

## 두부외상후 심리사회적 예후\*

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= Abstract =

### Psychosocial Outcome after Head Injury

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**Objective :** This study was designed to evaluate the relationship between the initial neurosurgical or psychosocial factors and the psychosocial outcome.

**Patients and Methods :** We analyzed 123 head - injured patients who were referred to the department of psychiatry for the evaluation of psychosocial function. We analyzed initial neurosurgical variables such as Glasgow Coma scale(GCS) score, skull fracture, CT finding, and psychosocial outcomes with regards to psychosis, personality change, depression, anxiety and IQ on Intelligence Scale.

**Results :** Patients with mild head injury(GCS score 13 - 15, N=94, 76.4%) had better recovery rate on Glasgow Outcome Scale(GOS), less personality change than those with moderate or severe head injury. However, depression, anxiety and intelligence were not significantly different between two groups. The skull fracture(N=37, 30.1%) did not influence on the psychosocial outcome with reference to personality change, depression, anxiety and intelligence. The patients with abnormal CT findings(N=64, 52%) had lower recovery rate on GOS, more frequent tendency in psychosis, personality change and severe depression, less frequent in anxiety and mild depression, than patients with normal CT finding. However, levels of intelligence were not different between two groups. The patients with industrial accidents(IA) had lower educational level, milder head injury, more delay for the psychiatric evaluation (longer treatment period) than those with motor vehicular accidents(MVA). The psychosocial outcome with reference to personality change, depression, anxiety, intelligence were not different between two groups.

**Conclusion :** These findings indicate that the more severe initial trauma, the poorer psychosocial outcome. However, it was frequently observed that patients with mild head injury suffered from mild anxiety and depression. Therefore mild head injury appeared to be more complicated by psychosocial stressors. The patients with IA, despite the fact that initial head injury was mild, required longer treatment period than MVA.

**KEY WORDS :** Psychosocial outcome · Head injury.

서론  
 (Glasgow Outcome Scale : GOS)<sup>3)</sup>  
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(p<0.05).

4. 두개골 골절유무에 따른 심리사회적 변수의 비교(Ta-  
ble 3)

GOS

**Table 1.** Comparison between motor vehicular accident and industrial accident

Variables	Motor vehicular accident	Industrial accident
Age †	37.1 ± 1.4	46.1 ± 1.7
Sex*		
Male	53(59.6%)	27(90.0%)
Female	36(40.4%)	3(10.0%)
Education †		
6yr	23(26.4%)	18(60.0%)
6<	64(73.5%)	12(40.0%)
GCS*		
13 - 15	64(72.7%)	28(93.3%)
<13	24(27.3%)	2( 6.7%)
Interval(month) ‡	13.2 ± 7.9	23.0 ± 14.6
Skull fracture	30(34.1%)	6(20.0%)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage		
None	39(43.8%)	22(73.3%)
Presence	50(56.2%)	7(26.7%)
Intracranial lesion	52(58.4%)	9(33.3%)
Posttraumatic epilepsy	8( 9.0%)	0
Frontal lobe releasing sign	12(13.6%)	2( 6.9%)
Language handicap	7( 7.9%)	2( 6.7%)
Psychosis	10(11.2%)	1( 3.3%)
Personality change		
No	24(27.0%)	8(26.7%)
Mild	58(65.2%)	22(73.3%)
Severe	7( 7.9%)	0
Depression		
No	29(32.6%)	5(16.7%)
Mild	57(64.0%)	24(80.0%)
Severe	3( 3.4%)	1( 3.3%)
Anxiety		
No	39(43.8%)	13(43.3%)
Mild	47(52.8%)	16(53.3%)
Severe	3( 3.4%)	1( 3.3%)
GOS		
Good recovery	75(84.3%)	29(100%)
Moderate disabled	11(12.4%)	0
Severe disabled	3( 3.4%)	0
Full scale IQ	89.6 ± 12.3	90.6 ± 9.8
Verbal IQ	91.9 ± 12.2	91.2 ± 10.2
Performance IQ	87.8 ± 12.5	89.3 ± 8.0

\* p<0.05 in Fisher test      † p<0.05 in chi-square test  
‡ p<0.05 in t-test  
Interval : interval between head injury and psychiatric evaluation

5. CT상 정상과 비정상에 따른 심리사회적 변수의 비교  
(Table 4)

GOS	CT
	(p<0.05).
CT	(p<0.05).
CT	1 (1.7%),
49 (83.1%),	가 9 (15.3%) , CT
(53.1%),	3 (4.7%), 34
가	27 (42.2%)
	(p<0.05).
	CT

**Table 2.** Psychosocial outcome according to GCS score

Variables	Mild (GCS 13)	Moderate or severe(GCS<13)
Sex		
Male	64(68.1%)	18(64.3%)
Female	30(31.9%)	10(35.7%)
Age	41.3 ± 12.0	33.3 ± 15.3
Education	8.5 ± 3.8	10.4 ± 3.8
Duration	17.7 ± 11.9	14.3 ± 8.2
Classification		
Motor vehicular accident	64(69.6%)	24(92.3%)
Industrial accident	28(30.4%)	2( 7.7%)
GOS*		
Good recovery	91(97.8%)	15(53.6%)
Moderate disabled	2( 2.2%)	10(35.7%)
Severe disabled	0( 0%)	3(10.7%)
Language problem	4( 4.6%)	5(17.9%)
Psychosis*	3( 3.2%)	7(25.0%)
Personality change*		
No	29(30.9%)	5(17.9%)
Mild	64(68.1%)	18(64.3%)
Severe	1( 1.1%)	5(17.9%)
Depression		
No	23(24.5%)	12(42.9%)
Mild	69(73.4%)	14(50.0%)
Severe	2( 2.1%)	2( 7.1%)
Anxiety		
No	38(40.4%)	15(53.6%)
Mild	53(56.4%)	12(42.9%)
Severe	3( 3.2%)	1( 3.6%)
Full scale IQ	91.2 ± 10.4	87.0 ± 14.8
Verbal IQ	92.8 ± 10.7	89.5 ± 15.1
Performance IQ	89.5 ± 9.9	85.5 ± 14.9

\*p<0.05 in Fisher test

**Table 3.** Psychosocial outcome according to skull fracture

Variables	Fracture	
	+	-
GOS		
Good recovery	29 (78.4%)	76 (90.5%)
Moderately disabled	6 (16.2%)	7 ( 7.4%)
Severely disabled	2 ( 5.4%)	1 ( 1.2%)
Psychosis	5 (13.5%)	6 ( 7.1%)
Personality change		
No	7 (18.9%)	27 (31.8%)
Mild	28 (75.7%)	53 (62.4%)
Severe	2 ( 5.4%)	5 ( 5.9%)
Depression		
No	12 (32.4%)	23 (27.1%)
Mild	25 (67.6%)	58 (68.2%)
Severe	0 ( 0%)	4 ( 4.7%)
Anxiety		
No	22 (59.5%)	31 (36.5%)
Mild	25 (40.5%)	50 (58.8%)
Severe	0 ( 0%)	4 ( 4.7%)
Full scale IQ	88.7 ± 11.3	92.5 ± 12.6
Verbal IQ	90.0 ± 11.5	95.6 ± 12.2
Performance IQ	87.5 ± 11.2	89.9 ± 12.4
Language impairment	4 (10.8%)	5 ( 5.9%)

**Table 4.** Psychosocial outcome according to intracranial lesion

Variables	Abnormal CT findings	Normal CT finding
	GOS*	
Good recovery	48 (76.2%)	58 (98.3%)
Moderate disabled	12 (19.0%)	1 ( 1.7%)
Severe disabled	3 ( 4.7%)	0 ( 0%)
Psychosis*	10 (15.6%)	1 ( 1.7%)
Personality change*		
No	14 (21.9%)	20 (33.9%)
Mild	43 (67.2%)	39 (66.1%)
Severe	7 (10.9%)	0 ( 0%)
Depression*		
No	27 (42.2%)	9 (15.3%)
Mild	34 (53.1%)	49 (83.1%)
Severe	3 ( 4.7%)	1 ( 1.7%)
Anxiety*		
No	39 (60.9%)	15 (25.4%)
Mild	24 (37.5%)	41 (69.5%)
Severe	1 ( 1.6%)	3 ( 5.1%)
Full scale IQ	88.2 ± 10.2	91.4 ± 12.9
Verbal IQ	89.3 ± 13.0	93.9 ± 13.0
Performance IQ	87.2 ± 9.6	89.3 ± 13.0
Language impairment	7 (10.9%)	2 ( 3.4%)

\*p<0.05 in Fisher test

, 3 (5.1%), 41 (69.5%),  
15 (25.4%), CT,  
1 (1.6%), 24 (37.5%), 가  
39 (60.9%) 가 (p<0.05).

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**고 찰**

11). Shoumitro 16)  
1 (10 )  
21.7%가 16.4%

가 .

가 8).

가 67.5%  
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