原著

重度聴覚障害に学習障害を合併した1症例の指 導経過

森 寿子 長安吏江 吉岡 豊

川崎医療福祉大学 医療技術学部 感覚矯正学科

1995-04-19 00:00:00+09受理

Clincal Progress of One Profoundly Hearing impaired Child with Learning Disabilities

Toshiko MORI, Rie NAGAYASU and Yutaka YOSHIOKA

Department of Sensory Science Faculty of Medical Professions Kurashiki, 701-01, Japan

(Accepted 1995-04-19 00:00:00+09)

Key words:profoundly hearing-impairment, learning disabilities, auditory training, training to central nervous system, learning of language

Abstract

We reported the clinical progress of case Y. T. who had profoundly hearing impairment with learning disabilities, and compared with the resembling case N. Y. Major findings were as follows: 1. Case Y. T. received speech therapy from 1 year and 2 months. Speech therapy was effective remarkably. He could acquire the normal speech ability and the reading and writing ability at entering school in spite of profoundly hearing impairment above 100dBHL. On the contrary, case N. Y. received speech therapy from 3 years and 11 months. He showed the remarkable delay of the speech ability and the reading and writing ability at entering primary school, regardless of 75dBHL. 2. Above results suggest following findings, 1) It is important for a case with hearing impairment and learning disabilities to receive adequate speech therapy about hearing impairment between 0 and 2 years and about function of central nervous system between 3 and 6 years. 2) Adequate speech therapy brings normal language ability in profoundly hearing—impaired child but inadequate speech therapy brings language delay. 3) Early speech therapy has an effect remarkably on the normal development of profoundly hearing—impaired child with learning disabilities. Speech thearpist plays important role in his development. 3. Mori's check list was useful as clinical instrument.

要約

重度聴覚障害に学習障害を合併した1症例 Y. T. の就学前言語訓練経過をまとめ、同様の症例

N. Y. と比較した. その結果,以下の知見を得た. 1. 1歳2ヶ月より言語訓練を開始した症例 Y. T. は、両耳100 dB 以上の重度聴覚障害に学習障害を合併していたにも関わらず、訓練効果が著明で、就学時には正常な音声言語能力と読み書き能力を獲得した. これに対して、3歳11ヶ月より訓練を開始した症例 N. Y. は、両耳75 dB 程度の残聴を有しながら、就学時には重篤な音声言語能力と読み書き能力の遅滞を生じた. 2. これは次のことを示唆していた. 1) 2症例のように聴覚障害と学習障害の両方をもった症例に対しては、聴覚障害に対する訓練の適期(0~2歳頃まで)と中枢神経系の機能の発達促進訓練の適期(3~6歳頃まで)を逃さずに段階をふんで訓練を行うことが重要である. 2) その指導が適切であれば、聴覚障害が重度でも正常な言語能力(音声言語ならびに読み書き能力、以下同じ)を獲得できる。反対にその指導に問題があると、かなりの残聴を有していても言語能力は遅滞する。3) 重度聴覚障害児に学習障害を合併した症例に対する早期言語訓練は子供を正常に発達させるうえで極めて有効で、言語治療士の役割は大きいといえた. 3. 森式チェックリストの臨床的意義が確認できた.