

NEW AUDIOMETER, recently presented to the schools in Cherokee County by the Murphy Women's Club is demonstrated here by Mrs. Margaret S. Bruce, speech therapist for the Murphy and Andrews schools. Mrs. Bruce is shown above testing the hearing of Janie Mason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mason of Murphy. (Scout Photo)

Hearing Tests Show 15.7% Of Students In County **Have Hearing Impairments**

in public schools suffer from some degree of hearing impairment and this loss is often not recognized by the teacher or the speech correctionist. Many times the child with a loss of hearing is labeled as withdrawn, inattentive, or low intelligence.

Recognizing this situation could exist in the schools of Cherokee County, the Mur-phy Women's Club busied themselves with raising the money to buy an audiometer, machine used to test the hearing of each ear, for use by the speech therapists in the three school units in the A \$338,00 audiometer was

bought by the club and pre-sented to the school on Jan. 1 of this year. The machine is recommended by the N. C. State Department of Public Instruction, It is the goal of the speech therapist to sweep check the hearing of every Since the machine was put

into use, 1,553 students at Marble, Murphy, and And-rews have had their hearing tested by the sweep test method. Each student was checked up to 15 decibels, the top frequency of normal hear-ing. The testing began a minus -10 decibels. If the student missed two or more frequencies during the sweep test, then a more thorough treshold test

According to Mrs. Bruce, three students can be given the sweep every 15 minutes and returned to class. The treshold test requires more

On Feb. 1, 735 students at Murphy completed the sweep testing. Of this total 121 child-

The Marble school has also been completed. Out of 121 students tested, 22 failed.

Mrs. Bruce is in the prothe students at Andrews now. She has completed tests on 680 and has 20 more tests to make. Out of the 680, 101 have failed the sweep test. The results to date show

that out of 1,553 students tested, 244, or 15.7 per cent, failed the test indicating some hearing impairment, Treshold test will be given to these children to determine the extent of the hearing im-

In the treshold test, each frequency is tested to see just where the student hears on the frequency. This type of test shows how great a loss the student has on each frequency. Two such tests, or audiograms are made before the parent is notified of the child's hearing loss.

THE DEAF AND HARD - OF - HEARING CHILDREN

There are two main groups of children with defective hearing: the hard of hearing,

and the deaf.

Hard - of - hearing children are able to understand
and use speech and language.
These children learn to communicate using the sense of hearing deficient though it may

e. The deaf are those that ave been deprived of the abiity to communicate through peech and language because if the severity of the hearing oss. There is a differentiaion made between the deaf and the deafened. The deaf are those whose deafness occurred before speech and lan-guage were acquired. The deafened are those who be-came deaf after learning to

There are three types of deafness: the conductive or receptive type, the perceptive or nerve type, and the mixed

conductive deafness is characterized byt poor hearing in the low tones, good hearing in the high tones, the loss is caused by a pathology of the external or middle ear, the auditory nerve is functioning the inner ear.

ing but the sound is not reaching the inner ear.

A nerve deafness or perceptive deafness is characterized by: good hearing in the low tones, poor hearing in the high tones, the nerve is not functioning adequately, and high frequency sounds are omitted or distorted.

The mixed type deafness has elements of both conductive

the low tones, severe loss in the high tones, some de-generation of the nerve, and some blockage of the sound by air in the external or mid-

le ear.
All three types of deafness stem from two causes: congenital deafness and acquired deafness.

Congenital deafness refers to deafness of a hereditary nature or one due to birth

Acquired deafness is caused by brain infections, infections of the ear, injuries of the ear,

A hearing aid is usually re-commended when the hearing loss exceeds 30 or 35 d b. In the twilight area between 15-25 d b lip reading instruct-ion is recommended. When the loss is between 35 and 75 d b, a hearing aid is recommend ed and also lip reading and auditory training be given, if the loss exceeds 75 d b, lip reading is a vital necessity since a hearing aid may be almost useless.

A hearing conservation program will include; screening test, audiometric test, referral to a clinic to be seen by an otologist, medical care, and special educational recommendations, preferred placement, individual hearing aid, speech reading, auditory training, acoustic training, Characteristics of Deaf and

Hard - Of - Hearing children are: speech and language come slowly, under constant emotional tension, abnormal voice quality, and seeming inability to understand. These are the characteris-

tics of hard - of - hearing and deaf children in whom the defect is known to exist, The teacher and speech cor-rectionist need to know some characteristic symptoms of a hearing loss so that they may help identify children with uncharacteristic marks of a hearing loss are: verbal di-rections ignored consistently, close observation of the fact of the teacher, consistently the head to one side, apparent and repeated confusions

in understanding the speech of others, reading disability, spelling errors, frequent colds with ear discharge, spells of dizziness, and excessive fatigue during class

> HELPING THE ACOUSTICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILD

The classroom teacher and speech correctionist have a dual role to fill in teaching the hard-of-hearing or deaf child. They must (1) help the child to make an adequate social adjustment with his classmates and (2) help the

child improve his speech. Reading as a means of ac-quiring information and as a recreational device is so important to the hard-of-hearing or deaf child that it must be regarded as one of the most important abilities to be gain-

Acquiring a speaking vo-cabulary equal to that of the normal child is an almostimpossible task for the average deaf child, Fortunately such an attempt is no longer necessary. It is now possible for the deaf child to learn to use a limited vocabulary that will enable him to communicate with no loss of meaning. This system of condensed language is known as Basic English, It consists of 850 words, Once the student has mastered the 850 words, he can talk any-

stocent has insistered messes any where, anytime, and has no further absolute need to increase his vocabulary.

Preferred placement will help the hard-of-hearing use his available hearing to the best advantage, if a child does not understand the teachers directions should be repeated in a different form. Often the same material said differently is immediately grasped.

The parents of acoustically handicapped children can be educated in the guidance of their children, The John Tracy Climic helps parents by sending out correspondence leasons. The Volta Burea, Washington, D. C., will help locate competent physicians.

All children who exhibit hearing loss are often some hearing loss are often called deaf but deafness is a matter of degree. There are several methods by which the degree of deafness may be de-

A screening test is usually the first step to discover if a child's hearing is normal. The screening test may be (1) a watch tick test, (2) a voice test, (3) a phonograph test, (4) an audiometric sweep test. If there is a hearing loss evident the screening test if followed by a diagnostic test (audiometric test).

The type of hearing loss can be determined from the audiogram. A conductive type loss will show a slight or moderate loss in the low tones and normal responses in the high tones. A nerve type loss will show normal hearing in the low tones and dipping down below 50 d b in the high tones. The mixed type loss is shown by a slight or moderate loss in low tones (above 50 d b) and dipping down below 50 d b in the high tones, 50 d b is the point of differentation between conductive and nerve type los-

The audiogram tells only half the story, It determines the individuals ability to hear pure tones only, Speech recep-tion Threshold Tests are need ed to determine the individuals functional hearing, such as: Spondee, the Phonetically Balanced Word Lists (P B), and

Continuous Discourse Test. The Spondee Test consists 42 words each with two syllables of equal accent, The P. B. Word Lists contain 50 words such as "are, bad, bar." The Continuous Discourse Test is a threshold test for hearing of con-

tinuous speech.

The speech correctionist is primarily interested in helping the hard-of-hearing child and to restore any speech sounds which may have been lost, In order to do this, the correctionist must be aware of each sound element on the frequency range, Each speech sound has a different phonetic

Arranging the sounds which are most powerful to the sounds which are least powerful, they are: pure vowels, semi-vowels, unvoicedfricatives, stop and fricative consonants, and the unvoiced th.
The unvoiced th and the s

are very high frequency sounds, Therefore, hard-of-hearing adults and children omit the s sound entirely or develop a lateral lisp.

RANGER MAN COMES UP WITH LITTLE INVENTION

RANGER - Mr. R. J. Stirewalt of the Ranger Community in his spare time, has come up with a little invention which will save him some money, time and do a much more efficient job. For some time he has needed a bolus gun to use for young scouring calves, Instead of buying a gum, he used a piece of rubber hose about 15 inches long and inside this hose he used an old battery cable as a plunger. With his knive, he enlarged one end of the hose enough to hold the bolus sulmet.

Now Stirewalt says, "I can hold and give the necessary dosage myself. I need no one to hold the calf and can make sure the sulmet tablet will not be coughed back up."

Cherokee Scout & Clay County Progress, Thurs., Mar. 7, 1963 Home Economic

Classes Hear Hair Stylist

MURPHY - The home economic classes at Murphy High School heard a presentation on hair, the care of hair, hair styling, and the use of make-up Monday, Mar. 4. The presentation was given by Mrs. Blizabeth Stiles, a 1953 graduate of the high school, and a recent graduate of the University of Cosmetology and Hair Design in Marietta, Ga.

Mrs. Stiles plans to open a beauty salon on Route 4 within the next few weeks. Mrs. Stiles appeared before the classes at the request of the school's economics teacher, Miss Martha Hawkins.





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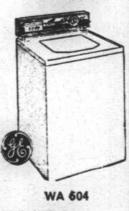


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