

# 性早熟女童智力、自我意识和行为问题分析

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**【摘要】** 目的: 探讨性早熟对女童智力、自我意识、行为问题有无影响。方法: 采用瑞文标准推理测验对 35 例特发性真性早熟女童及正常女童测定智力, 同时采用 Piers-Harris 儿童自我意识量表测定自我意识 (PHCSS), Achenbach 儿童行为量表 (CBCL) 进行行为评定。结果: 性早熟女童的平均智商( $120.8 \pm 14.5$ )显著高于对照组( $109.2 \pm 19.9$ ); 性早熟女童自我意识总分、行为、躯体外貌与属性三项得分显著低于对照组; 性早熟女童在抑郁、社交退缩、体诉、攻击性、内向因子、外向因子方面得分高于对照组, 差异显著。结论: 性早熟女童的智力水平高于正常女童; 性早熟女童的自我意识低于正常女童; 性早熟女童存在抑郁、社交退缩、体诉、违纪、攻击性等行为问题。

**【关键词】** 性早熟; 智力; 自我意识; 行为

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## Intelligence, Self-concept and Behavior Problem of Girls with Precocious Puberty

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**【Abstract】** Objective: We studied the differences in intelligence, self-concept and behavior problem between girls with true precocious puberty and the normal girls. Methods: 35 girls with true precocious puberty aged 8 to 10 years was put into the research group; another 35 girls was put into the normal group ( $n=35$ ). Both the research group and normal group completed the Piers-Harris Children's Self-concept Scale (PHCSS) and Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices in order to evaluate their levels of self-concept and intelligence respectively. Their parents completed a Child Behavior Check-list (CBCL) and a questionnaire on background status. Results: Children in the research group had significantly higher intellectual level than those in the control group. The PHCSS yielded significantly lower scores of total self-concept, behavior and somatic appearance in the research group than those of the control group. Higher scores of internal behavior problems, external behavior problems, depression, poor social communication, somatic complaints, delinquent behavior and aggressive behavior at CBCL showed in the research group than those of the control group. Conclusion: The level of intelligence of the children in research group was higher than that of children in the control group. Girls with true precocious puberty showed more behavior problems and lower level of self-concept than those in the control group.

**【Key words】** Precocious puberty; Intelligence; Self-concept; Behavior

国外一些文献<sup>[1-5]</sup>提示性早熟可导致儿童心理压力增加, 使儿童表现出一系列的心理问题。他们可能因为自身形态的改变而产生自卑心理, 由于不正确的理解, 他们为自己身体的变化感到难为情甚至羞耻, 容易演变成自闭、抑郁等心理问题, 影响学习。由于性心理发育的不成熟, 发生早恋、早孕、早婚的风险增大, 最终造成家庭和社会的不稳定。国内关于性早熟儿童的心理行为状况的研究报道少见<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究探讨性早熟对女童智力、自我意识、行为问题有无影响, 为其防治提供理论依据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

35 例特发性真性性早熟女孩, 年龄 8-10 岁, 平均年龄 8.9 岁, 均为 2003 年 1 月至 2007 年 11 月来

院门诊就诊者。特发性真性性早熟的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>: 8 岁前出现第二性征; 血清促性腺激素水平升高达青春期水平; 性腺增大, B 超下卵巢容积  $1\text{ml}$ , 并可见多个直径  $>4\text{mm}$  的卵泡; 线性生长加速; 骨龄超越年龄 1 年或 1 年以上; 血清性激素水平升高至青春期水平。对照组选取与患儿年龄, 父母受教育程度及家庭经济状况相似的正常女孩 35 例。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 智力测定 采用张厚粲等<sup>[8]</sup>主持修订的瑞文标准推理测验, 使用上海惠诚咨询有限公司提供的软件, 得出结果报告。

1.2.2 自我意识测定 采用 Piers-Harris 儿童自我意识量表<sup>[9]</sup>, 分行为、智力与学校情况、躯体外貌与属性、焦虑、合群、幸福与满足 6 个分量表并计算总分。得分越高, 说明自我意识越高。

1.2.3 儿童行为测试 采用徐韬园修订的 Achen-

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bach 儿童行为评定量表<sup>[10]</sup>(家长用),在专人指导下由家长根据患儿近半年来的行为表现填写。

1.2.4 自拟家庭及患儿一般情况调查表 由家长完成,内容包括:你的孩子什么时候开始发育的,何时来院就诊,何时开始治疗,孩子的出生日期,孩子是否独生自女,孩子长期居住地,孩子父母的文化水平,家庭月收入等。

### 1.3 统计分析

应用 SPSS11.5 软件,采用非参数统计分析对数据进行分析。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 两组女童瑞文推理测验结果比较

特发性真性性早熟女童的智商及各项得分均高于对照组,非参数统计分析结果显示智商、系列关系能力、抽象推理能力存在统计学差异,见表 1。

表 1 性早熟女童与对照组女童瑞文推理结果比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

	性早熟组	对照组	P
智商(IQ)	120.8 ± 14.5	109.2 ± 19.9	0.010
知觉辨别能力	10.0 ± 1.6	9.4 ± 2.1	0.212
类同比较能力	8.9 ± 2.4	7.9 ± 1.6	0.054
比较推理能力	7.6 ± 2.1	7.3 ± 2.4	0.626
系列关系能力	7.0 ± 2.3	5.8 ± 1.9	0.030
抽象推理能力	4.2 ± 2.5	1.7 ± 1.7	0.000

表 2 性早熟女童与对照组自我意识评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

	性早熟组(n=35)	对照组(n=35)	P
行为	11.2 ± 1.5	14.5 ± 1.3	0.003
智力与学校情况	13.9 ± 3.3	10.6 ± 2.1	0.000
躯体外貌与属性	8.0 ± 2.9	11.2 ± 1.9	0.001
焦虑	5.2 ± 3.0	5.4 ± 2.2	0.214
合群	9.5 ± 1.5	10.2 ± 1.0	0.057
幸福与满足	8.2 ± 1.9	9.0 ± 0.7	0.217
总分	54.0 ± 8.4	61.1 ± 4.3	0.000

表 3 性早熟女童与对照组行为问题评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

行为因子	性早熟组(n=35)	对照组(n=35)	P
抑郁	6.9 ± 5.0	2.7 ± 3.0	0.000
社交退缩	3.9 ± 2.7	1.3 ± 1.6	0.000
体诉	3.2 ± 2.8	1.9 ± 2.6	0.007
分裂样强迫性	0.5 ± 0.6	0.7 ± 0.7	0.096
多动	3.5 ± 2.2	2.2 ± 1.7	0.197
性问题	1.6 ± 1.1	1.0 ± 0.9	0.096
违纪	0.3 ± 0.7	0.1 ± 0.3	0.021
攻击性	6.7 ± 4.3	3.3 ± 2.3	0.002
残忍性	0.3 ± 0.5	0.1 ± 0.3	0.061
内向因子	14.1 ± 7.7	5.9 ± 6.1	0.000
外向因子	7.1 ± 4.6	3.4 ± 2.6	0.003
总分	28.3 ± 12.3	16.8 ± 10.3	0.002

### 2.2 两组女童自我意识比较

如表 2 所示,除智力与学校情况得分早熟组高于对照组外,各项得分均为性早熟女童低于对照组,非参数统计分析显示总分、行为、智力与学校情况、

躯体外貌与属性四项两组差异显著。

### 2.3 两组女童行为问题比较

性早熟女童在抑郁、社交退缩、体诉、攻击性、内向因子、外向因子、违纪、总粗分方面得分高于对照组,差异显著。见表 3。

## 3 讨 论

本研究显示性早熟女童智力水平高于对照组女童,尤其在系列关系能力及抽象推理能力方面,且其在智力与学校情况的自我评价方面好于对照组女童,两者相一致。有研究<sup>[11]</sup>表明性早熟对于智力发展有积极意义。这一正面影响可能与一些独立的因素有关,如社会经济水平、营养状况、遗传因素,但是否可以认为智力生长速率在身体生长最快时最高?性早熟儿童是否仅是智能提前发育,其青春期后的智力水平如何有待于临床进一步随访。

儿童自我意识反映了儿童对自己在社会中所处地位的认识,是个体实现社会化、完善人格特征的重要保证。儿童从婴儿期起自我意识就开始萌芽,至青春渐趋成熟。如果在发育过程中受内外因素的影响,使自我意识出现不良倾向,则会对儿童的行为、学习和社会能力造成不良影响,甚至影响人格发展<sup>[12,13]</sup>。本研究结果显示真性性早熟女童自我意识水平低于正常女童,尤其在行为、躯体外貌与属性方面自我评价低于正常女孩。因此需要关注性早熟女童的自我意识状况。

Sonis 等应用儿童行为量表(CBCL)对真性性早熟女孩进行研究,结果表明真性性早熟女孩组行为问题总粗分、内向性因子分、外向性因子分均高于对照组。本研究结果与此相似。Baumann 等<sup>[1]</sup>对 19 名年龄为 14-22 岁曾应用促性腺激素释放激素类似剂治疗的性早熟儿童进行回顾性研究,结果显示这些儿童的内向性因子分及总粗分显著升高,表明性早熟对患儿有持续的行为影响。国外研究表明<sup>[14,15]</sup>随着女孩乳房发育回缩,行为问题减少。性早熟是否对我国女童造成持续的行为影响,我国性早熟女童是否随着治疗过程乳房发育逐渐回缩,行为问题亦逐渐减少,还有待于临床进一步随访。

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