

만성 틱 장애 뚜렛씨 장애의 임상 특성*

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC MOTOR
TIC DISORDER AND TOURETTE S DISORDER

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요 약 :

1998 4 1 1999 4 1

(n=13) (n=29)

7.3±2.5, 7.2±2.2 , 11.7±2.7, 11.5±2.6 , 5.7±5.4, 11.0±8.7

(9.8±3.2) (4.2±1.9)

6 9 가 가

10 : 3, 26 : 3, 11 : 5

가 가 가

가 24.1%, 46.2%, 56.3%

11.1% 35.7% (56.3%)

92.3±10.7, 94.7±14.9, 94.3±13.8 , 93.0±20.5, 97.5±13.0, 95.0±16.9

91.9±20.1, 95.8±14.5, 93.9±15.1

CT/MRI 0%, 27.3%, 6.3%, 8.3%, 17.2%, 12.5%

가 84.6%, 77.0%

가 가

가 가

중심 단어 :

1999 10 28 42

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서론

(motor tic)

(vocal tic)

1). 1885 Gilles de la Tourette

1981 (1990)¹¹⁾, (1997)¹³⁾

10)가 (1995)⁷⁾, (1996)¹²⁾,

가 . Corbett

가

1980 DSM - ²⁾ (1996)¹²⁾ 가

DSM - R(1987)³⁾, DSM - (1994), ICD - 10(1994)⁴⁾ 가 . 48)

“ ” “ ” / “ ” “ ” 가 .

(motor tic) (vocal tic) 1 가

가 1 “ ” 1998 4 1 1999 4 1

1 “ ” 가

(involuntary) , , , ,

(simple motor tic)

(complex vocal tic)

연구방법

1. 연구 대상

1998 4 1 1999 4 1

가 , haloperidol pimozide

(dopamine overactivity) 가 1 가

⁵⁻⁷⁾ clonidine -adrenergic agonist가

(norepinephrine) ⁸⁾가

(serotonin) ⁹⁾가 DSM -

Table 1

2. 연구 방법

환자 (central nervous system stimulants) / 가 (Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children - Revised) (computed tomography), (magnetic resonance imaging) (complete remission); (partial remission); (non-responsive) 가

3. 통계 방법

가 Kruskal - Wallis test (post - hoc study) χ^2 - test

결 과

1. 특증상의 양상

Table 1 2

Table 1. Demographic data of the patients with chronic tic disorders and Tourette's disorder

	Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Age	11.7 ± 2.7 ^a	11.5 ± 2.6	9.8 ± 3.2	(1) (2) >>(3)
Male	10(76.9%)	26(89.7%)	11 (68.8%)	NS
Female	3(23.1%)	3(10.3%)	5(31.2%)	NS

LD : learning disability

a : Values are mean ± standard deviation.

* : Values are significantly different based on Kruskal-Wallis test and χ^2 -test (p <0.05)

NS : Not significant(based upon Kruskal-Wallis test, p <0.05)

8.7 : 1, 2.2 : 1 3.3 : 1, ($\chi^2=3.1$, df=2, p>0.05). (7.3 ± 2.5) (7.5 ± 2.2) (4.2 ± 1.9) (48.4 ± 26.5) (42.9 ± 26.1) (67.2 ± 31.2) (11.7 ± 2.7) (11.5 ± 2.6)

Table 2. Age of onset, duration of illness, age at admission, duration of hospitalization

	Chronic tic disorder(1)	Tourette's disorder(2)	LD(3)	Statistical significance*
Age of onset	7.3 ± 2.5	7.5 ± 2.2	4.2 ± 1.9	(1) (2) >>(3)
Duration of illness	48.4 ± 26.5	42.9 ± 26.1	67.2 ± 31.2	(1) (2) <<(3)
Age at admission	11.7 ± 2.7	11.5 ± 2.6	9.8 ± 3.2	(1) (2) >>(3)

LD : learning disability

* : Values are significantly different based upon Kruskal-Wallis test and χ^2 -test (p <0.05)

(9.8±3.2) 61.5%, 69.0%, 81.3%),
 (5.7±5.4) 가 6 8
 (11.0±8.7) 가 9.7% 가
 90.0%
 3.2±0.4kg, 3.2±0.5kg, 3.2±0.4kg
 가 ,
 가 32.2±3.2 , 33.3±5.0 , 33.3±4.5 ,
 27.3±2.9 , 28.3±6.7 , 30.8±4.6

2. 출생에 관한 사항

Table 3

Table 3. Birth order, season of birth, illness, drug exposure during pregnancy, birth trauma, birth weight, parental age at birth, types of labor

		Chronic tic disorder	Tourette's disorder	LD	Statistical Significance
Birth order	First	8(61.5%)	20(69.0%)	13(81.3%)	NS*
	Second	4(30.8%)	6(20.7%)	2(12.5%)	NS
	Third or higher	1(7.7%)	3(10.3%)	1(6.2%)	NS
Season of birth	March - May	5(38.5%)	9(32.1%)	3(18.8%)	NS
	June - August	2(15.4%)	2(7.1%)	4(25.0%)	NS
	September - November	2(15.4%)	10(35.7%)	5(31.4%)	NS
	December - February	4(30.8%)	7(24.9%)	3(18.8%)	NS
Birth weight(kg)		3.2±0.4	3.2±0.5	3.2±0.4	NS
Paternal age at child's birth		32.2±3.2	33.3±5.0	33.3±4.5	NS
Maternal age at child's birth		27.3±2.9	28.3±6.7	30.8±4.6	NS
Types of delivery	NFSVD ¹	13	18	12	NS
	FD ²	0	3	0	NS
	CSEC ³	0	4	4	NS

* : Not significantly different based upon Kruskal-Wallis test(p >0.05)

1 : NFSVD : normal full-term spontaneous vaginal delivery

2 : FD : Forcep delivery

3 : CSEC : Cesarean section delivery

Table 4. Familial environment profile

		Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Family history of psychiatric disorder		6/13(46.2%)	7/29(24.1%)	9/16(56.3%)	NS
Number of brother sibling	None	3	2	7	(1) (2) >>(3)
	One	5	16	9	
	Two or more	5	11	0	
Number of sister sibling	None	5	15	11	NS
	One	4	9	4	
	Two or more	4	5	1	
Number of generation	One	6	7	5	NS
	Two	5	20	8	
	Three or more	2	2	3	

* : Results are based upon Kruskal-Wallis test ²-test(significance level=5%)

NS : not significant

3. 가족력 (Table 6)
가 가 , 가 Table 4
가 (6/13=46.2%),
(7/29=24.1%), (9/16=56.3%)
가 (p=0.05).
가 Table 5
(single parent)
가 23.1%(n=3),
10.2%(n=3),
($\chi^2=4.0, df=2, p>0.05$). 가 가
35.7%(n=10)
(56.3%, $\chi^2=5.0, df=18.2, p<0.05$)
(88.9%)
(64.3%)

5. 지능 검사 및 기질적 검사 소견
Table 7
93.5 ± 16.4, 96.2 ± 15.3,
94.8 ± 16.0
6/13(47%), 7/15(31.8%)
27.3%(n=3) 8.3
20.0%

6. 공동유병 현황
Table 8
76.9%,
69.0% 가
(n=5),
(n=9)

Table 5. Marriage of parents, familial conflict and precipitating factors

		Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Marital status of parents	Living together	10(76.9%)	26(89.7%)	16(100%)	NS
	Divorced or dead	3(23.1%)	3(10.3%)	0(0%)	
Familial conflict	Intrafamilial ¹	3(23.1%)	15(51.7%)	9(56.3%)	(1) (2) <<(3)
	Extrafamilial ²	4(30.8%)	15(51.7%)	7(43.8%)	NS
Precipitating factor	Present	1(11.1%)	10(35.7%)	0(0%)	(1) (2) >>(3)
	Absent	8(88.9%)	19(64.3%)	16(100%)	

1 : intrafamilial conflicts include parental conflict, financial problems, harsh rearing, neglect

2 : extrafamilial conflicts include conflict between members of nuclear family and extended one

* : Based upon Kruskal-Wallis test and χ^2 -test, significance level was 5%.

LD : learning disability

NS : not significant

Table 6. Developmental delay prevalence of chronic tic and tourette's disorder

		Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Developmental delay	Present	1(7.7%)	5(17.2%)	10(62.5%)	(1) (2) <<(3)
	Absent	12(92.3%)	24(82.8%)	6(37.5%)	

* : Based upon Kruskal-Wallis test, significance level was 5%

LD : learning disability

Table 7. Intelligence and bender-gestalt test, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, electroencephalography Profile

		Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Intelligent quotient	VIQ	92.3 ± 10.7	94.7 ± 14.9	94.3 ± 13.8	
	PIQ	93.0 ± 20.5	97.5 ± 13.0	95.0 ± 16.9	NS
	FSIQ	91.9 ± 20.1	95.8 ± 14.5	93.9 ± 15.1	
Bender-gestalt Test	Abnormal	6(47.0%)	7(31.8%)	10(62.5%)	(1) (2) <<(3)
	Normal	7(53.0%)	15(68.2%)	6(37.5%)	
CT/MRI	Abnormal	0(0%)	3(27.3%)	1(6.3%)	NS
	Normal	13(100.0%)	26(72.7%)	15(93.7%)	
EEG	Abnormal	1(8.3%)	5(17.2%)	2(12.5%)	NS
	Normal	12(91.7%)	24(82.8%)	14(87.5%)	

* : Based upon Kruskal-Wallis test and χ^2 -test, significance level was 5%
 LD : learning disability
 VIQ : verbal intelligence quotient
 FSIQ : full-scale intelligence quotient
 MRI : magnetic resonance imaging
 NS : not significant
 PIQ : performance intelligence quotient
 CT : computerized-tomography
 EEG : electroencephalography

Table 8. Prevalence of comorbidity

		Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance
Comorbidity	Present	10(76.9%)	20(69.0%)	16(100.0%)	(1) (2) <<(3)
	Absent	3(23.1%)	9(31.0%)	0(0%)	
ADHD		4(30.8%)	6(20.7%)	14(87.5%)	(1) (2) <<(3)
OCD and other anxiety disorders		3(23.1%)	9(31.0%)	0(0%)	
CD, ODD		5(38.5%)	3(10.3%)	2(12.5%)	NS
Depression		1(7.7%)	3(10.3%)	5(31.3%)	NS
Enuresis		3(23.1%)	1(3.4%)	0(0%)	NS
MR		1(7.7%)	1(3.4%)	2(12.5%)	NS
Epilepsy		2(15.4%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	NS
SIB		1(7.7%)	1(3.4%)	0(0%)	NS

ADHD : attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
 CD : conduct disorder
 MR : mental retardation
 a : Values are not significantly different based on χ^2 -test(p >0.05)
 OCD : obsessive compulsive disorder
 ODD : oppositional defiant disorder
 SIB : self-injurious behavior

Table 9. Clinical response to medication

	Chronic tic disorder(1) (n=13)	Tourette's disorder(2) (n=29)	LD(3) (n=16)	Statistical significance*
Complete remission	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	
Partial remission	11(84.6%)	23(79.3%)	10(62.5%)	NS
Non-responsive	2(15.4%)	6(20.7%)	6(67.5%)	

* : Based upon Kruskal-Wallis test, significance level was 5%

4 , 6

7. 약물 반응

(complete remission),
 (partial remission), (non - responsive)

76.9%가
77.8%,
Table 9

가

47)

고 찰

가

가

(4.2±1.9)

가

(9.8±3.2)

(5.6±2.6)

,가

가

가

가

가

DSM -

가

가

가

Corbett(1971)

가

16)17)

가

가

가

가

94%가

60%

(1993)⁴⁶⁾

가

(1996)¹²⁾

가 33.3%

가 55.6%

, 46.2%가

가

가

18)

30.8%가

가

가

(visual perceptual

¹⁹⁾

(multiple parallel cortico - striato -

distortion)

thalamo - cortical circuits)

20.7%가 , 87.5%가 가 ²³⁾,
30.8%, 가 ²⁴⁾
25 40% , 가
(, 5 7 ,)
²⁵⁾ ,
(sexually dimorphic nuclei) (amyg-
dala) 가
7 , 7.9
(4 12)¹⁰⁾, 7 (22 11)⁵⁾, 7.0 ± 1.9 ⁶⁾, 7.5
 ± 2.4 ¹²⁾ . (1997)¹³⁾
 8.85 ± 4.56 (2 16)
, 6 10 가 ²⁷⁾
(bimodal distribution) . DSM -
18 , actone spironl-
7 , 3 4 testolactone
flutamide ²⁸⁾,
7 ,
10 16 ²⁰⁾²¹⁾ , ²⁹⁾
. ,
가 가 가 6/45 .
가 가 11.6 3.2kg ,
, 9.6 ¹⁰⁾, 10.3 (3.5 15)⁵⁾, 2 가
9.9 (5 14)⁶⁾ 10 가 가 ,
. 14.5 (5 54) ,
¹²⁾ 54 가 , 가 가
10 , , ,
. ,
 2.3 ± 2.2 (0.1 8.1) ¹⁾
7 10 71.1% .
48.2% .
7.3 : 1¹³⁾, 9 : 1¹²⁾, 14 : 1⁵⁾ 4 : 1¹⁰⁾, 5.9 : 1⁶⁾,
DSM - 1981 73%가 ,
1.5 3 : 1 .
, Cohen Leckman(1994)²²⁾ 가 36% ,
10 가 가 20%, 가 가 가 13%
(1993)
가 가 가 89.9%
. , , ,
가 . , , ,

가 , 가 41)
 가 ,
 가 42) , naloxone naltrexone
 가 65.1%, 1 (endoge-
 가 56.6% nous opioid system) 43-45).
 Bender - Gestalt test
 57%,
 가 15 가 25%,
 30-35)가 가 19% (1993)⁴¹⁾
 가 (family study technique) , BGT
 가 10.3%, 15.3% , 가
 가 ,
 가 (family history technique)
 가 ,
 (reverse ascertainment bias)
 가 ³⁰⁾ ,

가 가 가

References

1993 ⁵⁾
 46.7%가 가
 , 17.7%가
 (1995)⁷⁾
 가 25.0%, 13.9%가
 가
 (1996)⁹⁾
 32% 가
 , 18%
 Comings Comings(1987) ³⁷⁾
 (30%³⁸⁾, 32%³⁹⁾, 50%³⁰⁾, 28%⁴⁰⁾
 (1997)¹³⁾
 75.1%
 , 29.3% , 60.5%
 , 35.0%
 35.0%가

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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC MOTOR TIC DISORDER AND TOURETTE'S DISORDER

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Tourette's disorder is a disease which manifests one or more motor tics and vocal tics for more than a year. Chronic motor tic or vocal tic disorders are characterized by only one kind of tics for more than a year. We intended to investigate the clinical characteristics of the patients with chronic motor tic disorders or Tourette's disorders who had admitted from May 1, 1998 to May 1, 1999 to Seoul National University Hospital Child and Adolescent Psychiatry ward. In addition, we compared the clinical characteristics of the patients in order to elucidate the relationship between the two disorders. The patients with learning disabilities were selected as controls.

There was no statistically significant difference between the onsets of the patients with chronic motor tic disorders ($n=13$, 7.3 ± 2.5 years), and Tourette's disorder ($n=39$, 7.2 ± 2.2 years), but with learning disability (4.2 ± 1.9 years). Also, the patients with chronic motor tic disorder and Tourette's disorder showed similar age at admission (11.7 ± 2.7 versus 11.5 ± 2.6 years), duration of admission (5.7 ± 5.4 versus 11.0 ± 8.7 weeks), mothers' ages at child birth (27.3 ± 2.9 versus 28.3 ± 6.7 years old), and fathers' age at child birth (32.2 ± 3.2 versus 33.3 ± 5.2 years old). We observed that those who had learning disabilities were alike in those aspects, except for age at visit to clinic (9.8 ± 3.2 years old).

Family history of psychiatric illnesses (24.1% versus 46.2%), recognized precipitating factors (11.1% versus 35.7%) and response to pharmacological treatments (77.8% versus 76.9%) of the patients with chronic motor tic disorders and Tourette's disorders were observed and no differences were found. Comorbid patterns of diseases were noted. Intrafamilial conflicts were more common in the patients with learning disabilities than those with chronic tic disorders or Tourette's disorders. Precipitating factors were observed more frequent in chronic tic disorder and Tourette's disorder than learning disability. Neurocognitive profiles were investigated, and verbal IQs of the patients with chronic motor tic disorder, Tourette's disorder and learning disability were 92.3 ± 10.7 , 94.7 ± 14.9 , 94.3 ± 13.8 , performance IQs 93.0 ± 20.5 , 97.5 ± 13.0 , 95.0 ± 16.9 and full-scale IQs 91.9 ± 20.1 , 95.8 ± 14.5 , 93.9 ± 15.1 , respectively, which were found to be not significantly different. No difference was found in structural neurological abnormalities and EEG profiles. The patients with learning disabilities showed more common Bender-Gestalt test abnormalities.

In conclusion, we have not found any affirmative clues for the division of chronic motor tic disorder and Tourette's disorder in clinical perspective.

KEY WORDS : Tourette's disorder · Tic disorder · Classification · Clinical study.