

발달성 읽기 장애 진단을 위한 단어/비단어 읽기 검사와 글자기호감별검사의 표준화 연구

STANDARDIZATION OF WORD/NONWORD READING TEST AND LETTER-SYMBOL DISCRIMINATION TASK FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL READING DISABILITY

신성웅*[†] · 조수철* · 이정범* · 정동선*

Sung Woong Shin, M.D.,*[†] Soo Churl Cho, M.D.,*
Jung Bum Lee, M.D.,* Dong Seon Chung, M.D.*

목적 :

3~7%

가

방법 :

DSM- 77 (10.33)

63 (10.48)

, /

1.2 2.4

100

가

결과 :

/ 가 0.96

0.94

83.0%

가 0.86

0.86

결론 :

87.3%

/

가

중심 단어 :

/

* Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul

[†]Corresponding author

서론

2 : 1~5 : 1

가

Connecticut Longitudinal Study 6.9% 7). 8.7%, 8)

(learning disability) 1962 Kirk Bateman 1). 가 - 가 3.8% 가 가 가

가

DSM - (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, DSM)²⁾ , WRAT(Wide Range Achievement Test)⁹⁾, Wechsler Individual Achievement Test - (WIAT -)¹⁰⁾, Woodcock - Johnson Reading Mastery Test - Revised(WRMT - R)¹¹⁾ 가 , 12)

1980

가

DSM - ⁴⁾ 가

DSM - (morpheme - phoneme corresponding rule) (nonword) 가

가

1.5 2

, 1976 Yule Rutter가 가 , 가 (Isle of Wight) 2,334 7.9% 5). 가 , 가 3.7% 9~10 3.9%가 , 2.3%가 가 6). , 1.3%가 가 / (National Institute of Health) 15%가 , 3~6% 13-15)

Denckla Rudel(1976)¹⁶⁾ Rapid Automated Naming(RAN)
RAN

연구 방법

1. 연구 대상

1) 읽기 장애 환자군

2001 4 1 2001 8 31

DSM -

17)18)

2

(regular word),
(irregular word),
(nonword)

2

2 ()

가

, 2

가

가

가

가 32

(mirror image reversal)

‘ㄱ’ ‘ㄴ’

가

21)

12

가

3~4

63

10.48 ± 1.51

가

(t= -0.72, df=71.89, p>

0.05).

102.23 ±

가

가

15.44(85~127)

(t=0.71, df=69.82, p>0.05).

38

media¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾

Hunziker Multi-

25

(²=1.10, df=2, p>0.05).

3

가

‘b’, ‘d’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘M’, ‘W’

Annett²²⁾

가

가

2) 정상 아동

4

5

89 (reading re-
 cognition) (phonemic
 awareness) (word comp-
 rehension)
 1 Annett (mathematics)
 가
 Conner 's (spelling recognition)
 77 0.99 0.63
 43 34 23)
 10.33± (1) ()
 0.47

2. 연구 절차

가 가
 가 50 3
 100lux 15
 2 4 75cm,
 가 1.7m 40~50cm 가
 (2) ()
 가
 50 가
 (percentile)
 2 0.89

2) 단어/비단어 읽기 검사(Word/Nonword reading task, 서울, 한국)

3. 연구 도구

1) 기초학력검사 (automatized visual - phonetic system) 가
 1 6 가 2.4
 5 (information processing) 가 (nonword) 100

200, 40, 40, 1.2, 2.4

Media Director 8.5 (1, 2), 32 point, 1280 x 1024, 800 x 600, 2³²-bit

Microsoft, Sony Trinitron^R, 가 27.43 x 36.58cm², 0.5cd/m², 24cd/m²

3) 글자기호감별검사(Letter-symbol discrimination task)

1(E1) 가

2(E2) 6(E6) (b, d, p, q, M, W)가

2(E2) 6(E6) 가

7(E7) 가 (: x) 가

27.43 x 36.58cm² 800 x 600

(E1C E7C), (E1W E7W), (E1T E7T)

30 40

E2 E6 (E2W) 6

E5 (E5C) 7 (E5W) 7, E6 (E6W)

4

가

4. 자료 분석 및 통계 도구

1) Cronbach's alpha (split-half reliability), varimax rotation

2) / x (F-test) (post-hoc test) Dunnett, Tukey Student's t-test Levene's test Cochran Cox t-test Satterthwaite (discriminant analysis)

4) SPSS - WIN 11.0 0.05

연구 결과

1. 기초학습기능검사의 읽기 I, II의 성적 비교(Table 1)

	48.00 ± 3.09
	34.48 ± 9.60
	(t=7.22, df=33.76, p<0.05).
	가
	44.79 ± 3.30
	41.58 ± 5.56

Table 1. Comparisons of reading performance scores between the patients with developmental reading disorders and normal children

	Normal	RD ^a	t	significance
Reading I ^b	48.00 ± 3.09 ^f	34.48 ± 9.60	7.22	p<0.05
Reading II ^c	44.79 ± 3.30	41.58 ± 5.56	3.01	p<0.05
Word ^d	96.98 ± 3.80	78.32 ± 25.08	4.73	p<0.05
Nonword	95.29 ± 4.69	72.23 ± 24.16	6.25	p<0.05
E1C ^e	23.60 ± 6.46	19.81 ± 4.42	3.36	p<0.05
E1W	2.10 ± 2.07	0.28 ± 0.58	5.78	p<0.05
E1T	21.27 ± 6.20	19.53 ± 4.30	1.38	NS ^g
E2C	18.15 ± 6.48	14.97 ± 5.26	2.39	p<0.05
E2W	3.00 ± 3.06	2.38 ± 2.04	1.00	NS
E2T	15.49 ± 4.67	12.59 ± 6.07	2.25	p<0.05
E3C	12.10 ± 4.28	8.00 ± 3.14	4.78	p<0.05
E3W	2.53 ± 2.22	4.75 ± 3.50	-3.08	p<0.05
E3T	9.68 ± 4.50	3.56 ± 4.93	5.38	p<0.05
E4C	12.85 ± 3.60	10.41 ± 3.75	3.08	p<0.05
E4W	1.33 ± 1.72	1.16 ± 1.42	0.47	NS
E4T	11.52 ± 3.81	9.25 ± 4.22	2.43	p<0.05
E5C	14.26 ± 6.11	7.59 ± 3.43	6.77	p<0.05
E5W	3.35 ± 2.50	6.44 ± 3.08	-4.60	p<0.05
E5T	10.05 ± 5.88	1.16 ± 4.14	7.34	p<0.05
E6C	8.56 ± 5.64	6.13 ± 1.62	3.13	p<0.05
E6W	2.31 ± 1.78	3.53 ± 1.92	-2.78	p<0.05
E6T	7.41 ± 6.22	2.59 ± 2.30	4.48	p<0.05
E7C	25.54 ± 9.53	16.47 ± 5.51	5.75	p<0.05
E7W	1.57 ± 1.44	1.91 ± 1.82	-0.91	NS
E7T	24.93 ± 10.11	14.47 ± 5.61	5.75	p<0.05

^aRD : reading disorder, ^bReading I, ^cReading II : Reading I, Reading II of basic learning skills test, ^dWord, Nonword : Word reading and nonword reading of word/nonword reading test, ^eE1C~E6C, E1W~E6W, E1T~E6T : correct, wrong, and total scores of letter-symbol discrimination task, ^fMean ± standard deviation, ^gN.S. : Statistically not significant based upon Student's t-test.

(t=3.01, df=64.81, p<0.05). man - split half=0.95 가 .

87.7% 2) 타당도 검사 (concurrent validity)

91.5% 0.94

71.0% 96.98 ± 3.80

2. 단어/비단어 읽기 검사 가 78.32 ± 25.08

1) 신뢰도 검사 가 (t=4.73, df=41.16, p<0.05). (nonword)

Cronbach 's = 95.29 ± 4.69 가

0.96, (split - half reliability) 72.23 ± 24.16 ,

=0.92, Spearman - Brown =0.96, Gutt- 가 (t=6.25, df=45.20, p<0.05).

3) 판별 분석 결과

Eigenvalue=0.57, percent of variance=100%, canonical correlation=0.60, Wilk's lambda=0.64, $\chi^2=46.31$, $df=2$, $p<0.05$, 83.0%가

(Table 2, 3).
 1 : (saccadic mirror image processing), 'qd', 'pb', 'bqdp', 'bpdq' (symbol array).
 3 (0.80), 7 (0.79),

3. 글자기호감별검사

1) 신뢰도 검사

(1) Cronbach's $\alpha=0.86$, split-half internal consistency=0.87

2) 타당도 검사

(1) 0.86
 (2) : 6

Table 2. Rotated factor matrix for letter-symbol discrimination task in all cases

Factor	Eigenvalue	% of variance	cumulative %	Reliability cronbach's alpha
1	5.68	23.68	23.68	0.86
2	4.94	20.57	44.25	0.81
3	2.68	11.18	55.43	0.98
4	2.47	10.30	65.73	-0.96
5	2.38	9.90	75.62	0.57
6	2.30	9.60	85.22	0.59

Table 3. Factor structure of letter-symbol discrimination task

Item	factor 1	factor 2	factor 3	factor 4	factor 5	factor 6
E3C ¹	0.80					
E7C	0.79					
E7T	0.79					
E5C	0.79					
E3T	0.72					
Rscore ²	0.72					
Tscore	0.71	0.63				
E5T	0.64		-0.72			
E2C		0.84				
E1C		0.82				
E2T		0.82				
E4C		0.72				
E4T		0.67				
E1T		0.86				
E5W			0.82			
E4W			0.70			
E6W						
E6T				0.91		
E6C				0.87		
E2W					0.85	
E1W					0.67	
Wscore					0.53	
E7W						0.87
E3W						0.70

Extraction method : principal component analysis, Rotation method : varimax with Kaiser normalization, ¹E1C~E6C, E1W~E6W, E1T~E6T : correct, wrong, and total scores of letter-symbol discrimination task, ²Rscore, Wscore, Tscore : Right, wrong and total score of letter-symbol discrimination task

7 (0.79), 3 (0.72), 11.29%, 8.06% ,
(0.72) (0.71), 5 (0.64) 91.94%, 88.71% .

2 : (global accuracy) **토 의**

(0.63), 1 (0.86), 2 (0.84), /
1 (0.82), 2 (0.82), 4 가 ,
(0.72), 4 (0.67) .

3 : (mirror image proces- 가 .
sing deficit) , 1 가 ,
-0.72 가 5 가 ,
(0.82), 4 (0.70), 5 (-0.72) . 3 가
4 : (static image processing) (articulation) .

(0.85), 6 (0.87) 가
5 : (global vigilance (grapheme - phoneme corresponding rule)
deficit) , (automatization) , (vis-
1 (0.67) (0.85), (visual feature) , 6
6 : - (inattention impulsivity) (symbol)
(drawing) 6 가
7 (0.87), 3 (0.70) (writing) .

(3) : E3W(t= -2.70, df= 73, (lexical system) .
p<0.05), E4W(t= -2.74, df=73, p<0.05), E5W(t= (visual - semantic rea-
-4.50, df=73, p<0.05), E5T(t=3.38, df=73, p<0.05), ding route) .
E6C(t=2.79, df=73, p<0.05), E6W(t= -4.41, df=72, (recognition) .
p<0.05), E6T(t=5.07, df=72, p<0.05), E9W(t= (pho-
-2.88, df=54.81, p<0.05), E9T(t=2.09, df=22.62, nological route) 24)25).
p<0.05), E10C(t=2.17, df=66, p<0.05), E10T(t= 가 (Dual
2.91, df=66, p<0.05), (t= -4.93, df=73, route theory)²⁶⁾.
p<0.05), (t=2.5, df=73, p<0.05) =

1.23, =100, =0.74, Wilk's 가
Lambda= 0.45, $\chi^2=55.32$, df=16, p<0.05 ,
87.30% .

2.4 , 1.2 , , 가 .
 (phonemic aware- , 가 .
 ness) 가 , 91.9% .
 가 가 ²⁷⁾ .
 / , ' b ' ' d ' ,
 가 , ' p ' ' q ' ' M ' ' W ' ' ㄱ ' ' ㄴ ' ,
 가 .
 , 1.2 ,
 - (visual - semantic route) .
 가 .
 (magnetoencephalogram, MEG) ³³⁾ .
 250msec ²⁸⁾ ,
 Broca 720msec ,
 1 ³⁴⁾ .
²⁹⁾ .
 1.2 , 1.2 ,
 가 .
 2.4 ,
 가 ,
 (time pressure) ³⁵⁾³⁶⁾ .
 71.0% .
 (time ³⁰⁾ .
 allocation) (sublexical mechanism) ,
 (left superior temporal cor- 가
 tex), (posterior parietal cortex) .
 100 ,
 msec ³¹⁾ ,
 가 ,
³²⁾ . (inference and guessing) ³⁷⁾ .
 (mirror image reversal) 가

가 (binocular fixation) 가

38)39)

가 가

가 (phonemic awareness deficit hypothesis) ⁴⁰⁾

/

4, 5

가 ⁴¹⁾

83.00%

87.70%

가

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- 가 (magnocellular system malfunction) 가 (lateral geniculate nucleus) (magnocellular layer) 가 ⁴²⁾
- 가 (dorsal visual stream) 가 (vestibular sense), (somato-43 - 49)
- Talcott (2000)⁵⁰⁾

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STANDARDIZATION OF WORD/NONWORD READING TEST AND LETTER-SYMBOL DISCRIMINATION TASK FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL READING DISABILITY

Sung Woong Shin, M.D., Soo Churl Cho, M.D.,
Jung Bum Lee, M.D., Dong Seon Chung, M.D.

*Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry,
Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul*

Objectives : Developmental reading disorder is a condition which manifests significant developmental delay in reading ability or persistent errors. About 3–7% of school-age children have this condition. The purpose of the present study was to validate the diagnostic values of Word/Nonword Reading Test and Letter-Symbol Discrimination Task for the purpose of overcoming the caveats of Basic Learning Skills Test.

Methods : Sixty-three reading-disordered patients (mean age 10.48 years old) and sex, age-matched 77 normal children (mean age 10.33 years old) were selected by clinical evaluation and DSM-IV criteria. Reading I and II of Basic Learning Skills Test, Word/Nonword Reading Test, and Letter-Symbol Discrimination Task were carried out to them. Word/Nonword Reading Test : One hundred usual high-frequency words and one hundred meaningless nonwords were presented to the subjects within 1.2 and 2.4 seconds, respectively. Through these results, automatized phonological processing ability and conscious letter-sound matching ability were estimated. Letter-Symbol Discrimination Task : mirror image letters which reading-disordered patients are apt to confuse were used. Reliability, concurrent validity, construct validity, and discriminant validity tests were conducted.

Results : Word/Nonword Reading Test : the reliability (alpha) was 0.96, and concurrent validity with Basic Learning Skills test was 0.94. The patients with developmental reading disorders differed significantly from normal children in Word/Nonword Reading Test performances. Through discriminant analysis, 83.0% of original cases were correctly classified by this test. Letter-Symbol Discrimination Task : the reliability (alpha) was 0.86, and concurrent validity with Basic Learning Skills test was 0.86. There were significant differences in scores between the patients and normal children. Factor analysis revealed that this test were composed of saccadic mirror image processing, global accuracy, mirror image processing deficit, static image processing, global vigilance deficit, and inattention-impulsivity factors. By discriminant analysis, 87.3% of the patients and normal children were correctly classified.

Conclusion : The patients with developmental reading disorders had deficits in automatized visual-lexical route, morpheme-phoneme conversion mechanism, and visual information processing. These deficits were reliably and validly evaluated by Word/Nonword Reading Test and Letter-Symbol Discrimination Task.

KEY WORDS : Developmental reading disorder · Word/Nonword reading test · Letter-Symbol discrimination task.

□ 부 록 □

1. 단어/비단어 읽기 검사의 단어 목록

가

가

2. 단어/비단어 읽기 검사의 비단어 목록

가

가

가

가