

결론 :

중심 단어 :

서론

(Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder : ADHD) 가 (inattention), (impulsivity), ADHD (hyperactivity) , DSM - 1) 3~5% ADHD 6). ADHD

ADHD 9). , 65% 가

2)3). ADHD 가 10),

, ADHD 가 가 5).

가 4). 11). 가

5). ADHD , 12),

(negative reciprocal effect) ' 가 6). ADHD 13),

7). ADHD , 11).

가
 ,
 , 가
 14) ADHD
 ,
 , 가
 15) centered attribution)
 ,
 , 가
 (child
 가
 16), ADHD 가
 ,
 17)18) , ADHD

연구 대상 및 방법

ADHD

1. 연구 대상

S A

가 DSM -
 ADHD 31 ADHD
 가 (DRS)
 ADHD가
 H 51
 ADHD
 가 19), 29 , 2 6~7 15 , 8~9 7 , 10~11
 가 , ADHD 28~44
 가 20), 6~7 11 , 8~9 29 , 10~11 11 , 30
 가 31~45
 Table 1
 가 21),

2. 연구 도구

1) 진단적 평가 척도

Weiler²⁴⁾ ADHD

가 가
 (Diagnostic Rating Scale)

DSM -
 (inattentive) - (hyperactive - impulsive)

9 ,
 8 , 7 ,
 7 Weiler²⁴⁾

ADHD 가 (Cronbach 's alpha) .91

Table 1. Demographic data

Demographics	ADHD(N=31)	Non ADHD(N=51)	ADHD's mother(N=31)	Non ADHD's mother(N=51)
	Mean(±SD)	Mean(±SD)	Mean(±SD)	Mean(±SD)
Age	8.231.65	8.551.10	36.514.27	34.864.56
Sex(Male/Female)	29/2	21/30	0/31	0/51
Grade	2.84(4.04)	2.61(1.02)		

ADHD : ADHD, Combined type

40 ADHD 53
 18 6
 ADHD , 6 , 가 ,
 .
 2) 양육 스트레스 척도
 Abidin²⁵⁾ (Parenting Stress Index) 28 140 가
 dex) 36 ²⁶⁾가 20 가 (Cronbach 's alpha)
 . PSI 가 .95
 5) Beck의 우울척도(Beck depression inventory : BDI)
 5 20 100 가 가 21 , , ,
 가 가 . ²⁸⁾ BDI
 , 가 , 0~63 , 가
 , 가 .
 .98, .91
 (Cronbach 's
 alpha) .91
 3) 양육 효능감 척도
 Gibaud - Wellston Wandersman²⁷⁾ Hetherington Clingempeel²⁹⁾
 (Parenting Sense of Competence) (Parent - Child Interaction)
²⁶⁾가 , ¹⁸⁾가 (Discipline Behavior : PDB)
 12 . ³⁰⁾가 , , ,
 0~66 가
 (Cronbach 's alpha) .71
 5 가 12 60
 가
 (Cronbach 's alpha) .87
 3. 연구 실시 및 절차
 가
 ADHD
 4) 역기능적 사고 척도
¹⁸⁾가

2. ADHD 아동 어머니와 비교 집단에 대한 변인들 간의 상관 관계분석

4. 자료 분석

SPSSWIN v. 11.0 Student's t-test, Pearson's correlation, Multiple regression analysis

Table 3
 (r=.54, p<.01),
 (r=.40, p<.05),
 (r=.36,
 p<.05)
 (r= -.44, p<.05)
 (r= -.65, p<.01)
 (r=.62, p<.01)

연구 결과

1. ADHD 아동 어머니와 비교 집단 간 변인들에 대한 비교

ADHD 어머니와 ADHD가 없는 어머니가
 t-test 결과 (p=0.00).
 ADHD 어머니가 10.96 ± 8.18
 ADHD가 없는 어머니가 7.42 ± 7.18
 Table 2

(r= -.71, p<.01).
 (r=.37, ns)
 (r= -.44, p<.05)
 (r=.60, p<.01)

3. 부모의 강압적 양육 행동 및 양육 관련 태도와의 관계

Table 4

Table 2. Group differences for parenting related attitude scales between two groups

Variables	ADHD's mother	Non ADHD's mother	T Sig
	Mean(±SD)	Mean(±SD)	
Coercive parenting behavior	22.87(8.84)	12.28(6.39)	7.358***
Parenting stress	59.35(10.18)	39.70(10.52)	8.848***
Parenting sense of competence	38.06(6.37)	42.11(7.44)	- 2.872**
Dysfunctional thought	74.74(15.26)	41.28(11.82)	11.720***
Mother's depressive mood	10.96(8.18)	7.42(7.18)	2.159*

* : p<05. ** : p<01. *** : p<001.

SD : standard deviation, Value : mean(SD), T score and p value in Student's t-test

Table 3. Correlation of parenting related attitude variables

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Coercive parenting behavior	1.00				
2. Parenting stress	.40*	1.00			
3. Parenting sense of competence	-.44*	-.65**	1.00		
4. Dysfunctional thought	.36*	.62**	-.71**	1.00	
5. Mother's depressive mood	.54**	.37	-.44*	.60**	1.00

* : p<05, ** : p<01.

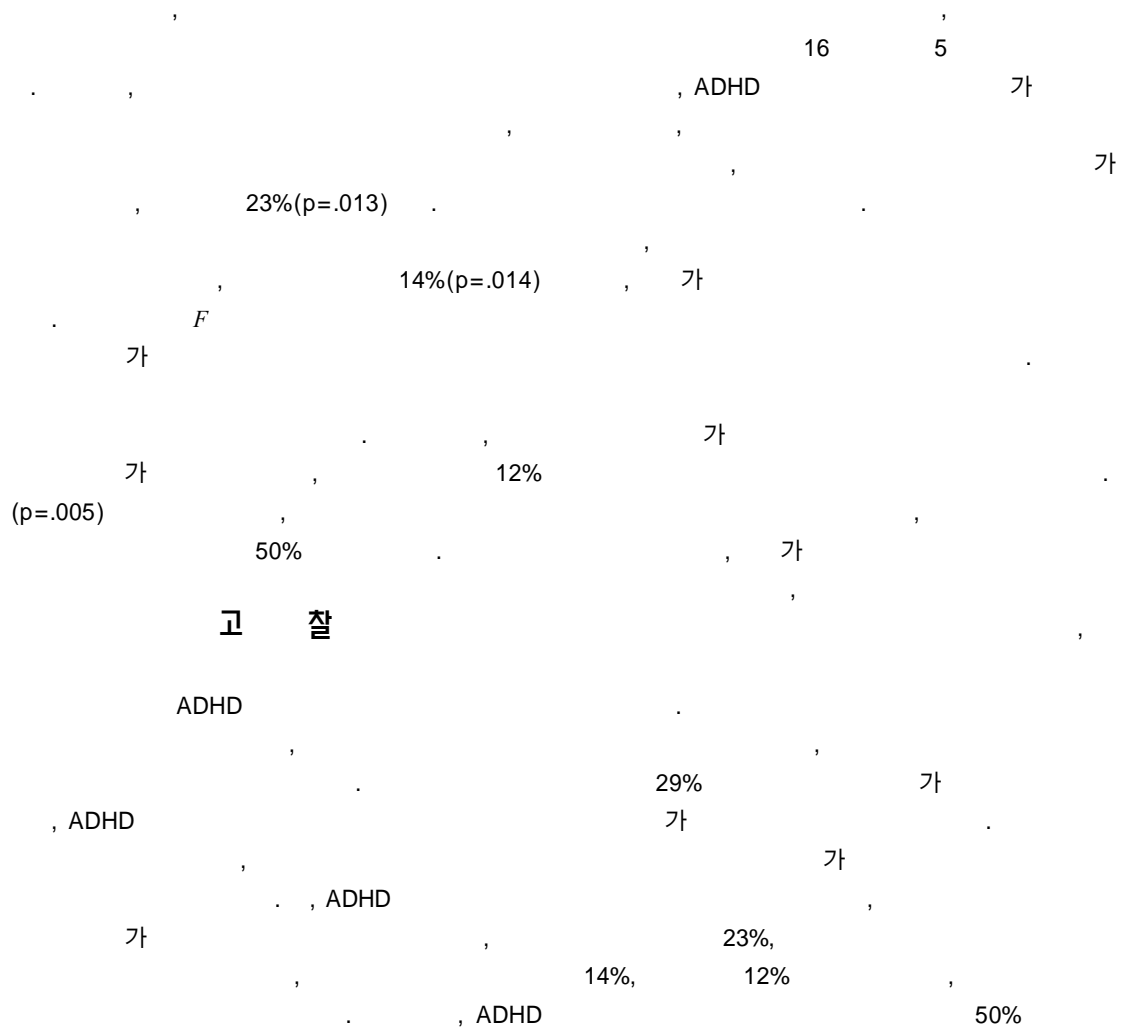
Table 4. Regression analysis summary for mother's depressive mood predicting coercive parenting behavior

Dependent variable	Predictor variable	B	R ²	R ² change	F change	Significance
coercive parenting behavior	Mother's depressive mood	.55	.29	.29	10.403	.003**

Table 5. Hierarchical regression analysis summary for parenting related attitude for coercive parenting behavior

Dependent variable	Predictor variable	B	R ²	R ² change	F change	Significance
Coercive parenting behavior						
Step 1	Parenting stress	.39	.23	.23	7.28	.013
Step 2	Parenting sense of competence	.20	.38	.14	2.55	.014
	Dysfunctional thought	-.25				
Step 3	Mother's depressive mood	.42	.50	.12	4.96	.005**

Table 5



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**THE EFFECT OF ADHD CHILD MOTHER'S DEPRESSIVE MOOD,
PARENTING STRESS, AND PARENTING RELATED
ATTITUDE ON PARENTING BEHAVIOR**

**Yoon-Young Choi, M.A., Ji-Hae Kim, Ph.D., Sun-Mi Cho, Ph.D.,
Sungdo D. Hong, M.D., Eun-Young Oh, M.D.**

Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Ajou University, Suwon

Summary : This study was designed to examine the effect of mother's depressive mood and parenting related attitude on parenting behavior, focusing on the cases having an ADHD child.

Method : A total of 82 parents, 31 parents having children with ADHD and 51 normal, were involved in this study. The children of ADHD and normal group were 6-11 years old. ADHD group were diagnosed as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder by psychiatric doctor and psychological evaluations using DSM-IV criteria and the normal group were excluded by using Diagnostic Rating Scale-Parent, Teacher Form. The mothers of both group completed a series of questionnaire about mother's depressive mood and parenting-related attitude. To investigate the relationships between each variables, Student's t-test, correlation, stepwise regression, and hierarchical regression analysis were performed.

Result : In correlation analysis, Mothers with an ADHD child were likely to report more coercive parenting behavior, more negative parenting-related attitudes, and depressive mood than normal group. In regression analysis, mother's parenting stress, dysfunctional thoughts, parenting competence, and depressive mood predicted coercive parenting behavior significantly, total explaining 50% of its variance, and especially depressive mood explained 29% of their coercive parenting behavior. These Results indicated that mother's depressive mood accounted for a substantial portion of coercive parenting behavior.

Conclusion : These findings suggested that it is significantly important to reduce Mother's depressive mood through dealing with parenting sense of competence and dysfunctional thoughts, so, both parent education program and cognitive-behavioral therapeutic approach are needed to change parent's coercive parenting behavior. Finally, limitation of the present study and suggestions were discussed for further studies.

KEY WORDS : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder · Mother's depressive mood · Parenting stress · Parenting sense of competence · Dysfunctional thought.