

1. 聽力增進術

순천향의대

소진명 · 김형곤 · 전승하

現代 귀手術의 큰 目的은 耳漏를 없애고 聽力를 증진하는 데 있다. 耳漏의 방지와 고막이식의 성공은 거의 完全에 가깝다고 할 수 있으나, 아직 聽力增進에 있어서는 그 技術의인 問題가 남아있다고 본다.

本 教室에서는 1977년 12월 부터 1979년 3월까지 慢性中耳炎으로 Mastoid-Tympanoplasty 를 받은 154名の 患者중 67명이 Mastoid-Tympanoplasty 를 받은 후 6개월~1년에 聽力增進術을 받았고 이중 기록이 完全한 54名の 患者에 대하여 본 연구를 실시하였다. 聽力增進術의 material 은 사람의 砒骨을 使用하였고 手術 후 聽力檢査를 실시하여 手術전후의 A-B Gap 의 비교, S.R.T.의 변화, 砒骨과 T.O.R.P. 使用時의 效果의 비교, Mastoid-Tympanoplasty 후 聽力增進術을 받은 기간에 대하여 관찰한 바를 보고하는 바이다.

2. 慢性中耳炎에서의 骨導障

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慢性中耳炎에서 나타나는 感覺神經性難聽은 高音域 難聽이며 이는 中耳炎의 흔하고 또 중요한 合併症이기도 하다.

著者들은 과거 1년간 경험한 233예의 慢性中耳炎手術例중 187예를 對象으로 手術前 聽力所見上 骨導値에 대하여 臨床所見을 중심으로 統計學的 分析을 하였으며 또한 기니픽의 自然發生한 慢性化膿性中耳炎의 病理組織學的所見을 觀察하여 報告하는 바이다.

對象의 平均年齡은 24.5才이었다.

1) 一側性慢性中耳炎에서 健側과 患側의 骨導値를 二元配置分散分析法으로 比較한 결과 健側과 患側間 및 各 周波數間에 有意한 差異가 있었으며 그들 사이에 有意한 相互作用이 인정되었다. 특히 2KHz 와 4KHz 사이에서 有意한 差異(p < 0.01)가 있었다.

2) 傷病期間에 따른 一元配置分散 分析에서는 11~15 年群과 15~20年群 사이를 除外한 各群間에서 有意한 差異(p < 0.05)가 있었다.

3) 鑼骨損傷有無에 따른 分析에서 骨導値를 t 檢定으로 比較한 결과 各 周波數에서 모두 有意한 差異(p < 0.01)가 있었으며, 鑼骨損傷의 周波數에 대한 影響을 一元配置分散分析法으로 比較한 결과 250Hz 와 500 Hz 사이 및 2KHz 와 4KHz 사이에서 有意한 差異(p < 0.05)가 있었다.

4) 正圓窓閉鎖有無에 따른 骨導變化를 t 檢定으로 比較한 결과 各 周波數에서 모두 有意한 差異(p < 0.01)가 있었다.

正圓窓閉鎖의 各 周波數에 대한 效果를 一元配置分散分析法으로 比較한 결과 250Hz 와 500Hz 사이 및 2KHz 와 4KHz 사이에서 有意한 差異(p < 0.01)가 있었다.

5) 眞珠腫有無에 따른 骨導變化를 t 檢定으로 比較한 결과 眞珠腫性中耳炎에서는 2KHz 와 4KHz 에서만 有意한 差異(p < 0.01)를 보였으나 骨導平均値에서는 有意한 差異를 보이지 않았다.

6) 기니픽의 慢性化膿性中耳炎의 側頭骨 病理組織學的 病變의 檢鏡上 慢性炎症性病變의 內耳, 특히 蝸牛侵入路로서의 正圓窓의 病變이 뚜렷하여 이로 인한 外淋巴腔內의 炎症性病變이 뚜렷이 나타나 있으며 蝸牛管의 특히 基底廻轉에서의 有毛細胞의 損失이 심한 것으로 보아 中耳炎으로 인한 骨導의 高音域에서의 損失이 발생함을 알 수 있다.

3. 이소골 재형에 의한 청력 증진술

진주 예수병원

김인술 · 천경두 · 조순곤

박재균 · 강현녕 · 김주일

1968년도부터 진주 예수병원에서 intact canal wall tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy 를 시행해 왔고 수술방법 및 결과에 대해서도 수회 발표한 바 있다.

수술후 청력증진을 도모하기 위한 이소골 재형술에 대해서도 수회 발표해 왔다. 그러나 여러가지 문제점이 많아 수술 방법을 여러가지로 개선 시도해 보았으며 이번에 1973년 1월부터 1979년 2월까지 153예중 추

ABSTRACT

1) Hearing Restoration Operation

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The aim of ear operation is to cease otorrhea and to restore hearing. The cessation of otorrhea and the graft of tympanic membrane are reached to successful stage, and yet hearing restoration process still remains further to need a matter of development.

Authors carried out 67 cases hearing restoration operation among 154 patients who had been undertaken mastoid-tympanoplasty during period of Feb. 1978 through March 1979. 54 cases have been followed for this study among 67 cases hearing restoration operation. The used material of operation are almostly incus and some cases with TORP.

This paper is dealing with its surgical method and postoperative audimetric study.

2) Bone Conduction Loss in Chronic Otitis Media

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Bone conduction loss is one of the most common complication in chronic otitis media, and is mostly high frequency loss.

Of 233 tympanomastoidectomy ears, 187 ears were considered eligible for this study.

A histopathological change was examined in the natural otitis media of guinea pigs. It is our intention to analyze the pattern of bone conduction loss in chronic otitis media, and to correlate this findings with clinical and pathological changes in human and animal otitis media.

1) In unilateral cases, a significant difference in bone conduction threshold was observed between normal and diseased ears, and between each frequency with significant interaction between 2KHz and 4KHz (p 0.01).

2) Using one way analysis of variance, mean bone conduction was compared with the duration of disease. We observed a significant difference (p 0.05) between each group of duration, except between 11-15 and 15-20 years group.

3) A comparison of bone conduction between stapes loss group and intact stapes group revealed significant t ratio (p 0.01) at each frequency. The effect of stapes loss on each frequency was evaluated, using one way analysis of variance, there were significant difference (p 0.05) between 250Hz and 500Hz, and between 2KHz and 4KHz.

4) A comparison of bone conduction between round window obliteration and nonobliteration group revealed significant t ratio (p 0.01) at each frequency. Using one way analysis of variance, the effect of round window obliteration was evaluated in each frequency. We observed significant difference (p 0.05) between 250Hz and 500Hz, and between 2KHz and 4KHz.

5) A comparison of bone conduction betw-

een cholesteatoma and non-cholesteatoma group revealed significant t ratio (p 0.01) only in 2KHz and 4KHz. No significant difference was observed in mean bone conduction.

6) In a histopathological study of natural otitis media in guinea pig, we observed inflammatory infiltration of the round window membrane, serofibrinous precipitate in the scala tympani, and degeneration of the organ of Corti most significant near the basal turn. These changes would explain high tone bone conduction loss in the process of chronic otitis media.

3) Hearing Improvement by Ossicular Reconstruction

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Since 1968, we have performed intact canal wall tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy and reported its methods and results on several occasions.

We also reported ossicular reconstruction for hearing improvement after intact canal wall tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy.

Many problems were noticed, so several variable operation methods were performed.

This paper deals with the following: A checked up of hearing progress after ossicular reconstruction with a 93 cases out of a total 153 cases who had undergone this operation.

This covered a period of January, 1973 to February, 1979 in our Department of Otolaryngology.

4) Otosclerosis in Korea

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Otosclerosis is correctly termed otospongiosis progressiva insidiosa or more briefly otospongiosis. It consists of one or several circumscribed area of new, vascular, spongy bone which is less dense and less sclerotic than the petrous bone of the normal labyrinthine capsule that it replaces. Clinically it causes progressive or sensorineural in nature. It occurs most commonly in middle aged adult.

Authors analysed the cases which is thought otosclerosis clinically, and stapedectomy was performed for the purpose of therapy and pathological confirmation.

This paper is dealt with its case study as well as pathological discussion and its literature analysis.

5) Impedance Audiometry in Children

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Since Metz had employed the impedance audiometry in 1946, scholars have carried out many investigation.

Brook, Jeger, Cooper reported and evaluated the clinical studies of impedance audiometry and its screening test. Recently, in Korea, a studies of impedance audiometry have been reported.