

## 강박장애의 뇌수술과 윤리적 문제

김찬형<sup>1</sup> · 장진우<sup>2</sup> · 구민성<sup>3</sup>

연세대학교 의과대학 정신과학교실,<sup>1</sup> 신경외과학교실,<sup>2</sup> 관동대학교 의과대학 정신과학교실<sup>3</sup>

### ABSTRACT

#### Psychosurgical Treatment of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder and Related Ethical Issues

Chan Hyung Kim, MD, PhD,<sup>1</sup> Jin Woo Chang, MD, PhD<sup>2</sup> and Min-Seong Koo, MD, PhD<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, <sup>2</sup>Neurosurgery, College of Medicine, Yonsei University, Seoul,

<sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Kwandong University, Kangnung, Korea

Several case reports suggest that neurosurgical operations can improve symptoms in patients with severe treatment-refractory obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). However, it is unclear which procedure is best and which may produce the most side-effects. We also review recent ethical issues related to the procedures. We review the literature on the efficacy and complications of frequently used neurosurgical procedures that are used to treat refractory OCD and related ethical issues. Since the vast majority of patients who underwent surgery were severely and chronically disabled, it is likely that these procedure were of assistance in alleviating some of their symptoms. It is currently impossible to determine which surgical procedure is the best for a particular patient. Since the psychosurgery is reported as effective in the area of human behavior and psychopathology, the indication for operation demand strict ethical process. Recent studies report that strict informed consent and the evaluation for competence to decide whether to get operation with free will should be taken so as to stress the autonomy of patients for the treatment. Despite a lack of controlled data and inconsistencies in the literature, it appears that when nonsurgical treatments have failed to improve OCD symptoms significantly in severely ill patients, at least partial relief can be obtained by some people with OCD by neurosurgery. Results of cumulative studies strongly support the need for continued research in this area. (*Korean J Psychopharmacol* 2003;14(2):90-98)

**KEY WORDS** : Psychosurgery · Obsessive-compulsive disorder · Ethical issues.

### 서론

(obsessive - compulsive disorder)

(obsession)

(compulsion)

가 가

가

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교신저자 : , 412 - 351,

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: (02) 3497 - 3340 · : (02) 3462 - 4304 · E - mail : spr88@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

## 난치성 강박장애 환자에서의 정신외과적 수술

가

가

1980

2

가

가

4)

5)

### 난치성 강박장애

가

(treatment resistant)

(treatment refractory)

#### 1. 정신외과적 수술의 이론적 근거

(neurosurgery psychosurgery)

가

(Com-

puterized Tomography),

(Magnetic Re-

sornance Imaging)

PET, SP-

ECT, q-EEG

(orbital gyrus)

(cau-

date nucleus)

가

,<sup>6,7)</sup>

(cingulate

cortex)

가가

<sup>8)</sup>

,<sup>6,9)</sup>

가

. Mindus <sup>10)</sup>

5

capsulotomy

PET

, thermo-

, 1

가

가

가 capsulotomy

(or-

가

bitofrontal cortex)

Yale - Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale(Y - BOCS)

가

Y - BOCS 가 12

Y - BOCS

25%

,<sup>2,3)</sup>

(limbic)

(paralimbic structure)

가

Massachusetts General Hospital<sup>14-16)</sup>

(Frontal - striatal - pallidal - thalamic - frontal loop)<sup>11)</sup> .<sup>6)</sup>  
 (internal capsule) (anterior limb) . 가)  
 , capsulotomy . ) 5 . )  
 (target) . 가 . )  
 가 , 가  
 (cingulum bundle) (Papez circuit) , ,  
<sup>12,13)</sup> . )  
 cingulotomy 가 . (first -  
 (anterior cingulate)가 line treatment) . )  
<sup>14)</sup> (posterior cin- 가  
 gulate) 가 . ) 가  
<sup>15,16)</sup> (orbitofrontal 가 . )  
 area)(subcaudate tractomy), 가  
 (orbitofrontal - thalamic tract)(capsulotomy), . ) 가  
 (midline thalamic nuclei)(thalamotomy)

가) 18  
 65 . )

가

2. 수술의 적용기준 및 금기기준

가

가

가 가 가 가

가

가 cluster A  
 cluster B . Cluster C  
 가 가 가  
 가  
 가 (cerebral atrophy), (str-  
 oke), (tumor),

3. 정신외과적 수술의 종류

가 ,  
가 ,  
capsulotomy,  
cingulotomy, subcaudate tractotomy, leukotomy  
(stereotactic intervention)  
가 가 ,  
cingulotomy가 가

1) Cingulotomy

1967 Ballantine  
capsulotomy  
가 ,  
<sup>17)</sup>  
가  
(anterior cingulum)  
,  
(second intervention)  
Cingulotomy  
1990 Chiocca Martuza <sup>18)</sup>  
50% 가  
<sup>14-16)</sup>  
1998 2001 anterior cingulo-  
tomy <sup>5)</sup> 14  
1 6  
(43%) Y - BOCS 가 35%  
8

2) Subcaudate tractotomy

1964 Knight  
Modelle  
(frontocaudate - thalam-  
mic pathway)가  
(caudate head) (ventral)  
(hypothalamus) (amygdala)

3) Leukotomy

Leukotomy cingulotomy subcaudate  
tractotomy limbic  
leukotomy 1973 Kelly  
subcaudate tractotomy  
(orbitofrontothalamic pathway) cingulo-  
tomy (nodal point)  
1980 Kelly <sup>19)</sup> 49  
20 89%  
leukotomy orbitome-  
dial leukotomy (orbito-  
medial cortex)  
<sup>20)</sup>

4) Anterior capsulotomy

1950 Leksell

subcaudate tractotomy  
(orbitofrontothalamic pathway)

1 (fatigue)  
(initiative) (mental drive)  
2~3

, 3  
(second capsulotomy)  
capsulo-  
tomy 22 , 7  
, 7 4  
capsulotomy  
가 3~4

capsulo-  
tomy (volume), (configuration), (site)  
가

#### 5) Gamma Knife cingulotomy or capsulotomy

gamma knife cingulotomy  
gamma knife capsulotomy가 . gamma  
knife  
가

#### 4. 치료효과

가 가 가

가  
가 sham surgery  
가  
Dougherty <sup>22)</sup>  
cingulotomy 44  
, 32%(14 )가  
45%(20 )  
9 (20%) 2  
, 1 , 1 , 3  
, 1 , 1  
cingulotomy 5  
8  
cingulotomy 14  
1 가 6 (43%)  
. 1  
5) 4

#### 5. 부작용

##### 1) 신체적 부작용

(hemiplegia),  
가 가  
(electrode)  
0.03% <sup>23)</sup>  
1% <sup>24,25)</sup> 가  
<sup>26,27)</sup> capsulotomy

가  
Baer <sup>28)</sup> 18 ,  
(night mare) (night terror)(1 ), (1  
, (tremulousness or shakiness)(1 ),  
(1 ), 가(1 ), (1 )  
(nocturnal

visual hallucination) , 20 clomipra- persevera-  
mine 6 tion 가  
가 17 Kg 가 가  
cingulotomy 9 80  
phenelzine sulfate  
가  
가 , 34)  
, 35) 36)  
carbamazepine 가  
가  
가  
(1) 가 3 가(3 ) 6)

**2) 정신과적 부작용**

가  
(1) Ballantine 23) cingulotomy Waziri<sup>37)</sup>  
253  
29-31) Jenike 38) 33  
( 13  
) 4 가  
가,  
Cingulotomy  
5,31) Cap- 가  
sulotomy 27,32,33) 200 capsulotomy 가  
가 capsulotomy가

**6. 정신외과 수술과 관련된 윤리적 문제**

가 가 가  
가  
anterior cingulotomy 가  
39,40) , (autonomy), (nonmalefi-  
perseveration error가 5) cence), (beneficence), (justice) 4가

가 , 가 가 .

가 43)

(informed 가

consent) 가 .

3가 가

가 (intention)가 가 .

가 (patient competence) 가 . 가

(rational understanding) 가 . 가

가 3가 , 가

(free will) (Institution of Research Board) 가

(competence) 가

(beneficence)

(well - being) 가

1960 가 ,

가

가 **결 론**

가 가

가 가

가 가 41) 가

가

가 가

가 가

42) 가 가

가 가

42)

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