

## 抄 錄

### 1. 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽의 臨床的 觀察

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스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽은 오늘날 耳科學的 問題로 提起된지 오래이며, 先進各國에서는 많은 이 方面의 研究가 이루어져 있다. 近年에 와서는 醫師나 患者가 다같이 이 方面에 관심을 가지게 되었다.

演者들은 우리나라에서의 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽의 實態를 알기 爲하여 肺結核 治療目的으로 國立馬山病院에 入院한 198例(男子 131例, 女子 67例)를 對象으로 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽의 頻度를 臨床的으로 觀察하여 그 知見을 다음과 같이 要約한다.

1. 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽의 發生頻度は 198例中 30例로서 15.2%였다.
2. 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽은 投與한 스트레프토마이신량의 增加에 따라 많아지는 傾向이었다.
3. 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽은 1日 1gm 連日 投與例에서 發生率이 많았고 (17.4%), 週 2回, 1回 1gm 投與例에서 적었다(2.9%).
4. 스트레프토마이신 投與에 依한 合併症은 59例(2.98%)였으며, 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽 30例中 耳鳴을 同伴한 것이 14例(46.7%)로 가장 많았다.
5. 스트레프토마이신 中毒性難聽은 高音閾에서 始作하여 漸次 會話音閾으로 波及하는 傾向이었다.
6. 聽力圖型은 高音漸傾型(40.4)과 水平型(0.3%)이 많았다.

### 2. 급성 일산화탄소중독성 난청의 10례

연세의대

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우리나라에서는 우리들의 현실생활에서 겨울철의 주연료가 되고있는 연탄과 무연탄으로 인한 일산화탄소 중독환자를 많이 보아왔으며, 우리나라 가구의 약 90%가 연탄등을 주연료로 사용하고 있는 현실에서 볼 때

CO 중독에 따른 잇달은 사고는 사회적으로도 중요한 문제가 될 뿐 아니라 이런 CO 중독의 후유증으로서 유발되는 청력손실 또한 큰 문제가 아닐 수 없다.

CO 중독성난청은 혼수상태의 기간 및 고압산소기의 사용유무등에 따라서 크게 영향을 받으며 대부분 전정기의 장애를 동반한 감음신경성난청의 형태로 나타나 는 경우가 많다.

Lumio (1948)는 만성 CO 중독환자 700례중에서 73.3%의 감음신경성난청을 보고한바 있으며, Strzelczyk (1964)는 CO 중독성난청의 대부분이 만성중독에 의한 것임을 밝히는 한편 이들의 60%가 와우신경절후 병변임을 증명하였다.

난청만을 유발한 급성 CO 중독 증례는 그의 발생환 경에서 고찰해 볼 때에도 외국에서는 매우 드문 예라고 하겠으나 특히 우리나라에서는 이때까지 이와 같은 증례를 보게되는 경우가 많았으며, 급번 저자들은 난 청을 동반한 CO 중독환자 10명을 경험하여 청각학적 고찰을 실시한바 있기에 이에 보고하는 바이다.

### 3. 糖尿病 患者의 聽覺障礙에 對한 觀察

慶北醫大

池重敏 · 宋在權

1976年 1月부터 同年 12月까지 本病院 糖尿病診療室을 訪問하여 糖尿病으로 診斷된 患者 中 聽力檢査를 施行한 43例(男子 25例, 女子 18例)와 그中 聽覺障礙者 8例를 對象으로 臨床的 所見 및 그 相互關係를 觀察하여 다음과 같은 結論을 얻었다.

- 1) 糖尿病患者 43例 中 聽覺障礙者는 8例이며, 聽力型은 高音急墜型 및 高音漸傾向이 大部分이다.
- 2) 中年屬 및 高年齡層에 聽覺障礙者의 出現頻도가 높다.
- 3) 罹患期間과는 無關하나, 血糖值 및 血清總 cholesterol 值와는 어느 程度 相關關係가 있다.
- 4) 網膜症, 高血壓症 및 神經症 等 合併症을 同伴한 例에 聽覺障礙者가 많다.
- 5) 糖尿病患者의 聽覺障礙의 成立要因은 單一한 것이 아니고 여러가지 要素가 關與하는 것으로 생각된다.

## Abstract

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### 1. Clinical Observation of Streptomycin Ototoxicity

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Now a lot of antibiotics are available for daily clinical use. Streptomycin, above all them, is widely used because of its effects upon tuberculosis. Recently, however, the ototoxic effects of SM was noticed especially on the vestibular sensory organs, so called, SM deafness.

The authors have clinically investigated the incidence of SM deafness of 198 cases of admission at Masan National Hospital for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The results obtained were follows;

1. The incidence of SM deafness was 30 cases (15.2%) of total 198 cases.

2. SM deafness had a tendency to increase according to amount of administrated SM dose.

3. The administration of SM 1.0gm. daily (17.4%) resulted in more frequent incidence than that (2.9%) of 1.0 gm. single dose, twice a week.

4. The complication due to SM administration was 59 cases (2.96%). Among them, tinnitus was the most frequent symptom recording 14 cases (46.7%).

5. SM deafness had a tendency to begin with high frequency and than progress gradually to speech range.

6. As concern of type of audiogram, gradual descending type (40.0%) and horizontal type(30.3%) were the most frequent.

### 2. 10 Cases of Hearing Loss due to CO Intoxication

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Deafness has been considered in recent publications a transient feature in the neurological complications of carbon monoxide poisoning.

The inner ear is a sensitive as central nervous system to anoxia.

It is well known a similar vulnerability to the toxic action of carbon monoxide for the two neurosensory epithelia of the organ of Corti.

There is geographical character in the carbon monoxide poisoning and more frequently experienced in Korea.

10 cases of hearing loss due to carbon monoxide intoxication were reported with the literature review.

### 3. Clinical Observation on Hearing Impairment in Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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For a year from Jan. 1976 to Dec. 1976, the authors have performed the clinical observation in accordance with audiometric test and clinical findings of 43 cases (male 25: female 18) who were diagnosed of diabetes mellitus in diabetic clinic of our hospital.

The results are as follows;

1) Eight of 43 cases reveal hearing impairment, and almostly abrupt drop or descending in hearing types.

2) The incidence of hearing impairment is higher in middle and older age group.

3) Hearing impairment has not related to duration of the disease but blood sugar level and total serum cholesterol level in some extent.

4) The incidence of hearing impairment is higher in cases accompanied by complications such as retinopathy, hypertension, neuropathy etc.

5) In etiology of hearing impairment, multiple factors seem to be concerned.

#### **4. Auditory responses in neonates; a preliminary report**

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A variety of diagnostic means for evaluating the hearing ability of neonates and infants have been studied so far, and some physical responses of neonates and infants to loud sound is still of much value.

The author studied some normal responses of 100 neonates (male 54, female 46) in our neonatal room from Jan, 1977 to April, 1977.

We took 90dB pure tone at 3,000Hz by Beltone Audiometer model 10D (ANSI 1969) for a stimulus.

The results are as follows:

1. The range of the examinees' age is between 2 and 3.5 hours (average 2.4 hours), and auropalpebral response is in 39% (eyelid blinking 10%, eyelid widening 29%), Moro reflex in 35%, sucking response in 14%, cessation of movement in 6%, head turning response in 2%, and no response in 4%.

2. The duration of response is between .2 and 5 Seconds (average 3.3 seconds).

#### **5. Studies in Impedance Audiometry on Neonates**

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There are varying opinions about theories that the middle ear of Neonates is filled with mucous or other Material that interference with normal mobility of the middle ear system. DeDMon reported on the acoustic reflex as a tool for Neonatal screening, and Keith investigated the Middle ear function of Neonates during first few hours of life with an Electroacoustic impedance bridge.

There are no reports on Neonates in Impedance Audiometry in Korea. We tested 100 Neonates less than 24 hours old and this paper is dealt with its study related with tympanogram, static compliance and acoustic reflex.

#### **6. Studies in Impedance Audiometry on Children Less Than 6 Years Old**

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Since the clinical application of Impedance measurement by Metz in 1946. Many scholars carried out investigations. Brooks reported on the clinical studies of Impedance on 1053 children, Jerger evaluated on 398 children less than 6 years old, and Cooper studied on the abbreviated screening technic for school children.

In Korea, Seoul National University Medical School reported on the experimental studies of Impedance with Madsen acoustic bridge (20~70) on 1976, and we reported on the clinical evaluation on 1023 school children aged between 7~14 with Teledyne Impedance bridge on 1976.

This paper is dealt with the studies of Impedance