## 정신의학, 이대로 좋은가?-신경과학 시대에서 정신의학의 영역 확대 방안\*

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Psychiatry, Is It Now Okay? - Enlarging the Boundary of Psychiatry in the Neuroscience Era\*

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## **ABSTRACT**

■ he authors, in this paper, addressed a variety of problems and difficulties which Korean psychiatrists should cope with. The surprising development of neurosciences, splitting of neuropsychiatry into neurology and psychiatry, easygoing attitude of psychiatrists, changes in the delivery system of health care and ill - balanced education of psychiatry were listed as causes of or contributors to them. Social bias to psychiatry and regulations from outside are also considered as contributors.

Psychiatric education, including medical school, residency training, continuing medical education and psychiatric textbooks, need to be changed in order to enlarge the boundary of psychiatry. Reestablishment of identity of psychiatry and psychiatrist is unavoidable, considering far - reaching new knowledge of neuroscience and gradually invisible borderzone between neurology and psychiatry. The other ways worth while to consider are: the expansion of psychiatrists' activities, development of medical behavioral science to a clinical specialty, creation of new psychiatric subspecialties, and additional training of psychiatric residencies in the primary medical care.

 $\textbf{KEY WORDS}: \mathsf{Neurology} \cdot \mathsf{Neuropsychiatry} \cdot \mathsf{Neuroscience} \cdot \mathsf{Psychiatry}.$ 

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1. 의료계 내부의 여건 가 1) 역사적 배경 가 가 가 1982 8 가 28 1930 1972 1976 가 1 medical internship 64%, 1950 46%, 61% (Regier 1993). 가 1960 가 3 2 가 2) 신경과학(Neuroscience)의 발전 30 3 가 5% 4) 의료 제도의 변화 가 가 , 가 (Heilman 1975), (Damasio 1997) (Farder 1997). 3) 정신과와 신경과로의 분리 5) 정신과 의사들의 부적절한 대처

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Table 1. 1998년도 대구효성가톨릭대학병원 입원 신경정신질환자의 진료과\*

F00-F09	75	33	3	30	9
F10-F19	153	85	1	59	8
F20-F29 ,	142	122	4	12	4
F30-F39	117	94	3	16	4
F40-F49 , ,	151	88	13	39	11
F50-F59	14	6	2	2	4
F60-F69	52	45	2	2	3
F70-F79, F80-F89, F90-F98, F99	28	15	1	6	6

488(67%) 29(4%) 166(23%) 49 (7%) 337\*\* G00-G09 G10-G13 G20-G26 G30-G32 G35-G37 G40-G47 G50-G59 G60-G69 G70-G73, G80-G83 G90-G99 79\*\*\* 51 (5%) 206(19%) 202(19%) 624(57%)

\*: 가 (1999) \*\*: 329 \*\*\*:

Table 2. 정신분열병의 원인(%) 가? 가? 가? 가? 가? ' 가 (1969) (1998)가 가? ( )(1999)

6) 정신의학 교육의 왜곡 가 가 1969; 1998; 해결 방안 1999). 30 가 가 2. 의료계 외부의 여건 1) 사회적 편견 가 1. 교육 과정의 개편 1) 학부 교육 과정의 개편 2) 의료인과 의료에 대한 사회의 태도와 의료 행위에 대한 규제 가 가 가 가 가 가, 2) 전공의 수련 과정의 개편 가 가 가

가

가 가 가 가 가 가 3) 전문의 연수 교육 가 가 1) Academic Department of Psychological Medicine, Guy 's Hospital, King 's College Hospital, London, 2) Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University 4) 정신의학 교과서의 편집 방향 재설정 3) Department of Psychiatry, University of Iowa, 가 4) Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, UCLA, 5) Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of Mississippi Brown University, 가 6) School of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, University of Manchester, 7) Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Psy-

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ciences, Loyola University, Illinois,

8) Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology, Univ-

9) Department of Clinical Neurological Sciences, Univer-

10) Department of Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Sci-

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chiatry, Lund,

ersity of Maastricht,

sity of West Ontario,

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가		( )	가
1)	. (Department of) Neuropsychiatry	( )	•
2)	(Department of) Neurology & Psychiatry		
3)	(Department of) Clinical Neurosciences		
4)	(Department of) Psychiatry and Behavioral		
Sciences		,	
5)	(Department of) Clinical Neuroscien-		
	rioral Medicine	가	
6)	(Department of) Neuropsychiatry and		
Behavioral Me			
7)	(Department of) Clinical and Beha-		
vioral Neuroso	sience	•	
3. 활동 분약의	확대		가
			71
			•
	·	·	
			, 가
7171		가	(Pardes
가가	·	1996) 가 .	
	•	4. 신경과학 및 신경학 교육의 강화	
-	. 가	4. 인정의의 옷 인정의 교육의 정의	
	. 71	가	
	가		·
,			
		가	
	(Lancet 1994).	,	
			(Andreasen
가	. ( )	1997) ,	
	가	(Malkoff - Schwartz	1998)
		•	,
	. 가 가	·	
	71	, neuronal phenotype	,
	, , , , , , ,	Kandel(1998)	가
		. ,	71
		. ,	
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가
         가
                                      가
                                                                              가
                                                                                가
                                                                                가
                                                                              (medical behavioral scientist)
                           가
               가
                                                                                              가
                                                                           가
   (developmental neuropsychiatry)
                                                                                          (가
                                                                                                     가
            가
가
                                                                                          가
           가
                      (Kalyam Alexopoulos 1999;
Alexopoulos 2000).
                                               (re-
                                                       6. 제 3의 전문 임상 과목을 창출
silience)
                 (inuvulnerability)
                                           (Tsuang
                                                              Sporty(1994)
2000),
                                                                  (denial)
                                                                                    (anosognosia)
    가
                      가
                                                                  가
                                                                Huntington
     fluoxetine
                                                                          Parkinson
                        가
                                    (Baxter 1992).
                                                                                              가
                                  Kupfer 2000).
                          (Frank
                                                                                          3
 5. 행동 과학의 임상화
                                                                 (clinical neuroscience),
                                                                                                  (neuro-
                                                     psychiatry)
                                                                                 (organic psychiatry)
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2		1	
	(Cummings	Hegarty 1994). Roc	hester
	6	(Price 2000).	
7. 일차	<b>]</b> 진료 의사의 역할 추	iT	
	가	20	
6			
		;	37%
	가 4%	. ,	가 41%
	(Ostergaard	Schmittling 1994).	(
)			

가 (Pardes 1996). 가 (Shore 1996).

요 약

가

가 가 .

중심 단어:

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