

入院中인 精神分裂病 患者에서 遲延性 運動障碍의 有病率*

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Prevalence of Tardive Dyskinesia among the Hospitalized Schizophrenic Patients*

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ABSTRACT

Object : This cross-sectional study was performed in order to evaluate the prevalence of tardive dyskinesia among the hospitalized schizophrenic patients.

Methods : Four hundred nineteen hospitalized schizophrenic patients(male=263, female=156) were recruited for this study. They were treated with antipsychotics for more than 3 months. The prevalence of tardive dyskinesia was assessed by the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale.

Results : The prevalence of tardive dyskinesia was 35.6%(Male=36.9%, Female 33.3%). There were no significant differences in the prevalence of tardive dyskinesia among male and female schizophrenic patients. The prevalence of tardive dyskinesia among the patients over 30years old was much higher than those below 30years old. There were no significant correlations between the prevalence of tardive dyskinesia and the duration of hospitalization, the total amount of antipsychotics. The frequently involved parts of the body in the schizophrenic patients who have tardive dyskinesia were tongue, upper extremity, lips and perioral area, jaw, lower extremity, muscles of facial expression trunk, respectively.

Conclusions : There was significant correlation between the age and the prevalence of tardive dyskinesia in the antipsychotic-treated schizophrenic patients. There were no correlations between the prevalence of tardive dyskinesia and gender difference, the duration of hospitalization, the total amount of antipsychotics.

KEY WORDS : Schizophrenia · Tardive dyskinesia · Antipsychotic · Adverse effect.

1997

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서 론

(tardive dyskinesia, TD)

1964

. TD

(tic), (chorea) (orofacial dyskinesia), (athetosis)

TD 0.5% 65%
(2-4)

.⁹⁾ 가 가 ,

가

,⁷⁾ 10%

,⁸⁻¹¹⁾

가

가

가

TD (spontaneous dyskinesia)

가³⁾ Casey⁴⁾

6%

TD 14% . Kane⁵⁾

TD 50%

69%

0.5%

1982

¹²⁾가

가

가

. Miller⁶⁾

10

가
254

. 1982

1992

가 1982 3.1%

가 가

가¹³⁾

1992 12.2%

1982 19.2%, 21.7%,

¹²⁾ 23.2%

TD 1992 TD

16.7% ,¹⁴⁾ 21.6%,

가 . TD

23.3% ¹⁵⁾ 17%, 22.8%,

TD가

가 가

⁷⁾ 47.9%, 58.9%

가

가

2. 연구방법

가 Abnormal Involuntary

.¹⁶⁾

Movement Scale(AIMS)¹⁸⁾ . AIMS

3

가

,

4

가

2

가

가

1

가

().

0~4

가

. Schooler

Kane(1982)

가

2

2

가

3

1

.¹⁷⁾

가가

3. 평가방법

가

2002

AIMS

가

D

가

AIMS

tape

D

3

,¹⁹⁾ 가

, 5

가

1

4

가

가

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

2002 3 1 2002 7 31

3

2

DSM - (APA, 1994)

4. 자료분석

419

chi - square

263

156

test

p<0.05

, SPSS 10.0 for Window

DSM -

Schooler Kane¹⁷⁾

결 과

1)

, 2)

, 3)

, 4)

1. 대상 환자의 인구학적 특성

419

263 ,

159

44.4

89.7(SD=67.9)

3

chlorpromazine 가 541.5(SD=498.6)mg
 TD가 47.4(SD=9.6)
 96.7(SD=71.6)
 chlorpromazine 가 472.1
 (SD=71.7)mg TD가
 42.8(SD=8.7)
 85.8(SD=65.6) chlorpromazine
 가 579.8(SD=540.5)mg

df=4, p<0.05)(2, 3).

4) 입원기간에 따른 유병률

89.7

TD (4).

5) 항정신병약물의 용량에 따른 유병률

3

TD

($\chi^2=1.283$ df=0 p=

0.733)(5).

2. 결 과

1) 전체 유병률

419 TD가 가
 149 , 97
 52 35.6%

Table 2. Prevalence of tardive dyskinesia(TD) by age

Age(Years)	Number of subjects		Total
	With TD	Without TD	
20 - 30	2	13	15
31 - 40	29	86	115
41 - 50	60	120	180
51 - 60	39	37	76
Above 61	19	14	33
Total	149	270	419

$\chi^2=24.205$, df=4, p<0.05

2) 성별에 따른 유병률

263 97 TD 가
 36.9%
 156 52 TD 가
 33.3% TD
 ($\chi^2=.538$

Table 3. Prevalence of tardive dyskinesia(TD) by age group

Age(Years)	Number of subjects		Total
	With TD	Without TD	
Below 30	2	17	19
Above 30	147	253	400
Total	149	270	419

$\chi^2=5.443$, df=1, p=0.02

df=1 p=0.463)(1).

3) 연령에 따른 유병률

TD 20
 30 15 2 (13.3%), 30
 40 115 29 (25.2%), 40
 50 180 60 (33.3%), 50
 60 76 39 (51.3%), 60
 33 19 (57.6%) TD
 30 30
 TD 가 ($\chi^2=24.205$,

Table 4. Duration of admission by age

Age (Years)	Number of subjects	Duration of admission(Months)
20 - 30	15	70.33(\pm 45.27)
31 - 40	115	74.26(\pm 63.30)
41 - 50	180	99.58(\pm 66.70)
51 - 60	76	90.05(\pm 78.15)
61 -	33	97.24(\pm 65.21)
Total	149	89.67(\pm 67.93)

Each value indicates mean \pm SD
 SD=Standard Deviation

Table 1. Prevalence of tardive dyskinesia(TD) and sex

Sex	Number of subjects		Total
	With TD	Without TD	
Male	97(36.9%)	166(63.1%)	266
Female	52(33.3%)	104(66.7%)	156
Total	149	268	419

$\chi^2=0.538$, df=1, p=0.463

Table 5. Prevalence of tardive dyskinesia(TD) by current dose* of antipsychotics

Dose(mg)	Number of subjects		Total
	With TD	Without TD	
Below 400	84	138	222
401 - 800	38	75	113
801 - 1200	16	31	47
Above 1201	11	26	37
Total	149	270	419

²=1.283, df=3, p=0.733

* : Current dose is estimated by chlorpromazine equivalent dose

6) TD의 신체부위 및 항목별 빈도

7) TD

(tongue), (upper extremity),
(lips and perioral area), (jaw),
(lower extremity), (muscles of facial
expression), (trunk) 가

, TD
가

, , , , , 541.5(±498.6)mg
1342.4(±1592.8)mg

TD 가

, , , TD
가

고 찰

TD가 (dyskinesia)
(emotional stress),

,
(sedation) TD

TD 가

가

²⁰⁾

TD

35.6%
33.3%

36.9%,

TD

0.5~65%

. Yassa Nair²¹⁾

가

⁷⁾ TD
(tongue) 가
(upper extremities)
TD가 (tongue)

1964

1989

TD

24.2%

가 가

(Cross-sectional survey)

TD

가
가

가

TD

TD

가
가

가

가

가

중심 단어 :

결론

참고문헌

419 (263 , 156) AIMS

- 1) 35.6%
- 2) 36.9%
- 33.3%
- 3) 30 30

($\chi^2=24.205$ df=4 p<0.05).

4)

5)

6)

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□ 부 록 □

Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale

AIMS Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale			
ID :	Unit No :	Name :	Sex/Age :
No of Rate :	Date :	Rater :	
Site	Contents of Item	Score	
Facial and Oral	1. Muscle of facial expression (Movement of forehead, eyebrows, perioral area. Including frowning, blinking, grimacing of upper face)	0 1 2 3 4	
	2. Lips and perioral area (puckering, pouting, smacking..)	0 1 2 3 4	
	3. Jaw (biting, clenching, chewing, mouth opening, lateral movements)	0 1 2 3 4	
	4. Tongue (Rate only increase in movement both in and out of mouth. DO NOT in ability to sustain movements)	0 1 2 3 4	
Exremity	5. Upper Extremity (Include choreic and athetoid movements. DO NOT include Tremor)	0 1 2 3 4	
	6. Lower Extremity (lateral knee movement, foot tapping, heel dropping, foot squirming, inversion and eversion of foot)	0 1 2 3 4	
Trunk	7. Neck, Shoulders, Hips	0 1 2 3 4	
Total :			