

2001 12



	.....	1
I .	.....	3
1.	.....	3
가.	.....	3
.	(Craving)	4
.	.....	5
.	.....	6
.	.....	7
2.	.....	7
II .	.....	8
1.	.....	8
2.	.....	10
가.	.....	10
.	.....	11
.	.....	12
.	.....	12
III.	.....	12
1.	.....	13
2.	.....	14
3.	.....	17
가.	.....	17
.	.....	18

	.....	18
IV.	.....	19
V.	.....	24
	.....	25
	.....	30

1. 가17

1. ()10

2.13

3.14

4.15

(craving)

가

(motivational states)

(abstinence)

가

27

20

가

6

가 가

1

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ,

7

가

3

가

< >

I.

1.

가.

가 가 .
, 가 .
, .
1997 20
57.9% 84.7%, 33%가 !.
1999 1 7.3 L , 30
L, 1 100 가 .
11%

2,3 .

, , ,

,

4 . , , , , , 가 40% 1992 1995 1500 1995 9 5,670 1995 GNP 2.75% 5 .

(Craving)

(craving) 가 (motivational states) (abstinence) 6. 1948 Wilker (acute withdrawal period)

(craving) 7. 1955 Jellinek (uncontrollable desire), (alcohol craving) ,

(alcohol dependence syndrome)

8.

가

‘ ’

, 가 ,

.
가 ,

(acamprosate),

(naltrexone)

가

(classical

conditioning theory) Pavlov

, (, ,)

(conditioned stimuli)

, , (conditioned
response) 9.

(Cognitive mechanism)

가

(
,),
(higher cognitive process)

.
(outcome expectancy model)
, (environmental cues)

, 가
6.

•

, ,
. Ludwig ¹⁰
(classical
conditioning)

, ,
, ,
가
^{11,12,13} .

•

. Eriksen ¹⁴

(,

,) (,)

가

. Cassisi ¹⁵

2

16

가

2.

, 2001 9 DSM-IV 2 19-50
 20
 4 , 7 14 3
 DSM-IV 19-50 20
 14 4
 , 7 3
 19-50 20
 ,
 , (mental retardation),
 (visual or hearing impairment), (major
 medical problems)
 , ,
 가 , ,
 (matched- sample)
 , 20 , 60
 .

2.

가.

(5 ,
2 , 1 , 1)

1. ()

1. 가 2. 가 3. 가

4. 가 5. 가 6. 가

7. 8. 9.

10. 11. 12.

13. , , 14. , , 15. , ,

16. 17. 18.

19. I() 20. II() 21.

22. 23. I() 24. II()

25. 26. 27.

27

,가

30cm

(1) .

45

. SONY Cyber-shot DSC-F505V

3.3 Mega Pixels

18X25cm

10

11

5

가?”

.,

., ’

., 3

가 가

6

,가

가 가 1

2, 3, 4, 5, 6 , 7

가 3

가 , ,

가

(ranking)

SPSS 10.0 for windows Kruskal- Wallis

0.05

III.

1.

60

2

가

가

(F=3.353, p=0.042).

2.

1

	(n=20)	(n=20)	(n=20)	F/ χ^2	p
(/)	18/2	18/2	18/2	0 ²	1.0
()	39.1(6.3)	38.9(6.1)	39.5(6.6)	0.046	0.955
()	13.7(2.2)	13.3(2.2)	13.3(2.2)	0.225	0.799
() ³	138(157)	215(52)	211(73)	3.353	0.042
가 ⁴				7.033 ²	0.030
	11	7	3		
	9	13	17		
()	19.2(2.7)	20.6(4.3)	20.2(1.8)	1.126	0.332
⁵				39.562 ²	0.000
	16	0	1		
	4	20	19		

1 . ² ² (Chi-square) . ³

⁴

⁵

가

($\chi^2=7.033$, $df=2$, $p=0.030$)

(

$\chi^2=39.562$, $df=2$, $p=0.000$).

2.

‘ 가 ’ 가

(1, 3). 20 5 가

‘ 가 ’

83 가

‘ II :

가

(1, 3

). 20 8 가

‘ II :

,

49 가 .

3.

1

	가	II :	, ,
1	(83)	(49)	(89)
2	(94)	(76)	(93)
		I :	, ,
3	(101)	(90)	(100)

1

4.

		Mean Rank			df	p
1	가	19.4 ¹	36.9	35.3	21.23	2 0.000
2	가	22.5 ¹	34.5	34.5	18.05	2 0.000
3		22.1 ¹	33.5	36.0	15.91	2 0.000
4		23.9 ¹	33.1	34.5	12.56	2 0.002
5		22.1 ¹	32.3	37.1	11.78	2 0.003
6	II ()	35.1	17.1 ¹	39.3	21.15	2 0.000
7	I ()	33.6	21.0 ¹	37.0	12.83	2 0.002
8	, ,	38.9	22.5 ²	30.2	10.58	2 0.005
9	, ,	40.5	30.7	20.3 ¹	17.03	2 0.000
10	, ,	39.1	31.1	21.4 ¹	14.78	2 0.001
11	가	30.9	37.8	22.8 ³	11.64	2 0.003
12		32.7	34.3	24.6 ¹	6.89	2 0.032

¹

²

³

⁴Kruskal-Wallis .

‘ , , ’ 가

(1, 3). 20 1 가

‘ , , ’ ,

89 가 . , 가

가

3 1 , 2 6

가

4

4.		()			Mean Rank	F	df	p
13	가	29.5	31.0	31.0	2.00	2	0.368	
14	가	30.0	30.0	31.5	0.39	2	0.824	
15	가	32.1	32.1	27.3	3.72	2	0.156	
16		32.1	30.7	28.7	0.76	2	0.683	
17		31.1	31.1	29.4	0.64	2	0.727	
18		28.6	28.2	34.8	2.82	2	0.244	
19		32.6	30.0	29.3	1.06	2	0.588	
20		28.7	31.5	31.3	0.89	2	0.641	
21		28.1	31.0	32.5	3.58	2	0.167	
22		29.5	32.5	29.5	0.96	2	0.619	
23		31.7	29.1	30.8	0.26	2	0.876	
24	I()	32.9	27.5	31.2	1.85	2	0.396	
25	II()	31.5	31.4	28.6	1.02	2	0.601	
26		30.4	32.0	29.1	1.06	2	0.590	
27		33.9	32.1	25.5	4.23	2	0.121	

3.

1



2



3



1. 가

가.

‘ 가 ’ , ‘ 가 ’ , ‘ 가 ’

가
가
가
가

가
가
가
가
가
가
가
가

가

3가 . 가 가 ,
 ()가 가
 " 가 .", "
 .", " .
 ."

IV.

가 , ,
 가 , 가
 , 가
 가 , 가
 .

(fundamental motive)가
 (primal) (homogenous) 9.

(primitive drive state)

(Outcome Expectancy Model)

가

6

(primitive reflex) 가

(fundamental motivation)

(Conditioned Stimuli
Response)

(Conditioned Response)
(Conditioned Motivational State)가

(Unconditioned

16

(reflex)

가

(Motivation)

(Emotion)

(nucleus accumbens), (Basal Ganglia), (Amygdala)
(subcortex) .
가
(cortex)
(subcortex)

(Emotion), (Cognition) (Motivation),
(substance)

(nucleus accumbens), (Basal Ganglia), (Amygdala),
(Cingulate gyrus), (Prefrontal cortex)

17,18,19 .

(subcortex)
(Prefrontal cortex)
20,21,22,23 . , (Motivation) (Emotion)

(nucleus accumbens), (Basal Ganglia),
(Amygdala)가

. Schneider ²² 10

(Amygdala) (Hippocampus)
가 .

가

(Outcome Expectancy Model)

가 (social drinker) 가

(Positive Outcome Expectancy) 가

Schulze ²⁴

(prefrontal cortex)

George ²¹ 10

10

(anterior thalamus)

가

(anterior thalamus)가

(appetitive behavior)

10

1

7.4 (drinks)

()

가

가

(reflex)

(Motive)

가 20

, 가
가

가 . ,
가

가

(reliability)

25,26

, , 가

가

, , , ,
,

가

가

Childress ²⁷

가
가 ,

가

, 가

V.

가

, , ,

, ‘ 가 ’,

‘ II : ’,

‘ , , ’ 가
 . ,
 ‘ 가
 ‘ ’ 가
 .
 ,
 .
 가 .

1. . (20). 1995
 1997;143: 59-61.

2. , , , , , .
 (III); .
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Abstract

Development of the Alcohol-related Visual Stimuli Inducing Alcohol Craving

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Craving is the subjectively experienced motivational states inducing ongoing drug use in addicts. It also precedes or precipitates relapse episode in drug addicts. Alcohol craving may be triggered by exposure to an object, environment, or emotion that a person has come to associate with alcohol consumption. Such stimuli are called alcohol-related cues and alcohol-related visual stimuli are simple and reliable method in inducing alcohol craving.

The object of this study is to develop alcohol-related visual stimuli which induce alcohol craving reliably and to investigate the characteristics of alcohol-related visual stimuli in alcoholics.

First, the author developed 27 alcohol and drinking color photos as candidate stimuli. Then, 3 photos which induce alcohol craving most were chosen as alcohol-related visual stimuli respectively by alcoholics,

alcoholism high risk group and normal control group. The author compared characteristics, situation and complexity of selected alcohol-related visual stimuli among 3 groups.

'A glass of Soju', 'drinking together' and 'a glass of beer, a bottle of beer, a sidedish' are chosen as alcohol-related visual stimuli by alcoholics, alcoholism high risk group and normal control group respectively. Alcohol photo(object) induce craving most in alcoholics in contrast with drinking photo(situation) in social drinkers. Alcoholics cling to alcohol per se, not to atmosphere or situation of drinking, and social drinkers felt craving by expectation of drinking situation. Normal control group showed no consistent finding in choosing alcohol-related visual stimuli.

According to these results, the author suggests classical conditioning as psychopathological model of alcohol craving with alcoholics. In contrast with alcoholics, alcohol craving of social drinkers may be related to alcohol specific memory or positive expectancies about alcohol use. These finding may support differential neurobiological mechanism of alcohol craving between alcoholics and social drinkers.

Key Words : alcoholism, alcohol craving, alcohol-related visual stimuli