

한국에서 노인용 미시간주정의존선별검사의 적용을 위한 예비연구*

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A Preliminary Study for the Application of Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test-Geriatric Version in Korea*

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ABSTRACT

Objectives : The alcohol dependence in elderly people has been prevalent because of increase in geriatric population. However, it is difficult to find out alcohol dependence in the aged, because they have less specific clinical features as compared with adult alcoholics. The aims of this study were to screen alcohol dependence among elderly Koreans and to know the clinical characteristics of Korean elderly alcoholics.

Methods : The questionnaires translated into Korean such as Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test(MAST-K), the Brief MAST and the MAST-Geriatric Version (MAST-KG) were used to screen alcohol dependence in the elderly alcoholic inpatients aged over 60(N=43), adult alcoholic inpatients within 20 - 59 Yrs of age(N=60), which were compared with age matched normal healthy aged(N=18) or adult controls(N=45). The demographic data such as sex, age, education, occupation, socioeconomic status, marital status, numbers of children, dwelling and religion as well as alcohol history such as duration of alcohol drinking, onset age, family history, impulsivity, somatic illness and motivation were also obtained to identify characteristic features of Korean aged alcoholics by structured interviews.

Results : 1) The aged alcoholics had the characteristic features of more in males, lower age, low education levels, more in blue-collar workers, lower socioeconomic class, more in single, few babies, more living alone, having no religion without statistical significance. 2) The onset age of alcohol dependence was significantly higher in the aged alcoholics(45.3 ± 13.6 Yrs) than in the adult alcoholics(27.7 ± 8.7 Yrs)($p < 0.0001$). The duration of problematic alcohol drinking was significantly longer in the aged alcoholics(22.0 ± 15.1 Yrs) than in adult alcoholics(14.2 ± 8.4 Yrs)($p < 0.01$). Otherwise, there were no significant difference between aged and adult alcoholics in the family history, impulsivity, somatic illness and motivation. 3) The mean score of the MAST-K was significantly higher in the aged alcoholics(20.6 ± 5.4) than in the normal aged(6.7 ± 4.4)($p < 0.0001$), which was significantly lower than in the adult alcoholics(26.2 ± 8.0) and in normal adult controls(9.5 ± 3.2)($p < 0.05$). The mean score of the Brief MAST was significantly lower in the aged alcoholics(9.3 ± 3.5) than in the adult alcoholics(14.5 ± 6.6)($p < 0.0001$). The mean score of the MAST-KG was significantly higher in the aged alcoholics(10.6 ± 3.5) than in the normal aged(4.8 ± 4.3)($p < 0.0001$). The former was significantly lower than in the adult alcoholics(12.9 ± 4.3)($p < 0.005$), and the mean score was 4.5 ± 2.8 in normal adult controls. 4) The items which showed statistically significant differences between aged alcoholics and normal aged controls could be found in 10 items of the MAST-K(items 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17, 21, 22 and 23), 2 items of the Brief MAST(items 2 and 9), and 7 items of the MAST-KG(items 6, 13, 18, 19, 22, 23 and 24)($p < 0.01$).

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Conclusions : The scores of the MAST-K, the Brief MAST and the MAST-KG were significantly lower in the aged alcoholics than those in the adult alcoholics (p<0.05). The statistically significant differences between aged alcoholics and normal aged controls could be found in 10 items of the MAST-K, 2 items of the Brief MAST and 7 items of the MAST-KG. Therefore, a briefer rating scales around 10 items are needed to screen alcohol dependence among Korean elderly people.

KEY WORDS : Aged alcoholics · Onset age · MAST-K · The Brief MAST · MAST-KG.

서론

가 .

가 .

3 4% . Blazer (1987) 가 .

10% 60 3921 .

4.2% 2.6% 가 가 가 .

Gambert(1997) 15%가 .

Holroyd Duryee (1997) 8.6% . Schuckit(1977) 2 10% 가 .

15% (Schuckit 1982). Schuckit Miller(1976) 18% 대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1997 4 1998 3

DSM - 60

43 , 20 59

60

가 , 18

가 , DSM - (American Psyc - , 20 59

hiatric Association 1994) 45

가 .

가 , 65.5±5.6 , 72.3

가 ±5.8 , 42.0±7.9 , 36.2±

가 , 10.1 . (/) 41 /2 ,

가 11 /7 , 59 /1 , 27 /18

가 ,

2. 연구방법

60 (N=18) (N=43),
 20 59 (N=45) (N=43)
 60) 25
 (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test - Korean Version, MAST - K)' (1985),
 10 (The Brief MAST)' (1),
 24 (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test - Geriatric Version)' (2)

Minitab Release 6.1.1. -
 (Minitab 1987) SPSS for Windows Release 5.0.1
 (SPSS 1989 1992)

Brief MAST, MAST - K, MAST - KG
 VA)
 Scheff

결 과

1. 한국 노인주정의존군의 역학적 특징
 18.5 : 1 (1.6 : 1)
 (46.2%) (54.1%)
 (66.7%) (83.3%)
 (1).
 (41.7%) (59.5%)
 5%) (0.0%) (27.7 ± 8.7)
 (19.4%) 가, 0.0001), (22.0 ± 15.1)
 가 (27.8%) (14.2 ± 8.4) (p<
 (40.5%) (1). 0.01)(2). 가

Table 1. Comparison of demographic data between normal aged controls and aged alcoholics

	Normal aged control	Aged alcoholics (N=43)	p-value*
Sex(M : F)	1.6 : 1	18.5 : 1	N.S.
Education			
High	53.8%	45.9%	N.S.
Low	46.2%	54.1%	N.S.
Occupation			
White	33.3%	16.7%	N.S.
Blue	66.7%	83.3%	N.S.
Socioeconomic status			
-	58.3%	40.5%	N.S.
-	41.7%	59.5%	N.S.
Marital status			
Married	100.0%	80.6%	N.S.
Single ¹	0.0%	19.4%	N.S.
No of children			
3	72.2%	59.5%	N.S.
2	27.8%	40.5%	N.S.
Living style			
Family	100.0%	77.1%	N.S.
Alone	0.0%	22.9%	N.S.
Religion			
Christian	29.4%	18.4%	N.S.
Buddhist	41.2%	31.6%	N.S.
None	29.4%	50.0%	N.S.

¹Divorced, separated, bereaved, never married
 *Statistically non-significant(N.S.) by the ²-test

가 가 22.9%
 가 70.6%가
 가 50.0%가
 (1).

2. 한국 노인주정의존군의 음주력과 음주동기
 (45.3 ± 13.6))
 (27.7 ± 8.7)) (p<
 (22.0 ± 15.1))
 (14.2 ± 8.4)) (p<
 가

(43.1%) (30.3%) (49.1%)
(50.0%) (59.1%)
1%) (40.7%) (2).

가 , 가 35.
9% 가 , 가 (15.4%),
(10.3%), (10.3%), (10.3%),
(5.1%), (5.1%) (3).

3. 선별도구를 사용한 한국 노인주정의존의 평가

가
4 (4). , MAST - K
(20.6 ± 5.4) (6.7 ± 4.4)
(p<0.0001), (26.2
± 8.0) (9.5 ± 3.2)
(p<0.05). The Brief MAST

Table 2. Comparison of alcohol history between adult alcoholics and aged alcoholics

	Adult alcoholics (N=60)	Aged alcoholics (N=43)	p-value*
Duration(Yrs)	14.2 ± 8.4	22.0 ± 15.1	p<0.01
Onset age(Yrs)	27.7 ± 8.7	45.3 ± 13.7	p<0.0001
Family history			
Yes	43.1%	30.3%	N.S.
No	56.9%	69.7%	N.S.
Impulsivity			
Yes	49.1%	50.0%	N.S.
No	50.9%	50.0%	N.S.
Somatic illness			
Yes	59.1%	40.7%	N.S.
No	40.9%	59.3%	N.S.

*Two-tailed Student t-test or ²-test
N.S.=statistically non-significant

Table 3. Comparison of motivation of alcohol drinking between adult alcoholics and aged alcoholics

	Adult alcoholics (N=60)	Aged alcoholics (N=43)	p-value*
Family problem	8(13.3%)	6(15.4%)	N.S.
Hard work	3(5.0%)	4(10.3%)	N.S.
Somatic discomfort	4(6.7%)	2(5.1%)	N.S.
Job stress	9(15.0%)	4(10.3%)	N.S.
Gathering with others	6(10.0%)	2(5.1%)	N.S.
Being bored	11(18.3%)	14(35.9%)	N.S.
Depressed mood	7(11.7%)	3(7.7%)	N.S.
No specific reasons	12(20.0%)	4(10.3%)	N.S.

*Statistically non-significant(N.S.) by the ²-test

(9.3 ± 3.5) (14.5 ± 6.6)
(p<0.0001). MAST - KG
(10.6 ± 3.5) (4.8 ± 4.3)
(p<0.0001),
(12.9 ± 4.3) (p<0.005), 4.5
± 2.8 .

Table 4. Comparison of assessment scores with the MAST-K, the Brief MAST and the MAST-KG among normal aged controls, aged alcoholics, normal adult controls and adult alcoholics

	MAST-K	Brief MAST	MAST-KG
Normal aged controls(NO) (N=18)	6.7 ± 4.4 ¹	1.8 ± 3.1	4.8 ± 4.3 ¹
Aged alcoholics(OA) (N=43)	20.6 ± 5.4***	9.3 ± 3.5*	10.6 ± 3.5**
Normal adult controls(NA) (N=45)	9.5 ± 3.2 ²	0.5 ± 1.2	4.5 ± 2.8
Adult alcoholics(AA) (N=60)	26.2 ± 8.0	14.5 ± 6.6	12.9 ± 4.3

*p<0.0001, **p<0.005, ***p<0.05 between OA & AA

¹p<0.0001 between OA & NO, ²p<0.05 between NO & NA by the one-way ANOVA and post hoc multiple comparison with Scheffé test

Table 5. Items of the screening instruments with statistically significant difference between aged alcoholics and normal aged controls

(THE BRIEF MAST)			
2.	가		?
9.		?	
(MAST-KG)			
6.			?
13.	가		?
18.	?	가	
19.			?
22.	가		
23.		?	
24.	?		?
(MAST-K)			
2.		?	
3.	가		?
4.			?
5.			?
11.		가	?
14.			?
17.			?
21.			?
22.	가	가	
23.		?	가,
		?	

가 , EO

가 가

5). 가 5 (MAST - K 10
 (2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 14, 17, 21, , ,
 22 23), The Brief MAST 2 (2 9), (Bere -
 MAST - KG 7 (6, 13, 18, 19, sford 1995). Wiberg (1970)
 22, 23 24) 가 ,
 (p<0.01). 가

ST - K, The Brief MAST MAST - KG 가 , (Brennan Moos
 (p<0.05), 1990)가 , Welte Mirand(1995)
 MAST - K 10 , The Brief MAST 2 ,
 MAST - KG 7 , 가 . Glynn
 10 (1985)

고 찰

45
 (Nordstrm Berglund 1987). DSM -
 ()

가 가
 2 10% (Schuckit 1977),
 Gambert(1997) 15%가
 Bridgewater (1987) 60 (O' Leary
 23%, 11% . ILiffe 1979),
 (1991) 3%가
 10 15%

가
 20% (Schuckit 1977).
 40 가 (Bucholz 1995).
 (early - onset, EO) 41

(late - onset, LO)
 , LO 30% (Gambert Katsoyannis 1995).
 EO 11% (Schuckit Miller
 1976). Hurt (1988) 65 EO
 59%, 51% LO
 39%, 46%
 . Finlayson (1988)
 EO가 56%, LO 41% 가
 , LO 가

, 65 (Beresford 1995). MAST 4
가 (Goodwin 1987). 가 가 (Fa-
vazza Cannell 1977).
(Bu- MAST (1985)
cholz 1995). Smart Adlaf(1988) 가 19
가 ,가 15
가 , 가 , The Brief MAST
6 8
CAGE
(Frances 1980). Cook Winokur 가 , 60
(1985) 가 (Beresford 1990). Mayfield (1974)
CAGE MAST
가 , 가 , 가 , CAGE
가 , 가 EO LO CAGE, MAST
45.3 60% , CA-
LO 가 가 GE MAST , CAGE
, 가 , , 70
가 가 가
. Blow (1992)
, ' Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test -
Geriatric Version(MAST - G)'
(Katz 1988). 93.9%, 78.1%, 87.2%,
88.9%
가 가 . MAST - G 5
가 (Beresford 1995),
5 15% 가
25 ' (Mi-
15% , chigan Alcoholism Screening Test - Korean Version,
10% 60 MAST - K) '(1985),
(Schuckit 1982). 10 ' (The Brief MAST) '
(Pokorny 1972), 24
(1991) 65 가 (Eckardt 1981). Saunders (Michigan Alcoholism
5 Screening Test - Geriatric Version) '(Blow 1992)
5 가 가
가 ,
, DSM - 가 ,
3 (Beresford 1988) , 가 ,
가 가 가

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□ 부 록 (1) □

간이미시간주정의존선별검사(THE BRIEF MAST)

1.	가	?	(0)	(2)			
2.		가	?	(0)	(2)		
3.		?	(5)	(0)			
4.			?	(2)	(0)		
5.			?	(2)	(0)		
6.			, 가 ,	?	(2)	(0)	
7.				,	,	(2)	(0)
	?						
8.				?	(5)	(0)	
9.		?			(5)	(0)	
10.			?		(2)	(0)	

□ 부 록 (2) □

미시간주정의존선별검사-한국노인용(MAST-KG)

1.	가	가	?	()	()
2.				?	
3.			?		
4.		?			
5.	가		가	?	
6.				?	
7.				가	?
8.			?		
9.			?		
10.		?			
11.	가	?			
12.			?		
13.	가			?	
14.			?		
15.	가		가	가	?
16.		가			?
17.				?	
18.			가		?
19.			?		
20.		가			?
21.	가	?			
22.	가				?
23.				?	
24.			?		