



**Table 1.** Degrees of hearing loss (dBHL, ISO 1964)

Normal	25
Mild	26 - 40
Moderate	41 - 55
Moderately severe	56 - 70
Severe	71 - 90
Profound	91

**Table 2.** History taking of hearing loss

1. Onset time : congenital, acquired
2. Progression : sudden, progressive
3. Degree : mild - profound
4. Symptom : otorrhea, nasal obstruction, vertigo, tinnitus, otalgia, tinnitus
5. Family history
6. Past history
7. Occupational history

**Table 3.** Averaging methods of Hearing Loss in Pure Tone Audiometry

4	$0.5K+2 \times 1K+2K/4$
6	$0.5K+2 \times 1K+2 \times 2K+4K/6$
AAOHNS (1995)	$0.5K+1K+2K+3K/4$
( )	$0.5K+1K+2K+3K+4K+6K/6$

**청력검사**

가

dB SPL

(sound pressure level), HL(hearing level), SL(sensation level) . SPL

0 dB SPL

가 . HL

0 dBHL 가 50%가

SPL

250 Hz 0 dBHL 26.5 dB SPL ,

1000 Hz 0 dBHL 7.5 dB SPL . SL

1000 Hz 30 dBHL

70 dBHL 40 dB SL

40 dB SPL, 66

dB, 90 dB, 140 dB .<sup>2)</sup>

**순음청력검사(Pure tone audiometry)**

가

가 50%

1)

가 40 dB 가

, 2) 가 10

dB

125 Hz, 250 Hz, 500 Hz, 1 KHz, 2 KHz, 4 KHz, 8 KHz AAOHNS (1995)<sup>3)</sup>

0.5, 1, 2, 3 KHz <sup>4)</sup>

0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 KHz

3, 6 KHz 10 (Table 3).

250 Hz 0.5, 1, 2, 4 KHz

60 dB

Table 1

6

40 dB

service-able hearing <sup>5)</sup>

bypass

가

가

(flat type), (rising

type), (sloping type), (notched type), phenomenon<sup>6)7)</sup> roll-over phenomenon  
(falling type), (saucer type) phenomenon  
<sup>2)</sup> regression  
<sup>2)</sup> 60 dB  
<sup>6)</sup> stiffness 가  
, ossicular disruption 가  
stiffness ossicular disruption 가 (abnormally rapid  
loudness growth) alternate binaural loudness balance test (ABLB test)  
mass lesion short increment  
2000 Hz peak sensitivity index (SISI) difference limen test  
2000 Hz 가  
4000 Hz<sup>2)</sup>

**청각피로현상(Auditory adaptation or fatigue)**  
가

**어음청력검사(Speech audiometry)**

(speech reception threshold, SRT) (discrimination score) (spech tone decay test (TDT), Suprathreshold adaption test (STAT), (acoustic reflex decay test) TDT  
2 spondee acoustic reflex decay test  
word 50% dB 가  
10 dB

**임피던스 청력검사(Impedance Audiometry)**

netically balanced word (PB word) reject energy (impedance), (accepted) energy (admittance) tympanometry acoustic reflex tympanometry  
가 (most 가  
, maximum discrimination score) (loosely termed compliance) (Fig. 1).  
30~40 dB 가  
100% Fig. 2  
100% 가 가 roll-over 70~100 dB HL  
65 dB SL

65 dB HL

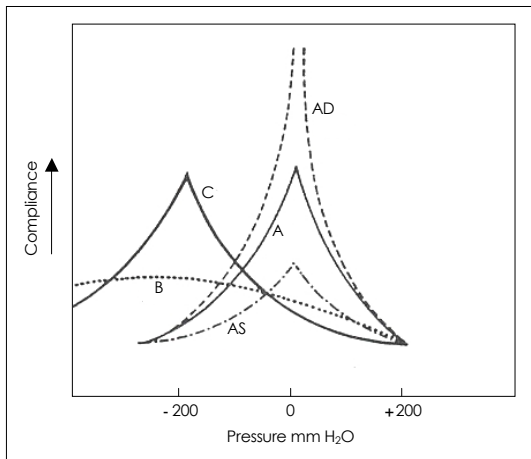
(acoustic reflex decay test)

자기청력검사(Bekesy audiometry)

100 Hz 10 KHz

가

가



**Fig. 1.** Basic 5 types of tympanogram. A형 : compliance의 peak가 -100-100 mmHg에서 관찰되며 정상이다. AS형 : A형과 같은 범위내에 peak가 있으나 compliance가 감소된 것. 중이강의 부피가 감소되어 있거나 강직성의 증가된 형으로 고막유착, 이소골의 유착, 이경화증에서 나타난다. Ad형 : peak는 A형과 같은 범위 내에 있으나 compliance가 증가된 것으로 치유성 고막이나 이소골 단절에서 볼 수 있다. B형 : Fig. 1과 같이 peak를 보이지 않는 형으로 고막의 비후, 액체의 저류 등에서 볼 수 있다. C형 : peak가 -100 mmHg 보다 낮은 것으로 액체의 저류, 이관 폐쇄 등에서 보인다.

가 (interrupted tracing, )  
(Continuous tracing, C)

Fig. 3

가

가 93%

49%

85% 2)

이음향방사(Otoacoustic emission)

1978 Kemp

(oto-

acoustic emission, OAE)

가

, 40 dB

OAE

(spontaneous OAE)

(evoked OAE)

transiently evoked OAE

(TOAE), stimulus frequency OAE,

(distortion product OAE, DPOAE)

가 가

가 35~60%

40 dB

TOAE DPOAE

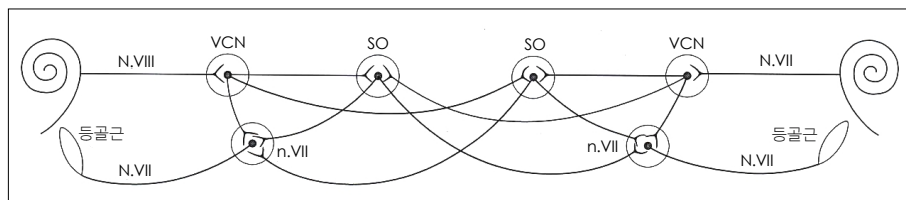
가

TOAE click(transient)

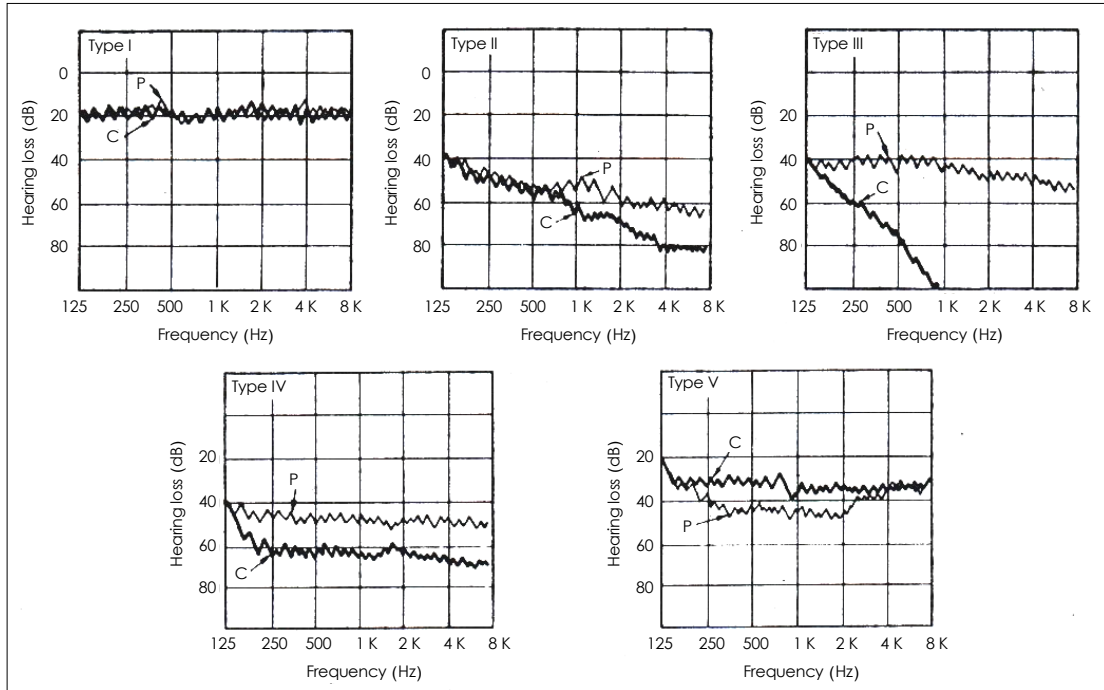
tone pip

4~

15 msec



**Fig. 2.** Stapedial re-flex arc (VCN : ventral cochlear nucleus, SO : superior olive, n.VII : facial neuron, N.VII : facial nerve, N.VIII : cochlear nerve).



**Fig. 3.** 5 Types of Bekesy audiometry. I형 : I와 C가 중복되어 나타남. 정상, 전음성병변, II형 : 1 KHz 이상에서 C가 10 - 20 dB 낮게 나타남. 내이성병변, III형 : 저주파부터 C가 낮게 나타나 점점 간격이 벌어짐. 신경성병변, IV형 : 저주파부터 C가 30 dB 정도로 수평으로 낮게 나타남. 신경성병변, V형 : C가 I보다 높게 나타남. 위난청.

		echo response 5		OAE가
dB SPL, 50%	reproducibility	f1	f2	monitoring,
DPOAE		가	, f2/f2	monitoring
2f1~f2		가		
가 1.22 f1	가 f2	10~15 dB		<b>유발반응검사(Evoked response audiometry)</b>
가		가		(auditory evoked response)
10~15 dB		50~60 dB		
				(early response), (middle response),
	3~4 dB	1~2		(late response)
				(electrochleography, ECoG),
가		OAE		(auditory brainstem response, ABR),
		(auditory neuropathy)		(electrically evoked auditory
		ABR,		brainstem response, EABR)
				(40 Hz response),
				(P300 response)

6)9)

(Electrocochleography)

cochlear microphonics(CM),  
 summing potential(SP), action potential(AP)

CM 가

SP

AP

(extr-

atympanic method, (tympanic method),  
 (transtympanic method)

가

가

10)

가

가 가 10)

- SP/AP

monitoring

10)

- SP/AP가 0.25 , 0.4

가 (Fig. 4).<sup>10)</sup>

(Auditory brainstem response)

10 msec

가

가 가

(cochlear nucleus),  
 (superior olivary nucleus), lateral lemni-

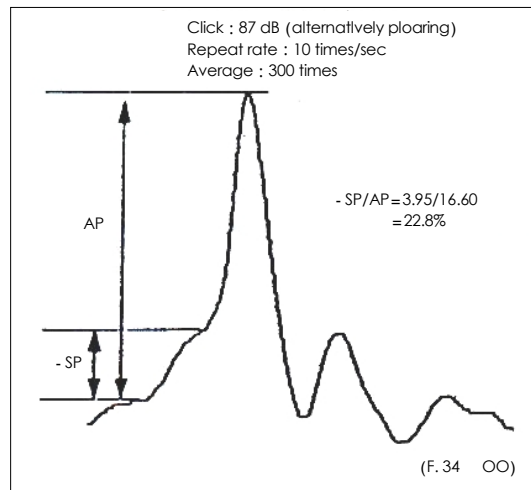


Fig. 4. Normal transtympanic electrocochleography.

scus, inferior colliculus

가

click, filtered click, tone pip, tone burst

click

1~4 KHz

tone pip tone

burst

latency - intensity curve

ABR 1) , 2)

, 3)

, 4) monitoring 6)

ABR

5~10 dB, 10~20 dB

click

2 KHz

0.2 msec 가 0.2 msec

6)9)

## 영상검사

CT, MRI

## 맺는 말

가

중심 단어 : , Electrochleography.

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