

An Analytical Case-Control Assessment of the Sensorineural Hearing Loss in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of the present study was to find the prevalence of SNHL in type 2 diabetes patients and to find the effect of duration and control of diabetes on hearing loss.

Methods: The present analytical cases control study was conducted in Department of ENT, SKMCH, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India, for period of 12 months. The present study was conducted on 200 type 2 diabetes patients and age and gender matched 200 non-diabetic controls in the age group of <50 years.

Results: In the present study, 68% were females and 32% were male. The mean age of patients was 44.16, mean fasting blood sugar was 130.60±28.62, mean PP blood sugar was 172.18±42.28 and mean HbA1c was 7.40±0.45. Mean age of patients was 36.60, mean fasting blood sugar was 108.02±3.16, mean post-prandial blood sugar was 126.54±9.99 and mean HbA1c was 6.004±0.220. It showed that only 50 patients had normal hearing and 150 patients had SNHL whereas 32 patients in this group had minimal hearing, 38 had mild SNHL, 48 had moderate, 12 had severe SNHL and 20 patients had profound SNHL. 140 patients had DPOAE refer whereas 60 patients had DPOAE pass.

Conclusion: This study concluded that the diabetics are at definite risk of developing auditory dysfunction, therefore it is recommended that all newly diagnosed diabetic patients should undergo a complete audiological evaluation at the time of diagnosis and a regular half yearly or yearly follow up is warranted for early detection of damage to auditory functions. Although factors other than diabetes contribute to hearing loss, early glycemic control for type 2 diabetic patients may reduce the incidence rate of this disease.

Keywords: Sensorineural hearing loss, Diabetes mellitus.

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Introduction

There is little awareness of hearing loss as a possible comorbid condition associated with type 2 diabetes among persons with diabetes as well as healthcare professionals, despite several studies having demonstrated the link between the two clinical conditions. [1] More than 43% of diabetes patients are likely to have some

degree of hearing impairment related or unrelated to chronic hyperglycemia. [2] There is a requirement for further studies for the exploration of the relationship between diabetes and hearing abnormalities. The presence of hearing defects among diabetes patients could be related to hyperglycemia or other

associated conditions like decreased immunity that may predispose one to ear infections involving the external, middle, or internal ear. [3]

Diabetic neuropathy, which affects the eighth cranial nerve directly or at the cochlear level, may present with variable degrees of hearing loss, while chronic infections like malignant otitis external that affect the external ear are usually observed among diabetes patients and usually are associated with structural damage. [3] Sufficient data support that hearing loss is one of the commonly occurring diseases in diabetes patients that could affect quality of life and lead to hearing disabilities and psychological depression. [2] Some studies have found positive correlations between hearing loss and diabetes duration or the degree of metabolic control. Although the findings of studies focusing on the relationship between hearing acuity and the degree of hyperglycemia by diabetes type are conflicting, [4] several risk factors have been identified as being associated with hearing loss in diabetes patients. [5]

In addition to the cardiovascular outcomes and the long-term damage to the kidneys, eyes, and nervous system caused by diabetes [6], this disease was also associated with alterations in hearing function in a meta-analysis of 18 clinical and epidemiological studies. [7] The pathological support to this association may be related to an increase in capillary lesions in the cochlea, more specifically in the stria vascularis and basilar membrane. Other studies have also reported a reduction in the number of spiral ganglion neurons. These differences could be related to the duration of diabetes and to comorbidities that could affect the inner ear. [8] Although, several studies have investigated the effects of diabetes on hearing loss (HL), the relationship between these two conditions remains unclear. Some studies have suggested that diabetes may cause sensorineural hearing loss

(SNHL) [7-10], whereas others have failed to find an association. [11-15]

The aim of the present study was to find the prevalence of SNHL in type 2 diabetes patients and to find the effect of duration and control of diabetes on hearing loss.

Materials and Methods

The present analytical cross sectional study was conducted in Department of ENT, SKMCH, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India, for period of 12 months after obtaining the ethical clearance from the Institutional Ethical Committee. The present study was conducted on 200 type 2 diabetes patients and age and gender matched 200 non-diabetic controls in the age group of <50 years. Study group included patients who were diagnosed as type 2 DM attending diabetic clinic in Endocrinology OPD while the control group comprised of age and sex matched non-DM individuals. Both groups were subjected to thorough audiological evaluation.

Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria for current study were; biochemically proven hyperglycemic patients, age less than or equal to 50 years of both genders.

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria for current study were; patients with any other systemic illness or metabolic disorder, gestational, patients on ototoxic drugs or any ear surgery done/occupational exposure to noise, noise induced hearing loss, patients with CSOM and CHL and patients with congenital SNHL.

The present study was a comparative study with population of 100 diagnosed patients of diabetes mellitus and control group consists of 100 non-DM patients. All these individuals were evaluated with a detailed clinical examination and appropriate investigation. All these individuals were evaluated with a detailed clinical

examination and appropriate investigation, such as PTA, BERA and DPOAE.

Statistical analysis

Data was entered in Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet. Continuous variables were summarised as mean and standard

deviation (SD). Categorical variables were summarised as frequency and percentage. The reported p values were based on analysis, in which $p < 0.5$ was considered significant.

Results

Table 1: Demographic details

Gender	N	%
Male	64	32
Female	136	68
Total	200	100.0
Parameters	Diabetic group	Non-diabetic group
Mean age (years)	44.16 ±6.30	35.60±8.60
Mean fasting blood sugar	130.60±28.62 (Range 81-253)	108.02±3.16 (Range 100-118)
Mean post prandial blood sugar	172.18±42.28 (Range 107-346)	126.54±9.99 (Range 108-148)
Mean HbA1c	7.40±0.45 (Range 5.4-9.6)	6.004±0.220 (Range 5.3-6.5)

In the present study, 68% were females and 32% were male. The mean age of patients was 44.16, mean fasting blood sugar was 130.60±28.62, mean PP blood sugar was 172.18±42.28 and mean HbA1c

was 7.40±0.45. Mean age of patients was 36.60, mean fasting blood sugar was 108.02±3.16, mean post-prandial blood sugar was 126.54±9.99 and mean HbA1c was 6.004±0.220.

Table 2: Grade of hearing loss in study participants

PTA	N	%
Normal	50	25
Minimal SNHL	32	16
Mild SNHL	38	19
Moderate SNHL	48	24
Severe SNHL	12	6
Profound SNHL	20	10
Total	200	100.0

The result showed that only 50 patients had normal hearing and 150 patients had SNHL whereas 32 patients in this group had minimal hearing, 38 had mild SNHL, 48 had moderate, 12 had severe SNHL and 20 patients had profound SNHL.

Table 3: Distribution of study patients according to DPOAE

DPOAE	N	%
Refer	140	70
Pass	60	30
Total	200	100.0

140 patients had DPOAE refer whereas 60 patients had DPOAE pass.

Table 4: Comparative BERA results of diabetic and non-diabetic groups.

Wave latencies	Intensity (dBnHL)	Non-diabetic group Mean±S.D.	Diabetic group Mean± S.D. (ms)	P value
V	70	6.04±0.20	6.36±1.50	<0.001
I-V	70	3.20±0.04	3.70±0.24	<0.001
V	80	5.55±0.25	6.50±1.36	0.003
I-V	80	4.16±0.12	4.48±0.40	0.030
V	90	5.35±0.20	6.46±1.48	<0.001
I-V	90	4.76±0.21	5.55±0.60	<0.001

Wave V grossly delayed in DM group as compared to non-DM with all frequencies (i.e. 70, 80 and 90) whereas interpeak latencies of wave I-V at 70 db frequency is almost equal in DM and non-DM group but it increase with increase in frequencies (i.e. 80 and 90 db).

Discussion

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is a syndrome of chronic hyperglycemia due to relative deficiency of insulin, resistance to insulin or both. [16] Type 2 diabetes mellitus occur as a result of obesity and lack of exercise. [17] Some people are genetically more prone to diabetes. [18] Globally as of 2015, it was estimated that there were 392 million people with type 2 diabetes making up about 90% of diabetes cases. [19,20] This is equivalent to about 6% of the world's population. [20] The aim of the present study was to find the prevalence of SNHL in type 2 diabetes patients and to find the effect of duration and control of diabetes on hearing loss.

In the present study, 68% were females and 32% were male. The mean age of patients was 44.16. Study by Ashish et al conducted on diabetic patients consisting of similar age group between 18-50 years of age. [21] It was found in their study that majority of them had minimal hearing loss followed by mild hearing loss. 30% of patients had normal hearing in both ears. Rajendran et al conducted a similar study in the age group 40-50 years and found that number of people affected with SNHL among the diabetes is 73.3% when compared to that of controls. [22]

The mean fasting blood sugar was 130.60±28.62, mean PP blood sugar was 172.18±42.28 and mean HbA1c was 7.40±0.45. Mean age of patients was 36.60, mean fasting blood sugar was 108.02±3.16, mean post-prandial blood sugar was 126.54±9.99 and mean HbA1c was 6.004±0.220. The result showed that only 50 patients had normal hearing and 150 patients had SNHL whereas 32 patients in this group had minimal hearing, 38 had mild SNHL, 48 had moderate, 12 had severe SNHL and 20 patients had profound SNHL. This study corresponds to the study conducted by Ashish et al who had similar results as of ours study. In his study he found only 30% of patients had normal hearing and 70% had SNHL. [21-23] Sunkun et al conducted a similar study on DM patients and found in his study that 82% had SNHL.18 Rajendran S et al [21] conducted a similar study on DM patients and in his results 73.3% of DM patients had SNHL as compared to 6.7% of that of non-DM patients. Dadhich conducted a similar study and it was found in this study that 73 % patients had SNHL. [24] Tiwari conducted a similar study and he also found 76.8% patients of DM had SNHL. [25]

Wave V grossly delayed in DM group as compared to non-DM with all frequencies (i.e. 70, 80 and 90) whereas interpeak latencies of wave I-V at 70 db frequency is almost equal in DM and non-DM group but it increase with increase in frequencies (i.e. 80 and 90 db). It was found in present study that that latency of wave V was grossly delayed at all frequencies whereas

interpeak latencies of wave I-V was almost normal at 70 db frequency but it increased with increase in frequencies (i.e. at 80 and 90 db). This study corresponds to study done by Joshi et al who found that absolute latencies of BERA were significantly delayed in for waves II and V and significantly delay was notice in interpeak latencies (IPL) of wave I to III and wave I to V. [26] Chhaya et al found that there was significant difference for BERA abnormalities (for 70, 80 and 90 db) in study group when compared to controls. [27] Siddarth et al done a study on topic, brainstem auditory response in type 2 DM. [28,29]

Conclusion

This study concluded that the diabetics are at definite risk of developing auditory dysfunction, therefore it is recommended that all newly diagnosed diabetic patients should undergo a complete audiological evaluation at the time of diagnosis and a regular half yearly or yearly follow up is warranted for early detection of damage to auditory functions. Although factors other than diabetes contribute to hearing loss, early glycemic control for type 2 diabetic patients may reduce the incidence rate of this disease. Other comorbidities including hypertension and hyperlipidemia must be considered in the formulation of strategies to reduce the risk of hearing loss. Awareness must be raised on the significance of hearing loss as a commonly occurring comorbidity in diabetes among healthcare providers. Hearing acuity screening should be a part of routine screening for diabetes patients and should be conducted on a regular basis to avoid the devastating consequences of this often-overlooked medical condition.

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