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Abstract of Original Papers

ON CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EMINENTIAL CANALIS FASCICULI OPTICI IN ETHMOID OR SPHENOID SINUSES.

III. On Intranasal Opening of canalis fasciculi optici.

By

R. TAKAHASHI,

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Since the optic fascicle is enclosed in an osseous canal of a limited dimension, any morbid change in or near the canal or swelling of the fascicle in oedema, for instance, will naturally produce more or less marked visual disturbance.

Zuckerkandle emphasizes that considerable disturbance of visual activity is caused by caries, fracture, hematoma, tumor, etc. in this part. Suitable therapy for such cases will consist in removing the osseous wall at the eminence to open the canal, although such treatment is seldom recorded. Recently, also in rare instances, craniotomy technique, in which ala parva of sphenoid is scraped via cranial cavity, is resorted to by ophthalmologists to effect the opening of the optic fascicular canal.

This technique has its drawback, because it is not only accompanied with some danger, but also it is circuitous.

The author has developed a technique of intranasal opening operation for optic fascicular canal. He experienced in two cases (three sides) composed of optic neuritis due to methyl alcohol and rhinogenic optic neuritis, that this technique is relatively easy and he trusts easier to perform than the intracranial technique.

As for the result achieved by the operation, no more than some remission could be mentioned. Of course the etiology of the respective neuritis and the

stage of the inflammation when the operation is performed ought to affect the result. In the author's cases much could not be expected since these conditions were not favorable. This opening operation, however, will render important service in observation of the optic fascicle during diseases of sinuses and the neighborhood as well as in examination, diagnosis and treatment of such morbid changes.

Technical details of the intranasal opening operation of the optic fascicular canal were described.

UTILIZATION OF "LOGATOMS" IN THE DETERMINATION OF ACUITY OF HEARING IN THE JAPANESE.

By

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Tokyo Medical School.)*

The author tried to utilize the "logatom" for the speech hearing test. "logatom" has been used in telephony and wireless telephony for the articulation test of transmission system containing microphones and receivers. By international agreement (Comité Consultatif International Téléphonique), a logatom is a syllable made up of a consonant, a vowel and a consonant combined in the order.

Since the Japanese have a definite difficulty to pronounce a terminal consonant without attaching a following vowel, a Japanese "logatom" has to be disyllabic, comprised: consonant-vowel-consonant-vowel. Fifty such Japanese logatoms were spoken into the phonograph record, preceded by a pure tone of 1,000 cycle for the purpose of controlling the loudness of the test voice. The correctness of hearing for these speech units at an intensity of 95 db of the 1,000 cycle tone was 89% among the listeners with normal hearing, while it reached 98% at an intensity of 75 db when the "logatom" is spoken directly.

By means of this procedure the acuity of hearing of a person for the Japanese speech can be determined.