

변성발성장애의 임상적 특징 및 치료 전후 음성분석 : 이중음성(Diplophonia)과 전기성문파형 검사의 임상적 적용

임재열 · 임성은 · 김정홍 · 신우철 · 이윤재 · 서형석 · 김광문 · 최홍식

Clinical Characteristics and Voice Analysis of Mutational Dysphonia : Diplophonia and Clinical Use of Electroglottographic Measures

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Mutational dysphonia, also referred to as mutational falsetto, is defined as the dysphonia that continuously have high pitch after adolescence. The aims of this study were to investigate the acoustic and electroglottographic characteristics of mutational dysphonia before and after voice therapy and to identify the factors that may be of help in its treatment.

Subjects and Method : The clinical records of 15 patients with mutational dysphonia were reviewed, and analyses of their voice records were carried out with the help of Lx Speech Studio studio (Laryngograph Ltd, London, UK) program. **Results** : After voice therapy was combined with manual compression method, the voices of the subjects were lowered in pitch and also improved in voice quality. Furthermore, we were able to classify the mutational dysphonia into 4 categories according to diplophonia and closed quotients. The most common type among the categories was bimodal distribution of fundamental frequency, or so-called diplophonic, accompanied with low closed quotient - falsetto voice - at high frequency area. However, the results also showed that all cases of mutational dysphonia can not be generalized simply as falsetto voice. The effect of the therapy for each type was different, and we could assume that in the cases with diplophonia accompanied with non-trained falsetto voice, it is expected that it can be treated readily. **Conclusion** : The diplophonia and closed quotient, which were easily analyzed by using Lx Speech Studio program, are important factors which help to classify the mutational dysphonia, choose the treatment options, monitor the efficacy of therapy, and estimate the prognosis of diseases. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:1484-90)

KEY WORDS : Mutational falsetto · Diplophonia · Electroglottography.

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가 300 ms
 (Fx), (Qx), Jitter, Shimmer,
 (HNR) (Fig. 1),
³⁾ Quantitative Analysis(Qa) (FxM),
 (QxM), (Fx % irregularity ;
 CFx), (Ax % irregularity ; CAx)
 LxStrobe 2(Laryngograph Ltd., London, UK)

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 Statistical Packages for Social Science(SPSS, ver.
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음성치료
 (manual compression) 7 가 가 가
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음성정밀검사
 Phonatory function analyzer(Mo-
 del PS 77H, Nagashima Ltd., Tokyo, Japan)
 , Lx speech studio(Laryn-
 gograph Ltd., London, UK)
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 Table 1 ,
 5 가
 (mean flow rate) 217.6 ml/sec
 가 (Psub) 60.33 mmH₂O
 (maximum phonation time)
 13.3 . 73.46 dB

3 가 . Jitter 2.61%,
 / / Shimmer 9.88%, 23.64 dB
 193.41 Hz(142.36 241.12 Hz)
 26.21%(0~50.68%) 15
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 ‘가’
 198.85 Hz

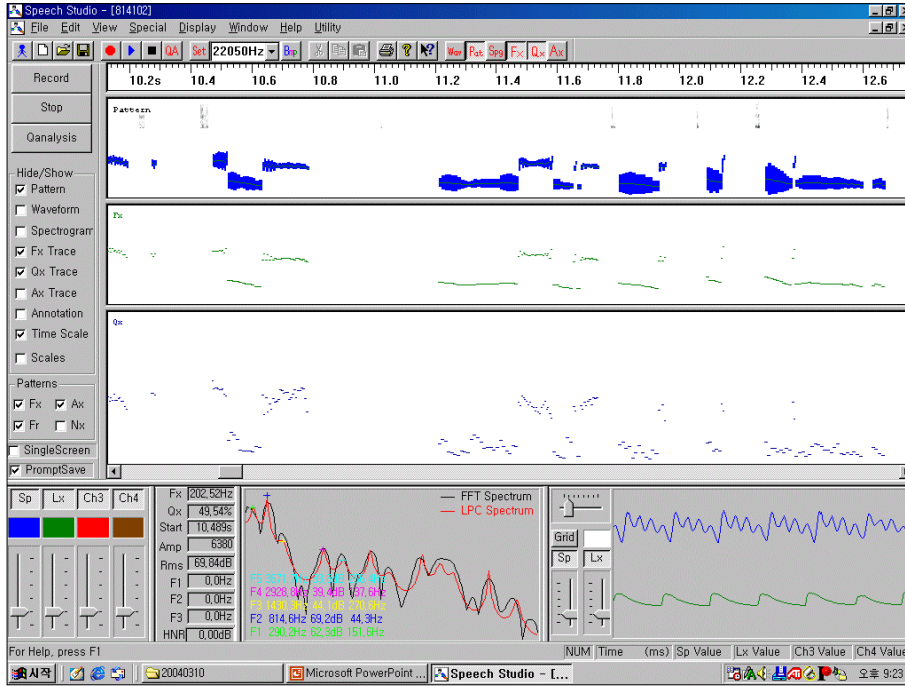


Fig. 1. Example of analysis from reading sentence on Lx Speech Studio program showing multi-channel of voice (upper), diplophonic frequency (mid), and closed quotient (lower).

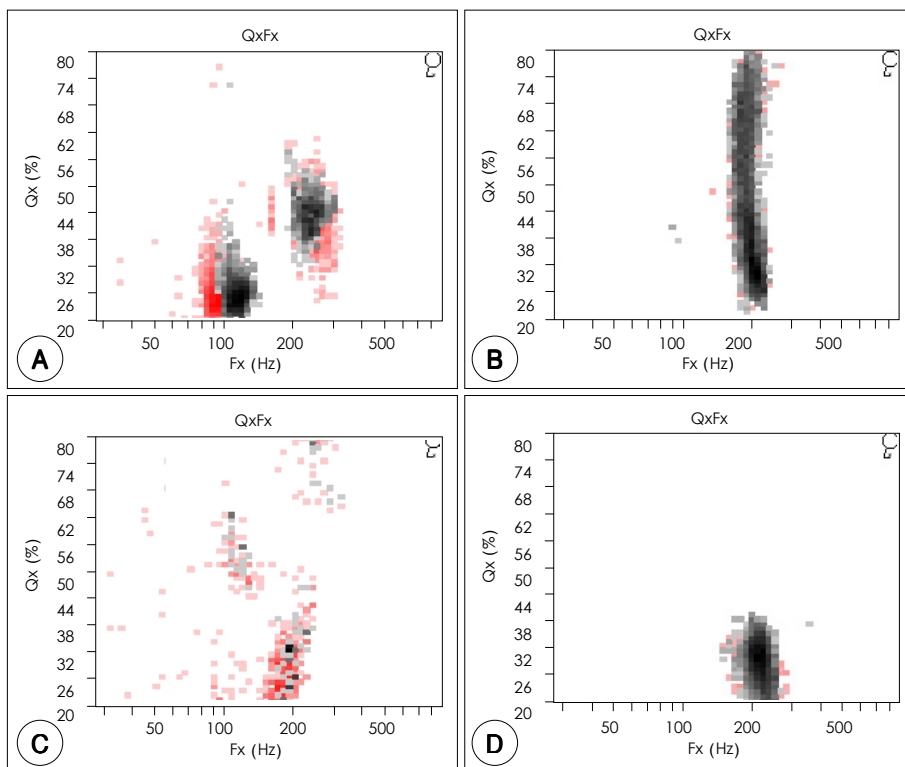


Fig. 2. The diverse types of mutational dysphonia on scattogram (QxFx) by Lx Speech Studio program. QxFx : Scattogram of Qx and Fx (quality index distribution), Qx : closed quotient, Fx : fundamental frequency. A : Type I ; diplophonia with non-falsetto voice. B : Type II ; non-diplophonia with non-falsetto voice. C : Type III ; diplophonia with falsetto. D : Type IV ; non-diplophonia with falsetto.

(142.26~268.99 Hz) , 43.3% 181.8 mL/sec
 (28.81~59.54%) . 60.33 mmH₂O 88.2 mmH₂O
 21.65% 6.95% , 13.3 16.46
 Lx Speech Studio 가
 193.41 Hz 113.49
 26.21% 55.04%
 가
 Jitter Shimmer 2.61% 0.64%, 9.88%
 (Fig. 2A), 4.74%
 (Fig. 2B), 23.64 dB 22.52 dB
 가
 (Fig. 2C), 198.85 Hz
 가 (Fig. 2D) (142.26~268.99 Hz) 115.62 Hz(98.02~136.34 Hz)
 3 , 4 , 6 ,
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 43.3%(28.21~59.54%) 51.9%(42.65~59.47%)
 21.65% 5.2%
 6.95%
 7.15% 가
 (DFx, Fig. 3A)
 (Table 1). (DQx, Fig. 3B), 가
 (QxFx, Fig. 3C)
 217.6 mL/sec

Table 1. Pre & posttreatment voice parameters

	Pre.	Post.	p*
Aerodynamic study (n=5)			
Intensity	73.46	75.6	.115
MFR	217.6	181.8	.21
Psub	60.33	88.2	.021 [†]
MPT	13.3	16.46	.021 [†]
Acoustic analysis (sustained /a/ vowel) (n=15)			
Fx	193.41	113.49	<.000 [†]
Qx	26.21	55.04	.0003 [†]
Jitter	2.61	0.64	.0492 [†]
Shimmer	9.88	4.74	.0016 [†]
HNR	23.64	22.52	.6155
Electroglottographic analysis (reading passage of 'Ga-Eul') (n=15)			
FxM (90% CI)	198.85 (142.26 - 268.99)	115.62 (98.02 - 136.34)	.0113 [†]
QxM (90% CI)	43.3 (28.21 - 59.54)	51.9 (42.65 - 59.47)	.0156 [†]
CFx	21.65	5.2	.0028 [†]
CAX	6.95	7.15	.8935

*paired t-test, † p<.05, CI : confidence interval, MFR : mean flow rate ; mL/sec, Psub : subglottic pressure ; mmH₂O, MPT : maximum phonation time ; sec, Fx : fundamental frequency ; Hz, Qx : closed quotients ; %, HNR : harmonic noise ratio ; dB, FxM : mean fundamental frequency ; Hz, QxM : mean closed quotient ; %, CFx : irregularity of frequency ; %, CAX : irregularity of amplitude ; % (reference value : FxM ; 121.49 ± 58.16, QxM ; 48.17 ± 5.64, CFx ; 10.04 ± 2.47, CAX ; 4.86 ± 2.68)

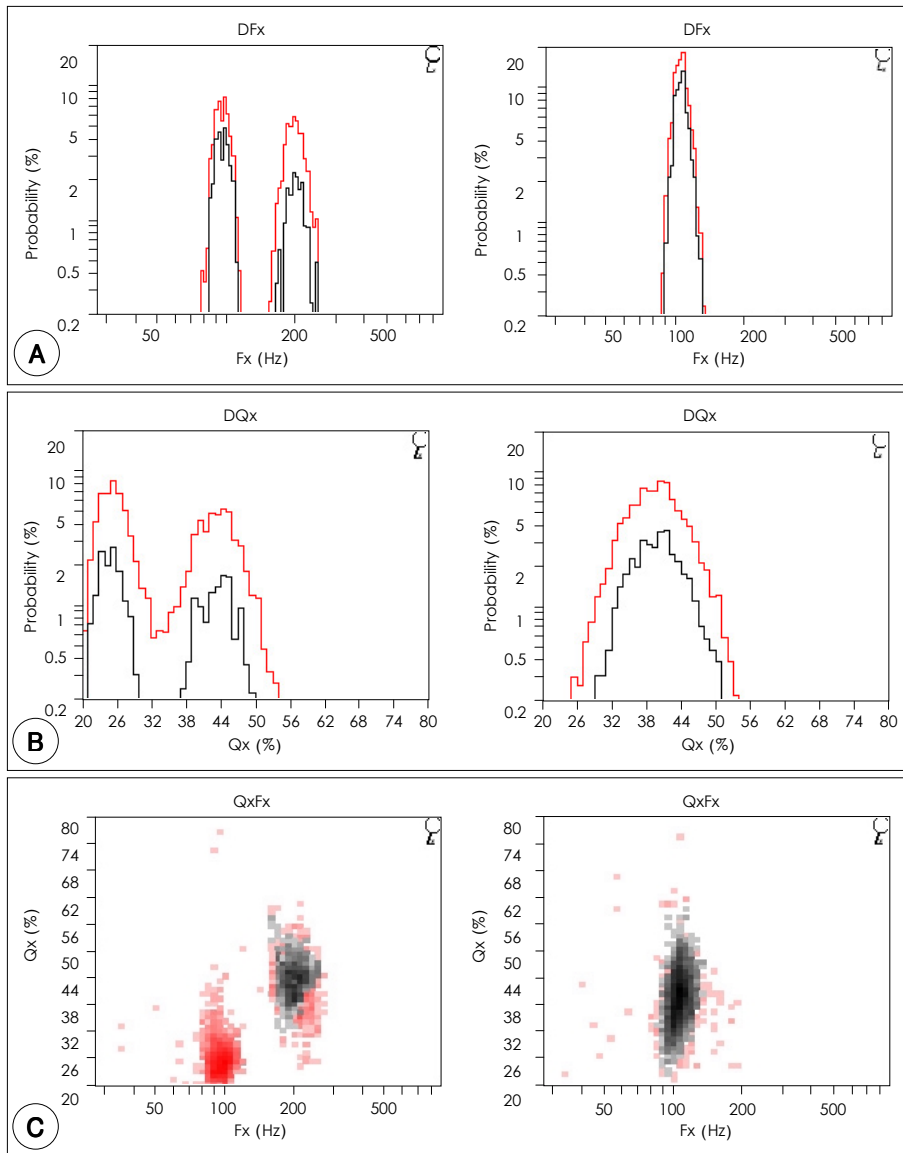


Fig. 3. Example of a case of 18-years old mutational falsetto patient with analysis from reading sentence by Lx Speech Studio program before and 1 month after treatment. Dfx : distribution of fundamental frequency, DQx : distribution of closed quotients, QxFx : Scattogram of Fx and Ax quality index distribution (left : pre., right : post-therapy). A : The stabilization of diplophonic distribution of fundamental frequency to a single low pitch after the voice therapy. B : The stabilization of the closed quotients at two different frequencies. C : The change of bimodal distribution of FxQx to a low pitch and stabilization of the closed quotient.

(pitch)

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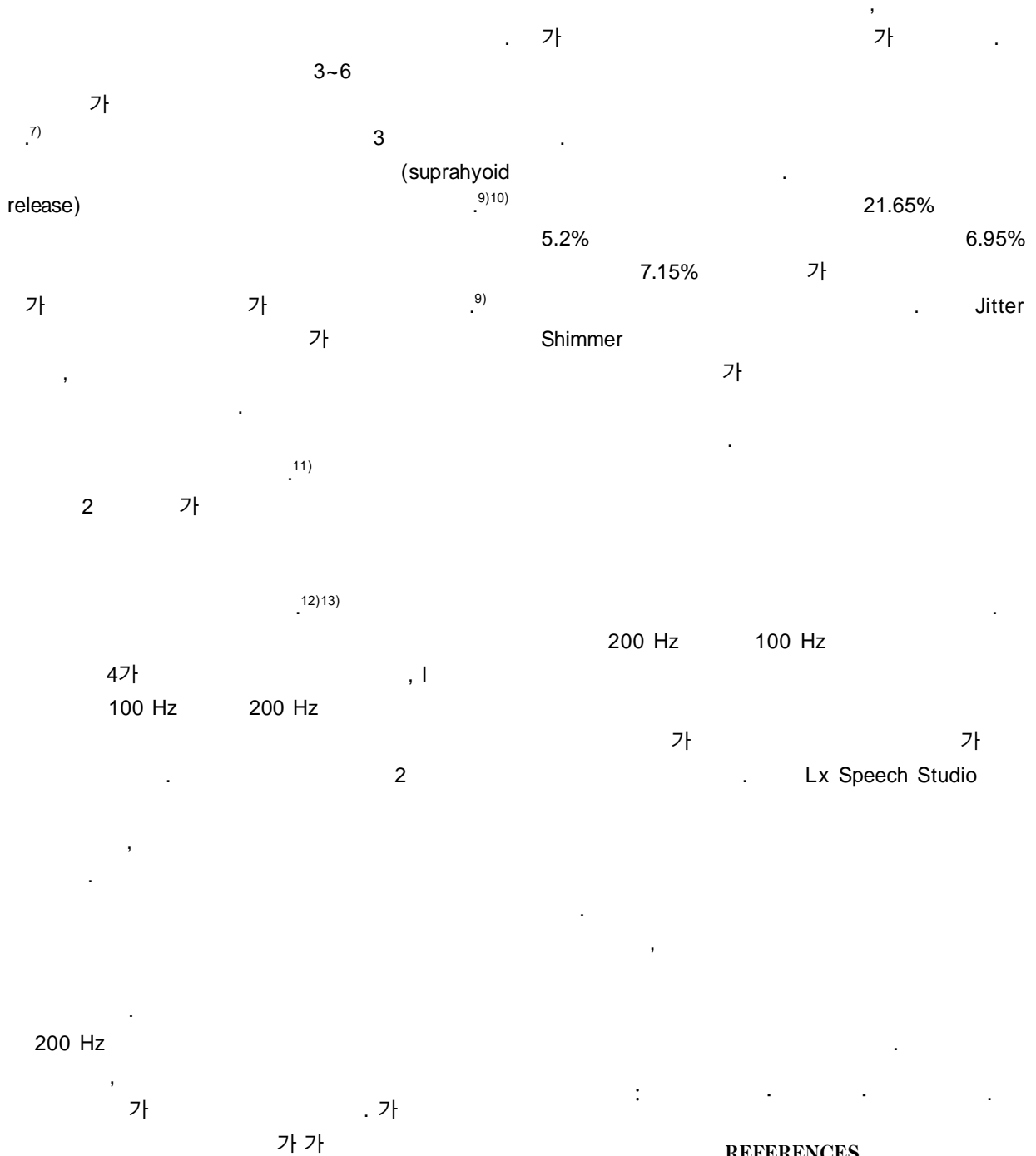
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