Jan, Hieronim Chrósciejewski’s (Ioannes Groscesius P et MD) a Polish Renaissance Physician’s Remarks on Phoniatrics in the Handbook De morbis puerorum, based on Hieronimus Mercurialis Lectures

Ioannis Chrosczieyoioski (his name was also written like this) was born in about 1555 in Poznań as a son of the well-known physician Stanislaw Nigara. In 1575 he graduated, later he studied in Cracow, where in 1576 he received the title of a bachelor of free arts. In 1582 he received a scholarship from the city council in Poznań to study at the University of Padua, where in July that year he was promoted to the doctor’s degree in medicine and philosophy. On the recommendation of his professor at Padua University, Hieronimus Mercurialis, he prepared this professor’s lectures on pediatrics and edited them in Venice in 1583 (fig. 1). This work, edited several times till the 18th century and translated into German in 1605 (P. Uffenbach-Frankfurt), was officially accepted as a handbook of pediatrics in which there were some topics dealing with phoniatrics. Here are some of them: (1) The speech disturbances were divided into peripherical and central ones. (2) Special attention was paid to the normal functioning of lips and tongue in proper articulation. (3) Apart from the softness and wetness of the tongue, which influence its contact with the teeth, he also mentioned the influence of the tongue frenulum on articulation, recommending its incision with a fingernail by the midwife immediately after birth. (4) Describing the tumors of the neck the author stressed the danger of their surgical treatment due to the vicinity of laryngeal vessels and the recurrent nerve (n. recursorius).

Antoni Pruszewicz, Poznań
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CVM LICENTIA, ET PRIVILEGIO.
Branco van Dantzig
(13.09.1870-17.09.1942)
Branco van Dantzig was born in Harlingen, The Netherlands, on September 13, 1870. She was an enthusiastic young girl with special interest in music. After she finished high school, she went to England for a year to learn English. Back in Holland again, she started studying music theory, but she also trained her own musical talents and feelings by singing lessons. The theoretical and practical music education made her curious and inquisitive after the functions of voice, speech and language and this brought her to phonetic sciences. This was the beginning of her career as ‘mother in logopedics’.

In 1896 she began to set herself up as a teacher in speech and singing and soon became very famous, teaching in Rotterdam, The Hague, at the School of Acting in Amsterdam and at the School of Music in Rotterdam. She did also a tremendous work in popular publications about voice, speech and language, informing people about the social importance of communication. After World War I she followed summer courses in Boulogne-sur-Mer and visited schools for language-disabled children in Jena, Halle, Hamburg and Berlin and became an advocate for special schools and special classes for children with severe speech and language handicaps. At this time in The Netherlands this idea for special help was rejected.

Since the foundation of IALP in 1924, she was a Board Member and until World War II she visited all IALP congresses. For her the foundation of the international association was a stimulant to found also a national association for people working in voice, speech and language pathology: De Nederlandse Ver-eniging voor Logopedie en Phoniatrie (NLVF).

At the age of 65 years Branco van Dantzig retired from professional duties, but she stayed active. Soon after her retirement she visited, in one big and well-prepared trip, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, in order to learn more about international voice, speech, and language pathology. In all countries she studied and lectured in important institutes, as with Seeman (Prague), Fröschels (Vienna) and Paikin (Charkow). After this big trip through Europe she moved to Amsterdam to live closer to the institute of Louise Kaiser, in order to do more research work on phonetics. Furthermore she lectured about her international experience. A short time before her 72nd birthday she, as a Jewish woman, was captured by the Germans and transported to Auschwitz. Here she died 4 days after her birthday.

Dr. S.M. Goorhuis-Brouwer
Collegium Medicorum Theatri
The 17th International Annual Meeting was held in Cairo (Egypt) from September 30 to October 2nd, beautifully organized by Prof. Nasser Kotby. This Collegium which is composed not only of physicians, but also of scientists, voice coaches and voice pathologists, was of great interest. The first main report ‘Management of acute vocal emergencies in professional voice users’ was delivered by Prof. M. Hirano (Japan) and Prof. J. Perello (Spain). The subject ‘Nature and pathology of tissue damage in acute vocal emergencies’ was for the first time based on experiments upon dogs with chemical agents, bleeding lesions and exposition to dry air. An excellent paper presented by Dr. Y. Yoshida (Japan) dealt with his own research on the anatomy of the peripheral nervous system in the larynx.

For the second main topic concerning ‘Recent advances in the singing sciences’, Dr. J. Sundberg (Sweden) explained the brilliant result of many years of research on singing formants; also Dr. R. Baken (USA) opened the way to new methods for the evaluation of vocal irregularity. In addition several very interesting papers were presented on the singing voice, vibratory phenomena, analysis of vocal fold vibration and therapy methods.

Next year this lively Collegium Meeting will be organized in Sweden by the new president, Dr. Sören Fex.

New Ways of the Voice -Nouvelles voies de la voix
Congrès international sur la voix Palais des Congrès-Micropolis Besançon, 14-17 février 1991
Le but de cet important congrès est de mettre en relation les thérapeutes, chercheurs et enseignants du chant de tous pays concernés par les travaux de recherche fondamentale en physiologie et acoustique de la voix, de permettre une meilleure définition des attitudes preventives, diagnostiques et thérapeutiques et de contribuer à la standardisation des critères d’évaluation objective de la voix.

Pour renseignements: Service ORL et Audiophonologie Faculté de Médecine F-25030 Besançon (France)

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IALP News
Book Reviews · Buchbesprechungen · Livres nouveaux
College-Hill, Boston, Whurr, London 1989

The stated objective of this book is to highlight the more common genetic syndromes that involve communication disorders. The six authors, led by Jung, are drawn from the disciplines of medical genetics, audiology and speech-language pathology and together they have produced a useful reference and resource text for the clinician, student and researcher working in the area of communication disorders.

The book is organised in six chapters: the first chapter introduces principles of medical genetics and the following five consider different types of syndromes: chromosomal, single gene, polygenic-multi-factorial, sporadic and environmental. Individual syndromes are then described in each category in a succinct, easily accessible style beginning with characteristics listed beside a drawing of specific features typical of each syndrome. There follows a brief discussion on diagnosis, hearing and speech involvement, management and prognosis for each syndrome described.
As well as a comprehensive glossary of terms and subject index there is also a most useful cross-reference index that is arranged under anatomical categories and organised to help determine clinical diagnoses. This latter index allows for a fast checking system and gives instant data regarding different syndromes.

The authors acknowledge that this book does not provide a comprehensive review of all genetic syndromes involving communication disorders, but it does provide the kind of basic data that is sufficient for the practising clinician and as such, it deserves a place on the library shelf of all speech-language therapy clinics and departments.

Margaret M. Leahy, Dublin
Waryan Singh
Proceedings of International Voice Symposium
Edinburgh, 1989

Prof. Waryan Singh, director of the Laboratory of Voice at St. John Hospital in Livingston, Scotland, has published the Proceedings of the Symposium he had organized in 1989. They consist in 52 chapters written by several authors and divided into four sections. In the first section considerations on laryngeal physiology are set forth. In the second, besides other subjects, exploration and assessment of the voice are centralized. The third section is dedicated to laryngeal surgery and the performance of the new technics which allow the improvement of the voice. In the last section the technics for voice rehabilitation are set forth. All the chapters are exposed with accuracy; the volume deserves being read.

Perelló
K.R. Bzoch (ed.)
Communication Disorders Related to Cleft Lip and Palate; 3rd ed.
Little Brown, Boston 1989

This book, edited by Bzoch with 23 contributors, has as its goal to ‘give a complete overview of the nature and management of communication disorders related to cleft palate, craniofacial disorders, and acquired problems of velopharyngeal insufficiency for speech’. While the book is aimed at students in graduate courses, many sections would provide useful reading for speech therapists and other members of the team working in the cleft palate/craniofacial centre. The book achieves its goal in providing information on communicative disorders related to cleft lip and palate. It also provides an excellent up-to-date list of references for further reading.

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Part 1 contains four chapters covering general aspects including a good basic description of the embryological development of craniofacial structures, classification of cleft, and anatomy of velopharyngeal function for speech. In chapter 3, Clifford covers the psychological aspects of cleft lip and palate and gives a good overview of the effect of the birth of the child with cleft lip/palate on parents. The chapter on the craniofacial team gives a good description of how the team functions but a limited explanation of the role of each member of that team.

Part 2 deals with the diagnostic aspects of cleft lip and palate. Bzoch provides an excellent chapter on etiological factors related to management of cleft lip and palate with emphasis on early intervention. The section on speech appliances is limited, however, some useful references for further reading are provided. The chapter on assessment gives useful guidelines for students
on evaluation of communication skills. Bradley’s chapter on velopharyngeal insufficiency and Morris’s chapter on evaluation of abnormal articulation problems are particularly relevant for student speech therapists.

Chapters 11 and 12 on radiographic and nasendoscopic assessment provide a valuable reference for the speech therapist and also for other members of the cleft palate team. The section on aerodynamic and acoustic measurements for speech could be useful for students, however, more detailed discussion on clinical application would be worthwhile.

Part 3 of this book covers habilitative and rehabilitative aspects; the emphasis is on early intervention and prevention of communicative disorders. This section provides good guidelines for management of the young child presenting with cleft lip and palate.

In summary, this book presents valuable up-to-date information on many aspects of communication disorders relating to cleft lip and palate. Not only is it a useful basic text for students of speech therapy, it is also an excellent reference for members of the cleft palate/craniofacial team.

Triona Sweeney
The Children’s Hospital Temple Street