

# 學術大會 演題 抄錄

## 一般演題

### 1. 우리말 100單音節의 明瞭度와 誤聽像에 關한 研究

서울醫大

<指導 金弘基 教授 盧寬澤 助教授 >

劉 方 煥

聽力檢査의 檢査資料로는 語音이 가장 적당하지만 檢査語音의 選擇에는 많은 어려운 問題點이 있어 우리 말 語音에 對한 公認된 檢査用語表가 아직도 없다.

때문에 著者は 이 表 作成에 必要한 基礎資料를 얻기 爲해 正常人, 各種音下에서 正常人 및 難聽者에 있어서 各各 그 明瞭度와 誤聽像에 關한 研究를 施行하였다.

使用語音으로는 日常生活에서 사용빈도가 많은 朴의 498語音中 100個를 選擇하여 正常人에서 60 dB의 語音強度로 檢査하였을 경우와, 여러 強度의 white noise 와 speech noise 를 語音과 同時에 주었을 경우와, 難聽者에서 여러 強度의 語音을 주었을 때 反應結果를 검토하여 보았다.

一般的으로 얻은 結果는 明瞭度가 不良한 感音性 難聽者를 除外하고는 正常人, 騷音下에서 正常人 및 難聽者에서의 誤聽像은 語頭子音, 母音, 語尾子音 各各 그들 音素의 判別的 資質에 따라 混同하는 傾向이 있었다.

明瞭度가 不良한 感音性 難聽에서는 上記 變化規則에 例外되는 경우가 많았었다.

比較的 강한 騷音下에서는 騷音의 種類에 따라 같은 強度라도 誤聽率의 差를 현저히 볼 수 있었다.

### 2. 만성중이염에 있어서의 세균학적 고찰

가톨릭醫大

임 관 · 김기천 · 강주원 · 김병우

만성중이염의 원인균에 대해서는 여러가지 方面으로 고찰 되어왔다.

저자들은 시대에 따르는 원인균의 분포와 아울러 새로운 항생제제의 개발에 따르는 내성 및 감수성의 정도와 변화등을 고찰하기 위하여 임의로 선택된 중이염 환자의 이루에서 채취된 세균에 대해 이를 분류하고 각종 항생제에 대한 감수성을 검사하였기에 보고한다.

65耳에서 분류된 65균주에 대해 Ampicillin Chloramphenicol, Erythromycin, Kanamycin, Gentamycin, Orbenin, penicillin, Streptomycin, Terramycin 및 Colimycin 등 10종류의 항생제에 대한 감수성 검사를 하였다.

Gram-negative 균인 pseudomonas (12株, 18.5%)에서는 Colimycin 에 91.7% 및 Gentamycin 에는 75%의 순으로 감수성이 높았고 proteus (11株 16.9%)에 가장 감수성이 높은 약제는 Ampicillin 에 81.8%이고 Gentamycin 에 81.8% 등이었다.

Gram-positive 인 Staphylococcus aureus(19株 29.2%)에서는 Erythromycin 에 100% Orbenin 에 94.7%의 순으로 감수성이 높았다.

### 3. 韓國人 頭蓋骨에 對한 內耳道 計測

연세醫大

김진영 · 김희남 · 김영명 · 김기형

해부학교실

홍 성 우

Acoustic neuroma 의 早期診斷은 手術의 治療에 큰 도움이 되는 周知의 事實이다.

Acoustic neuroma 의 早期診斷方法으로는 internal auditory meatus cisternography 가 가장 正確한 것으로 알려져 있으나 이를 위하여서는 무엇보다도 正常內耳道의 計測이 必要하다고 하겠으며 內耳道 計測 方法으로는 Camp, J.D.와 Cilley, E.I.L. 등에 의한 Conventional roentgenography, laminography, cisternography 의 같은 間接的인 方法과 Amjad, A.H. 등에 의한 rubber cast 를 사용한 直接的인 方法이 있다.

급번 著者들은 impression material 인 regular rubber base 를 사용하여 延世大學校 醫科大學 解剖學教室에 있는 韓國人 成人 頭蓋骨 41개를 對相으로 內耳道에 對한 一連의 解剖學的 計測을 하였기에 文獻的인 考察과 아울러 그 結果를 報告하는 바이다.

## ABSTRACT

### 1. Articulation Scores and Confusion Patterns of the 100 Monosyllable Korean Speech Sounds

**Bang Hwan Yoo, M.D.**

*Dept. of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine,  
Seoul National University*

(Directed by Prof. Hong Kee Kim, M.D. Ph.D.  
Assist. Prof. Kwan Taek, Noh, M.D., Ph.D.)

It is well known that speech signals are the most reliable materials for the hearing test and there are various difficult problems in the selection of these materials.

Because of these difficulties, there is not a confirmed test material of Korean speech sound up to date. For the basis of the test materials, author had studied articulation scores and confusion patterns of 100 monosyllable Korean speech sounds in normal listeners, in normal listeners under various noisy (white noise and speech noise) circumstances, and in patients with hearing loss. The results reveal as follows.

1. Except for perceptive deafness with poor articulation score, Confusion was occurred among initial consonants, vowels and final consonants respectively according to their distinctive features under above various test conditions.

2. There is remarkable differences in articulation scores between different kinds of noise under some intensity levels.

### 2. Bacteriological Studies of Chronic Purulent Otitis Media

**Kwan Lim, M.D., Key Hun Kim, M.D.,**

**Ju Won Kang, M.D., Byung Woo Kim, M.D.**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology St. Mary's  
Hospital Catholic Medical College*

It is the most important to know the causative organisms and the most effective antibiotics in the

cases of chronic suppurative otitis media not only for the treatment of the cases of O.M.P.C. but also for postoperative control of middle ear surgery.

In the authors' opinion, there are various organisms in the middle ear depending on the country, hygiene, and area, etc., and many new antibiotics have recently been developed.

To the otologists, it is helpful to know the causative organisms of O.M.P.C. and to compare with other authors' results about the sensitivity of antibiotics to the organisms.

Thus the authors have performed bacteriological studies and its sensitivity test to the causative organisms in the cases of O.M.P.C. and obtained the following results. According to the our studies, in the gram-negative species, *Proteus* species (16.9%) was the most sensitive to Ampicillin 81.8% and *Pseudomonas* (18.5%) was the most sensitive to Colimycin 91.7%, and in the gram positive group, *Staphylococcus Aureus* (29.2%) was sensitive to Erythromycin 100% and Orbenin 94.7%.

### 3. Measurements of Internal Auditory Meatus on Skull of Korean

**Jin Young Kim, M.D., Hee Nam Kim, M.D.,**

**Young Myoung Kim, M.D., Gill Ryung Kim, M.D.**

*Department of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine,  
Yonsei University*

**Sung Woo Hong, M.D.**

*Department of Anatomy, College of Medicine,  
Yonsei University*

The are early diagnosis of acoustic neuroma is important for radical removal of it and for early radiologic diagnosis which was considered to be the most reliable method it is required to know the normal dimension of the internal auditory meatus.

There are two methods for internal auditory meatal measurement; one is indirect, such as the conventional roentgenography, laminography and cisternography and

the other is direct using rubber cast method of Amjad, A.H. et. al.

Authors measured the anatomical dimensions of Korean adult internal auditory meatus with regular rubberbase impression material.

#### 4. The Investigation of Pronunciation of Primary School Students

Jin Myung Soh, M.D., Sung Joon Park, M.D.,  
In Sool Kim, M.D.

*Dept. of ENT Presbyterian Medical Center*  
Chung Hee Kim, B.A.  
*Hearing & Speech Clinic Presbyterian Medical Center*

The development of our social life and standard of living should stimulate our concern not only of primary treatment of disease, but also of rehabilitation and social welfare. We ordinarily understand that rehabilitation is limited to the rehabilitation of bodies, and yet development of a speech rehabilitation program is also necessary at the same time. One of the pollutions, the "speech pollution" should be given attention, as so many children are pronouncing words incorrectly due to the fact that they are influenced by mass communication and the wrong pronunciation of the adult.

We have studied the pronunciation of 921 boys and girls of five primary schools in Chonju City, and this paper is dealing with the method of study, its result, and its causes. It is hoped that this paper will stimulate further study of speech pathology in Korea and will help eliminate "speech pollution" of the children.

#### 5. Three Cases of Familial Sensori-neural Hearing Loss

Hong Zu Cho, M.D., Yeon Keun Kang, M.D.  
and In Won Chang, M.D.

*Dept. of Otolaryngology, Chonnam University*  
*Medical School*

Recently author have experienced three cases of familial sensori-neural hearing loss bilaterally which

were complaints of hearing impairment gradually for 6 years.

#### 6. The Results of Various Vestibular Function Tests in Young Male Adult

Chan Il Park, M.D., Kwang Chol Chu, M.D.,  
Kwan Taek Noh, M.D.

*Dept. of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine,*  
*Seoul National University*

The vestibular function test reveals the objective findings of the impairment of the vestibular labyrinth.

Its purpose is based on the analysis of the findings and detect the location and etiology of the labyrinthine impairment.

In the vestibular function test, the vestibulo-spinal reflex has the clinical significance upon the tonus of the striated muscles by the labyrinthine stimulation and contribute to regulating the posture and the position, at rest as well as in motion.

The vestibulo-spinal reflex must perform as one of the routine vestibular function test because it can be evoked in man by such weak stimuli to the labyrinth as cannot induce vestibulo-ocular reflex.

Authors performed the vestibular function test such as one leg test, gait test, stepping test and vertical writing test to one hundred of healthy and young male adult and received the following results.

##### Results

##### 1. One leg test:

In 30 seconds, the frequency of dropping the leg on the ground was between 0 to 3 times in Rt., and 0 to 5 times in Lt.

The mean frequency was 0.48 times in Rt., and 0.68 times in Lt.

##### 2. Gait test:

In forward gait; the range of the deviation was distributed 0 to 100 cm and mean range was 22.5 cm to the Rt., 26.1 cm to the Lt.

In backward gait; the range deviation was distributed 0 to 140 cm and mean range was 35.4 cm to the Rt., 33.0 cm to the Lt.

##### 3. Stepping test: