

#### 4. 국민학교 아동의 발음조사

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사회가 안정되어 감에 따라 질병에 대한 일차적인 치료와 더불어 2차적인 재활과 사회의 복지에 중점을 두고 있다. 우리는 흔히 재활이라고 하면 지체 부자유자들에게 대한 재활에만 관심을 두고 있으나 그와 못지않게 언어 장애에 대한 재활도 병행, 발전해야 될 것이다. 이지를 시급한 연구 대상으로 되어있는 “공해”의 한가지로서 “언어 공해” 즉 몇몇의 발음 장애, 언어 장애자들로 인해서 많은 수의 어린이들이 발음이 정확하지 못한 경향이 있다. 이에 우리 과에서는 전주시 내외에 있는 5개 국민학교 학생 921명에 대한 언어 조사를 하여 그 결과를 관찰했다. 이 결과는 대단한 것은 못되나 앞으로 우리나라 언어 병리학의 발전에 조금이라도 도움이 되고 어린이들의 언어 공해를 지양하는데 힘이 되기 바라는 바이다.

#### 5. 가족성 시각신경성 난청

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최근 시각신경성난청에 대한 여러가지 원인 규명이 밝혀져서 선천적으로 오는 신경성난청이 점차 감소되어 가고 있으나 아직도 우리나라에서는 많은 수의 신경성난청환자가 있어 국민보건상 중요성이 강조되고 있다.

저자는 최근 3례의 가족적으로 나타나는 희귀한 신경성난청을 경험하였기에 보고하는 바이다.

#### 6. 壯丁에 施行한 몇가지 平衡機能 檢査成績에 對한 考察

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平衡機能檢査는 平衡障礙의 客觀的인 所見을 찾을려는 것이며 平衡障害의 樣相을 分析하고 障害部位를 推定하여 障害의 原因을 究明하는데 그 目的을 두고있다

이중 前庭脊髓反射는 迷路로부터의 刺戟이 全身橫紋筋群의 筋緊張에 影響을 주어 安靜時 또는 運動時的 體位變化에 關與하고 있는데 그 臨床的 意義가 있다 이 反射는 眼振과 같은 前庭反反射를 일으킬 수 없는 迷路에 對한 微弱한 刺戟에 依하여도 惹起될 수 있으므로 平衡機能의 基本檢査로 施行되어야 한다.

著者들은 100名의 健壯한 青年 男子에서 單脚直立檢査, 步行檢査, 足踏檢査 및 遮眼書字法을 施行하여 다음과 같은 成績을 얻었다.

##### 1. 單脚直立檢査

30初間의 接來回數는 右脚擧上時 3回 以內이었으며 平均 0.48回이었고 左脚擧上時는 5回 以內이었으며 平均 0.68회로 나타났다.

##### 2. 步行檢査

前達時의 偏倚는 100 cm 以內에 分布되어 있었으며 平均偏倚値는 右側으로 22.5 cm, 左側으로는 26.1 cm 이었다. 後進時의 偏倚는 140 cm 以內에 分布되어 있었으며 平均偏倚値는 右側으로 35.4 cm, 左側으로는 330 cm 이었다.

##### 3. 足踏檢査

正常頭位에서는 前方移行이 93%, 後方移行이 5%이었으며 移行角의 方向은 右側 36%, 左側 50%, 回轉角의 方向은 右側 53%, 左側 36%로 나타났다.

後傾頭位에서는 前方移行이 94%, 後方移行이 3%이었으며 移行角의 方向은 右側 34%, 左側 55%, 回轉角의 方向은 右側 50%, 左側 42%로 나타났다.

平均偏倚値는 正常頭位에서는 移行角 22.05度, 移行距離 48.95 cm, 回轉角 24.40度, 後傾頭位에서는 移行角 29.22度, 移行距離 44.17 cm, 回轉角 39.58度로 나타났다.

##### 4. 遮眼書字法

偏書方向은 正頭位, 後傾頭位, 右傾頭位, 左傾頭位等에 따라 약간의 差異가 있으나 左側偏書가 54~69%로 右側偏書 24.40%보다 많으며 나머지에서는 3~7% 偏書를 보이지 않았다.

偏書角度는 左右 各各 頭位變化에 따라 0~16度 사이에 分布되어 있으며 正頭位에서는 0~12度, 平均偏書角度는 4.15~5.76度 사이에 分布를 보이었다.

#### 7. UICC 와 AJC 의 후두암 분류에 관한 검토

연세醫大  
백 기 우  
抄錄未着

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

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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

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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

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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:

In normal head position; forward movement was 93% and backward 5%.

The angle of displacement deviated to the Rt. side in 36%, and Lt. in 50%.

The angle of rotation deviated to the Rt. side in 53%, and Lt. in 36%.

The mean values: angle of displacement was 22.05 degrees, angle of rotation was 24.40 degrees, distance of displacement was 48.95 cm.

In backward head position; Forward movement was 94% and backward was 3%.

The angle of displacement deviated to the Rt. side in 34%, and Lt. in 55%.

The angle of rotation deviated to the Rt. side in 50%, and Lt. in 42%.

The mean values; angle of displacement was 29.72 degrees, angle of rotation was 39.53 degrees, distance of displacement was 44.17 cm.

#### 4. Vertical writing test:

The angle of deviation was between 0 to 16 degrees in all cases, and was between 0 to 12 degrees in the cases of normal head position.

The mean angle of deviation was between 4.15 to 5.76 degrees on each side.

The direction of deviation to the Rt. side was 54~69%, Lt. was 25~40% and 3~7% was vertical without deviation.

### 7. UICC and AJC Classification of Laryngeal Cancer

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### 8. Dynamic Problem in Removal of a Bronchial Foreign Body (a injection needle)

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Authors experienced a bronchial foreign body-an injection needle at the proximal portion of left main

bronchus of a 5 years old female child.

An interesting dynamic problem encountered during the removal.

A human bronchial specimen lodging the foreign body will be demonstrated with consideration of the dynamic factors.

### 9. The Study of A.T.P. for Treatment of 20 Cases of Neurogenic Disorders in E.N.T. Field

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Recently the adenosinetriphosphates have massive highlight due to their high energy source for treat and maintained all the cell mechanism in the individual.

When the A.T.P. release the terminal phosphate, produces about 8,000 calories instead of the 3,000 calories from common chemical bonds. The high energy-P bond enables the cell to accumulate a great amount of energy in a very small space and the keep it ready to be used as soon as it is needed. The presence of A.T.P. explains why some important cellular functions such as nerve conduction can go on for some time even with complete inhibition of respiration.

In recent years the A.T.P. were used in many clinical field with good effects. In this report was used A.T.P. 20 mg + Vit B<sub>1</sub> 50 mg + 20% Dextrose 20 cc through intravenously for E.N.T. neurologic patient, such as neurogenic hearing impairment, tinnitus, dizziness, soft palate paralysis. By the injection 40% of neurogenic hearing impairment patients were improved and 62% tinnitus patients were improved and all the soft palate paralysis patient were completely recovered.

### 10. Articulation Scores by Shortened Hearing Time of the Sound

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