

11세 남아에서 발생한 치사성 긴장증 1례

A CASE OF LETHAL CATATONIA IN A 11-YEAR-OLD BOY

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요 약 :

11

1

중심 단어 :

서 론

(onset), (intensity), (severity), (outcome) (syndrome)

(Catatonia) 1874 Kahlbaum⁴⁻⁷⁾ (negativism), (catalepsy), (mu - DSM - - R⁸⁾ tism), (stereotypy), (posturing), (rigidity), (verbigeration) (affective disorder) (symptom complex) 가

¹⁾ (nonpsychiatric medical condition) Kraepelin²⁾ Bleuler³⁾ (dementia) ⁹⁾ DSM - ¹⁰⁾ praecox) (schizophrenia) (secondary) ' ¹¹⁾

(catatonic symptom) (catatonic disorder due to General Medical Condition)

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(lethal catatonia) (severity) (lethality) 18 - 19)

(catatonic spectrum) 12) 가 (catatonic stupor) (viral encephalitis) (functional) 가 (Herpes atening) (life - thre - encephalitis) (organic) 20) Stauder¹²⁾ (extreme hyperactivity) 가 (stuporous exhaustion) 가 (functional (autopsy) psychosis) 가 (syndrome) 13)

, Bell's mania, mortal catatonia, acute delirious mania, manic - depressive exhaustion death, psychotic exhaustion syndrome, hypertoxic schizophrenia, delirium acutum, Scheid's cyanotic syndrome 가 (refusal of food), (mutism), (rigidity), Stauder¹⁴⁾가 'lethal catatonia' (bizarre posturing) 가 14)

Stauder¹²⁾ 27 lethal catatonia 가 가 가 4 5

(acrocyanosis) 증 례

Shulack¹⁵⁾ (sedation), 1. 주소 9 10 (seizure - like tonic movement Fish Greiner¹⁶⁾ (hypothermia) (autonomic blockade) or rigidity), 가 Herman¹⁷⁾ 12 11

(hypothalamus) (neocortex) 2. 현병력 및 발달력 (cortical influence) 가

가 4 가 (6/2) 가 가
가 가 가
1997 5
가 4
가 가
가 가 가 6 9
가 가 가 6 11
가 가
가 가
가 가
1998 3 (catatonic disorder 6
due to GMC)
3. 가족력
(44): 가
가 가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가 1 2
가 “ ” 가 2
3 가 가 가
가 가 가
5 가 “ ” 가
2 3
가 가
(6/1)

cooperative) (irritable), (un - 150 가
 가 가 L - tube
 GOT/
 가 GPT가 96/64

5. 신체 이학적 검사 및 검사실소견
 (sleep EEG), (brain (cranial nerve sign)
 MRI), (spinal tapping) : (localizing or lateralizing sign)

6. 치료 및 경과
 (barbinski sign)
 (abnormal reflex)

1) 내원 전 타 병원에서 치료경과
 6 2 가 가
 (leukocytosis ; 15000) 가
 (CSF study) 29(92%, 가
 80%), 23, 74 가
 (opisthotonus) 가

가 , 가

4 5 가 ,
 (6100), 5 ,
 0 , (stereotypic movement)
 , 가 가 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 가

6 9 가 dilantin, midazolam
 1 2 cefotaxime, vancomycin, ac-
 yclovir
 benzodiazepine . 4 5

가 가
 6 10 가
 6 11 38.0 5
 GOT/GPT/ -GT 774/

2) 내원뒤 소아과에서 진료당시의 경과
 (6/11) 6 430/257, CPK/LDH 2466/3296, bilirubin
 3 가

4 37.5 38.0 . 3

6 . 가 가

3) 전과후 정신과에서 진료당시의 경과

7 (6/16) 가 가 (ECT)

가 L - tube 가 가

(antipsychotics) (6/22) GOT/GPT/ - GT

69/90/124 CK/LDH 732/936

11 (6/21) 1

2 38.0 (Neuro -

leptic - induced Malignant Syndrome ; NMS) 6 22

가 (waking EEG)

가 benzodiazepine 가 lorazepam

4mg chloral hydrate 20mg

30

39.0 가 .

가 가

3 (6/18) 가

가 . 14 (6/24) risperidone 1mg

(6/16) 20 30 17 (6/27) 2mg

lorazepam 가

. 6 26

37.4 5

가

가

가

가가

8 (6/18) 6 26

(catatonic exaution) 17 (6/27) 가

lorazepam

1mg 4 10 2 3

(6/20) 가 1 2

가 가

가

가
가 가

1 2

가 “ ”

가

가 가

. 7 3 7 10

4

(behavior toxicity)

2 50 ,3 23 , 1

risperidone

23 , 2 56

2 4

가

가

2 3

가

4

가 2

52

4) 퇴원 후 경과

“ 가, , ”
가

가 ,

3

29 (7/9)

가

. 2

가

가

가

가 , , ,

3

33 (7/13)

(16)

가

가 1

가 , 가 10 가

가 가 2

가 가 가

가 가 가 40 가

가 가 37.5 38.0
1 2

(bed - ridden)

1 2 가 (motor excitement) 1

GOT, GPT, -GT, CPK, LDH,

14) ammonia (deterioration)

40.0 38.0

가 (full - blown symptom) 가

14) 14)

1960

14) 2 3

(가 가) 가

induced hepatitis) (drug - lorazepam
 benzodiazepine
 benzodiazepine 38)
 benzodiazepine
 benzodiazepine
 1980
 (ACTH),
 (corticosteroids),
 14)
 가
 가
 가
 NMS

NMS가
 (neuroleptic - induced toxic, iatrogenic form)

NMS
 1990
 14)32 - 34) Mann 14)
 65
 NMS
 NMS
 NMS 가 가
 1990 dantrolene
 sodium 35 - 37)
 가 가

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Lethal catatonia is one of catatonic spectrum, but it differentiates itself to a separate entity as a syndrome because of its severity and lethality. The prevalence of this disorder may have declined worldwide, coinciding with the advent of modern psychopharmacologic agents and other advances in medical treatment.

The patient reported here was an 11-year old boy, showing catatonic excitement and stuporous condition with high fever, autonomic dysfunction and several catatonic symptoms. This is a case of successful treatment by using intensive medical monitoring and conservative treatment in an intensive care unit, combined with pharmacological treatment and electroconvulsive therapy during the early phase of lethal catatonia with mild symptoms.

KEY WORDS : Lethal catatonia · Psychopharmacologic agents · ECT.