

부모학대 청소년의 정신병리*

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN ADOLESCENTS WITH PARENT ABUSE

곽 영 숙** · 방 현 숙**†

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요 약 : 본 연구는 부모학대 청소년의 정신병리 양상을 알아내기 위하여 1987년 1월 1일부터 1997년 12월 31일까지 서울대학교병원 정신과에 내원한 21명의 청소년을 대상으로 하였다. 이 중 14명은 남학생, 7명은 여학생이었다. 평균 연령은 14.7세(범위 10-18세)였고, 평균 학년은 10.4학년이었다. 부모학대 유형은 1) 신체학대 2) 언어학대 3) 성적학대 4) 학대 없음으로 분류하였다. 이 중 1) 신체학대 2) 언어학대 3) 성적학대 4) 학대 없음으로 분류하였다. 이 중 1) 신체학대 2) 언어학대 3) 성적학대 4) 학대 없음으로 분류하였다.

중심 단어 : 부모학대, 청소년, 정신병리

서 론

가

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4. 발달력
 Table 10
 가 8 , 가 가 3
 2 .
 4 3 , 6 3
 .
 4 가 .
 ,
 ,
 .
 5. 치 료
 가 14 4
 , 3 ,
 3 , 3
 1 가
 .
 ,
 , (feed - back)
 , 가
 ,
 ,
 가 , 가
 . 12
 가 7 ,
 가 2 .
 6. 발달상 정신병리에 따른 분류

- 어머니와 공생적인 관계에 있는 환자군
- 경계선 인격장애군
- 품행장애군
- 어머니와 공생적인 관계에 있는 군
 , 가 ,

Table 7. 형제간 관계

가	5
	4
	2
	2
	2

Table 8. 부모의 성격

	7	5
	5	3
	3	
	2	
	2	

Table 9. 양육 태도

	5	7
	4	
	2	6
	2	3

Table 10. 애착 대상

	10
	8
가	2

Table 11. 어머니와의 이별 경험 시기

1	1	6	3
2	1	10	1
4	1	12	1

Table 12. 발달상 이상 소견

	4	1
	4	1
, 가	2	1
	2	1

Table 13. 병전대인관계

	5	3
	4	1
	3	5

가 33) 가 37)

가 , , 가 , 가 15)

가 가 21 8 가 Harbin¹³⁾

가 3 , 가 3 가 가 가 7)

가 가 1. , 2. , 3. 가 , 4. 가³⁴⁾ 2 가 , 5. , 6. , 7. 1 3 , 6 7

가 Charles 가 가 2 3 가 가 가 가 가 (disintegrated family relationship) 가 13)35) 가 , 가 , , Jacobson 가 36)37) 가 가 가 가

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Aim : We think that the most important etiology in parent abuse is the psychodynamic and psychopathology in the family. So, we investigated the adolescents being admitted in SNMH, whose chief complaints were parent abuse. We were trying to explore families psychodynamic and psychopathology, especially mother-child interaction and to differentiate them in according to developmental psychopathology.

Method : Our objects were the adolescent patients admitted in SNMH from 1987 to 1997 because they attacked parents verbally and physically. We examined 21 adolescents except those with psychosis, organic mental disorder, autism and mental retardation by means of interview or chart review.

Result and Conclusion : The number of male patients was 14 and the number of female patients was 7. The most common diagnosis was conduct disorder and borderline personality disorder. The mean age was in the mid-teens. We observed 4 subgroups that were divided developmentally in object relation.

1) Symbiotic group with mother : (1) They did not separate and remain in symbiotic relationships with their mothers based on insecure attachment. Fathers were absent emotionally and physically, and their mothers were prominent in close relationships with the patients in their family, where as the patients were the only man in the family. Adolescents entered the second separation-individuation. They expressed anger and internal tension involved with the close attachment with their mothers and also attempted separation from their mothers through physically attacking them. (2) These patients had suffered from physical illness and developmental delay since birth. Therefore the parents overprotected their children. The children had persistent infantile omnipotence and fantasies of power, so they could not deal with unrealistic states, adapt to reality, and depended on their parents overtly. They easily acted out unless their demands were fulfilled.

2) Borderline personality disorder : We observed deficiencies in care taking. Their parents had personality problems and immaturity. They couldn't help their children to be separated in the rapprochement phase. Their conflict about dependence-independence was revived in the second separation-individuation adolescent period. We understand parent abuse as an attempt to overcome the conflict.

3) Conduct disorder : They did not build up basic attachment with their parents. They think of their parents as only a means of fulfilling their needs. When patients' need were not fulfilled and remained in a conflicted state, they attacked their parents, unable to control their aggressions and impulses.

KEY WORDS : Parent abuse · Symbiotic relationship with mother · Father's absence emotionally and physically · The second separation-individuation period.