

한국 소아·청소년정신의학

- 과거·현재·미래 -

KOREAN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

- A REVIEW OF THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE -

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연구목적 : 20 ()
 연구방법 : , , 가 .
 결과 : 1979 , 1983
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중심 단어 :
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KOREAN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY
- A REVIEW OF THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE -

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Objectives : To review the history of the development and current status of Korean Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and to propose the future tasks at this 20th anniversary of Korean Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

Methods : Records and publications of Korean Academy, personal communications with senior members of the Academy, the author's recollections and memoirs.

Results : Korean Child Psychiatry started with opening Child Psychiatry Clinic at Seoul National University Hospital in 1979 and establishing Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at the same hospital in 1980. A Child Psychiatry Study Group was formed in 1983 and it transformed into Korean Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in 1986. In the past 20 years, Korean child and adolescent psychiatry made an impressive progress and contributed significantly to the development of Korean medicine as well as to the establishment of child mental health service. There are 77 board-certified and 48 board-eligible child psychiatrists, and 18 child psychiatry fellows are in training as of 2003.

Main forces of this successful introduction of child psychiatry are 1) 7 child psychiatry training centers at major university hospitals, 2) publication of Korean Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry in 1990, 3) the establishment child psychiatry board certification system in 1996. Korean child psychiatry has extended its role in the international child psychiatry and took leadership in establishing Asian Society of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions (ASCAPAP).

Conclusion : Korean child psychiatry has achieved a remarkable progress for the past 20 years and is currently producing 15 or more child psychiatry each year. However, there are needs of more active involvements in adolescent problems, more active consultation-liaison services at general hospitals as well as community mental health institutions. More school consultation and preventive educational services are desired. There is a urgent need of carrying out more empirical studies with strong scientific rigor. Korean Academy should pay attention and provide assistance to the development of child psychiatry service in other countries in Asia.

KEY WORDS : Korean academy of child and adolescent psychiatry · Child psychiatry training centers · Child psychiatry board certification system in Korea.