

뚜렛 장애의 임상적 연구*

A CLINICAL STUDY ON TOURETTE'S DISORDER*

민성길** · 신동원**† · 노경선***

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요 약 :

가

157 1988 1994

DSM - III - R

가 (global clinical impression) 가

14.49(±7.99) 가 138 (87.9%), 19 (12.1%)

가 7 : 1 가 . 133 (84.7%) 24 (15.3%)

8.85(±4.56) 2 16

가 6 10 가

6 10 가

가 55%

129 (82.2%) 91 (57.9%) , 83 (52.7%)

51 (32.6%) 가 101 (64.3%)

25 (15.9%)

가

19 (12%) 17 (10.6%)

7 (4.5%) 4 (2.5%) 118

(75.1%) 95 (60.5%) 55 (35.0%)

46 (29.3%) 35 (22.3%)

1996 project 1 (Asian Society for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Allied Professions)

1996 4 18 19

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가(global clinical assessment)
 0, 가 6
 가 가
 가
 가
 1, 가 5 가
 Annett
 (1994) 5 가
 SPSS
 Spearman
 correlation analysis

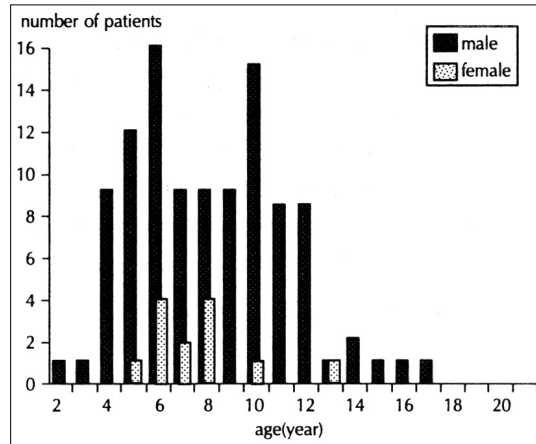


Fig. 1. Age of onset.

결 과

1. 인구학적 특성
 5 54
 14.49(±7.99) 가 138 (87.9%)
 19 (12.1%)
 7 : 1 가 133 (84.7%)
 24 (15.3%)
 2. 발병연령
 8.85(±4.56)
 2 16 가 6
 10
 가 6
 가 (Fig. 1).
 3. 증 상
 가 55%
 가
 가 (Table 1).
 82.2% 129 91 (57.9%) (10.6%)
 , 83 (52.7%)가
 , 51 (32.6%) 가 (Table 2). (3.2%) 5
 4 (2.5%)

Table 1. Common initial symptoms

Symptoms	Number of patients (%)
Eye blinking	86(55.2)
Head turning	28(17.8)
Vocal tic	16(10.1)
Forearm movement	6(3.7)
Shoulder movement	5(3.2)
Grmacing	4(2.4)
Eyeball rolling	4(2.4)
Spitting	2(1.3)
Jawing	2(1.3)
Trunk movement	2(1.3)
Hiccuping	2(1.3)
Total	157(100)

4. 경 과

101 (64.3%)
 25 (15.9%)

가

5. 가족력

19 (12%)
 12 (7.6%) 17
 (10.6%)
 7 (4.5%) 5
 (3.2%) 4 (2.5%)

Table 2. Number of patients according to previous tic symptoms

Symptoms	Number of patients (%)
Eye blinking	129 (82.2)
Head turning, nodding	91 (58.9)
Shoulder shrugging	83 (52.7)
Forearm movement	51 (32.6)
Lip movement	50 (31.8)
Face grimacing	40 (25.6)
Trunk movement	33 (20.9)
Leg movement	30 (19.1)
Nose movement	18 (11.6)
Eyeball rolling	10 (6.1)
Coprolalia	9 (6.2)
Spitting	6 (3.9)
Jawing	2 (1.6)
Hiccuping	2 (1.6)
Nail biting	1 (0.8)
Sniffing	1 (0.8)
Lift hip	1 (0.8)
Sighing	1 (0.8)
Hopping	1 (0.8)

Table 3. Family history-parent

Illness	Number (%)	
	Father	Mother
None	118 (75.1)	138 (90.2)
OCD*	19 (12.0)	7 (4.5)
Obsessive trait	12 (7.6)	5 (3.2)
Chronic motor tic	8 (5.0)	3 (1.9)
Alcoholism	7 (4.4)	0 (0.0)
Tourette's disorder	5 (3.1)	0 (0.0)
Transient tic	4 (2.5)	1 (0.6)
Others	6 (3.8)	2 (1.3)

OCD* : obsessive-compulsive disorder

4.4%
(Table 3).
6. 동반된 행동 문제
118 (75.1%)
95 (60.5%)
55 (35.0%)
46 (29.3%)
35 (22.3%)
(Table 4).

7. (p<0.05),

Table 4. Number of patients according to comorbid behavioral problems

Comorbid behavioral problems	Number of patients (%)		
	Male(%)	Female(%)	Total(%)
Hyperactivity	107 (76.5)	11 (57.9)	118 (75.1)
Obsession	85 (61.6)	10 (52.6)	95 (60.5)
Compulsion	83 (60.1)	7 (36.8)	90 (57.3)
Self destructiveness	49 (35.5)	6 (31.6)	55 (35.0)
Impulsivity	41 (29.7)	5 (26.3)	46 (29.3)
Enuresis	33 (23.9)	2 (10.5)	35 (22.3)

(p<0.01), (p<0.05)
가
(p<0.05)가
(p<0.01), (p<0.01),
(p<0.01), (p<0.01)
가
(p<0.01), (p<0.01),
(p<0.01), (p<0.05)
가
(p<0.01), (p<0.01)
가 (Table 5).
고 찰
Roberston(1994)
가 3 4 가
Cohen Leckman(1994) 가
10 가
가 7 가
가 15.3%
(1994 ; 1996 ;
1982 ; Peter Murphy 1992)
가
가
(Geschwind Behan 1982 ;
1996),

Table 5. Correlations between behavioral comorbidity and other characteristics

	Duration	Onset age	Severity	Hyperactivity	Impulsivity	Obsession	Compulsion	Enuresis	Sleep	Self destructiveness
Age	.7895*	.6908**	NS	NS	NS	NS	.1707*	NS	NS	NS
Duration		.1781*	NS	NS	NS	NS	.2108**	NS	NS	NS
Onset age			NS	-.1841*	NS	.1806*	NS	NS	NS	NS
Severity				NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Hyperactivity					.2686**	.2555**	.1936*	.3636**	NS	.2339**
Impulsivity						NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Obsession							.8150**	NS	.1907*	.1860*
Compulsion								NS	.2134*	.2442**
Sleep										.3587**

by Spearman's correlation analysis Values are correlation coefficient
 NS : no significance *p<0.05, **p<0.01

(David 1988) .
 .
 Brunn(1984)
 가 가 55.2%
 가
 가
 (Commings Commings 1985),
 가
 가 5.2 8
 . Cohen(1988) 21
 21 Pauls Leckman(1986)
 10
 7 (1989) 1 가 6.73%가
 가 2 가 (0.05 2%)
 16 가 6 10 3 130
 . Pauls(1986) 가
 . 8.85 22%가
 (1981) 7.9 ;Cohen(1988) 7 ;Co-
 mmins Commings(1985) 6.8 ;Sandor(1993)
 7 가
 가
 가
 가 2 3%
 6 가 10 12%가, 4.5%
 .
 4 6 , 가
 6 10 가
 . Pitman

(1987) Nee(1980) (Breese 1989) endor-
 68% naloxone naltrexone
 60.5% 가 naloxone naltrexone endorphin/
 . enkephalin
 가 (Richardson Zaleski 1983 ; San-
 가 dman 1990). naloxone
 naloxone naltrexone Kurlan(1991)
 가 opioid
 가 (Gadoth 1987).
 , 가
 가가 , 가
 가
 (Comings Comings 1985) 75.1% 가 가
 . 가
 (positron emission tomograph,
 PET) 가 가
 cherik 1982) 가 (Har - 가
 가
 1984). 가 (Devor 가
 가 가
 가 가 ()
 가 ,)
 가
 (Shapiro Shapiro 1981).
 가가
 . 가
 35.0%가 , , , ,
 가 .
 가 가
 (Nee 1980 ; Robertson 1989). ,
 , ,
 . ,

가

가

가

가

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A CLINICAL STUDY ON TOURETTE'S DISORDER

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Objective : The objective of this study is to examine the clinical characteristics and behavioral comorbidity of patients with Tourette's disorder.

Method : Subjects consisted of 157 patients with Tourette's disorder diagnosed by DSM-III-R, who were examined and diagnosed from Jan. 1988 to May 1994 at the Tourette's Clinic of Yonsei University Medical Center. Characteristics and behavioral comorbidity of Patients were assessed by a semi-structured interview schedule. Behavioral problems like hyperactivity, obsession-compulsion, self destructiveness, enuresis, sleep problem were assessed by global clinical impression.

Results : The mean age of patients was 14.49 (± 7.99) years. Patients consisted of 138 males (87.9%) and 19 females (12.1%). The sex ratio was 7 : 1, showing a male preponderance. The number of right-handers was 133 (84.7%), and the number of non-right handers was 24 (15.3%). Mean age of onset was 8.85 (± 4.56) years, ranging from 2-to-16 years. More than half of the patients had their age of onset at 6 - 10 years. Bimodal peak in age of onset was observed ; the first peak was around 6 and the second peak was around 10 years. There was no sex difference in bimodal age of onset.

The most common initial symptom was eye blinking. More than 55% of patients reported eye blinking as their first symptom. The second common initial symptom was head turning and the third was vocal tic. The most common symptoms that patients reported on their first visit since onset were eye blinking (82.2%), head turning or nodding (57.9%), shoulder shrugging (52.7%) and forearm movement (32.6%). Of 157 cases, 101 (64.3%) patients showed downward progression of symptoms, and 25 (15.9%) showed upward progression of symptoms.

Nineteen fathers (12%) of patients had a past history of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Seventeen fathers (10.6%) had a history of tic disorder. Seven mothers (4.5%) had OCD, 4 mothers (2.5%) had tic disorder. One hundred and eighteen patients (75.1%) had comorbid hyperactivity, 95 patients (60.5%) had obsession, 55 patients (35.0%) had self destructiveness, 46 patients (29.3%) had impulsivity, and 35 patients (22.3%) had enuresis.

Age of onset had a significant positive correlation with age, duration, and the global severity of obsession ; and a negative correlation with the severity of hyperactivity. Hyperactivity had a significant positive correlation with impulsivity, obsession-compulsion, enuresis, and self destructiveness. Obsession-compulsion had a significant positive correlation with hyperactivity, sleep problems, and self destructiveness.

Conclusion : These data suggest that clinical characteristics and behavioral comorbidity of patients with Tourette's disorder in this study are similar to previous research findings in Korea and other countries. The younger the age of onset was, the more severe hyperactivity was, and the less severe obsession-compulsion was. And severity of hyperactivity had a positive correlation with the severity of obsession-compulsion, impulsivity, enuresis, and self destructiveness.

KEY WORDS : Tourette's disorder · Clinical characteristics · Behavioral comorbidity.