

청소년 정신과 환자 중 외톨이 혹은 왕따 특성을 보이는 환자에 대한 예비 연구*

THE PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS THAT SHOW THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PEER GROUP NEGLECT OR REJECTION

손정우^{1)†} · 김은정²⁾ · 홍성도³⁾ · 이시형²⁾ · 홍강의¹⁾

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요 약 :

25명, 8명, 15명, 10명, 8명, 5명, SCL-90-R 4가, 5명, 가

중심 단어 :

서 론

1), 가, 가, 가, 가

2001

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(friendship) 가
 가
 (peer group) 가
 (friendship) 가
 가
 (peer group acceptance) (popularity), (social status)
 (popular) ; (well - accepted) ; (rejected) ; (low - accepted)
 (neglected) (re - jected)
 (conduct problem)가
 (social withdrawal) 가

French¹⁵⁾
 Rubin¹⁶⁾
 (aggressive and disruptive) (social withdrawal)
 (aggressive - rejected group)
 (submissive - rejected group)¹⁷⁾
 Newcomb⁹⁾
 1) . 2) . 3) . 4) . 5) . 6)

18)19) 가

가

가

20) 가 21)

22) 가

(social withdrawal) 16)

(neglect) 20)

23) 1) 2) 3) 4) 5)

가 가

가

12) 가

가

24-28) 가 6)

가 가

연구 방법

1. 연구 대상

2000 10 2001 1 5

25

(Interactional Anxiousness Scale : IAS)³¹⁾

2. 연구 방법

1) 연구 도구

⁶⁾

IAS

가

8

5

(1)

SCL - 90 - R(Symptom Checklist - 90 - Revision)³²⁾

SCL - 90 - R

(2)

8가

9 , 90

⁶⁾

1

가

7 ,

9

(13) ,

6 ,

(10) ,

(6) ,

(6)

4

3

, 35

(Parental Bonding Instrument :

²⁹⁾

PBI)³³⁾

13

가

11

, 2

11 Cronbach's .815 ⁶⁾ (Social Skills Rating Scale :

(- , -)

SSRS)

- ' 12

³⁰⁾가

- ' 13

4가

PBI

가

결 과

1. 사회인구학적 특성 (Table 1)

Table 1. The comparison of demographic characteristics between 2 groups

Variable	N(%)	N(%)	Value [†]	P-value
Sex			0.03	.86
M	10(67)	7(10)		
F	5(33)	3(30)		
Present school state			1.06	.30
Middle school	9(60)	8(80)		
High school	6(40)	2(20)		
School achievement of patient			1.98	.15
Upper	0(0)	1(10)		
Middle upper	2(13)	3(30)		
Middle	4(27)	0(0)		
Middle lower	0(0)	4(40)		
Lower	9(60)	2(20)		
SES			0.47	.49
Relatively upper	4(27)	4(40)		
Middle	11(73)	6(60)		
Education of father			2.27	.13
High school	6(40)	2(20)		
University	7(47)	4(40)		
Post-graduate course	2(13)	4(40)		
Occupation of father			.07	.78
Experts	2(13)	1(10)		
Public officers	3(20)	0(0)		
Office workers	5(34)	6(60)		
Merchant/services	2(13)	2(20)		
Labors	3(20)	1(10)		
Education of mother			1.93	.17
Middle school	3(20)	0(0)		
High school	5(33)	3(30)		
University	6(40)	6(60)		
Post-graduate course	1(7)	1(10)		
Occupation of mother			.88	.35
Experts	1(7)	4(40)		
Public officers	1(7)	0(0)		
Merchant/services	4(26)	0(0)		
House wife	8(53)	6(60)		
etc.	1(0)	0(0)		

† : Linear-by-Linear Association

34)

11 ,
11 ,
8 ,
8

2) 연구 과정

6)

15%(32)
15%
15%(16)
15%

25 10
(40%), 3 (12%), 12 (48%)
15 (60%)
10 - 15

8

가 가 5

3. 자료 분석

가

SPSS

0.05

Linear - by - Linear association, Man - Whitney U test

Linear - by - Linear association

가 15
9 (60%) , 2 (20%)

(10 8 , 2).

60%가
80%가
53%가
30%가

2. 일반적 친구 관계

1) 친한 친구의 수

가 ' ,
23.1%, 11.1%

가 4
77.8% ,
30.8%

가

2) 현재 친한 친구들과 어울릴 때 좋은 점 (Fig. 1)

'(27.3%), ' (27.3%)
'(44.4%), '
'(27.8%)

3) 친한 친구와의 갈등이나 문제의 해결

가
(66.7%, 50.0%).

'(10%),
'(20%) ,

4) 현재의 친구관계에 대한 만족도

(50.0%),
(40.0%)

5) 자신의 성격

(40.0%),
(46.7%), (13.3%) ,
(60.0%),
(40.0%)

6) 사이버 상에서 만나는 친구

가 40%, ' 가
60% , ' , ' ,
50%

7) 사이버 상에서 친구를 만나는 이유 (Fig. 2)

50%가 ' ,

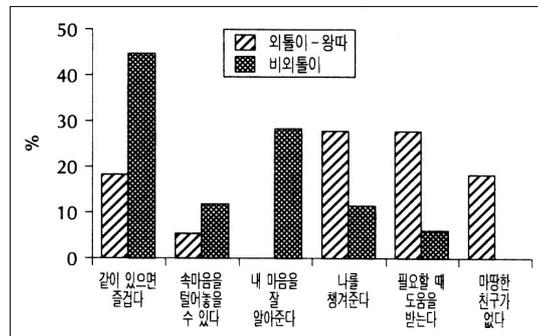


Fig. 1. 친한 친구들과 어울릴 때 좋은 점.

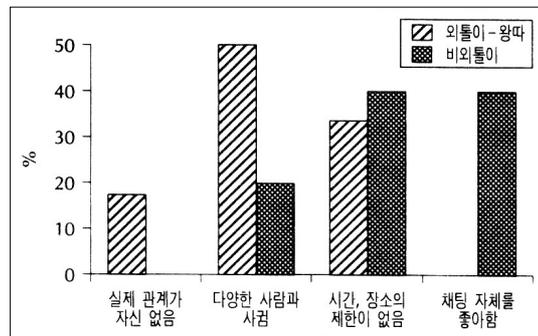


Fig. 2. 사이버 상에서 친구를 만나는 이유.

40%

40%

8) 사이버 상의 친구가 심각한 고민 때문에 만나자고 요청했을 때 (33.3%), e-mail (33.3%) (60%), e-mail (33.3%) (16.7%), (16.7%)

3. 두 집단의 진단 비교 (Table 2)

(comorbid disorder), DSM-IV³⁵⁾

(developmental language disorder)

가 가 - 3 가 (adjustment disorder)

1 , 3 .

Table 2. The comparison of diagnosis between 2 groups

	(No.)	(No.)
Schizophrenia	0	2
Depression	3	4
Bipolar I disorder	0	1
Brief psychotic disorder	1	1
ADHD	4	3
Developmental language disorder	3	0
Learning disorder	0	1
Oppositional defiant disorder	1	0
Tourette's disorder	1	0
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2	1
Adjustment disorder	1	3
Social phobia	1	0
Kleptomania	1	0
Borderline personality disorder	1	0
Hysterical personality disorder	0	1
Avoidant personality disorder	0	1

4. 각 설문지의 점수 비교 (Table 3)

가 SCL-90-R 4가 (p<.01) (p<.05), (p<.01), (p<.01)

5. 외톨이-왕따 환자의 일부 사례 분석 (Table 4)

15 , 5

5 . 5

5 (1, 2, 4) , 3

Table 3. The comparison of the score of each scale between 2 groups

	Mean(S.D.)	Mean(S.D.)
	43.53(10.45)	23.10(3.41)*
	20.20(12.10)	6.00(1.45)*
	70.07(18.11)	79.50(14.59)
	36.80(11.07)	41.60(9.06)
	16.40(6.53)	19.50(4.53)
	16.87(4.17)	18.40(4.03)
	44.00(13.33)	31.50(6.02)*
	11.40(4.61)	10.80(3.61)
SCL-90-R [†]	89.07(24.24)	58.30(15.29)*
SCL-90-R-	25.13(9.28)	16.40(4.99)*
SCL-90-R-	32.20(9.37)	21.00(5.21)*
SCL-90-R-	16.27(4.64)	8.90(2.69)*
SCL-90-R-	15.47(5.19)	12.00(4.52)
	55.73(11.20)	61.56(12.31)
	28.40(8.12)	30.67(6.20)
	27.33(6.89)	29.90(7.88)
	26.60(4.98)	21.00(7.38)

† : SCL-90-R의 불안, 우울, 편집증, 적대 차원의 총합
* : Values are significantly different based on Mann-Whitney U test

Table 4. Case analysis of 5 neglect-reject patients

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5
Diagnosis	ADHD ODD	Schizophrenia borderline MR	Depression	ADHD DLD	Adjustment disorder
Neglect score	53	47	33	41	46
Rejection score	30	30	16	25	17
Reason for hospital visit			가		
School/Grade	/1	/1	/3	/2	/2
Developmental problem	: 4	: 15 : 3		가	
Personality					가
Low intelligence	(+)	(+)		(+)	
Attention	(+)	(+)		(+)	
Father's carelessness about patient	(+)	(+)			
Mental hospitalization history		(+)			
Intimate friends					
Present state about relation with friends					
Friends in cyber-space					

고 찰

가 가
가 25
가
가
가
가
6)
가
(60% vs. 20%). 5
가 3
12, 3
10, 4 1
가 1 1.8, 가 15 9 (60%)
가

가

가

SCL - 90 - R

, SCL - 90 - R

Dodge ²³⁾

(externa-

lization)

가

2 5 가

17)

(aggressive - rejected group)

1

5

가 가 3

SCL - 90 - R 4 (가 2

가

가

가

6) R , SCL - 90 - 가

(SSRS)

가

가

가

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This study was a preliminary study on the adolescent psychiatric patients that show the characteristics of peer group neglect or rejection. We divided the adolescent psychiatric patients (n = 25) into neglect-reject group (n = 15) and non-neglect group (n = 10). Each patient answered 8 scales and several questions about general relationships with friends. And, both the score of each 8 scales and answer about questions were examined. Lastly, records of 5 cases from neglect-reject group were analyzed. The depression dimension score of SCL-90-R, anxiety dimension score of SCL-90-R, paranoid dimension score of SCL-90-R, interaction anxiousness scale (IAS) score were significantly different between 2 groups. On the result of case analysis about 5 patients of neglect-reject group, the adolescent psychiatric patients had a tendency to be rejected or neglected in case of having developmental problems (for example, language development or cognitive impairment).

KEY WORDS : Peer neglect · Peer rejection · Adolescent · Development.