

서론

ADHD

(Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD) DSM - - R¹⁾ DSM - ²⁾
7

연구대상 및 방법

1. 연구대상

1992 3 1998 2

15 19 가
4)

ADHD

ADHD

가

ADHD
가

ADHD

5).

ADHD 35 (가 28 ,
가 7)

ADHD

, ADHD

29

6 4

6)7).

가

ADHD
3)8)

, 2

19 (가 14 ,

21 95% ADHD가

가 5)

ADHD

22%

Butler ⁹⁾ ADHD

ADHD 가 5

14

가

ADHD

, ADHD

가

ADHD

가 29 (가 23 , 가 6)

7 14

11.4±3.1

14 (

ADHD 가 9 , 가 5)

8 17

14.1±4.3

, 가

3. 자료분석

Chi - square (p<.05 p<.01).
 Student's t - test
 program SPSS p<0.05 (p>.05).

결 과

1. ADHD 환아와 조증 환아의 일반적 특성

Table 1

ADHD	28 : 7	14 :
12.1 ± 3.6		
5, 13.7 ± 4.3	ADHD	
25 (71.4%)		
12 (63.2%)		
ADHD (age of onset)	5.5 ± 1.3	
	10.5 ± 3.8	

Table 2. Number and Percent of patients of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and mania with attentions deficit hyperactivity disorder-symptoms

symptoms	ADHD patients (N=29)*		Manic patients (N=14)*		X ²
	N	%	N	%	
ADHD					
Fidgety	11	37.9	7	50.0	NS
Difficulty remaining seated	21	72.4	9	64.3	NS
Easily distracted	17	58.6	9	64.3	NS
Awating turn	15	51.7	8	57.1	NS
Blurts out answers	14	48.3	10	71.4	NS
Following Instructions	18	62.1	9	64.3	NS
Sustaining Attention	25	86.2	11	78.6	NS
Shiff activity	15	51.7	8	57.1	NS
Playing quietly	13	44.8	7	50.0	NS
Talks excessively	12	41.4	10	71.4	NS
Interrupts or intrudes	9	31.0	4	28.6	NS
Doesnt listen	15	51.7	7	50.0	NS
Loses things	17	58.6	3	21.4	5.10**
Impulsivity	15	51.7	7	50.0	NS

ADHD : attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 *Number in parentheses denote the number of subjects
 **p<0.05, NS=non significance

2. ADHD 환아와 조증 환아의 임상양상 비교

Table 2 Table 3

ADHD	가	(86.2%)
(71.4%),		(72.4%)
		(78.6%)
		(71.4%)
ADHD	가	(58.6%)
(55.2%),		(44.8%)
		(78.6%), (71.4%),
		(71.4%)

(p<.05)가

Table 3. Number and Percent of patients of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and mania with manic-like symptoms

symptoms	ADHD patients (N=29)*		Manic patients (N=14)*		X ²
	N	%	N	%	
Manic					
Elevated mood	12	41.4	7	50.0	NS
Grandiosity	2	6.9	8	57.1	12.91***
Decrease in sleep	13	44.8	11	78.6	4.22**
Talkativeness	12	41.4	10	71.4	NS
Flight of ideas	5	17.2	6	42.9	NS
Distractibility	17	58.6	10	71.4	NS
Increased activity	16	55.2	9	64.3	NS
Hypersexuality	2	6.9	2	14.3	NS
Delusions	0	0.0	9	64.3	23.01***
Hallucinations	0	0.0	3	21.4	6.53**
Poor judgement	2	6.9	2	14.3	NS

ADHD : attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 *Number in parentheses denote the number of subjects
 p<0.05, *p<0.01, NS=non significance

Table 4. Prevalence of comorbid psychiatric diagnosis in children and adolescents with mania and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

	ADHD patients (N=35)		Manic patients (N=19)		X ²
	N	%	N	%	
ADHD	-		5	26.3	-
Conduct disorder	12	34.3	3	15.8	NS
Oppositional disorder	4	11.4	2	10.5	NS
Major depression	7	20.0	0	0.0	4.17*
Dysthymia	2	5.7	0	0.0	NS
Mania	6	17.1	-	-	
Anxiety disorder	5	14.3	2	10.5	NS
Tic disorder	3	8.6	1	5.3	NS
Enuresis	4	11.4	2	10.5	NS
Encopresis	1	2.9	0	0.0	NS
Substance disorder	3	8.6	1	5.3	NS

ADHD : attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
*p<0.05, NS=non significance

Table 5. Psychiatric family history in children and adolescents with mania and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

	ADHD patients (N=35)		Manic patients (N=19)		X ²
	N	%	N	%	
ADHD	6	17.1	3	15.8	NS
Conduct disorder	3	8.6	2	10.5	NS
Oppositional disorder	2	4.3	1	5.3	NS
Mood disorder (MD, MA,DT)	3	8.6	7	36.9	6.40*
Anxiety disorder	4	11.4	4	21.1	NS
Psychosomatic disorder	4	11.4	2	10.5	NS
Tic disorder	2	4.3	1	5.3	NS
Enuresis	3	8.6	2	10.5	NS
Encopresis	1	2.2	0	0.0	NS
Substance disorder	4	11.4	3	15.8	NS

ADHD : attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
MD : Major depression, MA : Mania, DT : Dysthymia
p<0.05, *p<0.01, NS=non significance

(p<.01), (p<.05), (p<.01),
(p<.05) 가

3. ADHD 환아와 조증 환아의 공존질환 비교

ADHD
Table 4
(34.3%), (20.0%), (17.1%),
(14.3%),
ADHD(26.3%), (15.8%),
(10.5%), (10.5%)
가 가
ADHD (p<.05)

4. ADHD 환아와 조증 환아의 가족력 비교

ADHD 가 가
Table 5 . ADHD
가 ADHD가 가
6 (17.1%), , 가
4 (11.4%) ,
가 가
가 7 (36.8%), 가 4
(21.1%), ADHD가 3 (15.8%), 가 3
(15.8%) 가
가 ADHD
(p<.05)

고찰

ADHD 가

12),
가 13)14).
, ADHD
. Wozniak 8) 12
ADHD

Kron 15) (periodic)

Carlson 16)
3) West

ADHD

, ADHD

3). Weinberg Brumback²⁶⁾

가 Wozniak²⁷⁾

ADHD (prepubertal) 가 3

ADHD ADHD ADHD가 (premor -

(p<.05)가 bidity)³⁾¹⁶⁾, ADHD lithium 가⁶⁾ . Faraone

(p<.01), (p<.05), (p<.01), 가 가 가

(p<.05) 가

(Table 2, 3).

Fristad¹⁷⁾ Conners Hyp - eractivity Scale¹⁸⁾ ADHD

Young Mania Rating Scale(YMRS)¹⁹⁾ West²⁸⁾ ADHD T4 가

ADHD 가 ADHD가

YMRS (talkativeness), 가 - 가

ADHD 가

. Coll Bland²⁰⁾

8)29)

. Nieman DeLong²¹⁾ Personality Schneider³⁰⁾ ADHD

Inventory for Children²²⁾ , 가

ADHD

17)21)29)

, ADHD, 가 Wozniak⁸⁾ ADHD

, ADHD 가

ADHD, Gittelman³¹⁾

23) Mil - 100 ADHD 20%

berger²⁴⁾ ADHD 가

ADHD 가

25) ADHD ADHD가 가

5). DSM - ²⁾ 가

, ADHD ³²⁾, ADHD

, DSM - ²⁾ ADHD

Milberger ²⁴⁾ ADHD 가

ADHD 가

ADHD 가

Faraone ²⁵⁾ 12 ADHD 가가 가

ADHD 가 가

Wozniak ⁸⁾ 가 -

List) ³³⁾ (Children's Behavior Check ²⁹⁾ ²⁵⁾ ADHD ³⁵⁾³⁶⁾ methylphenidate ³⁴⁾ 가

kindling ⁴⁾ ADHD

8) 가 가

ADHD 가

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COMPARISON BETWEEN ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AND MANIA IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Objects : It is difficult to differentiate between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and mania because of similar symptoms and atypical symptoms of mania in children and adolescents. The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics and to clarify the relationship by comparing the clinical features and comorbidities of ADHD and manic patients.

Methods : The subjects consisted of 35 patients with ADHD and 19 manic patients. To compare the characteristic symptoms between the two disorders, we selected 29 patients with ADHD and 14 patients with manic disorders. 6 ADHD patients who had manic disorders as comorbid disorder, and 5 manic patients who had ADHD as comorbid disorders were excluded.

Results : 1) There were significant differences in ages of onset and state anxiety scale scores, birth weights, numbers of perinatal problem, gestational ages, school behavioral problems between ADHD patients and manic patients ($p < 0.01$). 2) There were significant differences in loss of things ($p < 0.05$) of ADHD-symptoms and grandiosity ($p < 0.01$), decrease in sleep ($p < 0.05$), delusions ($p < 0.01$), hallucinations ($p < 0.05$) of mania-symptoms between ADHD patients and manic patients. 3) The comorbid disorders of ADHD patients are significantly high ($p < 0.05$) than that of manic patients in major depression. 4) The familial loading of manic patients are significantly high ($p < 0.05$) than that of ADHD patients in mood disorder.

Conclusions : The above results suggest that ADHD and mania are different disorders, considering the significant differences of clinical features and characteristics, familial loadings of the two disorders.

KEY WORDS : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder · Mania · Clinical features · Comorbidity · Familial loading.