

정신분열병이 있는 어머니의 양육태도와 자녀의 행동문제*

REARING PATTERN OF SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS

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요 약 :

K - CBCL

본 연구는 정신분열병이 있는 어머니의 양육태도와 자녀의 행동문제와의 관련성을 조사하기 위하여, 서울대병원 정신과에 입원한 정신분열병 어머니 120명(12-18세 자녀)을 대상으로 하였다. 어머니의 양육태도는 양육태도지수(PBI)로, 자녀의 행동문제는 K-CBCL로 측정되었다. 어머니의 양육태도와 자녀의 행동문제와의 관련성을 조사하기 위하여, 1) 양육태도지수(PBI)와 K-CBCL의 상관관계, 2) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 구성요인, 3) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인, 4) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인을 분석하였다. 본 연구의 결과는 다음과 같다. 1) 양육태도지수(PBI)와 K-CBCL의 상관관계는 양의 상관관계가 있었다. 2) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 구성요인은 4개의 하위요인으로 나타났다. 3) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인은 1-3)의 하위요인이다. 4) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인은 4)의 하위요인이다.

중심 단어 :

서 론

정신분열병은 가족기능 장애, 양육태도 장애, 자녀의 행동문제와 관련이 있다. 양육태도지수(PBI)는 양육태도를 측정하는 도구로, 1-3)의 하위요인(behavioral control, overprotection, rejection)과 4)의 하위요인(overprotection)이 행동문제와 관련이 있다. 본 연구는 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인과 행동문제와의 관련성을 조사하기 위하여, 1) 양육태도지수(PBI)와 K-CBCL의 상관관계, 2) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 구성요인, 3) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인, 4) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인을 분석하였다. 본 연구의 결과는 다음과 같다. 1) 양육태도지수(PBI)와 K-CBCL의 상관관계는 양의 상관관계가 있었다. 2) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 구성요인은 4개의 하위요인으로 나타났다. 3) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인은 1-3)의 하위요인이다. 4) 양육태도지수(PBI)의 하위요인 중 행동문제와 관련된 하위요인은 4)의 하위요인이다.

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, 가 가 가 (tactile sensitivity) (clumsy)
 가 가 가 (awkard)
 5-13). Rieder¹²⁾ (specific)
 . Gamer¹⁸⁾ 가
 (object scale)
 , (object scale performance)
 . Landau⁷⁾ (initial inhibition), (irrita-
 bility),
 . 가가 .
 가 ,
 (ego strength) 가 ,
 가 . 가 가
 1 2% 가
 15% 가 가¹⁴⁾ 10 . 가 가
 20 30%¹⁵⁾ . 가 가
 Fish¹⁶⁾ , 9 3 16 가 가
 , 가 , Higgins¹⁹⁾
 가 가 가 (mother - reared)
 (reared - apart)
 가 가 ,
 가 (social reward)
 , Or -
 vaschel¹⁷⁾ ,
 가 (behavioral measure),
 (information processing measure)
 가 (neurological measure) . 가
 가 (perception)²⁰⁾²¹⁾ .
 (behavior mode) 가 ,

3. 통계 방법

SPSSWIN

² - test

(anova)

가

t - test

Pearson

결 과

1. 연구대상군의 인구통계학적 특성

변수	정신분열병 어머니의 자녀들	정상대조군의 문제 행동
연령 (Mean ± SD)	26.3 ± 2.43	14.3 ± 5.24
성별 (N)	11	2
교육 수준 (N)	7	43 ± 3.41
소득 수준 (Mean ± SD)	4.3 ± 1.62	

Table 1

2. 정신분열병 어머니의 자녀들과 정상대조군의 문제 행동

행동	정신분열병 어머니의 자녀들	정상대조군의 문제 행동
문제 행동	(p<0.001),	(p<0.01),
행동	(p<0.001),	(p<0.01),
행동	(p<0.01),	(p<0.001),
행동	(p<0.01),	(p<0.001),
행동	(p<0.001) -	
행동	(p<0.001),	(p<0.05),
행동	(p<0.001),	(p<0.05),
행동	(p<0.01),	(p<0.01),
행동	(p<0.01)	

(Table 2).

Table 1. Comparison of demographic characteristics between schizophrenic offspring and control

Variables	Schizophrenic offspring	Control	²	p-value
	N(%) [†]	N(%) [†]		
Sex				
Male	13	11		
Female	17	19		
Mean age	15.56	15.7	0.33	0.746
Education level of father				
Junior	3(10.0%)	2(6.6%)	1.81	0.402
Senior	22(73.3%)	26(86.6%)		
University	5(16.6%)	2(6.6%)		
Education level of mother				
Junior	9(30%)	10(33.3%)	.491	0.782
Senior	20(66.6%)	18(60%)		
University	1(3.3%)	2(6.6%)		
Socioeconomic status				
Lower	3(10.0%)	0	5.21	0.156
Middle lower	15(50%)	22(73.3%)		
Middle	11(36.6%)	7(33.3%)		
Middle higher	1(3.3%)	1(3.3%)		
Higher				

p-value by chi-square test

[†] Number of subject (Percent of subjects among the total 30 subjects in each group)

3. 정신분열병 어머니의 자녀들과 정상대조군의 부모 양육 태도에 대한 인식

인식	(p<0.001)
인식	(p<0.001)
인식	(p<0.001)

(Table 3).

4. 정신분열병 어머니의 자녀들에서 보이는 문제 행동들과 부모 양육 태도와의 상관관계

상관관계	(p<0.01)
상관관계	(p<0.01)
상관관계	(p<0.01)

Table 2. Comparison of K-CBCL subdomain between schizophrenic offspring and control

	Schizophrenic offspring Mean(SD)	Control Mean(SD)	t(1,58)	p-value
Parent form				
Social competence scale				
Social	5.50(1.19)	5.76(1.13)	-.89	.379
School	3.80(.71)	4.16(.531)	-2.26	.028*
Behaviour problem				
Wit	4.30(2.10)	1.90(1.51)	5.07	.000***
Soma	3.96(3.57)	1.86(1.59)	2.94	.005**
Anx	6.78(3.77)	3.37(1.89)	4.33	.000***
Imma	3.13(2.71)	1.56(1.33)	2.81	.007**
Thou	1.20(1.37)	.26(.58)	3.42	.001**
Att	6.20(4.76)	2.10(1.87)	4.26	.000***
Del	2.17(2.12)	.56(.87)	3.81	.000***
Agg	8.24(5.10)	4.89(3.53)	2.90	.005**
Int	14.75(7.76)	7.03(3.59)	4.84	.000***
Ext	10.41(5.72)	5.44(4.09)	3.80	.000***
Self report				
Social competence scale				
Social	5.23(1.33)	5.73(.86)	-1.72	.090
School	3.66(.66)	4.03(.55)	-2.33	.024*
Behaviour problem				
With	6.93(2.05)	5.00(1.57)	4.10	.000***
Soma	5.13(3.53)	3.73(2.88)	1.68	.098
Anx	8.03(5.40)	5.43(3.19)	2.25	.028*
Imma	4.00(3.07)	1.80(.92)	3.75	.000***
Thou	3.06(2.36)	2.20(1.18)	1.80	.078
Att	7.30(2.77)	4.90(2.09)	3.63	.001**
Del	4.16(2.35)	3.00(1.70)	2.20	.032**
Agg	10.70(4.79)	7.13(3.34)	3.34	.001**
Int	19.17(8.17)	13.76(5.20)	3.03	.004**
Ext	15.10(6.63)	10.03(4.49)	3.46	.001**

* : p<0.05 ** : p<0.01 *** : p<0.001
 with : withdrawn soma : somatic complaints anx : anxious/depressed
 imm : social problems thou : thought problem att : attentional problem
 del : delinquent behaviour agg : aggressive behaviour
 int : internalizing problem ext : externalizing problem

, / , , , , , ,
 ,
 (p<0.01) , / , , , , , ,
 , , , , , , , ,
 (p<0.01) 가

Table 3. Comparison of means of PBI between schizophrenic offspring and control

	Schizophrenic offspring Mean(SD)	Control Mean(SD)	t(1,58)	p-value
MC	18.26(5.75)	26.43(4.57)	-6.08	.000**
MO	18.46(5.76)	12.65(3.56)	4.64	.000**

** : p<0.001
 MC : Maternal care MO : Maternal overprotection

Table 4. Correlation coefficient between PBI's each subdomain and CBCL subdomain in schizophrenic offspring

	MO	MC
Parent form (self report)		
Social competence		
Social	-.37 (-.53**)	.23 (.36)
School	-.04 (-.22)	.31 (.31)
Behaviour problem		
With	.37 (.11)	-.56** (-.48**)
Soma	.27 (.22)	-.24 (-.43)
Anx	.49** (.71**)	-.53** (-.85**)
Imma	.59** (.58**)	-.13 (-.43)
Thou	.38 (.65**)	-.47** (-.62**)
Att	.50** (.61**)	-.48** (-.55**)
Del	.03 (.36)	-.05 (-.37)
Agg	.39 (.67**)	-.06 (-.46**)
Int	.47** (.57**)	-.49** (-.83**)
Ext	.36 (.64**)	-.03 (-.49**)

by Pearson correlation **p<.01

(Table 4).

고찰

K-CBCL , , / , , , , , (thought problems), (internalizing problem), (externalizing problem) , / , , , , , , , , 가 . 가

, Beisser⁹⁾, Sobel²⁶⁾, Fish¹⁶⁾ 가

(fantasied des -
(fantasied grandeur)

가 가 (acting out)

가 가 (at -
tachment) 가 가

가 (p=0,000) (care)
가

가 Garmezy³³⁾

가 (emotional warmth)

Oswald³⁴⁾ 가 (rejection),
(inconsistency), (hostility)

Reider²⁷⁾ Margison³⁵⁾

MacCrimmon²⁸⁾, Parnas²⁹⁾ (overprotection)가
가 가 (ego -
boundary)가

(intrusive) (overindulgence)
(control)

Cowie³⁰⁾, Mednick Cohler³⁶⁾

31) Mednick³²⁾

Reider¹²⁾ Parker³⁷⁾ 가
(affec -
tionless control) -

(temper tantrum) 가³⁸⁾,³⁹⁾,⁴⁰⁾,
41) 42)

(schizoid) (delinquent)

가 ,

가 , (.64) , (- .49)

가 , (.67) , (- .46)

Rey &

Plapp ⁴⁶⁾

PBI가 , 가 가 , ,

가 (/)

(.47/.57) , (.49/ - .83)

가 가 가

가 / (

/) (.49

/ .71) , (- .53/ - .85)

Rey ⁴³⁾ 가 (/)

가 , Parker ³⁸⁾⁴⁴⁾ (.59/.58) ,

가 (social) (- .53)

가

Levy⁴⁷⁾가 (overprotection)가

가 (/

(/)) (.38/.65)

(- .56/ - .48) 가 , (- .47/ - .62)

Bowlby⁴⁵⁾ 가

가 , 가

(/

) (.50/.61)

(- .48/ - .55)

가

(rejection) 가 ,

가 ,

가 .
가
가
, 가
가
PBI
가
Parker⁴⁸⁾
가 가
PBI
, 가
가 가가
, 가
가

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REARING PATTERN OF SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS

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Objects : This study is investigated to compare psychopathology and their perceived parental rearing pattern of the children of schizophrenic mother with those of normal control group. The correlation were also assessed between perceived parenting style and problem behaviour

Method : Thirty children (age 12 -18) of schizophrenic mother and normal control subjects completed self-report questionnaires containing child adolescent behaviour problem check list(K-CBCL) and Parental bonding instrument(PBI).

Result : The result were as follow in the children of schizophrenic mother : 1) the mean score of problem behaviour significantly higher than normal control group. 2) Parenting style was perceived to be less caring and more overprotective than in the control subject. 3) there was positive correlation between maternal overprotection and problem behaviour and negative correlation between maternal care and problem behaviour.

Conclusion : We succeed in identify that the children of schizophrenic mother have more problems in social adjustment than normal control subjects. Parental rearing style are thought to be significantly negativistic in the children of schizophrenic mother. It is guessed that less caring and more overprotective rearing style of schizophrenic mother could have influence on problem behaviours of their children.

KEY WORDS : Schizophrenic mother · Psychopathology · Parental rearing pattern.