

1.5 3.4% 가

가 2). 3.8% 3). 가

94%가 가 10% , 73%

4)

가 가 방법

가 1. 대 상 1995 1 1999 6 DSM - IV¹⁾

가 5). 7

가 6). 가 , , 가 , ,

Table 1. Demographic data of subjects

Age (years)		Parent's marital status	
Age of onset (Mean ± S.D.)	14.4 ± 1.9	No separation	74(77)
at Admission	16.0 ± 1.6	Remarriage	14(15)
at Evaluation	19.7 ± 2.5	Separation by death	1(1)
Sex : number of patients(%)		Divorce	5(5)
Male	47(49)	Adoption	2(2)
Female	49(51)	Admission type	
Socioeconomic status		Involuntary	75(78)
Upper	6(6)	Voluntary	21(22)
Middle	77(80)	Duration of admission(days)	133.5 ± 123.7
Lower	13(14)	Comorbidity	
Religion		No comorbidity	34(35)
Protestant	25(26)	Substance use disorder	49(52)
Catholic	5(5)	Depression	3(3)
Buddist	6(6)	Attention deficit disorder	3(3)
No religion	60(63)	Personality problem	5(5)
		Mood disorder	1(1)
		Somatization disorder	1(1)

(psychodrama),
 가
 6
 가
 300 (145 ,
 155)
 가
 96 (47 , 49)
 16.0 ± 1.6
 19.7 ± 2.5 (Table 1).

가
 (Minnesota Multiphasic Person-
 ality Inventory : MMPI)
 가
 Spearman's rho
 Student's t-test,²
 SPSS 9.0 for Windows
 0.05

2. 방법 및 절차

결 과

가 , , , 가 , 가 ,
 , 가
 가

1. 대상자의 특성
 MMPI
 Table
 1, 2
 2. 구조화 전화 면담

Table 2. Scores of minnesota multiphasic personality inventory(MMPI) and full scaled intelligence quotient(FSIQ) (Mean±S.D.)

	Male(N = 47)	Female(N = 49)	Total(N = 96)
L	52.3 ± 10.7	45.6 ± 10.8	48.4 ± 11.1
F	57.2 ± 15.5	57.7 ± 13.3	57.4 ± 14.2
K	54.2 ± 12.2	53.8 ± 9.1	54.0 ± 10.4
Hs	53.0 ± 9.6	55.7 ± 8.9	54.6 ± 9.2
D	48.6 ± 6.5	49.0 ± 10.0	48.8 ± 8.6
Hy	49.6 ± 8.9	53.6 ± 8.3	51.9 ± 8.7
Pd	68.6 ± 13.9	69.2 ± 8.6	68.9 ± 11.0
Mf	46.9 ± 8.9	51.7 ± 7.4	49.7 ± 8.3
Pa	50.9 ± 12.6	53.0 ± 13.2	52.1 ± 12.9
Pt	49.6 ± 7.8	46.9 ± 9.2	48.1 ± 8.7
Sc	51.6 ± 10.8	52.2 ± 10.5	51.9 ± 10.6
Ma	54.5 ± 11.2	52.3 ± 10.8	53.5 ± 11.0
Si	45.1 ± 9.6	45.2 ± 8.5	45.26 ± 9.1
FSIQ	99.1 ± 7.8	98.7 ± 8.0	98.9 ± 7.8

가 90% , ' 2% ,
 8% 가 (Fig. 1). 가
 ' 가 70%, ' 가 2%, '
 가 가 28% (Fig. 2).
 가

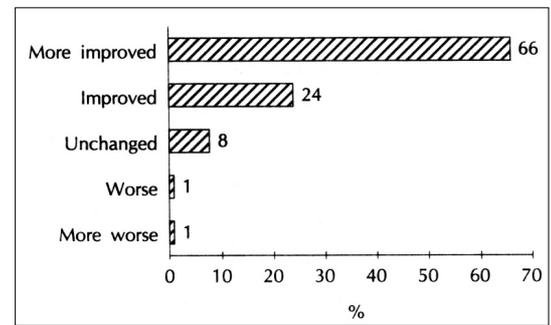


Fig. 1. Behavioral patterns after discharge.

가 57%, ' 가 37% (Fig. 3).
 '가 38%, ' 가 16%, ' 가 33%
 가 11% (Fig. 4).
 ' 가 65%, ' 9%, ' 8%, ' 4%, ' 4%, ' 가 4%, ' 3%, ' 1%, ' 1%

47%, ' 가 32%, ' '가 9%, ' 3%, ' 2%
 ' 9% . 가
 ' 가 63%, ' 22%, ' 가 8%, ' 1%, ' 1%

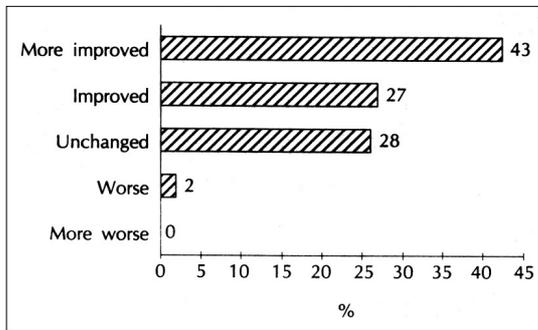


Fig. 2. Intrafamilial relationship after discharge.

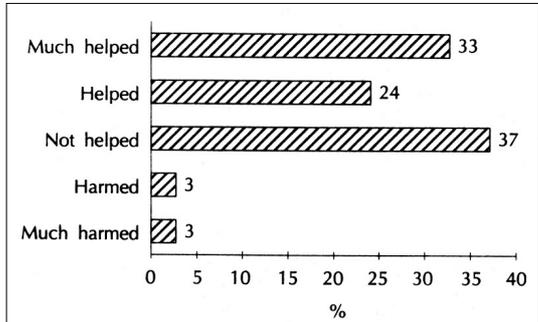


Fig. 3. Family attitude for psychiatric inpatient treatment effects.

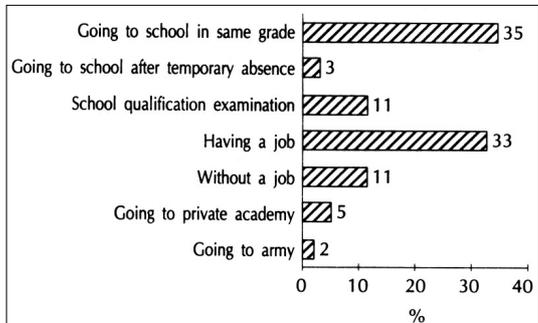


Fig. 4. Rehabilitation after discharge.

Table 3. Comparison of characteristic between the good prognosis group and the other group

	Good-prognosis group (N = 18)	Other group (N = 78)
Age (years)*	18.6 ± 2.6 (Mean ± S.D.)	19.9 ± 2.5 (Mean ± S.D.)
Sex		
Male	50.0%	48.7%
Female	50.0%	51.3%
Duration of admission	157.3 ± 134.5	128.1 ± 121.3
Admission type		
Involuntary	83.3%	76.9%
Voluntary	16.7%	23.1%
Frequency of problems in family structure †	44.4%	18.4%
MMPI subscales		
L	51.1 ± 9.9	47.7 ± 11.5
F	58.7 ± 10.8	57.1 ± 15.0
K	55.1 ± 11.3	53.7 ± 10.3
Hs	57.8 ± 10.4	53.7 ± 8.8
D	49.5 ± 8.6	48.6 ± 8.7
Hy	52.7 ± 8.4	51.7 ± 8.9
Pd	69.0 ± 9.9	68.9 ± 11.5
Mf* Total	45.7 ± 6.3	50.8 ± 8.6
Male	47.3 ± 5.3	52.6 ± 7.5
Female	44.4 ± 7.2	47.8 ± 9.5
Pa	55.5 ± 14.6	51.2 ± 12.4
Pt	48.9 ± 7.0	47.8 ± 9.1
Sc	53.3 ± 8.5	51.6 ± 11.1
Ma	53.3 ± 9.2	53.6 ± 11.5
Si	45.0 ± 8.6	45.2 ± 9.2
FSIQ	98.8 ± 8.5	98.9 ± 7.7

* : p<0.05 (Student's unpaired t-test)
 † : p<0.05 (Chi-square analysis)
 MMPI : Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
 FSIQ : Full Scaled Intelligence Quotient

1%, ' 가 4% .
 ' 가 89% .
 , ' 가 가 2%, ' 가
 ' 가 6%, ' 가
 '가 1%, ' '가 2% 9)
 . 3.6 . 10)
 3. 예후 영향 요인 분석
 , 가 가
 가
 18 18.6±2.6 38%
 (78) 19.9±2.5
 (p<0.05). 가 60% .
 가 가 44.4%
 18.4% (p<0.05).
 MMPI Mf 가 45.7±6.3 13% , 54%가
 50.8±8.6 (p< 0.05), Mf 가
 가 57%
 가 가
 (Table 3).
 , MMPI , ,
 , , ,
 가 . 가
 고 찰 11)
 78%가
 , 90% 가 '
 7). 가 , 33% , ' 가
 16 가 , 24% 가
 79%가 , 8)
 가 가 3.6
 가 가
 66%가 24%가
 90% ,
 65% 가 12)

가 가
 가 가
 가
 가
 6
 32%
 가가
 가
 Benjamin 26)
 가

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**PROGNOSIS OF TREATED INPATIENTS WITH CONDUCT DISORDERS
USING A STRUCTURED TELEPHONE FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW**

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Objectives : The major goal of this study was to investigate the treatment outcome of psychiatric treatment in inpatients with conduct disorder and to elucidate factors affecting its prognosis.

Methods : We reviewed the medical records of 300 inpatients with conduct disorder who had been treated with a specialized adolescent treatment program. Follow-up structured telephone interview had been performed in 96 patients.

Results : 1) At the point of follow-up, 90% of the patients were improved in behavioral patterns, 2% of the patients were worse, and 8% of the patients were unchanged. 2) Intrafamilial relationship was improved in 70% of the patients, worse in 2%, and unchanged in 28%. 3) Fifty-seven percent of families thought to be helped by psychiatric inpatient treatment, 6% replied to be harmed, and 37% thought not to be helpful. 4) Comparing the good prognosis group who were all better in behavioral patterns, intrafamilial relationship, and efficacy of treatment with the rest of subjects, the good prognosis group was significantly younger and had more history of problems in familial structure.

Conclusion : Although the present study had some methodological limits, the promising positive results in the outcome of inpatients with conduct disorder encourages further more sophisticated investigations in this problematic psychiatric conditions.

KEY WORDS : Conduct disorder · Adolescent · Treatment outcome · Inpatient treatment.