

가족 내의 위험 요인이 ADHD 아동의 행동 문제에 미치는 영향

THE EFFECTS OF FAMILIAL RISK FACTORS ON THE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OF ADHD CHILDREN

김진희* · 유희정**†

Jin-Hee Kim, M.A.*, Hee-Jung You, Ph.D.**

요약 : 가

ADHD

29

180

가

가

ADHD

49

131

ADHD 29

, 가

ADHD

ADHD

가

. 가

가 ADHD

중심 단어 : 가

ADHD

서론

가 (adverse childhood ex - Melvin ⁴⁾ 가 ,
periences) ¹⁾ ,
가 가 ,
Rutter ²⁾³⁾ , Keller ⁵⁾
가 6가 가
: (1) ;
(2) ; (3) 가 ; (4)
; (5) ; (6) ADHD 가 (familial dis -

* Department of Psychology, Korea University, Seoul

** Department of Psychiatry, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan

College of Medicine, Seoul

†Corresponding author

order) ⁶⁾, ¹⁴⁾
⁷⁾⁸⁾ ADHD , , - ¹⁵⁾
, , 가 ⁹⁾
, , (segregation) , 가
ADHD ¹⁰⁾ ,
가 가 ADHD가 , 가
가 ⁹⁾ 가 . 가
가 ,
가 (pathogenic environ-
ment)
가
¹¹⁾ , 가 ,
ADHD , 가
, ,
ADHD , 가 , 가
, 가

연구 방법

1. 연구 대상
ADHD
가 , ADHD (23 ,
6) 29 . ,
, DSM-
ADHD ,
, 가 ,
6 , Connors
- 가
2 SD (16) ,

가 THOUT), (Attention ; ATT),
 (Delinquent ; DELIN), (Aggressive ;
 AGG), (Internalizing Problem ;
 INT), (Externalizing Problem ; EXT)
 8.9 (M 107 , SD 19.12)
 2 1, 3,
 5 30 180
 49
 8.3
 (M 99 , SD 20.26) ADHD
 가 2 3
 ADHD

2. 연구 도구

1) 상태-특질 불안 검사(State-Trait Anxiety Inventory : STAI)

20 20 4
 Auerbach Spielberger
 (1972)¹⁶⁾가

2) Beck 우울 질문지(Beck Depression Inventory : BDI)

21 , 0
 3 4 0 63
 가

3) 결혼만족도 평가지(Marital Satisfaction Scale : MSS)

Roach
 . 25 23
 5 48 240

4) 부모용 행동 평정 척도(Child Behavior Checklist : CBCL)

가 0 2 3 Achenbach ADHD 가
 Edelbrock(1984) 17
 . 12 (Wi-
 thdrawn ; WITHD), / (Anxious/Depre-
 ssed ; ANX/DEP), (Social Problem ;
 SOCP), (Thought Problem ;
 13)18).
 가 (,
),
 가
 (adversity factor)

Table 1. MSS, BDI, STAI 점수에서 정상군과 ADHD군의 차이 검증

	(n = 131) ()	ADHD (n = 29) ()	df	F	(²)
MSS	185.40 (26.51)	146.56 (23.65)	(1, 150)	49.356*	.249
BDI	5.76 (5.36)	10.37 (7.18)	(1, 149)	14.333*	.112
STATE	38.30 (8.39)	45.32 (10.75)	(1, 156)	12.877*	.079
TRAIT	38.03 (8.08)	47.50 (11.26)	(1, 149)	19.655*	.126

* : p<.001

Table 2. MSS, BDI, STAI 점수와 아동 행동 문제간 상관

	WITHD	ANX/DEP	SOCP	THOUT	ATTEN	DELIN	AGG	EXT	INT
MSS	-.436*	-.292*	-.446*	-.204*	-.398*	-.362*	-.431*	-.445*	-.377*
BDI	.413*	.276*	.336*	.408*	.398*	.437*	.334*	.378*	.380*
STATE	.384*	.295*	.343*	.351*	.352*	.368*	.274*	.334*	.367*
TRAIT	.386*	.367*	.336*	.363*	.403*	.376*	.386*	.402*	.407*

* : p<.001

ADHD (n = 29)의 경우, MSS (Maudsley Symptom Scale) 점수가 정상군 (n = 131)에 비해 유의하게 낮았다 (F = 49.356, p < .001). BDI (Beck Depression Inventory) 점수도 정상군에 비해 유의하게 높았다 (F = 14.333, p < .001). STATE (State Anxiety Inventory)와 TRAIT (Trait Anxiety Inventory) 점수는 정상군에 비해 유의하게 높았다 (F = 12.877, p < .001; F = 19.655, p < .001).

ADHD 아동의 행동 문제와 MSS, BDI, STAI 점수 간의 상관관계를 살펴보면, MSS는 WITHD (-.436*), ANX/DEP (-.292*), SOCP (-.446*), THOUT (-.204*), ATTEN (-.398*), DELIN (-.362*), AGG (-.431*), EXT (-.445*), INT (-.377*)와 모두 음의 상관을 보였다. BDI는 WITHD (.413*), ANX/DEP (.276*), SOCP (.336*), THOUT (.408*), ATTEN (.398*), DELIN (.437*), AGG (.334*), EXT (.378*), INT (.380*)와 모두 양의 상관을 보였다. STATE는 WITHD (.384*), ANX/DEP (.295*), SOCP (.343*), THOUT (.351*), ATTEN (.352*), DELIN (.368*), AGG (.274*), EXT (.334*), INT (.367*)와 모두 양의 상관을 보였다. TRAIT는 WITHD (.386*), ANX/DEP (.367*), SOCP (.336*), THOUT (.363*), ATTEN (.403*), DELIN (.376*), AGG (.386*), EXT (.402*), INT (.407*)와 모두 양의 상관을 보였다.

ADHD 아동의 경우, ADHD (n = 29)는 정상군 (n = 131)에 비해 WITHD (14%), ANX/DEP (73%), SOCP (27%), THOUT (97%), ATTEN (87%), DELIN (21%), AGG (22%), EXT (21%), INT (22%)의 행동 문제가 높았다. 이는 ADHD 아동의 정서적 불안정성과 행동 문제 간의 밀접한 관련성을 시사한다.

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(1995)⁹⁾의 연구에 따르면, ADHD 아동의 BDI 점수는 평균 11.89로, 이는 정상 아동의 BDI 점수보다 높았다. 이는 ADHD 아동의 정서적 불안정성을 시사한다.

20)의 연구에 따르면, ADHD 아동의 BDI 점수는 평균 11.89로, 이는 정상 아동의 BDI 점수보다 높았다. 이는 ADHD 아동의 정서적 불안정성을 시사한다.

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 ADHD
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 ADHD ()
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ABSTRACT

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THE EFFECTS OF FAMILIAL RISK FACTORS ON THE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OF ADHD CHILDREN

Jin-Hee Kim, M.A., Hee-Jung You, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology, Korea University, Department of Psychiatry, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul

Objective : This study was to investigate the effects of familial risk factors on the behavior problems of ADHD group and normal group.

Method : The familial risk factors and behavioral problems of the children were administered to 160 mothers, comprised of 29 ADHD children and 131 normal children.

Results : The results showed that the ADHD group and normal group were significantly different in the degree of marital satisfaction, state-trait anxiety, and depression. Familial risk factors and the behavior problems of children were significantly correlated.

Conclusion : Marital dissatisfaction and parental affective problems were closely related to behavior problems of ADHD patients.

KEY WORDS : Familial risk factor · ADHD · Behavior problem.