

주의력결핍 · 과잉운동장애의 Serotonin계의
개체발생적인 과정과 정신병리와의
상호관계에 관한 연구*

STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THE ONTOGENETIC PROCESSES AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN
ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

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요 약 : (ADHD)
46 ADHD 18
5-HT 5-HIAA
1) 5-HT (serotonin) (combined type) 17.81
ng/ml, 22.00ng/ml, 24.75ng/ml 31.83 ng/ml
가 (F=4.33, df 3, 60, p<0.05), Scheffe
가 가
2) 5-HIAA 가 (F=2.08, df
3, 60, p>0.05).
3) ADHD 5-HT 5-HIAA 5-HT 21.74ng/ml
31.83ng/ml 가 (T=3.10, df 62, p<0.05).
, 5-HIAA 가 (T=1.90, df 62, p>0.05).
4) ADHD TOVA 5-HT 5-HIAA
5) ADHD DSM-IV 5-HT 5-HIAA

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6) 5-HT (serotonin)
 (ADHD : Pearson -0.20, : -0.05, p>0.05).
 7) 5-HIAA
 (ADHD : Pearson -0.17, : 0.04, p>0.05).
 5-HT 가 ADHD 가 , 5-HT
 가 가 , 가
 가

서론

(ADHD) serotonin
 serotonin
 serotonin
 (attention deficit hyperac-
 tivity disorder ADHD)
 가
 3~20%
 3~9
 , 70~80%
 4
 1) serotonin
 2) (serotonin
 attention), (impulsivity) 가 가
 (hyperactivity)
 3) serotonin 가 가
 4) Serotonin

연구방법

1. 연구대상

1997 3 2000 5
 ADHD
 46 18 . ADHD
 16 , 10 , 20
 Dopamine 가 ¹⁶⁾¹⁷⁾, Norepinephrine 가 ¹⁸⁾
 serotonin 가
 serotonin . 132.6 (SD 22.8,
 serotonin 98~187), 132.9 (SD 10.9,
 serotonin 118~156), . 137.9 (SD 11.3,
 가 ¹⁹⁾ serotonin
 가 ²⁰⁾가 122~168), 144.9 (SD 15.7,

119~176)
 (F=2.05, df 3, 60, p>0.05).
 101(SD 13, 75~123)
 108(SD 12, 87~124), 98
 (SD 12, 80~132), 106(SD 15, 80
 ~132)
 (F=1.54, df 3, 60, p>0.05).

2. 연구방법

1) 진단

DSM -
 “ (combined type) ”
 “ (inattentive type) ”
 “ (hy-
 peractive - impulsive type) ”
 2 가가
 medication - free

2) DSM-IV에 입각한 부모평가척도

()²⁶⁾
 DSM - 가 가
 . 18 “
 (0) ; “ (1) ; “ (2) ; “
 (3) ” 가
 0~54 . 0~54
 (18), 0~27 (9)
 . 0~27 (9)

3) Test of Variables of Attention(이하 TOVA)

가
 (ommission), (commission), (reaction
 time), (Variability in attention)
 가

4) 혈장내의 Serotonin(5-HT) 및 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid(5-HIAA)의 측정

(1)
 8 9

5cc EDTA Ice bath
 3000rpm 10 -70 °
 (2) 5 - HT 5 - HIAA
 Johnson Crowley(1982)
 (electrochemical detector)가
 (high performance li-
 quid chromatography, HPLC)
 5 - HT, 5 - HIAA
 0.1N Hcl, 3.5M HClO₄,
 sodium acetate buffer, EDTA, sodium octane sul-
 fonic acid, citric acid, perchloric acid, acetonitrile
 . Ice bath 1ml 3.5M
 perchloric acid 30 µl 가 ice
 15 incubation 40C
 15 20 µl
 . Mobile phase 0.02M acetate bu-
 ffer , 0.1mM EDTA(0.038g) 0.3g
 sodium octane sulfonic acid 0.0125M citric acid(
 3.675g) 0.02M sodium acetate(2.722g) 가
 1L acetonitrile 92 : 8(v/v)
 pH 3.7 . 0.45µm millipore
 filter ultrasonic cleaner degasing
 column ODS C18 , flow rate
 1.0ml/mln . Carbon paste electrode +750
 mV reference Ag/Agcl ECD
 . 5 - HT 5 - HIAA
 internal stan-
 dard가 가 drug free serum

6) 통계분석

(1)
 Student's t - test
 (2) 4
 (ANOVA)
 가 Scheffe
 (3)

Table 1. 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels in subtypes of ADHD and control group(ng/ml)

	CT			IA			HI			Control		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
5-HT	17.81*	5.13	16	22.00	21.52	10	24.75	9.96	18	31.83	5.76	18
5-HIAA	19.00	12.89	16	12.92	7.60	10	17.90	9.82	18	22.33	6.77	18

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytrptamine ; 5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid ; ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ; CT : Combined type ; IA : Inattentive type ; HI : Hyperactive-impulsive type
ANOVA for 5-HT : F=4.33, df 3, 60, p<0.05 ; ANOVA for 5-HIAA : F=2.08, df 3, 60, p>0.05
* : p<0.05 compared to control group

Pearson
t - test

0.05

program SPSS , p<

결 과

1. 대상군과 대조군에서 혈장 5-HT(Serotonin) 함량비교 (1)

(combined type) 17.81ng/ml(N=16, SD 5.13, 10~28ng/ml), 22.00 ng/ml(N=10, SD 21.52, 4~75ng/ml), 24.75ng/ml(N=20, SD 9.96, 14~53 ng/ml) 31.83ng/ml(N=18, SD 5.76, 9~28ng/ml) 가 (F=4.33, df 3, 60, p<0.05), Scheffe 가 (, 14.02ng/ml, p<0.05) 가

2. 대상군과 대조군에서 혈장 5-HIAA함량 비교(1)

(combined type) 19.00ng/ml(N=16, SD 12.89, 3~45ng/ml), 12.92 ng/ml(N=10, SD 7.60, 4~28ng/ml), 17.90ng/ml(N=20, SD 9.82, 4~37 ng/ml) 22.33ng/ml(N=18, SD 6.77, 10~32ng/ml) 가 (F=2.08, df 3, 60, p>0.05).

3. ADHD전체군과 대조군간의 5-HT 및 5-HIAA함량비교 (2)

ADHD 5 - HT 21.74ng/ml

Table 2. 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels in ADHD and control group

	ADHD group			Control group		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
5-HT	21.74*	12.36	46	31.83	9.75	18
5-HIAA	17.20	10.64	46	22.33	6.78	18

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytrptamine
5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
T-test for 5-HT : T=3.10, df 62, p<0.05
T-test for 5-HIAA : T=1.90, df 62, p>0.05
* : p<0.05 compared to control group

(N=46, SD 12.36, 4~75ng/ml) , 31.83ng/ml(N=18, SD 9.75, 13~ 53ng/ml) T - 가 (T=3.10, df 62, p<0.05). ADHD 5 - HIAA 17.20ng/ml(N=46, SD 10.64, 3~45ng/ml) , 22.33ng/ml(N=18, SD 6.78, 10~32ng/ml) T - 가 (T=1.90, df 62, p>0.05).

4. ADHD군에서 TOVA소견과 5-HT 및 5-HIAA 함량간의 상관성(3)

1) 누락(Omission)

5 - HT Pearson 0.10 (p>0.05) , 5 - HIAA 0.21(p>0.05)

2) 오경보(Commission)

5 - HT Pearson , 5 - HIAA 0.15(p>0.05)

3) 반응시간(Reaction time) (p>0.05), 5 - HIAA
 5 - HT Pearson
 0.01(p>0.05), 5 - HIAA (Pearson - 0.10, p>0.05).
 0.09(p>0.05)

2) 과잉운동(Hyperactivity)
 5 - HT Pearson
 0.07, 5 - HIAA Pearson
 5 - HT Pearson
 0.25 5 - HT

4) 주의력의 비일관성(Variability in attention)
 5 - HT Pearson
 0.11(p>0.05)
 , 5 - HIAA 0.23(p>0.05)

3) 충동성(Impulsivity)
 5 - HT Pearson
 0.05 (p>0.05), 5 - HIAA

5. ADHD군에서 DSM-IV소견과 5-HT 및 5-HIAA함량간의 상관성 (4)
 1) 집중력(Attention) (Pearson - 0.03, p>0.05).
 5 - HT Pearson
 - 0.14

4) ADHD전체 점수와의 상관성
 5 - HT ADHD - 0.07
 , 5 - HIAA 0.09

5. 대상군과 대조군에서 혈장 5-HT(Serotonin)함량과 연령간의 상관성(5)
 ADHD 5 - HT
 Pearson - 0.20 (N=46, p>0.05),
 - 0.05 (N=18, p> 0.05).

6. 대상군과 대조군에서 혈장 5-HIAA함량과 연령간의 상관성(6)
 ADHD 5 - HIAA

Table 3. Correlation between 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels with TOVA findings

	5-HT	5-HIAA	OM	COM	RT	VA
5-HT	1.00					
5-HIAA	- 0.10	1.00				
OM	0.10	0.21	1.00			
COM	0.23	0.14	0.41*	1.00		
RT	0.01	0.09	0.41*	- 0.02	1.00	
VA	0.11	0.22	0.40*	0.44*	0.49*	1.00

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytrptamine
 5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
 ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 OM : Omission
 COM : Commission
 RT : Reaction time
 VA : Variability in attention
 * : p<0.05

Table 4. Correlation between 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels with DSM-IV findings

	5-HT	5-HIAA	Attention	Hyperactivity	Impulsivity	Total ADHD
5-HT	1.00					
5-HIAA	- 0.10	1.00				
Attention	- 0.14	- 0.10	1.00			
Hyperactivity	0.07	0.25	- 0.54*	1.00		
Impulsivity	0.05	- 0.03	- 0.39*	0.65*	1.00	
Total ADHD	- 0.07	0.91	0.37*	0.53*	0.53	1.00

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytrptamine;
 5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
 ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 * : p<0.05

Table 5. Correlation between 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels with age in ADHD

	5-HT	5-HIAA	Age
5-HT	1.00		
5-HIAA	-0.10	1.00	
Age	-0.20	-0.17	1.00

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytryptamine
 5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
 ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 All correlation coefficients are statistically insignificant

Table 6. Correlation between 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels with age in control

	5-HT	5-HIAA	Age
5-HT	1.00		
5-HIAA	-0.11	1.00	
Age	-0.05	0.04	1.00

Note : 5-HT : 5-hydroxytryptamine
 5-HIAA : 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid
 ADHD : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 All correlation coefficients are statistically insignificant

Pearson correlation coefficient between 5-HT and 5-HIAA in ADHD group (N=46, p>0.05), 5-HIAA (N=18, p>0.05).

고찰

(ADHD) serotonin
 1) 5-HT 5-HIAA
 2) (, 5-HT 5-HIAA)
 3) serotonin 가 가
 4) Serotonin Serotonin 가 ADHD 5-HIAA

serotonin (L-tryptophan) 5-HT1 가 (m-chlorophenylpiperazine, m-trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine, MK-212) serotonin 가

Serotonin (nucleus accumbens) 가 (median raphe nuclei) 가 (28) serotonin (whole blood), serotonin (5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid 5-HIAA)

Coleman (1971)³⁷⁾ serotonin Haslam Dalby(1983)²⁹⁾ Irwin (1981)³⁰⁾ serotonin 가 가 31), Tryptophan Irwin ²⁶⁾ serotonin 가 tryptophan 가 Hoshino(1985) ³²⁾ Irwin serotonin 가 10 se-ronin . Shetty Chase(1976)³³⁾ 5-HIAA

가

. Shaywitz (1977)³⁴⁾ ADHD 3~4
5 - HIAA

가

. Reimherr (1984)³⁵⁾ ADHD ADHD
5 - HIAA serotonin 가

가

. Kruesi (1990)³⁶⁾ 21 ADHD Serotonin 가
5 - HIAA serotonin

(aggression) (negative correlation) (hyperactivity) serotonin 가

5 - HIAA가 Serotonin
가 5 - HT1a
serotonin ADHD (8 - OH - DPAT,
(CNS stimulants)가 가 5 - Me - ODMT) (partial agon-
(dopamine, norepinephrine serotonin) ists, buspirone ipsapirone)
41)42)43)

. Pyridoxine(vitamin B6) 5 - hydroxytryptophan 5 - HT (ketanserin ri-
5 - hydroxytryptophan decarboxylase (co- 42)44), 5 - HT3
enzyme) pyridoxine (MDL72222 odanserin)가 45)
5 - HT . Coleman(1971)³⁷⁾ serotonin
ADHD pyridoxine serotonin 가
ADHD 가 가
Haslam Dalby
(1983)²⁹⁾ pyridoxine 가 serotonin 가
가 HIAA 46)47),
Serotonin trypto- 가 5 - HIAA
41)
mar (1986)³⁸⁾ tryptophan 5 - HIAA
(hyperactivity) ampheta-
mine 가 48),
Clomipramine desipramine 5 - HT 49)
ADHD 가
가 39) . Barrickman 5 - HIAA
(1991)⁴⁰⁾ fluoxetine(5 - HT 50), 51)
) ADHD 가 (aggressive behavior)
. Fluoxetine ADHD (impulsive behavior) serotonin

serotonin radiography, enzymology
 22)57) 13 (F13)가
 가 58),
 12~14 (F12 - 14)

5 - HIAA DA 30%, NE 20%, 5 - HT 50%
 DA NE 5 - HT가

49),
 Kruesi (1990)⁵³⁾ , tyrosine
 (disruptive behavior disorders ADHD, 200%, tryptophan 300%
 가) 가,
 serotonin, dopamine norepinephrine serotonin
 serotonin 가 , 13~14 (F13 - 14)
 tryptophan hydroxylase 가 ,
 serotonin 28~30
 dopamine 59) (active reuptake pr-
 norepinephrine ocess) 18 ,
 serotonin 5 - HT (affinity)
 가 가 가

serotonin 100 가 60) 5 -
 Manji (1991)⁵⁴⁾ HT monoamine oxidase(MAO)
 um 가 . Li- 13~14 61), 가
 thium serotonin 가 20 가
 lithium 가 (Baker , 1974)⁶²⁾ 가
 serotonin 가 가 5 - HT cell body nerve terminal
 . Williams (1982)⁵⁵⁾ innervate 57)63)
 propranolol , 40 5 - HT

propranolol serotonin ,
 serotonin 5 - HT, 5 - HIAA ,
 가 가 . Ratey (1989)⁵⁶⁾ .
 buspirone 5 - HT tryptophan .

buspirone 5 - HT 가 . , Anderson Hoder(1985)²³⁾ 30
 Serotonin tryptophan 가 1250
 ng/ml , Boetz (1985)²⁴⁾
 17~56 349ng/ml, 40~68 254ng/ml
 가
 , fluorscence histo - chemistry, auto- tryptophan 가

5-HT (1980)⁶⁴⁾ 가

25) 가

5-HT (combined type) 14.02ng/ml, 가

64) 19.00ng/ml(N=16, SD 12.89, 3~45ng/ml), 12.92ng/ml(N=10, SD 7.60, 4~28ng/ml), 17.90ng/ml(N=20, SD 9.82, 4~37ng/ml) 22.33ng/ml(N=18, SD 6.77, 10~32ng/ml) 가

65) 5-HT, Leckman 가

66-70) ADHD (F=2.08, df 3, 60, p>0.05). 5-HT 5-HIAA 21.74ng/ml (N=46, SD 12.36, 4~75ng/ml) 31.83ng/ml(N=18, SD 9.75, 13~53ng/ml) T- 가 (T=3.10, df 62, p<0.05). ADHD 5-HIAA 17.20ng/ml(N=46, SD 10.64, 3~45ng/ml) 22.33ng/ml(N=18, SD 6.78, 10~32ng/ml) T- 가 (T=1.90, df 62, p>0.05). ADHD TOVA 5-HT 5-HIAA 0.10(p>0.05) Pearson 가 5-HIAA 0.21(p>0.05) 5-HT Pearson 0.23(p>0.05), 5-HIAA 0.15(p>0.05) 5-HT Pearson 0.01(p>0.05) 5-HIAA 0.09(p>0.05) 5-HT Pearson 0.11(p>0.05) 5-HIAA 0.23(p>0.05) ADHD DSM-5-HT 5-HIAA Pearson -0.14 (p>0.05), 5-HIAA 가 (F=4.33, df 3, 60, p<0.05), Scheffe (Pearson -0.10, p>

0.05). 5-HT Pearson serotonin
0.07 , 5-HIAA Pearson
0.25 5-HT ADHD
5-HT Pearson 0.05 ADHD 5-
(p>0.05), 5-HIAA ADHD
(Pearson -0.03, p>0.05). 5-HT ADHD 5-HIAA ADHD
-0.07 , 5-HIAA
0.09 가 가 ,
ADHD 5-HT
Pearson -0.20
(N=46, p>0.05), -0.05 5-HT ADHD , 가 ,
(N=18, p>0.05). ADHD ADHD (,
5-HIAA Pearson) 가 가 가
-0.17 가
(N=46, p>0.05), 5-HIAA
0.04
(N=18, p>0.05). ADHD 5-HT 5-HIAA ,
ADHD 5-HT serotonin
ADHD 가 가 5-HIAA 5-HT
가 가 가 74)

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**STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THE ONTOGENY PROCESSES AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN
ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER**

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In order to elucidate the biological etiology and the relationship between the ontogenesis of serotonin system and psychopathology in ADHD, plasma serotonin(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid(5-HIAA) were measured and the correlation between the plasma levels of 5-HT and 5-HIAA and age were evaluated in 46 ADHD patients and 18 control subjects. The ADHD patients were composed of 16 combined type, 10 inattentive type, and 20 hyperactive-impulsive type and the control subjects were communication disorders.

The results are summarized as follows :

1) There was significant difference in plasma 5-HT levels among combined, inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive and control subjects (ANOVA $F=4.33$, df 3, 60, $p<0.05$), and post-hoc test using Scheffe method showed significant difference between the combined type and control group. But, post-hoc tests showed no significant differences between combined and inattentive, combined and hyperactive-impulsive, hyperactive-impulsive and inattentive, hyperactive-impulsive and control and inattentive and control groups.

2) There was no significant differences in plasma 5-HIAA levels among the combined, hyperactive-impulsive, inattentive and control groups (ANOVA $F=2.08$, df 3, 60, $p>0.05$).

3) Significant difference in 5-HT level was found between the whole ADHD group ($N=46$) and the control group ($N=18$) ($T=3.10$, df 62, $p<0.05$). But no significant difference in 5-HIAA level was found between the whole ADHD group and the control group ($T=1.90$, df 62, $p>0.05$).

4) Plasma 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels showed no significant correlation with TOVA findings (5-HT : omission pearson correlation 0.10, commision 0.23, reaction time 0.01, variability in attention 0.11, all $p>0.05$, 5-HIAA : omission 0.21, commision 0.15, reaction time 0.09, variability in attention 0.15, all $p>0.05$).

5) Plasma 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels showed no significant correlation with attention, hyperactivity and impulsivity based on DSM-IV criteria.

6) Plasma 5-HT and 5-HIAA levels showed no significant correlation with age both in ADHD and control group.

These findings show that decreased plasma 5-HT level may play a role in the genesis of ADHD, but this finding has no significant correlation with the psychopathology of ADHD. And we could not find any significant differences in ontogenetic processes in 5-HT.

Future studies should be focused on the drug effects, family history and prognosis based on the biochemical subtypes (high and low 5-HT group).

KEY WORDS : ADHD · Serotonin · 5-HIAA · Psychopathology.