

정신치료의 신경생물학적 기전

이 승 환* · 김 승 현**†

Neurobiological Mechanism of Psychotherapy

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ABSTRACT

Polarisation of biological and psychosocial aspects of psychiatry is nowadays main stream. Current knowledges of the interaction between biology and psychology make it possible to consider a truly integrative approach of the two aspects. Research findings suggest that the neuronal plasticity is the key mechanism to answer how the mental function work to an environmental stimuli and how the psychotherapeutic approach work on the brain. Advances in neuroscience research have led to a more sophisticated understanding of how psychotherapy may affect brain function. Even though there have been a tremendous efforts to find out the neurobiological mechanism of mental function, the answer is at best premature. In this article, research findings about of neuronal plasticity, implicit memory, animal studies which were associated with psychotherapy and psychological aspects were reviewed.

KEY WORD : Psychotherapy · Neurobiology · Neural plasticity · Implicit memory.

서 론

가 가 (plasti- 1960 (mind) .¹⁾ “hard-nosed re- sident ” 가 가

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9-12)

LTP

13-18)

1) 발달 초기의 경험과 뇌의 가소성

26

(critical stage)가 가

Denis²³⁾

60%가

85%가

Heinz Hartmann¹⁹⁾ “average expectable environment”

Harry Harlow²⁴⁾

가
가
(social isolation)

가

(self

가 claspings), (self mutilating), (self mouthing), 가

Rene Spitz²⁰⁻²²⁾ (founding home) (nursing home) (ignore) 6 (to-

7
(bar)

가

(isolation syndrome)

가? Harlow

가
가

(surrogate mother)

4

Spitz

Yeh²⁵⁾

(crayfish)

Spitz “hospitalization”(anac-

tail - flip reflex

fight - flight response

2~3 가
가

가 (patterned stimuli)

(patterned visual stimulation)

tail - flip reflex

? Hubel Wiesel²⁸⁻³¹

Suomi Harrow²⁶ monkey psychotherapist(

가 3

가)

, monkey psych-

가

otherapist

6

가

Hubel Wiesel²⁹⁻³¹

ocular do-

Austin Riesen²⁷

minance column

(organization)

. 3~4

lateral geniculate body

가

(1A),

column

(1B).

가

geniculate cell

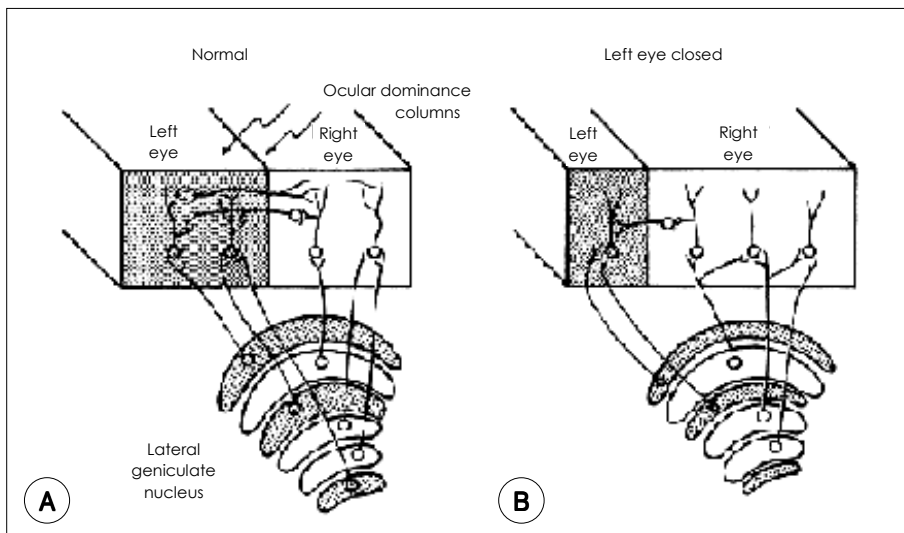


Fig. 1. Diagram showing changes in the dimensions of the cortical columns for eye preference after closure of the left eye. After deprivation, columns receiving input from the normal(A) eye widened at the expense of those receiving input from the deprived(B) eye.

Hubel Wiesel 1965 (radioautographic labeling) (mapping)가

(1) (Habituation) 가

orienting response 가

1970 (radioautographic labeling) (mapping)가 가

가

Harlow가 가 Sherrington³³⁾ (withdrawal response)

2) 성인의 학습과 뇌의 가소성(K)

Spencer³⁴⁾ (re-cording intracellularly) 가 (learning)

“ ” (flexion withdrawal reflex) (interneuron)

³²⁾ Kandel 가 가 (monosynaptic connection)

가 가 가

Kandel⁴⁾³⁵⁾ Aplasia californica(marine snail) 가 (defensive withdrawal reflex) 가 (defensive reflex)

가 6 24 가 (2).

70 가 (external membrane) (membrane potential) 가 (action potential)

가 가 (habituation sensitizat-tential) 가 (excitatory synaptic ion)

potential)

36)

(spike)

(calcium influx)

37)

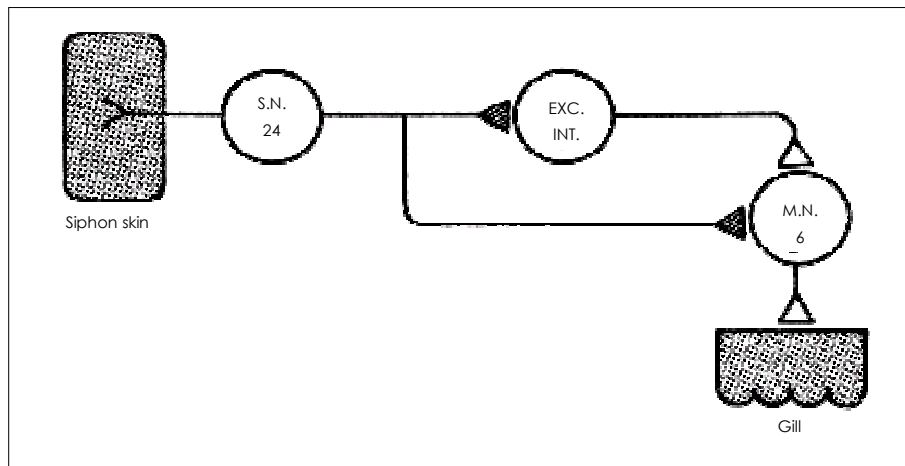


Fig. 2. Diagram indicating the neuronal circuit for the gill-withdrawal reflex in *Aplysia californica* (S.N. : sensory neuron, M.N. : motor neuron, EXC. INT. : excitatory interneuron).

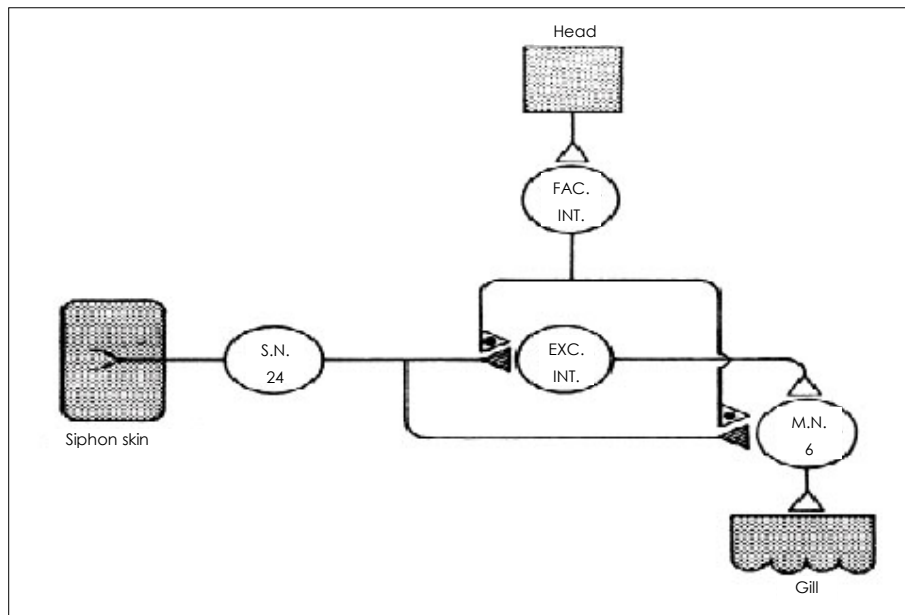


Fig. 3. Schematic circuit for presynaptic facilitation (S.N. : sensory neuron, M.N. : motor neuron, EXC. INT. : excitatory interneuron).

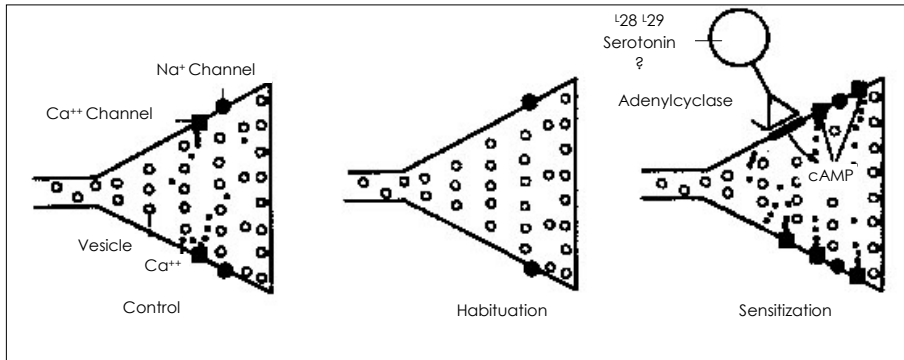


Fig. 4. Model of habituation and sensitization.

(2) (Sensitization)

presynaptic terminal
가

가

38)

(3) Long term potentiation (LTP)
(short term memory)

가

(transmission)

“presynaptic facilitation”

(3). Presynaptic faci-

Aplysia

10

litation

)

4

4

3

cyclic AMP

가 . Cyclic AMP

(long term memory)

(phosphorylation)

(membrane channel)

Castellucci⁴⁵⁾

(electrophysiological connection)

(4).³⁷⁾³⁹⁻⁴³⁾

90%

가 30%

가?

(long term sensitization)

가?

⁴⁶⁾ Bailey Chen⁴⁷⁾

가

(sy-

⁴⁴⁾

naptic vesicle)

(active zone)

40%

10%,

65%

가

Landgren ⁴⁸⁾ pyramidal tract 200/s (representation formation)
6 6 (associability) ,
excitatory post - synaptic potential(EPSP)가 . ⁵³⁾
. Bliss Lomo⁷⁾ (gra- 가 .
nule cell) 3 ,
EPSP가 , 30 , PET⁵⁴⁾ EEG ⁵⁵⁾
가 6 EPSP 가
가 3 가 (Explicit memory)
post - tetanic potentiaion (declarative memory)
long - term potentiation(LTP) .
LTP가 episodic
semantic 가
가 .
(4) ⁵⁶⁾⁵⁷⁾
가 가 (Implicit memory)
? Long - term potentiation (procedural memory)
가
. 3가 ,
가 ⁴⁹⁾ (no-
LTP mediated by NMDA receptor activation ndeclarative memory)
LTP mediated by Voltage - dependent calcium ch- (knowing that) ,
annel activation (knowing how)
LTP mediated by NMDA receptor 가 .
remodeling) 가 , (representational (skill learning), (cognitive skill
Hebb⁵⁰⁾ learning), priming, (simple classi-
LTP . Priming (re-
Post Weiss⁵¹⁾ call) (recognition)
(LTP LTD) (basal ganglia)
(emotional memory) 가 .
가 ^{58 - 63)}
. Bea⁵²⁾ 가 , Amini ⁶⁴⁾ 가
가 , (implicit system)
NMDA 가
가 , 가

(attunement)가 NMDA LTP (initiation) CCK
 NMDA - LTP (prolongation)
 CCK 가
 CCK

64) 가 PET
 ()⁸³⁾
 (ex-
 tinction) 가
 (unconditioned stimuli)
 64) (conditioned stimuli)
 (conditioned response)
 가

Amini 가
 (explicit extinction training)
 가 (passive forge-
 tting) (ac-
 tive process)⁸⁴⁾ (emotional condi-
 tioning)

3) 정신질환과 뇌의 가소성

(1) 가
 (fear conditioning circuitry)

가 (auditory thala-
 mic area)((amygdala) ⁶⁵⁻⁶⁸⁾ ⁸⁶⁾
 (auditory cortex),⁶⁹⁾⁷⁰⁾ lateral, baso-
 lateral, central nuclei,⁷¹⁾⁷²⁾ (lat.
 hypothalamus) ⁷³⁾

74-80)

amygdala가 fear conditioning

Adamec⁸¹⁾ orbitofrontal cortex

가 가 (2)

Partial limbic kindling, beta - carboline

, rodent

Jenicke ⁸⁷⁾

MRI

가, Opercular volume 가

. FMRI (striatum) sient psychosis) 가 .¹⁰⁰⁾
 orbitofrontal ant. cingulate cortex 가 (hippoca-
 .⁸⁸⁾ PET mpal neuroarchitecture) (potentiation)
 , caudate nuclei head, orbi-
 tal gyri, orbital gyri 가 .¹⁰⁰⁾
 .⁸⁹⁾
 . 가
 (exposure), .¹⁵⁾¹⁰¹⁾
 (response prevention), (intervention) 가
 (obsession), (ritual) 가
 . 가 (assimilation)
 . (incorporation)
 .⁹⁰⁾ Baxtes .⁹¹⁾ 가 가
 Schwartz .⁹²⁾ PET caudate nucleus .¹⁰²⁾
 fluoxetine rt. head 가 .¹⁰³⁾
 caudate nucleus 가 .¹⁰⁴⁾
 . , frontal projection
 가 .¹⁰⁰⁾
 (3) 가
 ,
 .⁹³⁻⁹⁷⁾ (hippocampal pyramidal neuron)
 . DeLisi⁹⁸⁾
 ,
 .⁴⁹⁾
 가 , 가 2. 정신치료가 뇌에 미치는 효과
 (pruning) , 1) 정신치료의 생물학적 효과
 (hippocampal formation) ,
 . 가 가
 monoamine .⁹⁹⁾
 가 (hippocam- , Kandel¹⁰⁵⁾
 pal synaptic transmission) LTP ,
 가 (behavior plasticity) (tran-

Table 1. How psychotherapy stimulates brain cells and synapses

1. Psychotherapy affects cerebral metabolic rates
2. Psychotherapy affects serotonin metabolism
3. Psychotherapy affects the thyroid axis
4. Psychotherapy stimulates processes akin to brain plasticity

Table 2. The types of psychotherapy and it's presumed action sites

Type of psychotherapy	Action site
Behavioral psychotherapy	Amygdala Basal ganglia Hippocampus
Cognitive psychotherapy	Neocortex(esp, frontal cortex)
Psychodynamic psychotherapy	Complex neurocircuitry incorporating lateralized cerebral hemispheres & subcortical areas

109)

Spiegel¹¹⁰⁾

Fawzy¹¹¹⁾ 18

(malignant melanoma)

가¹⁰⁶⁾ 1

25

SPECT

SPECT Ligan⁴⁹⁾ 가 4가

(1),

(2).

가

SPECT

2) 정신치료와 절차기억

가 가

가 (transfere-

nce)

(encode)⁶⁴⁾

Shear¹⁰⁷⁾ lactate

lact-

ate

108)

(defence)

T₄ 가 (procedural knowledge)

Amini ⁶⁴⁾

(implicit procedural memory)

(prototype)

가

of mastery)

가

¹¹⁵⁾

(sense

(belief)

(expectation)

memory)

(implicit declarative

(clarification)

Liggan ⁴⁹⁾

가

(habit - based manner)

가

가

(impression)

(maladaptive affective learning)

가

¹¹⁵⁾

가

⁶⁴⁾¹¹²⁾¹¹³⁾

가

결 론

가

가

가

가

. Lyons - Ruth ¹¹⁴⁾

가

(implicit relational knowing)

중심 단어 :

가

가

참고문헌

(implicit mode)

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