

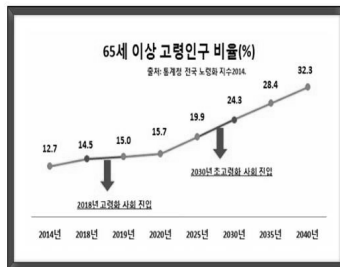
## 노년기 이명 및 난청의 관리

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### Presbycusis & Tinnitus

- 1.2 billion people in the world over the age of 60, by 2025 (WHO)
- 65–75 years :25%  
>75 years: 70–80% suffer from SNHL
- 난청에 동반되는 이명 유병률도 나이에 따라 증가하여, 60 세 이상에서 12%



### Exclusive disease of Presbytinnitus

- **Objective tinnitus(extrinsic tinnitus or pseudotinnitus)**
  - 혈관성 이명 (Vascular cause)
    - 동맥성
      - 죽상경화 경동맥질환 (Atherosclerotic carotid artery disease, ACAD)
      - 뇌혈관질환 (Intracranial vascular abnormalities)
      - 동정맥루 및 동정맥류 (Arteriovenous fistulas and aneurysms)
      - 이상 동맥 위치 (Aberrant artery anatomy)
      - 고혈압성 질환 (Hypertension)
    - 정맥성
      - 양성 두개내 고혈압 (Benign intracranial hypertension)
      - 정맥성 잡음 (Venous hum)
      - Arnold-Chiari malformation
      - Glomus tumors
  - 비혈관성 이명 (Nonvascular cause)
    - 근육 수축성 이명 (Palatal, stapedial, and tensor tympani muscle myoclonus)
    - 지속적 이관개방증 (Patulous E-tube)

### Tinnitus and Hearing Loss

#### Tinnitus Pitch

- Strong association between pitch of tinnitus and frequency range of abnormal hearing
- Correspond to frequency region in which audiogram exhibits a steep decline or threshold of >40dB

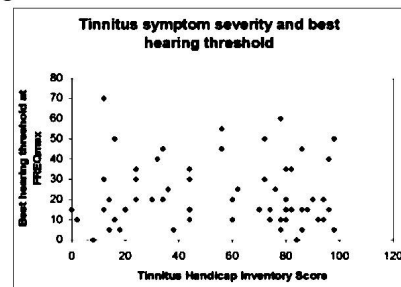
#### Tinnitus Localization

- With asymmetrical hearing losses, tinnitus typically lateralizes to poorer thresholds
- Non-lateralized tinnitus tend to have symmetric losses

(Nuttall et al., 2004)

### Tinnitus and Hearing Loss

No correlation between tinnitus severity and hearing threshold



(Tsai et al., 2012)

## Treatment of Tinnitus

- There is NO unique treatment for tinnitus
- There is NO consensus on the best treatment for tinnitus
- Most tinnitus treatments lack supporting evidence, such as controlled trials
- 2 categories of treatment
  - Focus on tinnitus
  - Focus on tinnitus reaction

## Component of Tinnitus Management

Medical therapy

Counseling

- Instructional
- Adjustment based (cognitive-behavioral intervention)

Amplification (HA)

Implantable hearing device

## Management Tinnitus with medication

## Off-label drugs for tinnitus

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiarrhythmics                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lidocaine</li> <li>– Tocainide</li> <li>– Flecainide</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Anticonvulsants                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Carbamazepine</li> <li>– Gabapentine</li> <li>– Lamotrigine</li> <li>– Pregabalin</li> <li>– Valproic acid</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Anxiolytics                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Clonazepam</li> <li>– Alprazolam</li> <li>– Diazepam</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Glutamate receptor antagonists                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Acamprosate</li> <li>– Caroverine</li> <li>– Menantine</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antidepressants                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Amitriptyline</li> <li>– Trimipramine</li> <li>– Nortriptyline</li> <li>– Paroxetine</li> <li>– Sertaline</li> <li>– Fluoxetine</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Muscle relaxants                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Baclofen</li> <li>– Cyclobenzaprine</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Others                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Misoprostol</li> <li>– Atrovastatin</li> <li>– Nimodipine</li> <li>– Furosemide</li> <li>– Cyclandelate</li> <li>– Sulpride</li> <li>– Melatonin</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|---|---|

## Management Tinnitus with HA

## Amplification

Total or partial relief for many patients

- Improves hearing & communication
- Reduces fatigue and stress
- Stimulates deprived auditory system
- Diverts attention
- Interference of tinnitus mechanism

Ideal Characteristics of Amplification

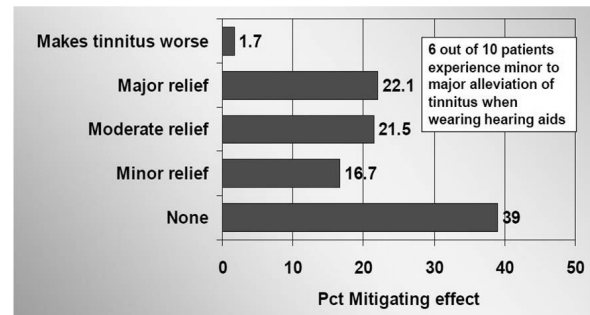
- Low compression thresholds
- Broad frequency responses
- Flexible acoustic options

## Benefits of Amplification

- General counseling during hearing aid fitting
  - Helps in the understanding of tinnitus
- Speech amplification
  - Decreases attention on tinnitus
- Environmental sounds amplification
  - Reduces the audibility of tinnitus

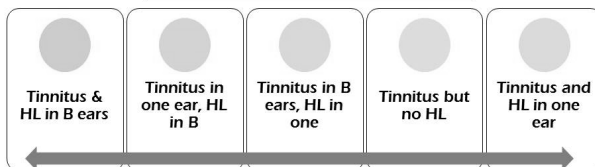


## Effectiveness of HA in Tinnitus



## Binaural or Monaural?

### Binaural Fitting Considerations



- No matter where tinnitus originates, it almost always becomes a central nervous system issue.
- Binaural stimulation is always recommended with the exception being a dead ear.

## Tinnitus Masking

- Introduced in the 1970s by Jack Vernon Ph.D.
- Broadband sound is utilized in addition to amplification to provide a sense of relief from tension or stress caused by tinnitus
- Counseling is considered secondary

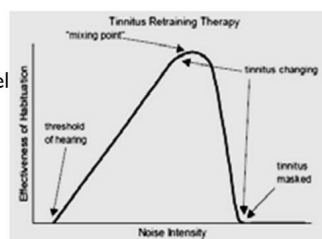


Jack Vernon Ph.D.  
American Father of Tinnitus

## Mixing Point Setting Tinnitus Masker

### Use the ascending technique

- Decrease all sliders to 0
- Begin to increase the level
- Instruct patient to acknowledge when the signal is mixed with the tinnitus
- 2 sounds are heard-therapy signal and the tinnitus
- Do not use total masking



## Verifying Settings

- 1 Tones should be audible, but relatively soft
- 2 Tones should not interfere with conversational speech
- 3 Tone volume is sufficient to just begin to decrease annoyance level of tinnitus

## Counseling (TRT)

## Tinnitus Retraining Therapy (TRT)

- Introduced in the 1990s by Pawel Jastreboff Ph.D.
- Based on the philosophy of habituation therapy
- Utilizes a combination
  - Counseling
  - Sound enrichment (i.e. noise generator) to disregard their negative reaction to their tinnitus



Pawel Jastreboff Ph.D.  
Neurophysiological Model of Tinnitus

## Neurophysiologic model of Tinnitus

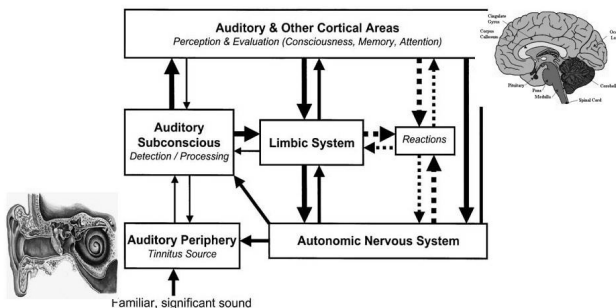
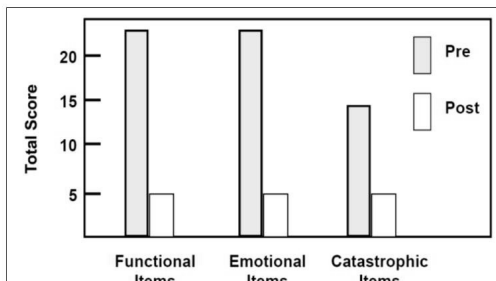


Fig 1. A block diagram of the neurophysiologic model of tinnitus and decreased sound tolerance. Note multiple functional connections between involved systems crucial in the development of conditioned reflex arcs.

## Tinnitus Retraining Therapy

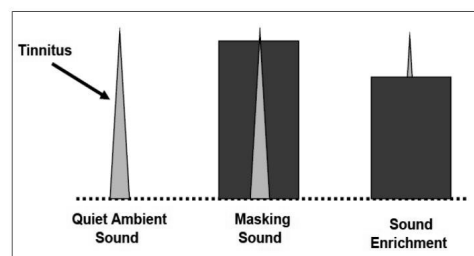
- Based on neurophysiological model of tinnitus
- Ability of the nervous system to suffer persistent functional changes of its circuitry
- Neuroplasticity
  - Habituation
    - Suppression of response to innocuous stimuli repeated
    - "It is the reduction or elimination of CNS activity in response to repetitive stimuli"
  - Awareness
    - More effective response to a noxious stimulus

## Benefit of Counseling in Tinnitus



THI scores before versus > 6 months after counseling (Hall & Haynes, 2001)

## Sound Enrichment Treatment



(Pawel Jastreboff)

## Sound Therapy

No one fitting strategy has been shown to be the most effective

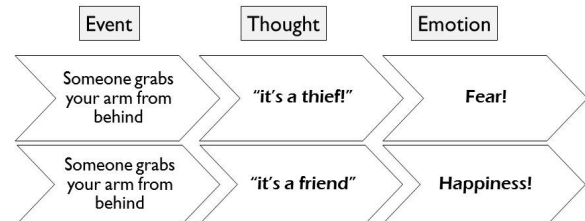
- Completely mask
- Partially mask
- Mix

No one type of sound has been shown to be the most effective

- Music
- Noise
- Relaxation
- Environmental

## Cognitive Behavioral Intervention

Example of Cognitive Theory

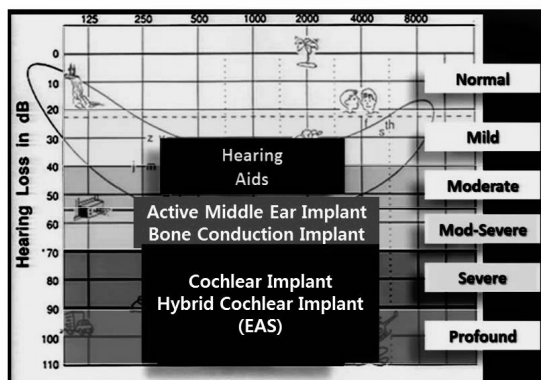


## Summary

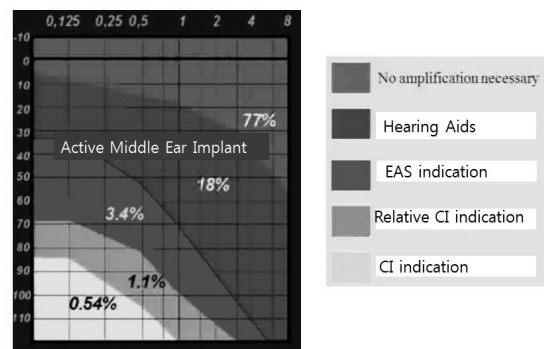
- Tinnitus is a symptom, not a disease.
- Audiologic and medical diagnosis is essential.
- With general and short term management options, most patients (> 80%) return to the quality of life they enjoyed before the perception of bothersome tinnitus.
- Effective extended tinnitus management options are available
- All patients with bothersome tinnitus should have hope

## Management Tinnitus with Implantable Devices

## Implantable Hearing Devices



## Indication for Hearing Devices



N=23,523

(Gstottner, Kiefer, Frankfurt)

## Recent Hot Issues

## Hearing Preservation with Round Window Approach

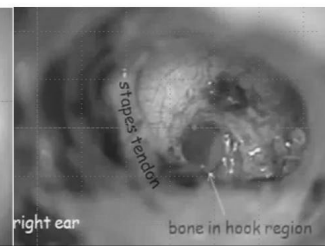
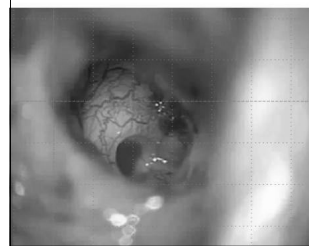
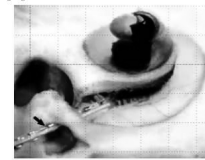
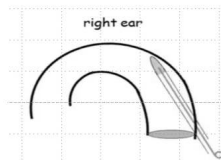
- **Electro-Acoustic Stimulation (EAS)**

### Active Middle Ear Implant (AMEI)

## Cochlear Implant

## Hearing Preservation

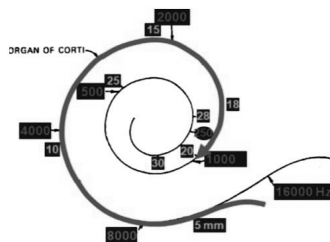
### Round Window Approach



## Hybrid CI

### Electro-Acoustic Stimulation(EAS)

- Electrode insertion only in the non-functioning region of the cochlea
- Insertion depth dependent on the extent of residual hearing
  - 1 kHz=20mm
  - 500 Hz=25mm



(Adapted from Otte et al, 1978)

## Hybrid CI

## Electro-Acoustic Stimulation



## Recent Hot Issues

## Hearing Preservation with Round Window Approach

- **Electro-Acoustic Stimulation (EAS)**

### Active Middle Ear Implant (AMEI)

## Cochlear Implant

## Active Middle Ear Implants

**Simplify 3 steps process to 2 steps process**

### Ossicle chain transducers

- Transduction of amplified electrical to acoustic, then to vibration
  - Electromagnetic
  - Piezoelectric



## Active Middle Ear Implants

### Rationale

- Better cosmetic
- Precludes occlusion effect
- Avoidance of feedback
- Increase high frequency emphasis and gain
- Improve sound fidelity

## Active Middle Ear Implant

### Semi Implantable AMEI

Med-EL Vibrant® Electromagnetic

Otologics MET® Electromagnetic

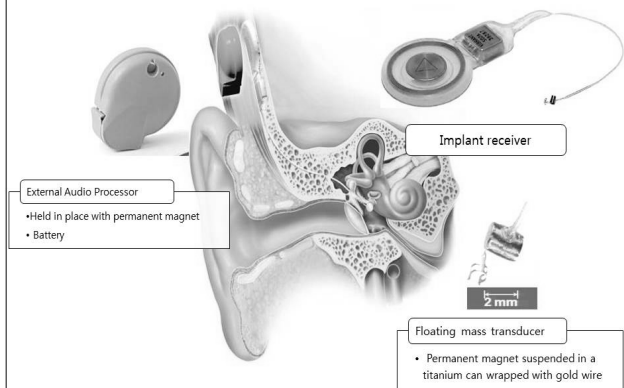
Ototronix Maxum® Electromagnetic

### Fully Implantable AMEI

Envoy Esteem II® Piezoelectric

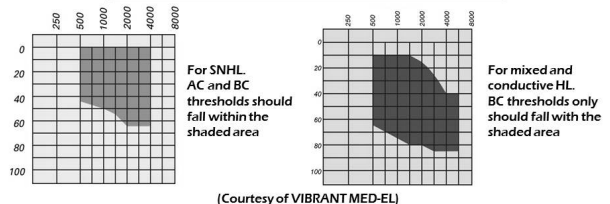
Otologics Carina® Electromagnetic

## Vibrant Soundbridge® Component

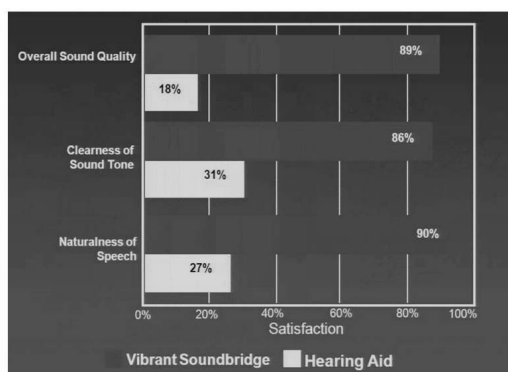


## Vibrant Soundbridge® Patient Section Criteria

- Adult 18 years +
- Moderate to severe SNHL
- Word recognition score 50% or better
- Normal middle ear function
- Realistic expectation



## Vibrant Soundbridge® Better Sound Quality



## Active Middle Ear Implants Challenges and Issues

### Transducer Issue

- Long-term injury to the ossicular chain
- Need long term follow up results

### Multiple surgeries to replace battery

### MRI compatibility

### Registration and Cost Issues

- Registration KFDA
- Medical insurance coverage

### **Summary**

- Tinnitus is a symptom, not a disease.
- Audiologic and medical diagnosis is essential.
- Effective extended tinnitus management options are available
- Presbytinnitus resolved variable devices (HA, AMEI, CI and etc.)