

알코올 의존 환자의 알코올 관련 자극에 대한 암묵적 정서 평가

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Evaluation of Implicit Emotion of Alcohol-Related Cues in Alcohol Dependence

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Objectives : To study the mechanism of alcohol craving is difficult because it involves both cognitive and emotional processes, which are discordantly influenced by patients' avoidance and denial. The objective of this study is to examine the mechanism of craving by evaluating responses of emotional component of alcohol-related stimuli, explicitly and implicitly.

Methods : The subject group was composed of 19 patients with alcohol dependence, 25 heavy drinkers, and 20 social drinkers. An implicit association test (IAT) measuring differential association of 2 target concepts (alcohol versus beverage) with 2 attribute dimensions (positive versus negative) was completed. Explicit evaluation of emotional valence and arousal for alcohol-related and control stimuli was also completed.

Results : The patient group reported alcohol-related stimuli more negatively on both implicit and explicit evaluation. In explicit arousal evaluation, they evaluated alcohol-related stimuli more arousing than control stimuli, whereas control groups did not. While the strength of alcohol-negativity association was not related to any clinical variables, the strength of alcohol-positivity association was related to the arousal level of alcohol related stimuli, the severity of alcohol dependence, and the mean drinking amount per occasion.

Conclusion : Alcohol craving can be regarded as negative emotion on both explicit and implicit levels in alcoholics. It seems that craving induced by alcohol-related stimuli may not be recognized by the patients but related to increased arousal or positive implicit evaluation of alcohol. (J Korean Neuropsychiatr Assoc 2005;44 (3) :334-341)

KEY WORDS : Alcohol dependence · Implicit Association Test (IAT) · Emotion.

서론

(craving)

가

가

가

가

1)

4)

2,3)

5-8)

9-11)

가

가

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2004

2004

#	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P
#	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P	Q P

Fig. 1. Counterbalanced design of implicit association test.

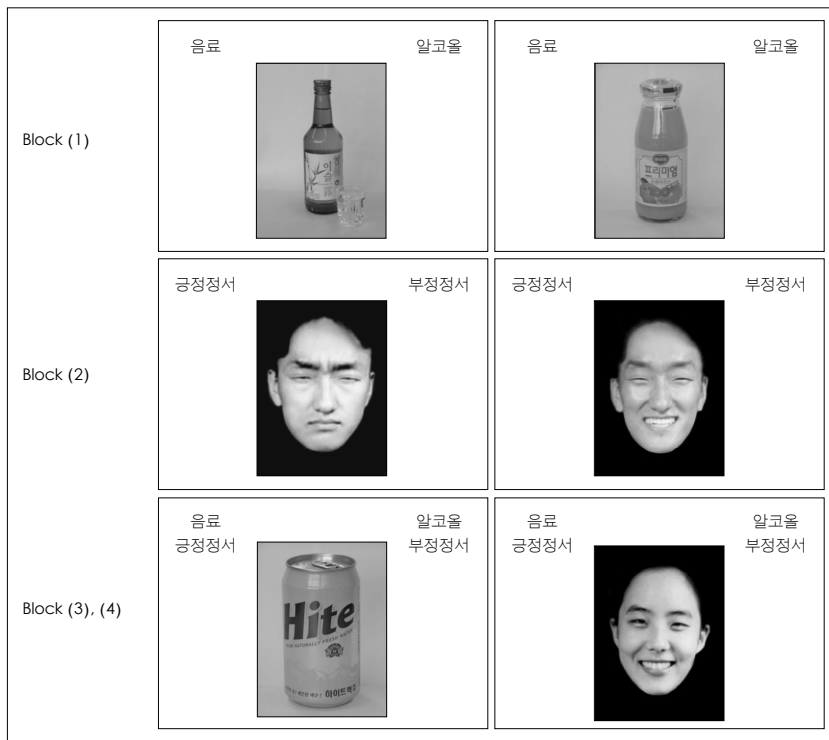


Fig. 2. Examples of stimuli in implicit association test.

6
가
통계 분석
IAT
4 7
milliseconds
300 ms 3000 ms
300 ms, 3000 ms
(4 7)
가 가
IAT 과제 수행 결과
(F(1,61)=26.437,
p<0.001 ; F=5.626, df=2, p=0.006 ; F(2,61)=3.404,

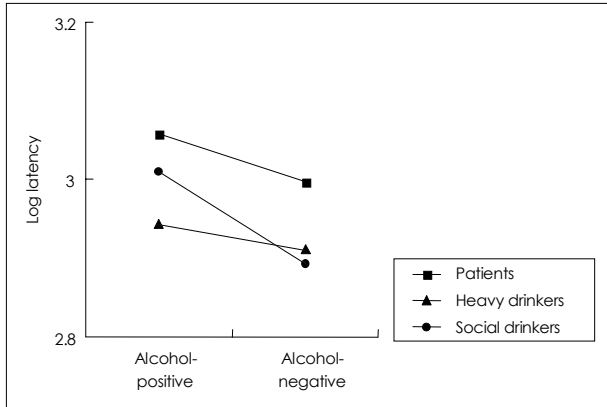


Fig. 3. Implicit association test of alcohol-related stimuli.

p=0.04).

가 (t=2.406,

p=0.027 ; t=5.575, p<0.001),

가 (t=1.401, p=0.174).

(t=2.904, p=0.006 ;

t=2.411, p=0.02)

(t=2.907, p=

0.006)(Fig. 3).

외현적 평가 결과

정서가 평가

(F(1,50)=54.54, p<0.001 ; F(2,50)=8.653, p=0.001 ; Fig. 4).

6.5 ± 1.6 가 ,

3.4 ± 1.8 가 가

(t= - 5.687, p<0.001). 6.4 ±

1.0 , 4.2 ± 1.3 가 1

(t= - 4.315, p=0.001).

5.8 ± 8.0,

5.3 ± 7.3 가 가

가 (t= - 1.999, p=0.061).

각성도 평가

가 ,

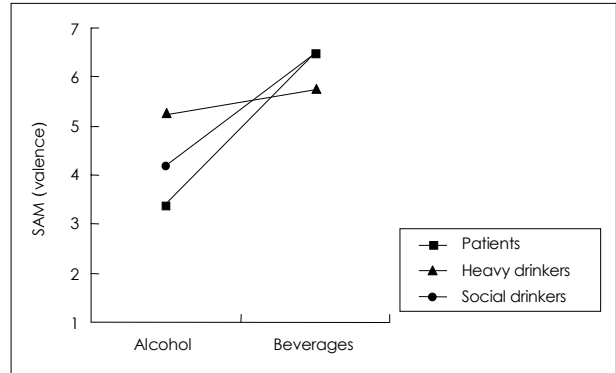


Fig. 4. Explicit evaluation of alcohol-related stimuli : valence.

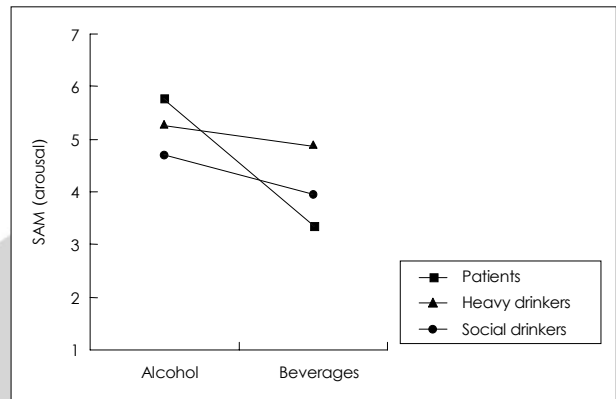


Fig. 5. Explicit evaluation of alcohol-related stimuli : arousal.

(F(1,50)=21.3, p<0.001 ; F(2,50)

=6.388, p=0.003).

가

(t=1.33, p=0.201 ; t=1.79, p=

0.09),

(t=4.32, p<0.001)

(Fig. 5).

IAT 잠재기와 외현적 평가 및 임상 변인간의 상관 분석

IAT 가

가 ,

가

1 ,

,

(r=0.605,

p=0.006 ; r= - 0.523, p=0.022 ; r= - 0.529, p=0.02 ;

r= - 0.553, p=0.014).

가 ,

(r=0.686, p=0.001 ; r=0.464,

p=0.045 ; r=0.563, p=0.012).

가 4

($r=0.503, p=0.04$).

가

고 찰

(32 16)

가

가 (non - treatment seeking subjects)

가 (available)

가 가 가

가 가 가

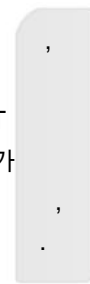
(prefer),

(liking) activation),

(psychomotor (wanting) 가

가

가



1 가

IAT 가

12)

가

가

가가

가

Jajodia 14)

가 4

4.26

(dislike) 가

가

가

4

($r=0.503, p=0.04$),

가 ($r= -0.553, p=0.014$)

가

IAT

가

가 가

Wiers 15)

가

가

IAT

가

Jajodia 14)

결론

중심 단어:

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