

정신분열병 환자에서 신체미세기형에 관한 연구*

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Minor Physical Anomalies in Patients with Schizophrenia*

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ABSTRACT

Object and Method : Minor physical anomalies(MPAs) are frequently seen in patients with schizophrenia. MPAs are considered to arise from the anomalous development of ectoderm - originated tissues in the developing fetus. Since the central nervous system originates from ectoderm, MPAs can be regarded as externally observable and objective indicators of the aberrant development which might have taken place in the central nervous system. To investigate whether MPAs are more frequent in schizophrenic patients, the frequencies of MPAs were compared between schizophrenic patients and normal controls. Total 245 schizophrenic patients diagnosed with DSM - IV (male : 158, female : 87), and 418 normal control subjects (male : 216, female : 202) were included in this study. The MPAs were measured using the modified Waldrop scale with fifteen items in six bodily regions; head, eye, ear, mouth, hand, and foot.

Result : The total scores of Waldrop scale were 4.40 ± 1.93 (mean \pm standard deviation) in patients and 3.43 ± 1.68 in controls for females, and for males, 4.58 ± 1.75 in patients and 4.28 ± 1.59 in controls. For females, the excess of MPAs in schizophrenic patients was statistically significant (t - test : $p < 0.001$). For males, schizophrenic patients also showed more MPAs than normal controls, but this tendency did not reach statistical significance.

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(t - test : p=0.094). When the modified Waldrop total scores excluding head circumference were compared, the total scores in schizophrenic patients were significantly higher for both male and female subjects(t - test : male p<0.001, female p=0.001). The individual anomaly items included in Waldrop scale were also investigated. The items of epicanthus, hypertelorism, malformed ears, syndactylia were significantly more frequent in schizophrenic patients. In contrast, the items of adherent ear lobes, asymmetric ears, furrowed tongue, curved fifth finger, single palmar crease and big gap between toes did not show any differences in frequency between schizophrenic patients and normal controls. Since a lot of statistical analyses showed different results between male and female subjects, it seems to be necessary to consider gender as an important controlling variable for the analysis, however only the item of head circumference showed statistically significant gender - related difference according to log - linear analysis.

Conclusion : With a relatively large sample size, the frequencies of MPAs enlisted in Waldrop scale were compared between schizophrenic patients and normal controls in this study. MPAs were more frequently seen in schizophrenic patients and, especially, several specific items in the Waldrop scale showed prominent excess in schizophrenic patients. Although definite conclusions cannot be drawn due to the inherent limitation of the study using Waldrop scale, these results seem to support the possibility that aberrant neurodevelopmental process might be involved in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia in some of the patients.

KEY WORDS : Minor physical anomalies · Waldrop scale · Schizophrenia · Neurodevelopmental anomaly.

서론

palate, hyperconvex fingernails, thin upper lip

가 가

가 (trimester) , Schiffman²⁾ 11~13 , 19

가 가

가 Waldrop

가 50 가 18

가 Waldrop

가 curved fifth finger, epicanthus, high - steepled

Waldrop

4)5)

가 , 가
 (sporadic case)
 가 (sibling case)
 가 , (:)
)
 , 245 (가 가 158 , 87) , 418 (216 , 가 가 202)
 (±) 31.3±8.1 (16~ 60) , 21.3±5.5 (18~63) .

2. 연구 방법

가 , Waldrop 15 15
 가 가 , , , , , Waldrop
 , (hyperte-
 가 가 orism) McCoy (intercanthan distance) , 6)
 Waldrop z 1 1.5 2 1 1.5
 bella) (glau- (inion)
 연구방법 , cm

1. 연구 대상

1997 4
 z
 1 1.5 1 , 1.5
 2
 가 가
 5 10 가 가
 가
 DSM -

13 가 Cramer's V 0.15
 , Waldrop %
 0.92 0.62 1.00
 가
 가 kappa
 (weighted kappa) 0.63 , Waldrop
 (intraclass correlation
 coefficient) 0.59 가 가
 p=

3. 통계분석

Waldrop
 (0, 1, 2)
 Mantel - Haenszel (MH) 가
 (stratum - adjustment) MH
 가 가
 (loglinear analysis)
 (control variable)
 Waldrop t-
 가 가
 가
 (power)
 (effect size)
 Cramer's V

SPSS windows version 10.0 (stratified - analysis)
 SAS version 8.1 proc freq

결 과

1. 신체미세기형 개별항목과 정신분열병의 관련성

Waldrop
 1 ,
 2
 Cramer's V=0.15
 0.01
 663 2x2 (contingency table)
 90.1%, 2x3 83.5%
 80%
 1) 머 리
 Fine electric hair 가
 가
 2) 눈
 Epicanthus hypertelorism (MH
 : epicanthus p=0.001, hypertelorism p<0.001).
 (Cramer's V=0.169, 0.184).
 3) 귀
 Malformed ears 가 (

Table 1. The raw frequency of minor physical anomalies in the schizophrenic patients and the normal control subjects

Region	Items	Score	Female			Male			Total		
			0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
Head	Fine electric hair	Control	202	0	0	216	0	0	418	0	0
		Patient	87	0	0	158	0	0	245	0	0
	Head circumference	Control	70	56	76	32	41	143	102	97	219
		Patient	23	18	46	43	35	79	66	53	125
Eye	Epicanthus	Control	88	103	11	41	84	33	161	228	29
		Patient	34	43	10	114	209	51	75	127	43
	Hypertelorism	Control	78	51	73	52	85	79	130	136	152
		Patient	27	13	47	36	35	86	63	48	133
Ear	Low seated ears	Control	155	37	10	125	27	6	348	56	14
		Patient	62	14	11	318	46	10	187	41	17
	Adherent ear lobes	Control	194	6	2	201	7	8	395	13	10
		Patient	83	4	0	153	4	1	236	8	1
	Malformed ears*	Control	181	21	-	193	23	-	374	44	-
		Patient	65	22	-	135	23	-	200	45	-
	Asymmetric ears*	Control	181	21	-	195	21	-	376	42	-
		Patient	83	4	-	149	9	-	232	13	-
Mouth	High-steeped palate	Control	186	16	0	192	23	1	378	39	1
		Patient	83	4	0	124	33	1	207	37	1
	Furrowed tongue*	Control	201	1	-	216	0	-	417	1	-
		Patient	87	0	-	157	1	-	244	1	-
Hand	Curved fifth finger	Control	188	14	0	198	17	1	386	31	1
		Patient	82	3	2	147	9	2	229	12	4
	Single palmar crease*	Control	195	7	-	206	10	-	401	17	-
		Patient	82	5	-	149	9	-	231	14	-
Foot	Longer third toe	Control	201	1	0	202	12	2	403	13	2
		Patient	81	6	0	144	12	2	225	18	2
	Syndactylia*	Control	201	1	-	213	3	-	414	4	-
		Patient	76	11	-	152	6	-	228	17	-
	Big gap between toes*	Control	188	14	-	189	27	-	377	41	-
		Patient	83	4	-	145	13	-	228	17	-

§ : Minor physical anomalies were measured by the modified Waldrop scale. The frequencies for female and male subjects were tabulated separately along with combined frequency, * : These items were scored either absent (=0) or present (=1)

- : p=0.004), 0.111 4) 입
 0.15 . Low High - steeped palate
 seated ears (MH : p=
 가 , MH 0.022) . Furrowed
 가 (p=0.003), tongue 가 .
 가
 adherent ear lobes, 5) 손
 asymmetric ears 가 Curved fifth finger, single palmar crease
 가 .

Table 2. The results of the statistical analyses(p-values) comparing the frequency of each item in Waldrop scale between the schizophrenic patients and the normal control subjects

Waldrop scale items	Combined analysis			Stratum-adjusted for Sex	
	Chi-square	Effect size*	MH†	Chi-square	MH
Fine electric hair	1.000				
Head circumference	0.735	0.030	0.614	0.471	0.121
Epicanthus	<0.0001 ‡	0.169	0.001	<0.0001	0.002
Hypertelorism	<0.0001	0.184	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.001
Low seated ears	0.042	0.098	0.022	0.010	0.003
Adherent ear lobes	0.155	0.075	0.273	0.104	0.189
Malformed ears	0.004	0.111		0.003	
Asymmetric ears	0.033	0.083		0.034	
High-steepled palate	0.072	0.089	0.022	0.173	0.037
Furrowed tongue	0.702	0.015		0.682	
Curved fifth finger	0.064	0.091	0.627	0.060	0.574
Single palmar crease	0.332	0.038		0.367	
Longer third toe	0.038	0.099	0.011	0.086	0.054
Syndactylia	<0.0001	0.165	<0.0001	<0.0001	
Big gap between toes	0.207	0.049		0.130	

§ : In the left column(combined analysis), the results obtained without distinctions between male and female subjects were shown, while in the right column(stratum-adjusted for sex), the stratum-adjusted results were shown, * : effect sizes were shown in terms of Cramer's V, † : MH=Mantel-Haenszel Chi-square test, ‡ : significant results(p<0.01) were marked with bold typefaces.

6) 발
 Syndactylia 가 (MH : p<0.001), 0.165
 . Longer third toe
 (MH : p=0.011). big gap between toes
 가
 2. 성별에 따른 신체미세기형 개별항목과 정신분열병의
 관련성
 가 364 , 가 289
 가
 . 2 × 2 61.3%,
 49.0% , 2 × 3
 50.0%, 38.2% . Waldrop (z 1.5
 : 52.9%, : 37.6%),
 (:
 3 . 50.3%, : 66.2%).
 (MH : p<0.0001).
 가 epican-
 thus, hypertelorism, low seated ears, high - steepled (p<0.0001).

Table 3. The results of the statistical analyses(p-values) comparing the frequency of each item in Waldrop scale between the schizophrenic patients and the normal control subjects

Items	Female			Male		
	Chi-square	Effect size*	MH†	Chi-square	Effect size	MH
Fine electric hair	1.000			1.000		
Head circumference	0.055	0.142	0.030	0.003‡	0.176	<0.0001
Epicanthus	0.184	0.108	0.247	0.002	0.185	0.004
Hypertelorism	0.014	0.172	0.022	0.001	0.201	0.010
Low seated ears	0.068	0.136	0.212	0.023	0.142	0.006
Adherent ear lobes	0.514	0.068	0.817	0.145	0.102	0.102
Malformed ears	0.001	0.192		0.256	0.059	
Asymmetric ears	0.108	0.095		0.157	0.073	
High-steeped palate	0.031	0.060	0.031	0.022	0.143	0.006
Furrowed tongue	0.511	0.039		0.242	0.061	
Curved fifth finger	0.052	0.143	0.748	0.504	0.061	0.644
Single palmar crease	0.372	0.052		0.643	0.024	
Longer third toe	0.001	0.191		0.689	0.045	0.389
Syndactylia	<0.0001	0.279	<0.0001	0.133	0.078	
Big gap between toes	0.452	0.044		0.187	0.068	

§ : The analyses were done separately for female and male, * : effect sizes were shown in terms of Cramer's V, † : MH=Mantel-Haenszel Chi-square test, ‡ : significant results(p<0.01) were marked with bold typefaces.

3. Waldrop 척도 총점과 정신분열병의 관련성

Waldrop 10, 0~9, 1~ Waldrop

Waldrop 1.82(±), 3.87 ± 1.69, 4.52 ± Waldrop 4, epicanthus, hypertelorism, malformed ears, syndactylia

(t - : p<0.0001). adherent ear lobes, asymmetric ears, furrowed tongue, curved fifth finger, single palmar crease, big gap between toes

4.58 ± 1.75, 4.28 ± 1.59, 4.40 ± 1.93, 3.43 ± 가

1.68 가, head circumference, low seated ears, high-steeped palate, longer third toe

(t - : p<0.001). 가

, 가

(Waldrop 가 Waldrop Waldrop

t - : p<0.0001). Waldrop Waldrop

고 찰 Waldrop Waldrop

(blindness)

663 Waldrop Waldrop

가⁴⁾ , Waldrop

7-9) 가 , Waldrop

18 Ismail⁸⁾ Waldrop

23 가

Waldrop 가

Waldrop 가

가 ,

17) malformed ears

가 kappa가

10) kappa 가

kappa Weinstein¹¹⁾ (MH : p=0.052). malformed ears

0.68 Waldrop

Lane⁷⁾ Waldrop 가

가

(anthropometry) epicanthus, hypertelorism, malformed ears, syndactylia

가 , Lane (1997)

가 epicanthus, high - steeped palate, malformed ears

가 Ismail⁸⁾ epicanthus, malformed ears, high - steeped palate, furrowed tongue, curved fifth finger, syndactylia , Lawrie¹²⁾ hypertelorism mal- formed ears

가

가

가 가

(17-19)

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

(20-23) Bassett 21)

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

adherent ear lobes, asymmetric ears,
furrowed tongue, curved fifth finger, single palmar
crease, big gap between toes

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

Waldrop 가 가 , Waldrop

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

O Callaghan 13)

McGrath 14)

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

, Green 15)

Buckley 23)

가 O Callaghan

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 Waldrop Waldrop (±

가 가 가 가 가 가 가

가 Ismail 8) 3.87 ± 1.69 , 4

가 , Lawrie 12) 2.32 ± 1.60 2

Lawrie 12) , Green 16)

Waldrop Waldrop

(bias) , Waldrop

가 가

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중심 단어 : Waldrop

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□ 부 록 □

Waldrop scale(15 items)

Head	1) Fine electric hair	Very fine hair that will not comb down	2
		Fine hair soon awry after combing	1
	2) Head circumference(cm)	H.C. >1.5 SD	2
		1.0 SD <H.C. <1.5 SD	1
Eyes	1) Epicanthus	deeply covered	2
		partly covered	1
	2) Hypertelorism(mm)	I.D. >1.5 SD	2
		1.0 SD <I.D. <1.5 SD	1
Ears	1) Low seated ears	Lower by >0.5cm	2
		Lower by <0.5cm	1
	2) Adherent ear lobes	Upward and back toward crown of head	2
		Straight back toward rear of neck	1
	3) Malformed ears	Microtia, abnormal shape of ears	1
	4) Asymmetrical ears	Asymmetrical ears	1
Mouth	1) High-steeped palate	Definitely steeped	2
		Flat and narrow at the top	1
	2) Furrowed tongue		1
Hands	1) Curved fifth finger	Markedly curved inward toward fingers	2
		Slightly curved inward toward fingers	1
	2) Single transverse palmar crease	Simian crease	1
Feet	1) Third toe longer than second toe	Definitely longer than second toe	2
		Appears equal in length to second toe	1
	2) Partial syndactylia of two middle toes		1
	3) Big gap between first and second toe		1