

서론

1997 가

2~3%

가

18-21)

1)2), Douglass

22)23)

24)25)가

3) 18 930

4%

2.14~2.29%

0.37%

4)5)

1994

(obsession) 2002 9

(compulsion)

6)

가

연구대상 및 방법

7)

1. 연구대상

1994 6 2002 7

8)

26

1) - -

가

, 2)

9)

, 3)

가 가

, 4)

가

가

20

(, 1

10-14)

가

2. 연구방법

(first

26

가

degree)

6

15)16)

가

DSM -

26)

가

가

가

20

3

, 가

17)

가

가

(clinical global

가

9)

impression scale ; CGI)

, 2 .

결 과

1. 남녀 성비 및 발병연령

16 , 4 4 : 1
 11.4(SD 2.3) , 12.0
 (SD 3.1) 가 ,
 11.5(SD 2.9) .
 11 , 9 ,
 2 .

2. 강박사고 및 강박행동의 현상적 특징

(pathologic doubt)
 25%, (contamination obsession)
 가 25%,
 (aggressive obsession)가 15%,
 (need of symmetry) 10%, 10%,
 5% . 가
 가 35% (Fig. 1).
 (washing)가 25%, (chec-
 king) 25%, 15%,
 10%, 10%, (hoar-
 ding)가 5%, (mental compulsion)가 5%,
 (self - injury)가 5% . 가
 가 65% (Fig. 2).

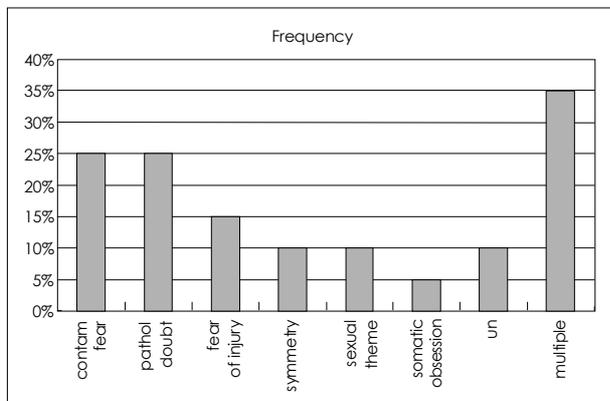


Fig. 1. The frequencies of contents of obsessive ideas in the subjects (n=20).
 contam fear : contamination fear, pathol doub : pathological doubt, un : unspecified.

3. 동반된 진단

20 가
 19 가 가
 (Axis) (Axis) 가 가
 (Axis)
 가 7 (35%), 가 6 (30%), 가 4 (20%),
 가 4 (20%),
 (psychosis) 2 (10%) .
 (Axis) ,
 가 8 (40%) ,
 가 .
 가 2 (10%) (Table 1).

4. 가족력

(三代) 가
 , 20 17 (85%)
 가 가 . 2 (10%)
 1 (first degree) 가 ,

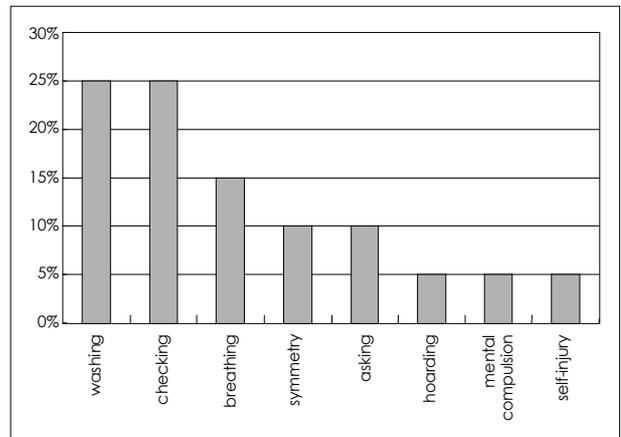


Fig. 2. The frequencies of compulsive behaviors in the subjects (n=20).

Table 1. The rate of comorbid conditions in the subjects (n=20)

Comorbidity	Frequency
Depressive disorder	7(35%)
Other anxiety disorder	6(30%)
Tic disorder	4(20%)
ADHD	4(20%)
Psychosis*	2(10%)
Personality problems [†]	8(40%)
Mental retardation [‡]	2(10%)

*Psychosis : delusional disorder and brief psychotic disorder
[†]Personality problems : immature personality, obsessive compulsive personality, borderline personality
[‡]Mental retardation : borderline and mild MR

10 (50%) 가 (Table 2). (clinical global impression scale ; CGI) , SSRI

2 가 (much improved) (moderate)

2 , 3 가 2 (40%) , 가 3 (60%) .

5. 지능검사 결과 및 다면적 인성검사 결과 , KEDI - WISC , SSRI (15)

20 가 102(SD 11.3) , SSRI 6 (40%), 5

106(SD 10.5) 99(SD (33%), (minimal) 3 (20%) ,

10.8) 11.8(SD 2.4), 13.6(SD 3.4), 10.3(SD 2.1), SSRI , CGI

13.0(SD 2.6), 11.9(SD 3.1), 10.8 (SD 2.4), 10.9(SD 2.3), 14.7(SD

4.2), 11.2(SD 3.1), 9.5(SD 1.4) (Table 2). 가 ,

. Bender Gestalt (BG) 20 10 가 -

(50%) ,

BG 7. 퇴원 후 치료 및 임상경과 , 1.4(±0.6)

6. 입원시 치료 및 임상경과 , 5

(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor : SSRI) 5 (25%) , 가

25% , 75% SSRI 가 10 (50%) ,

가 3 (15%), 가 2

(10%) . 5 4

SSRI .

haloperidol(4), risperidone(8), olanzapine (2) , 1 clozapine 1

가 pediatric autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorder associated with streptococcal infection(PANDAS) (plasmapheresis) 고 찰

Table 2. Pharmacotherapy regimen, treatment response and course after discharge

Treatment regimen	Number	Response by CGI	Frequency	Course after discharge
SSRI only	5(20%)	Much improved	2(40%)	R : 4
		Moderate improved	3(60%)	CR : 1
		Minimal improved	0	0
		Unchanged	0	0
		Worse	0	0
SSRI + Neuroleptics	15(80%)	Much improved	6(40%)	R : 1, CR : 5
		Moderate improved	5(33%)	CR : 4, CS :
		Minimal improved	3(20%)	E : 1, CS : 1
		Unchanged	1(7%)	CS : 1
		Worse	0(0%)	0
Plasmapheresis*	1(5%)	Moderate improved	1(100%)	E : 1

CGI : clinical global impression scale, SSRI : selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, R : remission, CR : chronic residual, CS : chronic sever, E : episodic. * : A patient receiving plasmapheresis came from group of SSRI + Neuroleptics

4 : 1 가

가 15%

Rasmussen Eisen ⁶⁾ 가 47%,

가 54%

가

9)

4)

2.03%, 2.47%

Swedo ³¹⁾ 가

27)

가 3.4 : 1, ²⁸⁾

5.5 : 1

가

7 (35%) 2가

가

가

가

가

13 (65%) 가

가

가 ²⁸⁾ (39%),

(35%), (23%),

(12%), (4%) , Hanna ¹⁴⁾

(84%), (64%), (64%),

(61%), (58%) 가

가

가

Hanna ¹⁴⁾ 1.6 : 1 가

가

1.5~2.5 : 1 ²⁹⁾³⁰⁾

2

가 ¹¹⁾

가

20% “ (touching) ” ²²⁾

“ , ”

12 () 9 (45%)

8 :

1

10%, 50%

12)

/

23)

3 (15%)

(27%),

(23%), (15%), ²⁸⁾ “ , ” “

(12%) “ , ” “

가 . 가

(urge) ³³⁾ 가

(Generalized anxiety disorder ; GAD),

가 가

10

가 ⁹⁾

가 ³⁴⁾ 가 가

20 19 가 가

가 Hanna ¹⁴⁾ 84% SSRI

가 32%, 26%, 가 , 2000 haloperidol

26%, 16%

⁹⁾

가 가 2 ³⁵⁾ SSRI

(10%) , 10 (50%) 가

10

7

SSRI

가 ³⁶⁾ ³⁶⁾³⁷⁾ , clomipra-

mine

가 가 85% , SSRI fluoxetine, paroxetine

가 가 가 ³⁷⁾

SSRI SSRI

¹⁵⁻¹⁷⁾

가 . 가

가

¹⁷⁾ , mine McDougale ³⁵⁾ fluoxa-

가 , 가 haloperidol

가 , 31 SSRI 61%

³²⁾

4.9%, 0.3% CGI “ ” 가 80%

clozapine “ ”

가 1 . (

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT INPATIENTS WITH SEVERE OBSESSIVE -COMPULSIVE DISORDER

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Objectives : Child and adolescent onset obsessive compulsive disorder (C-OCD) is known to be associated with poor drug response, high comorbid rate and strong genetic tendencies. Till now studies for C-OCD have been very rare in Korea. We conducted this study to investigate the informations about clinical features, familial psychiatric loading, treatment profiles and course of sever C-OCD from the retrospective analysis of inpatient data of Seoul National University Children's Hospital.

Method : Retrospective chart review and data analysis was performed. Twenty (male 16 : female 4) patients with final C-OCD diagnosis by DSM-IV at discharge from 1994 to 2002 were found and their medical chart, psychological data, family interview data and nursing reports were collected and analyzed.

Results :

- 1) The sex ratio of C-OCD was male dominant (4 : 1).
- 2) Phenomenologically, most common obsession was pathologic doubt, contamination fear, followed by aggressive obsession, need for symmetry, sexual obsession. most common compulsion was checking and washing, followed by breathing, movement, symmetry, repetitive asking, hoarding, mental compulsion.
- 3) Most common comorbid diagnosis was depression. Other axis-I diagnosis associated OCD were anxiety disorder, tic disorder, conduct and oppositional defiant disorder and psychosis.
- 4) Regarding psychiatric familial loadings, 17 patients (85%) had relatives with psychiatric disorders. OC-spectrum disorders (OCD or OCPD) were found in 9 patients (45%).
- 5) The majority of patients (75%) have received SSRI and antipsychotics treatment. The response rate above "moderate improved" by CGI was 75%.
- 6) During follow-up period in outpatient clinic, five patients (25%) showed continuous complete remission, 10 patients (50%) did residual symptoms with chronic course.

Conclusion : This seems to be the first systemic investigation of severe pediatric OCD patients in Korea. The children & adolescents with severe OCD in inpatient-setting showed the high comorbid rate, familial psychiatric loading, and combined pharmacotherapy with antipsychotics. As for symptoms, high rate of aggressive-sexual obsession and atypical compulsions like breathing and moving was reported in this study. Severe pediatric OCD patients, however, responded well to the combined SSRI and antipsychotics regimen.

KEY WORDS : Child and adolescent OCD · Inpatients · Clinical characteristics.