externa-  
lizing disorder)  
가 , 가  
가 가  
1). (internalizing disorder) 가 2-4),

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가 5-7) , , 가 2)3)6) , , 가 가 , , 가 , , 가 , , 가 13) , Bellak 14) , Cytryn McKrew<sup>8)</sup> , 가 Wolman 가 가 , 가 15) Bellack , 가 Exner Weiner<sup>10)</sup> 가 , 가 , (symptomatic expression) “ (neurotic misconduct) 가 가 , 가 가 Rorschach , 16) , Perry Viglione<sup>17)</sup> Rorschach (EII) . EII ICD - 10<sup>11)</sup> “ (De - pressive Conduct Disorder) , 가 , 5 , 12) (temporal consistency) EII가 (diagnostic entity) 18) (trait) 19) , 20) 가 Kates<sup>21)</sup> 9 11 , EII - 가 C(Ego Impairment Index for Child) , (internal resource) EII ,

방 법

1. 연구대상

가 Rorschach (EII) 가 EII 가 42 19 ( 13 : 6), 13 ( 9 : 4), 10 ( 6 : 4) 가 MMPI (ES) 가 DSM - IV ICD - 10 2 MMPI 가 14 가 28 가 2 13.9 , , EII MMPI 12 가 7 , 13 가 14 , 14 가 11 , 15 가 4 , 16 가 3 , 17 가 2 18 가 1 , , Perry 22) 35 , 7 . MMPI 13.6±1.6 , EII 13.9±1.3 , 14.2±1.5 가 19)20)23) 가 KEDI - WISC KWAIS 106 , 105±10.38, 108±10.7, 105±9.9 가 (Table 1, 2).

Table 1. Sex and Education of subjects

		Schizo- phrenia (N = 19)	Depre- ssion (N = 13)	Conduct (N = 10)	Total (N = 42)
Sex	Male	13	9	6	28
	Female	6	4	4	14
Education	Mid	16	11	8	35
	Hig	3	2	2	7

Mid : Middle school Hig : High school

Table 2. Age and IQ of subjects(means and SD)

	Schizophrenia M(SD)	Depression M(SD)	Conduct M(SD)	F Value
Age(year)	13.6(1.6)	13.9(1.3)	14.2(1.5)	NS
IQ	105(10.3)	108(10.7)	105(9.9)	NS

\*p<.05

2. 연구변인

1) 자아손상지표(Ego impairment index)

(1) Sum FQ -

( ) 가 .

(2) WSUM 6

Exner<sup>25)</sup>가

가 가 .

(3) Derepressed contents

(primitive contents)

(4) Poor good human experience

Rorschach

Perry

human experiences)

man experiences)

(5) M -

가 - 가 .

2) MMPI 자아강도척도(ES)

Barron<sup>26)</sup>

27)

28)

3. 연구절차

Rorschach

Exner

25)

**Table 3.** Factor-score coefficients of EII components variables

Variables	Factor-score coefficients
Sum FQ -	.303
WSUM 6	.305
Contents	.228
Human experience	.205
M -	.265

4  
Rorschach  
, EII  
80%  
가 . Rorschach  
18.8 ± 6.5,  
16.1 ± 6.3,  
21.7 ±  
9.9 ,  
MMPI  
(ES) 68  
Barron<sup>20)</sup>

EII  
Viglione<sup>11)</sup>  
5 가  
Table 3  
EII 5  
Perry  
. EII  
EII

$$EII = .303(\text{Sum FQ -}) + .305(\text{WSUM6}) + .228(\text{Co-ntents}) + .205(\text{Human Experience}) + .265(\text{M -})$$

결 과

1. EII의 각 변인간의 상관관계 분석 및 요인분석 결과

EII Table 4

, .20 .76

Viglione<sup>11)</sup>

19)

5

(

)

2.85

, 57.18%

**Table 4.** Correlations among EII component variables

	1	2	3	4	5
	Sum FQ -	WSUM6	Contents	Human experience	5M -
2	.76				
3	.32	.49			
4	.43	.42	.43		
5	.65	.52	.48	.20	

**Table 5.** Factor loading for the EII

Variables	Factor loading
Sum FQ -	.88
WSUM 6	.66
Contents	.85
Human experience	.49
M -	.73

**Table 6.** The degree of ego impairment in three groups (means and SD)

EII	Schizoph- renia <sup>1)</sup>	Depre- ssion <sup>2)</sup>	Conduct <sup>3)</sup>	F Value	Scheffe
	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)		
	9.77(8.24)	2.83(2.57)	2.33(1.97)	9.81*	1 > 2,3

\*p < .05

**Table 7.** MMPI ES in three groups (means and SD)

ES	Schizophrenia <sup>1)</sup>	Depression <sup>2)</sup>	Conduct <sup>3)</sup>	Duncan
	M(SD)	M(SD)	M(SD)	
	48.10(10.15)	47.79(10.15)	56.23(9.74)	3 > 1,2

## 논 의

Table 5  
2. EII와 MMPI의 자아강도척도(ES)간의 상관관계 및 집단별 차이비교

EII MM-  
PI (ES) - .075  
가

3. 각 집단별 자아기능의 장애정도 비교

EII  
Table 6  
가  
<F(2, 43) = 9.81 p < .05>, Scheffe  
(M = 2.83) (M = 9.77)  
2.33) 가

4. 각 집단별 MMPI 자아강도 점수의 비교

MMPI  
Table 7  
Duncan MMPI  
(M = 56.23) 가  
48.10) (M = 47.79) (M =

Rorschach  
EII  
EII  
가  
“ ”  
Perry Viglione<sup>11)</sup>  
(57.8% 57.18%). EII가  
19) EII 5  
가  
MMPI EII  
가 Barron 가  
가 Crumpton  
28)  
가 MMPI Barron  
가 Rorschach  
(ES) 가 MMPI

(ES)가 가 , 가 , 가  
(ES = 56.23), 가 12) 가 , 가  
가 Perry Viglione<sup>11)</sup> EII 가  
가 Exner Weiner<sup>10)</sup> EII 가  
가 (inflated self - esteem) 가 .  
. 29)  
, Offer .  
. 가 EII 가  
가 , 가  
. , 가  
EII 가 , 가  
가 EII 가  
. EII 가  
EII가 .  
. , Rorschach HD , Merton<sup>30)</sup>  
EII EII 5 가 가  
EII 가 Perry Viglione<sup>11)</sup> EII 가  
. 가 가 2 .  
가 가 , EII가  
, 가 가  
가 EII 가  
, 4 .

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## THE DEGREE OF EGO IMPAIRMENT IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT GROUPS

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**Objective :** This study was designed to examine the validity of the Ego Impairment Index(EII) in adolescent psychiatric patients(depression, depressive-conduct disorder, schizophrenia), and to explore the validity of the depressive-conduct disorder as a diagnostic entity.

**Method :** 19 depressives, 13 depressive-conduct disordered, and 10 schizophrenics with the age from 12 to 18 were selected based on DSM- and ICD-10 criteria, and their responses of the Rorschach and MMPI were analyzed. The EII was empirically developed by Perry and Viglione(1991) in order to assess the degree of ego impairment, and was derived from the Rorschach test.

**Results :** It was founded that a single factor, ego impairment, was derived from the principal component analysis and explained 57.18% of total variances. The degree of ego impairment was grater in schizophrenics than in the other two groups, but there were no difference between depressives and depressive-conducts.

**Conclusions :** These results offered support for the use EII as an empirical means of assessing the degree of ego impairment in adolescent patients. And these results suggest that depressive-conduct disorder group is more similar to the depressive group, implying that depressive-conduct disorder might correspond to so called masked depression. The clinical implication and limitation of present study were discussed.

**KEY WORDS :** Ego impairment index · Adolescent depression · Depressive-conduct disorder · Degree of ego impairment.