

原著

補聴域値(AHT)と重度聴覚障害児の発話の明瞭性の関係

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1992-03-11 00:00:00+09受理

Correlation of Aided Hearing Threshold (AHT) and Speech Intelligibility in Profoundly Hearing-Impaired Children

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(Accepted 1992-03-11 00:00:00+09)

Key words: aided hearing threshold (AHT), hearing aid, auditory activity, profoundly hearing-impaired children, speech intelligibility

Abstract

This study investigated correlations between speech intelligibility and hearing feedback (hearing level, aided hearing threshold and phoneme recognition ability) of profoundly hearing-impaired children. Forty subjects who were in schools for the deaf or in classes for the hard-of-hearing took Japanese monosyllable/word speech tests and phoneme recognition tests with free field audiometry. Major findings were as follows: 1. Hearing level (specially 250 Hz) had considerable influence on speech intelligibility. 2. Aided hearing threshold (AHT) had a less clear influence than hearing level upon speech intelligibility. 3. "Being below 60 dB SPL of mean AHT", which was the condition needed to develop auditory activities of profoundly hearing-impaired children, was a very important factor to speak intelligibly. Auditory activity had a significant correlation upon speech intelligibility. 4. Improvement on monosyllabic speech intelligibility to more than 30% was one of the aims to acquire aural communication ability for hearing-impaired children.

要約

本研究では重度聴覚障害児の発話の明瞭性と聴覚的フィードバック(裸耳聴力,補聴域値,語音聴取能力)の関係について検討を行った。聾学校及び難聴学級に在籍する40例の難聴児に対し,日本語単音節/単語の発話検査とスピーク法での聴力検査及び語音聴取検査を実施した。主な知見は以下の通りであった。1.裸耳聴力(特に250Hz)は発話の明瞭性に大きくかかわっていた。2.裸耳聴力に比べて補聴域値と発話の明瞭性には明確な相関関係がなかった。3.聴覚活用の程度(語音聴取能力)と発話の明瞭性との間に有意な相関があった。このことより「平均補聴域値を60dB SPL以下に保つこと」が明瞭な発話を得るための必要条件と考えられた。4.単音節発話明瞭度を30%以上に向上させることが難聴児の音声によるコミュニケーションを円滑にさせるための一つの目安になった。
