Phonogram

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Odeoiatry is a subjective science. A good and easy method to measure the quality of a voice is required urgently.

We are at present engaged in trying a graphic method in order to consider its advantages as well as its defects for a voice diagnosis.

80 100

Hoarseness, Yπagihara units

Time before fatigue, h

Volume difference, nostrils open-nostrils closed, dm³

Fig. 1. Phonographic diagnosis of the effect of chronic laryngitis on the voice. State of the voice before treatment; — = state of the voice after treatment.

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Intensity, dB 30

at 3 m

Duration, sec

Range, tones

Hoarseness, Yanagihara units

Time before fatigue, h

Volume difference, nostrils open-nostrils closed,
dm³

Fig. 2. Phonographic diagnosis of the effect of hypokinesia on the voice. State of the voice before treatment; — = state of the voice after treatment.

This phonogram consists in a square in which the six horizontal lines express: (1) the maximum intensity of the voice, expressed in decibels and measured at a distance of 3 m; (2) the maximum duration of phonaion expressed in seconds; (3) the range of the register in tones; (4) hoarseness expressed in Yanagihara units; (5) the maximum of hours that the patient can speak without fatigue, and (6) the difference in cubic decimeters between the maximum air expiration with open and closed nose.

The vertical lines express the results achieved in the test indicated on the horizontal lines. Results situated on the right indicate a higher quality of the tested voice than those on the left.

The phonogram presented here forms an attempt to improve the recording of the value involved as well as to decide whether or not a record of this type might prove useful and could serve as a basis for further investigations.