

## 정신분열병 환자들의 자살 시도의 폭력성 예측 인자로서의 충동성

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### Impulsivity as a Predictor of Violence of Suicide Attempts in Schizophrenic Patients

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**Objectives** : There are few studies about the future risk of suicide in schizophrenic patients who attempted with violent methods and the pathogenesis of suicide attempts with violent methods. The aims of this study were to assess the relationship between the violence of method of suicide attempts and current suicidal behaviors (current suicidality) in schizophrenic patients, and 2) to identify clinical characteristics associated with the violence of means of suicide attempts in schizophrenic patients.

**Methods** : 71 schizophrenic patients were recruited for this study. All subjects were diagnosed by the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV-I. In addition, all lifetime histories of suicide attempts, traits of impulsiveness (BIS, Barratt Impulsivity Scale) and sociodemographic information of subjects were also assessed.

**Results** : Subjects who made suicide attempts were 34 (47.9%). The levels of current suicidality of all subjects were different among the violence of suicide attempts ( $\chi^2=13.87$ ,  $df=8$ ,  $p<0.05$ ), and subjects with violent suicide attempts made more often suicide attempts than subjects with non-violent attempts ( $2.20 \pm 1.15$  vs  $1.42 \pm 0.84$ ,  $t=2.21$ ,  $p<0.05$ ). Suicide attempters had more impulsive traits than subjects without suicide attempt. Violent suicide attempters had more impulsive traits than any other subjects ( $F=7.30$ ,  $p<0.01$ ).

**Conclusion** : These findings indicated the violence of attempted method might make a play as a predictor of future suicide risk in schizophrenic patients together with the number of previous suicide attempts. And traits of impulsiveness might be a significant role in pathogenesis of suicide attempts and violence of attempted method. So this study indicated active therapeutic intervention targeting impulsivity should be needed in clinical settings for treatment of schizophrenia. Future study with large sample size, prospective design and various variables would be needed. (Schizophrenia Clinics 2004;7:29-34)

**KEY WORDS** : Impulsivity · Suicidality · Suicide · Suicide attempts · Schizophrenia · Violence.

## 서론

정신분열병 환자들의 자살 시도의 폭력성 예측 인자로서의 충동성

10%

1-3)

1,4)

가 가 가

가 가 가

5)

6-8)

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2002



**Table 1.** Association the violence of previously attempted method and the level of current suicidality in schizophrenic patients

	History of the previous suicide attempt						
	No suicide attempts (N=37)		Non-violent suicide attempts (N=19)		Violent suicide attempts (N=15)		
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Current suicidality							
No suicidal ideation	35	(64.9)	6	(31.6)	5	(33.3)	$\chi^2=13.87, p<0.05$
Suicidal ideation	19	(24.3)	6	(31.6)	4	(26.7)	
Suicidal plans, threats	12	(10.8)	5	(26.3)	3	(20.0)	
Self-harm behavior	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(6.7)	
Suicide attempts	4	(0)	2	(10.5)	2	(13.3)	

17 (23.9%), 43 (60.6%), 0.01)가 ( 2).

11 (15.5%)  
 37 (52.1%), 19 (26.8%),  
 15 (21.1%) 가 . 가 .  
 9 (12.7%) 가 가 가 , 가 .  
 32 (45.1%) . 고 짚

34 (47.9%) ,  
 14 (16.9%) .  
 11 (32.4%), ,  
 8 (23.5%), (hanging) 4 (11.8%), (falling down) 7 (20.6%), 2 (5.9%) , .  
 (stab injury) 2 (5.9%) . , ,  
 19 (26.8%),  
 15 (21.1%) . 1 가 .  
 35 (49.3%), 가 .  
 19 (26.8%), . ,  
 12 (16.9%) . 1 ,  
 1 (1.4%), 4 가 .  
 (5.6%) . , 가 .  
 1 가 (  $\chi^2=$   
 13.87, df=8, p<0.05, 1).

가 , 가  
 , , DSM -  
 가 . (2,9,10)  
 가  
 ( :  $2.20 \pm 1.15$  vs ,<sup>9)</sup>  
 $1.42 \pm 0.84, t=2.21, p<0.05,$  2),  
 가 .

BIS  
 (F=7.30, p<0.01), (F=6.79, p<

**Table 2.** Characteristics of subgroup derived with the violence of attempted method in schizophrenic patients (N=71)

	No suicide attempts (N=37)	Non-violent suicide attempts (N=19)	Violent suicide attempts (N=15)	
Age (year)	29.32 ± 7.80	31.95 ± 8.52	29.13 ± 8.56	
Gender				
Male	29 (60.4%)	10 (20.8%)	9 (18.8%)	
Female	8 (34.8%)	9 (39.1%)	6 (26.1%)	
Education				
9 years	2 (66.7%)	0 ( 0%)	1 (33.3%)	
10 - 12 years	16 (53.3%)	6 (20.0%)	8 (26.7%)	
>12 years	19 (50.0%)	13 (34.2%)	6 (15.8%)	
FHx of suicide				
Yes	3 (33.3%)	4 (44.4%)	2 (22.2%)	
No	34 (54.8%)	15 (24.2%)	13 (21.0%)	
Substance				
Use	22 (56.4%)	10 (25.6%)	7 (17.9%)	
Non-use	15 (46.9%)	9 (28.1%)	8 (25.0%)	
Onset age (year)	22.31 ± 5.55	22.47 ± 5.85	22.80 ± 6.14	
DUP				
<12 Mo	26 (59.1%)	11 (25.0%)	7 (15.9%)	
12 Mo	10 (38.5%)	8 (30.8%)	8 (30.8%)	
Diagnosis				
Paranoid	17 (45.9%)	9 (24.3%)	11 (29.7%)	
Catatonic	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	
Disorganized	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	0 ( 0%)	
Undifferentiated	10 (52.6%)	8 (42.1%)	1 ( 5.3%)	
Residual	10 (66.7%)	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)	
No of psychiatric admission	2.65 ± 2.67	3.42 ± 3.96	4.00 ± 7.35	
No of suicide attempt	-	1.42 ± 0.84	2.20 ± 1.15	T=2.21 §
BIS				
- Total	34.06 ± 10.18	36.26 ± 12.73	46.60 ± 9.42 <sup>‡</sup>	F=7.30 <sup>†</sup>
- NP	15.33 ± 5.59	15.79 ± 3.81	18.47 ± 3.18	
- M	7.31 ± 4.43	8.21 ± 6.01	13.47 ± 7.08 <sup>‡</sup>	F=6.79 <sup>†</sup>
- C	11.42 ± 3.37	12.26 ± 5.71	14.67 ± 3.27 <sup>b</sup>	F=3.31*

BIS : Barratt Impulsivity Scale, NP : non-planning impulsivity, M : motor impulsivity, C : cognitive impulsivity, F : \* : p<0.05, † : p<0.01, one-way ANOVA, a : p<0.01, b : p<0.05, Tukey's post hoc analysis, compared with no suicide attempts, ‡ : p<0.05, Tukey's post hoc analysis, compared with non-violent suicide attempters, T-value : § : p<0.05, significant value for the comparison of violent and non-violent suicide attempters

가 (18,19)

가

가

가

가 (traits)

가

가 (21)

가 (2)

가 (12)

가

가 (21,22)

가

가

가 (pathogenesis)

(ac-

cessibility), 가 (availability)

가가

가

가

BIS

가

가

23)

가

가

가

22)

가 ,

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

22,24,25)

가

26)

가

가

19,27)

가

가

### 결론

#### 연구목적

가

가

가 ,

방 법

71  
(SCID - I)

결 과

가  
34 (47.9%)

가 ( $\chi^2=13.87, df=8, p<0.05$ ),  
( $2.20 \pm 1.15$  vs  $1.42 \pm 0.84, t=2.21,$   
 $p<0.05$ ).

결 론

가 ( $F=7.30, p<0.01$ ).

중심 단어 :

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