

가 1).

가

2)3).

0.4 2.5%, 4),

0.4 8.3%

0.8%

가

5-7).

13

가

8).

가

9).

60 70%

10).

가

가

11).

가

가

1994

가, 12-14)

()

()

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1993 3 1 1999 10 31

34 17

DSM - IV 1993
1994 DSM -
III - R DSM - IV가
DSM - IV 가

2. 연구방법

DSM - IV

, 가 , 가 , 가
가

SPSS

결 과

1. 대상환아의 사회인구학적 특성과 입원력 (Table 1)

34	17	7
(41.2%)	10 (58.8%)	
34	20	58.8%
14	41.2%	

(p>0.05).
 1 (5.9%), 가 11 (64.7%)
 11 (64.7%), 1 (2.9%)
 27 (79.4%), 5 (14.7%) 가 19 (55.9%)
 (p<0.05).

15.0 5 (29.4%)
 ±1.9, 14.0±1.9 5 (14.7%)
 (0.05<p<0.98)
 2. 입원시 주 문제 및 증상(Table 2)
 14.1±1.8
 12.8±1.4

(p<0.01).
 14.0±2.2, 1 (5.9%), 2 (11.8%), 2 (11.8%)
 13.6±1.5 60.3±33.5, (11.8%), 11
 49.8±35.0 4 (11.8%), 8 (23.5%),
 1.4±0.5, 7 (20.6%),
 1.1±0.2 3 (8.8%)
 13 (76.5%)

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics and admission history of children and adolescents with depressive disorder and depressive episode of manic-depressive disorder

	Manic disorder (N = 17)	Depressive disorder (N = 34)
Sex		
Males	7(41.2%)	20(58.8%)
Females	10(58.8%)	14(41.2%)
SES*		
High	1(5.9%)	1(2.9%)
Middle	11(64.7%)	27(79.4%)
Low	0(0.0%)	5(14.7%)
Undefined	5(29.4%)	1(2.9%)
Age of admission(years)	15.0± 1.9	14.0± 1.9
Age of onset(years)**	14.1± 1.8	12.8± 1.4
Age of intial treatment(years)	14.0± 2.2	13.6± 1.5
Duration of admission(days)	60.3±33.5	49.8±35.0
Frequency of admission**	1.4± 0.5	1.1± 0.2
History of past treatment		
OPD treatment	11(64.7%)	19(55.9%)
Admission treatment	5(29.4%)	5(14.7%)

* : Significantly different based upon χ^2 -test(p<0.05)
 ** : Significantly different based upon Student's t-test (p<0.05)

Table 2. Chief problems and symptoms of children and adolescents with depressive disorder and depressive episode of manic-depressive disorder

	Manic disorder (N = 17)	Depressive disorder (N = 34)
Somatic complaints		
Autonomic nervous system*	1(5.9%)	11(32.4%)
Gastro-intestinal	2(11.8%)	8(23.5%)
Cardio-vascular	2(11.8%)	4(11.8%)
Muscular	2(11.8%)	7(20.6%)
Headache etc	0(0.0%)	3(8.8%)
Vegetative symtomes		
Sleep disturbance*	13(76.5%)	16(47.1%)
Appetite loss	9(52.9%)	17(50.0%)
Sexual volition change	3(17.6%)	4(11.8%)
Academic problems		
	1(5.9%)	4(11.8%)
	1(5.9%)	6(17.6%)
Tuancy	2(11.8%)	4(11.8%)
	0(0.0%)	1(2.9%)

* : Values are significantly different based upon χ^2 -test(p<0.05)

9 (52.9%), 3 (17.6%)
 16 (47.1%)
 , 17 (50.0%), 4 (11.8%)
 (p<0.05),
 (p<0.05)
 가 1 (5.9%),
 가 1 (5.9%),
 2 (11.8%),
 4 (11.8%), 가 6 (17.6%),
 4 (11.8%), 가 1 (2.9%)
 (p>0.05).

3. 진단 기준에 따른 임상증상(Table 3)
 DSM - IV

(p<0.01).
 22 (64.7%) 가
 , 가 / 17 (50.0%),
 가 15 (44.1%), 14 (41.2%)
 / ,
 13 (38.2%), /
 가 12 (35.3%), 가 11 (32.4%),
 가 5 (14.7%)
 8 (47.1%) 가
 ,
 5 (29.4%), 4 (23.5%),
 가 / 4 (23.5%),
 / , / ,
 3 (17.6%)
 2 (11.8%),
 1 (5.9%)

Table 3. DSM-IV criteria symptoms of children and adolescents with depressive disorder and depressive episode of manic-depressive disorder

	Manic disorder (N = 17)	Depressive disorder (N = 34)
Depressive symptoms		
Depressed mood	8(47.1%)	22(64.7%)
Sleep disturbance	4(23.5%)	11(32.4%)
Thinking difficulties	5(29.4%)	15(44.1%)
Weight/appetite disturbance	3(17.6%)	12(35.3%)
Anhedonia*	1(5.9%)	14(41.2%)
Worthlessness/guilty	4(23.5%)	17(50.0%)
Motor retardation	3(17.6%)	13(38.2%)
Low of energy*	1(5.9%)	13(38.2%)
Suicidal idea/attempt	3(17.6%)	13(38.2%)
Speech slowing	2(11.8%)	5(14.7%)
Psychotic symptoms		
Persecutory idea	11(64.7%)	16(47.1%)
Delusions*	2(11.8%)	14(41.2%)
Hallucinations	12(70.6%)	15(44.1%)
Irritability, aggressive behavior*	4(23.5%)	1(2.9%)

* : Values are significantly different based upon χ^2 -test(p<0.05)

12 (70.6%)
 11 (64.7%), 2 (11.2%)
 16 (47.1%),
 15 (44.1%), 14 (41.2%)
 (p<0.05),
 (0.05)
 <p<0.1).
 4 (23.5%)
 1 (2.9%)
 (p<0.05).

4. 주산기 모 병력, 아동기 발달력(Table 4)

가 1
 (5.9%) 4 (11.8%)
 1
 (5.9%) 1 (2.9%)
 5

4, 13
 Bender - Gestalt
 가 2 (11.8%), 1 (5.9%)
 Bender - Gestalt
 3 (8.8%), 2 (5.9%)
 (11.8%), 4
 15
 28
 91.7 ± 20.6, 86.1 ± 19.0
 97.9 ± 19.3, 96.6 ± 18.4
 100.5 ± 15.1, 92.4 ± 21.4
 (p<0.01).

7. 가족 특성, 정신 병리, 가족 병력 (Table 7)

가 가
 가 14 (82.4%), 가
 1 (5.9%), 가 1 (5.9%)
 가 1 (5.9%)
 가 가 28 (82.4%),
 가 1 (2.9%), 가 5
 (14.7%) 가
 (p>0.01).

가 1 (5.9%) 6 (35.3%)
 1 (2.9%), 1 (2.9%), 2 (11.8%),
 4 (11.4%), 5 (8.8%) 1 (5.9%)
 16 (47.1%), 6 (17.6%),
 가 3 (8.8%) 가 5 (8.8%)
 1 (2.9%)
 가
 3 (17.6%), 3 (17.6%)
 6 (35.2%), 5 (14.

Table 7. Characteristics, psychopathology of family and family loading of children and adolescents with depressive disorder and depressive episode of manic-depressive disorder

	Manic disorder (N = 17)	Depressive disorder (N = 34)
Marital status		
Normal	14(82.4%)	28(82.4%)
Father only	1(5.9%)	1(2.9%)
Mother only	1(5.9%)	5(14.7%)
Father and step mother	1(5.9%)	0(0.0%)
Child abuse history	5(29.4%)	10(29.4%)
Paternal psychopathology		
Obsession and compulsion	0(0.0%)	1(2.9%)
Tic	0(0.0%)	1(2.9%)
Gambling	0(0.0%)	4(11.4%)
Alcoholism	1(5.9%)	5(14.7%)
Maternal psychopathology		
Obsession and compulsion	0(0.0%)	3(8.8%)
Tic	0(0.0%)	1(2.9%)
Family loading		
Paternal affective disorder	3(17.6%)	5(14.7%)
Maternal affective disorder	3(17.6%)	10(29.4%)
Family stress		
Marital stress	6(35.3%)	16(47.1%)
Grand mother and mother stress	2(11.8%)	6(17.6%)
Economic stress	1(5.9%)	5(14.7%)
Inappropriate care of family*	4(23.5%)	21(61.8%)

* : Values are significantly different based upon χ^2 -test(p<0.05)

7%), 10 (29.4%) 15 (44.1%)
 가 (p>0.05).
 가

(over - involved care) (careless)
 (over - protection) (un-
 der - protection)

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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS WITH MOOD DISORDER

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The purpose of this study is to find out the characteristics of depressive episode about major depression and bipolar disorder in child and adolescent.

The subjects of this study were 34 major depression patients and 17 bipolar disorder patients hospitalized at child and adolescent psychiatry in university children's hospital from 1st March 1993 to 31st October 1999.

The method of this study is to review socio-demographic characteristics, diagnostic classification, chief problems and symptoms at admission, frequency of symptoms, maternal pregnancy problem history, childhood developmental history, coexisting psychiatric disorders, family psychopathology and family history and therapeutic response through their chart.

1) The ratio of male was higher than that of female in major depressive disorder while they are similar in manic episode, bipolar disorder. 2) Average onset age of bipolar disorder was 14 years 1 month and it was 12 years 8 months in the case of major depression. As a result, average onset age of major depression is lower than that of bipolar disorder. 3) The patients complained of vegetative symptoms than somatic symptoms in both bipolar disorder and depressive disorder. Also, the cases of major depression developed more suicide idea symptom while the case of bipolar disorder developed more aggressive symptoms. In the respect of psychotic symptoms, delusion was more frequently shown in major depression, but hallucination was more often shown in bipolar disorder. 4) Anxiety disorder coexisted most frequently in two groups. And there coexisted symptoms such as somatoform disorder, mental retardation and personality disorder in both cases. 5) The influence of family loading was remarkable in both cases. Above all, the development of major depression had to do with child abuse history and inappropriate care of family.

It is apparent that there are distinctive differences between major depression and bipolar disorder in child and adolescent through the study, just as in adult cases. Therefore the differences of clinical characteristics between two disorders is founded in coexisting disorders and clinical symptoms including onset age, somatic symptoms and vegetative symptoms.

KEY WORDS : Major depressive disorder · Depressive episode · Clinical characteristics.