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Informative and consultative status (category B) with UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, ECOSOC and CIOMS

E. Escuder Prize

This prize awarded by Prof. Esmeralda Escuder, Montevideo, consists of a diploma and US $2,500 and will be awarded during the next 19th Congress of the International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics, Edinburgh, August 1983, to an author from a Spanish-speaking country who is distinguished in this specialty.

A double-spaced copy of the paper entered for the prize should be sent to Prof. J. Perelló (Provenza 319, Barcelona 37), Prof. Orlando L. Schrager (Monasterio 1679, 1638 Vicente Lopez, Argentina), and Prof. S. Tarasco (Protasio Tagle 105, Mexico 18 D.F.) before January 1983.

The jury will appreciate much more the quality than the length. The award will be notified before the Congress.

ASHA News

The results of random sampling of speech and language pathologists on the frequency and degree of professional burnout was discussed in ASHA, March 1982, by Robert E. Potter and Mary M. Miller.

This occupational hazard, which has been defined by Maslach 1976 as ‘physical and emotional exhaustion involving the development of negative self-concept, negative job attitudes, and the loss of concern of feelings for clients, was tested through a 19-item questionnaire of 17 forced-response questions and 2 open-ended questions and was designed to consider factors such as job setting, academic degree held, case load size, and type and severity of client impairment.

The results of 123 completed questionnaires showed moderate to severe burnout in 43% of respondents, 36% mild, 20% none with no significant relationship between degree of burnout and sex, number of years in the field, case load size, severity of impairment, amount of time dedicated to paperwork, professional relationships with clients, and professional relationships with colleagues. It did, however, reveal a statistically significant correlation between degree of burnout and job dissatisfaction, job effectiveness, and lack of rehabilitative support activity within or adjacent to the work setting, whereas the answers to the 2 open-ended questions suggested that paperwork was to some extent responsible as was lack of respect or support from parents and service professions.

A 2-day noise and work seminar sponsored by ASHA was held in March 1982 and reported in ASHA News in May 1982. This meeting was attended by over 100 audiologists and subjects discussed were: workers compensation, forensic audiology, techniques for noise survey and monitoring, noise exposure and damage, and hearing protection. Among the speakers were Alan S. Feldman, ASHA Past President, and Alice Suter, OSHA Senior Scientist, and the main subject of discussion was the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) amendment, whereby all industries are required to develop hearing conservation programmes for their
employees and provide annual hearing tests by qualified MDs or technicians. Workers exposed to 85 dB or more must be provided with protective ear equipment and be informed of any deterioration in hearing within 21 days of examination.

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Book Reviews · Buchbesprechungen · Livres nouveaux

M. Istria; C. Nicolas-Jeantoux; J. Tamboise Manual of Lip-Reading

Herbert H. Dedo; Th. Shipp Spastic Dysphonia
Houston 1980
84 pp.; US$ 13.00

The last manual on lip-reading edited in Europe appeared in 1949. Since then, nothing has been published on this theme. This commented volume is very well structured and systematized; but it is only useful for the French language. Nevertheless, the way he treats the subject and the progression of the investiga-tions, to obtain a useful text, can help other investigators in other languages.

The attention is called by the author’s sincerity, affirming that lip-reading is not a real reading, because some letters are invisible and the visible ones are ambiguous. The finality of lip-reading is perceiving, interpreting and completing.

It is also affirmed that this book is dedicated to people who have become deaf, that is to say, for people in possession of language. On the contrary, the authors indicate that lip-reading is not very useful for people who are not in possession of language.

J. Perelló, Barcelona

Sanford E. Gerber; George T. Mencher Auditory Disfunction
Houston 1980 256 pp.; US $ 20.00

Ce livre est destine aux audiologistes. La premiere partie traite des troubles produits par la surdité de conduction (avec résultats audiométriques), la deuxième des surdités sensorielles et la troisième est réservée aux alterations du nerf auditif et au tronc cerebral.

Pour chaque entité nosologique, des cas cliniques concrets sont présentés.

Le livre se termine par une bibliographie (entièremcnt américaine), une table des matières et un index des auteurs.

J. Perelló, Barcelona

Bien que la dysphonie spastique soit une affection peu fréquente, le Dr Dedo l’étudie à fond et tente un traitement chirurgical. C’est ainsi qu’il a examine une grande quantité de malades souffrant de cette mala-die.

La dysphonie spastique est traitée sous tous ses aspects, en insistant tout particulièremen sur le traitement phoniatrique et chirurgical conçu par l’auteur.

J. Perelló, Barcelona

James O. Pickles

An Introduction to the Physiology of Hearing


These last years, the physiology of audition has experienced a great development. In this book, Prof. Pickles reviews all these advances, especially for the use of students who want to broaden their knowledge. The author’s language is well adapted to the audience to which the book is
dedicated; it can also be read by other persons interested in the subject and trained in other specialties. Acoustic physics is explained in a simple and understandable way. Instead, more importance is given to the auditory nervous system. The chapter on auditory psychophysics is extremely interesting.
In accordance with this author’s special interest in the neurologic aspect of audition, the last chapter is devoted to sensorineural deafness.
All the chapters end with a summary and suggestions for further reading.
At the end of the book, a very extensive and up-to-date bibliography can be found.
J. Perelló, Barcelona
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H. Gundermann
Einführung in die Praxis der Logopädie
Springer, Berlin 1981
XVI+ 225 pp.; 18 tab.; 34 fig.;
DM 48.-
This book belongs to a collection devoted to rehabilitation and prevention and was intended as a practical book on logopedy. Dr. Gundermann’s collaborations were: Drs. E. Engel, G. Futterknecht, U. Heffter, O. Krähne, H. Lorenzen, H. Mengewein, U. Roggen-kamp and G. Weeber.
After an introduction on the aim of logopedy, it studies various speech disorders (delayed speech, dys-lalia, rhinophony, cerebral palsy, minimal cerebral dysfunction, dysphemia, asphasia, dysartria, voice troubles, erygmophony), describes rehabilitation methods and test techniques, and work relations with other professionals, especially phoniatriicians. A chapter, with an outstanding bibliography is dedicated to each of these diseases. Besides, and to emphasize its practical aspect, it gives indications on the installment of a logopedic clinic, the material it must have, the approximative costs, the books that must be read, the insurance to protect the logopedist if the commits errors, the obligations of his work and so on ...
The book ends with a series of tests on language, voice, dysphemia, intelligence ...
The author’s aim to publish a very useful and practical text for the practice of logopedy is fulfilled.
J. Perelló, Barcelona

Dans la deuxième partie, destinée au dépistage de la surdité chez les enfants d’âge scolaire, on décrit: les méthodes appliquées pour la pratique de l’audiométrie et de l’impédancemétrie avec leurs principes et leurs interpretations; les tests de la fonction auditive cen-trale dans son aspect intégratif; l’analyse auditive, la mémoire auditive, la mémoire séquentielle, le rôle de la communauté et de l’école face à ces enfants.
Dans la troisième partie, destinée aux moyens thé-rapeutiques, on traite de la repercussion de la surdité sur le langage, de l’attention psycho-éducative; des soins à donner aux prothèses, de
l'acoustique des salles des classes, de [‘amplification en champ libre et des systèmes
d’amplification en milieu scolaire, de l’entraînement auditif dans son triple aspect (audition,
écoute et attention), du traitement des lalopathies. Le dernier chapitre évoque conseils à donner
aux parents.
Chaque chapitre se termine par une importante bibliographie, entièrement américaine.
J. Perelló, Barcelona

Ross J. Roeser; Marion P. Downs Auditory Disorders in School Children
Ce volumineux ouvrage sur la surdité de l’écolier est rédigé, comme c’est souvent le cas aux
USA, par 22 auteurs qui traitent les différents aspects du problème. Seuls deux d’entre eux sont
médecins, ce qui indique que l’audiologie et même la pathologie de l’audition échappent de
plus en plus au domaine de l’ORL.
F. Le Huche
Voice without Larynx
166 pp.; 33 fig.
Due to various circumstances, more cancers of the larynx and better surgical results, the number
of laryngectomized patients is increasing and has become a social preoccupation. The
possibility of alleviating the effects of the mutilation suffered and the loss of voice has given
great success to phoniatry. To systematize and spread out ergomophonic rehabilitation Le Huche,
a Parisian phoniatrician, proposes this book. The various steps of the method are very well
exposed and explained. Advice to carry it out is also given.
J. Perelló, Barcelona

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/. Perelló; M. Caballé; E. Guitart Canto – Dicción; 2nd ed.
Edición Científico Médica, Barcelona 1982 XX + 306 pp.; 65 fig.
This book is the result of the joint labour of a phoniatrician, a singer and an actor. It has the
subtitle of ‘Esthetic Phoniatrics’, and is in our opinion, and without exaggeration, the most
complete, accurate and instructive book published on this subject until now.
The fact that this book has had a second edition shows how well it has been accepted in the
medical and artistic world. The structure of the first edition has been maintained, but has been
considerably enlarged
and updated. It is divided into four chapters: history, studies, technics and methods, classification
of voices, specializations are exposed in the first chapter. The second chapter describes with
minute precision and clarity the pathology of voice and the treatments for correcting the singing
voice. The speaking voice, from the point of view of dramatic art, oratory eloquence, lecturing
and modern oral communication is studied in the third chapter. The fourth and last chapter
describes the hygiene of voice. Each chapter ends with and extensive bibliography destined to all
people interested in deepening a special aspect of the artistic voice.