

成人突发性聋患者听性脑干反应及 40 Hz 听觉诱发电位与主观纯音听阈测定结果分析

何玉娇¹ 杨丽辉¹

[摘要] 目的:研究听性脑干反应(ABR)及 40 Hz 听觉诱发电位(40 Hz AERP)在成人突发性聋患者中的价值。方法:治疗前对成人突发性聋患者 132 例(184 耳)进行纯音测听、ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 测试。根据纯音测听力损失累及的频率和程度,分为低频下降型(86 耳)、高频下降型(60 耳)、平坦型(32 耳)和全聋型(6 耳,因 ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 反应阈引出不全未做统计),共收集 178 耳做出统计结果。治疗后再进行纯音测听、ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 测试。结果:治疗前各型听力损失 ABR 阈值与主观纯音测听 500 Hz 阈值相关性差($r=0.233, P=0.706$),与 1000 Hz 阈值相关性较差($r=0.472, P=0.345$),与 2000 Hz 阈值相关性较好($r=0.878, P=0.021$),与 4000 Hz 阈值相关性好($r=0.800, P=0.010$)。各型听力损失 40 Hz AERP 阈值与主观纯音测听 500 Hz 阈值相关性好($r=0.992, P=0$),与 1000 Hz 阈值相关性较好($r=0.912, P=0.110$),与 2000 Hz 阈值相关性较差($r=0.210, P=0.690$),与 4000 Hz 阈值相关性差($r=0.370, P=0.945$)。ABR 与主观纯音测听在高频相关性高,40 Hz AERP 与主观纯音测听在低频相关性高。**结论:** ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 共同评估,能更全面反映成人突发性聋患者的听力损失程度。

[关键词] 聋,突发性;听性脑干反应;听觉诱发电位;主观纯音听阈测定

DOI: 10.13201/j.issn.2096-7993.2021.06.011

[中图分类号] R764.43 **[文献标志码]** A

Analysis on the correlation of auditory brain/stem response and 40 Hz auditory event related potential by pure tone audiometry in adult patients with sudden deafness

HE Yujiao YANG Lihui

(Department of Otolaryngology, Liaoning Provincial People's Hospital, Shenyang, 110000, China)

Corresponding author: YANG Lihui, E-mail: 13889885159@163.com

Abstract Objective: To study the value of auditory brainstem response(ABR) and 40 Hz auditory evoked potential(40Hz AERP) in adult patients with sudden deafness. **Methods:** Pure tone audiometry, ABR and 40 Hz AERP were performed in 184 adult patients with sudden deafness before treatment. According to the frequency and severity of hearing loss revealed by pure tone audiometry, the patients were divided into low-frequency decline type(86 cases), high-frequency decline type(60 cases), flat type(32 cases) and total deafness type(6 cases, statistical analysis were not conducted in this group due to the incomplete elicitation of reaction threshold). Data from 178 ears were collected for statistical results. After treatment, pure tone audiometry, ABR and 40 Hz AERP were performed. **Results:** As for ABR threshold, its correlation with 500 Hz threshold of subjective pure tone test was poor($r=0.233, P=0.706$), and was worse with 1000 Hz threshold($r=0.472, P=0.345$). ABR threshold was closely correlated with 2000 Hz threshold($r=0.878, P=0.021$) and 4000 Hz threshold($r=0.800, P=0.010$) of subjective pure tone test. As for 40 Hz AERP threshold, its correlation with 500 Hz threshold of subjective pure tone audiometry was good($r=0.992, P=0$), and was better with 1000 Hz threshold($r=0.912, P=0.110$). 40 Hz AERP threshold was poorly correlated with 2000 Hz threshold($r=0.210, P=0.690$) and 4000 Hz threshold($r=0.370, P=0.945$) of subjective pure tone audiometry. ABR and subjective pure tone audiometry have high correlation at high frequency, while 40 Hz AERP and subjective pure tone audiometry have high correlation at low frequency. **Conclusion:** ABR and 40 Hz AERP can comprehensively reflect the severity of hearing loss in adult patients with sudden deafness.

Key words deafness, sudden; auditory brainstem response; auditory evoked potentials; subjective pure tone audiometry

突发性聋是指 72 h 内突发的、原因不明的感

音神经性听力损失,至少在相邻的两个频率听力下降 ≥ 20 dB HL^[1-2]。其发病率为 5/10 万~160/10 万^[3-4],属于耳科常见急症,近几年发病率呈上升趋

¹ 辽宁省人民医院耳鼻咽喉科(沈阳,110000)

通信作者:杨丽辉,E-mail:13889885159@163.com

势^[5],所以临床工作中往往需要高速、准确、全面的客观听力评估。短声诱发的听性脑干反应(auditory brainstem response, ABR)应用广泛,但缺乏频率特异性,其主要反映高频区2000~4000 Hz的听阈^[6],不能估计言语频率的听力。40 Hz听觉诱发电位(40 Hz AERP)具有频率特异性,其主要反映低频区的听阈^[7]。本文拟研究成人突发性聋患者ABR、40 Hz AERP与主观纯音听阈的相关性,分析ABR和40 Hz AERP的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 测试对象

听力检测资料来源于2018年1月—2020年10月辽宁省人民医院耳鼻咽喉科门诊及病房。入选标准:①符合突发性聋诊断标准;②病程<14 d;③年龄>18岁;④通过病史采集、耳鼻喉专科检查及颞骨CT及内听道MRI影像学检查排除外伤、中耳病变及内听道占位性、梅尼埃病等中内耳疾病。入选突发性聋患者132例(184耳),男78例,女54例;年龄19~80岁,平均42岁,其中19~40岁67例,41~60岁49例,61~80岁16例。

1.2 测试仪器与测试环境

所有检查均在隔声屏蔽室内完成,环境噪声≤30 dB。主观纯音听阈测定(PTA)所用仪器为丹麦尔听美听力计Madsen Itera,ABR及40 Hz AERP所用仪器为丹麦尔听美听觉诱发电位分析仪Chartr EP,待其安静放松进入睡眠状态在隔声屏蔽室内进行。

1.3 测试方法

1.3.1 PTA PTA按照GB/T16403—1996标准要求,采用上升法及下降法分别进行2次250~8000 Hz的气骨导听阈测试。

1.3.2 ABR ABR测试的刺激声为短声click声。正负交替刺激极性,滤波为100~3000 Hz,刺激速率为21.1次/s,叠加1024次,扫描时间为10 ms。电极间阻抗<4 kΩ。对接触电极处皮肤行脱脂处理^[8]。记录电极置于前额正中紧靠发际线,双侧乳突贴参考电极贴,眉间贴地极。刺激强度从80 dB开始,以“升5降10”的平台搜索法进行测试,以可辨认V波的最小听力级为阈值,每个强度至少重复记录2次。

1.3.3 40 Hz AERP 40 Hz AERP测试的刺激

声为500 Hz的短纯音。交替波刺激极性,滤波为10~100 Hz,刺激速率39.1次/s,叠加次数500次,扫描时间为100 ms。电极间阻抗<4 kΩ。电极位置同ABR测试。刺激强度从70 dB开始,以“升5降10”的平台搜索法进行测试,以重复出现4个正弦波形的最低强度为阈值,每个强度至少重复记录2次。

1.4 治疗方法

按照中华医学会2015年突发性聋指南针对不同类型的突发性聋给予规范化治疗,10~14 d为1个疗程。具体方案包括:①糖皮质激素:甲泼尼龙40 mg+生理盐水100 mL静脉滴注,每日1次,连用5 d,直接停药。合并高血压、糖尿病的患者改为耳后注射甲泼尼龙20 mg,隔日1次,共5次。②银杏叶制剂:低频下降型患者采用87.5 mg+5%葡萄糖注射液250 mL静脉滴注,伴糖尿病患者改用0.9%氯化钠注射液;高频下降型、平坦型和全聋型患者采用金纳多105 mg,每日1次。③巴曲酶溶栓治疗:全聋型患者首次10 BU,之后5 BU,隔日1次,用药期间需要监测血浆纤维蛋白原。④神经营养剂:口服甲钴胺。疗程结束后复查PTA、ABR和40 Hz AERP。

1.5 疗效评价

疗效评价参照中华医学会2015年突发性聋指南分为痊愈、显效、有效和无效。总体有效率包括痊愈率、显效率及有效率。

1.6 统计学方法

应用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料以均数±标准差表示。对178耳ABR阈值与主观纯音测听500、1000、2000、4000 Hz频率的反应阈进行比较且行Pearson相关性分析;对178耳40 Hz AERP反应阈与主观纯音测听500、1000、2000、4000 Hz频率的反应阈进行比较且行Pearson相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。统计治疗后各型听力曲线的疗效。

2 结果

2.1 听力曲线类型及各型PTA值

184耳中,低频下降型86耳、高频下降型60耳、平坦型32耳、全聋型6耳(纯音听阈大于100 dB HL时按100 dB HL计算)。各型PTA值见表1。

表1 听力曲线类型及各型PTA值

听力曲线类型	PTA				dB HL
	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	
低频下降型	44.18±13.87	33.25±12.04	14.89±4.18	13.43±2.74	
高频下降型	21.73±4.18	20.07±6.12	23.27±15.65	56.18±12.94	
平坦型	56.67±9.62	58.92±11.51	62.36±10.95	64.27±9.62	
全聋型	88.57±7.48	93.57±5.56	94.17±6.90	95.71±6.07	

2.2 各型听力损失 ABR 阈值与 PTA 阈值之间的相关性

全聋型 ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 反应阈引出不全未做统计,本次共收集 178 耳。

治疗前各型听力损失 ABR 阈值与 PTA 500 Hz 阈值相关性差($r=0.233, P=0.706$),与 1000 Hz 阈值相关性较差($r=0.472, P=0.345$),与 2000 Hz 阈值相关性较好($r=0.878, P=0.021$),与 4000 Hz 阈值相关性好($r=0.800, P=0.010$)。

2.3 各型听力损失 40 Hz AERP 阈值与 PTA 阈值之间的相关性

治疗前各型听力损失 40 Hz AERP 阈值与 PTA 500 Hz 阈值相关性好($r=0.992, P=0$),与 1000 Hz 阈值相关性较好($r=0.912, P=0.110$),与 2000 Hz 阈值相关性较差($r=0.210, P=0.690$),与 4000 Hz 阈值相关性差($r=0.370, P=0.945$)。

2.4 治疗后各型听力曲线疗效比较

治疗后各型听力曲线疗效比较见图 1。

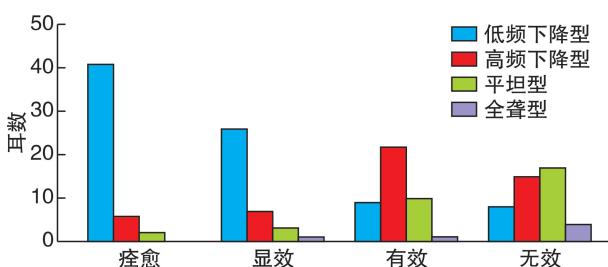


图 1 治疗后各型听力曲线疗效比较

3 讨论

突发性聋的病因及发病机制尚不明确,可能的发病机制包括内耳微循环障碍、感染、遗传等因素^[9]。不同类型听力曲线往往发病机制不同,低频下降型多认为其机制是膜迷路积水,高频下降型多认为是毛细胞损伤,平坦型多认为是血管纹功能障碍或内耳血管痉挛,全聋型多认为是内耳血管栓塞或血栓形成^[10]。根据听力曲线分型实施诊疗具有重要的临床意义^[11],其治疗及预后均不同^[12]。

听觉丧失与外周、皮质下和听觉皮质区域的改变相关^[13]。ABR 为短潜伏期诱发电位,是皮层下反应,可客观评价听觉传导通路病变,然而 ABR 没有频率特异性。40 Hz AERP 是声刺激诱发的由 4 个间隔 25 ms 的准正弦波成分构成的一组电位,可以反映低频听阈,属于皮层诱发电位^[14],具有一定的频率特异性,可较好反映语频听阈^[15]。

本研究结果提示 ABR 与 PTA 在高频相关性高,40 Hz AERP 与主观纯音测听在低频相关性

高。ABR 阈值与 PTA 2000、4000 Hz 有密切的相关性,其结果符合短声能量主要集中于 2000~4000 Hz 的声学特性^[16]。40 Hz AERP 阈值与 PTA 500、1000 Hz 有密切的相关性,其结果符合 500 Hz 短纯音声的主要能量介于 500~1000 Hz 之间^[17-18]。比较治疗后不同类型听力曲线疗效,低频下降型突发性聋治疗后总有效率明显高于其他各型,其结果符合既往研究(陈平等,2012)。总之,不同类型听力曲线治疗后的听力均较治疗前有不同程度提高,因此尽早检查、尽早治疗,并进行分型治疗很有必要,有助于针对不同类型的听力损失曲线的分布特征提供个性化的诊疗方案。

综上,单纯只依据 ABR 或 40 Hz AERP 单项检查结果,不能很好地反映患者的平均听力水平^[18]。应根据不同听力曲线类型针对性地选择客观听力评估,以更全面反映成人突发性聋患者的听力损失程度和预后。对低频下降型突发性聋,我们推荐 40 Hz AERP;高频下降型推荐 ABR;平坦型及全聋型推荐 ABR 及 40 Hz AERP 共同评估。如需要进行听觉传导通路评价,我们推荐 ABR 及 40 Hz AERP。由于本文为回顾性研究,在收集和分析时可能存在误差,且样本量较小,存在不足之处,以后在临床工作中还需不断收集资料并总结。

参考文献

- [1] 余力生,杨仕明.突发性聋诊断和治疗指南(2015)[J].中华耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2015,50(6):443-447.
- [2] Chandrasekhar SS, Tsai Do BS, Schwartz SR, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline: Sudden Hearing Loss(Update) Executive Summary[J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2019, 161(2):195-210.
- [3] Chandrasekhar SS, Tsai Do BS, Schwartz SR, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline: Sudden Hearing Loss(Update)[J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2019, 161(1_suppl):S1-S45.
- [4] Klemm E, Deutscher A, Mösges R. [A present investigation of the epidemiology in idiopathic sudden sensorineural hearing loss][J]. Laryngorhinootologie, 2009, 88(8):524-527.
- [5] 王秋菊,冰丹.突发性聋的分型诊治与临床研究新进展[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2016,30(14):1095-1099.
- [6] Gorga MP, Johnson TA, Kaminski JR, et al. Using a combination of click-and tone burst-evoked auditory brain stem response measurements to estimate pure-tone thresholds[J]. Ear Hear, 2006, 27(1):60-74.
- [7] Kumar N, Madkikar NN, Kishve S, et al. Using middle ear risk index and et function as parameters for predicting the outcome of tympanoplasty[J]. Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2012, 64(1):13-16.

(下转第 542 页)

- [7] Buchwald H, Avidor Y, Braunwald E, et al. Bariatric surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. JAMA, 2004, 292(14):1724-1737.
- [8] Molfenter SM. The Reliability of Oral and Pharyngeal Dimensions Captured with Acoustic Pharyngometry [J]. Dysphagia, 2016, 31(4):555-559.
- [9] 王勇,王存川,朱晒红,等.中国肥胖及 2 型糖尿病外科治疗指南(2019 版)[J].中国实用外科杂志,2019,39(4):6-11.
- [10] 中国医师协会睡眠医学专业委员会.成人 OSA 多学科诊疗指南[J].中华医学杂志,2018,98(24):1902-1914.
- [11] Kapur VK, Auckley DH, Chowdhuri S, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for Diagnostic Testing for Adult Obstructive Sleep Apnea: An American Academy of Sleep Medicine Clinical Practice Guideline[J]. J Clin Sleep Med, 2017, 13(3):479-504.
- [12] 荣婷,马建刚,赵宇亮,等.不同体位咽声反射对 OS-AHS 病情评估的影响及其对 OSAHS 治疗效果评估的初探[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2019,33(2):118-122,127.
- [13] Flegal KM, Carroll MD, Ogden CL, et al. Prevalence and trends in obesity among US adults, 1999-2008 [J]. JAMA, 2010, 303(3):235-241.
- [14] Sjöström L, Narbro K, Sjöström CD, et al. Effects of bariatric surgery on mortality in Swedish obese subjects[J]. N Engl J Med, 2007, 357(8):741-752.
- [15] Santos S, Caramujo C, Silva M, et al. Impact of bariatric surgery on OSAS in obese individuals[J]. Sleep Medicine, 2013, 14(Suppl 1):273.
- [16] Al-Jumaily AM, Ashaat S, Martin B, et al. A pilot study on the biomechanical assessment of obstructive sleep apnea pre and post bariatric surgery[J]. Respir Physiol Neurobiol, 2018, 250:1-6.
- [17] Soin D, Kumar PA, Chahal J, et al. Evaluation of obstructive sleep apnea in metabolic syndrome [J]. J Family Med Prim Care, 2019, 8(5):1580-1586.
- [18] Katz SL, Blinder H, Naik T, et al. Does neck circumference predict obstructive sleep apnea in children with obesity? [J]. Sleep Med, 2021, 78:88-93.
- [19] Kamal I. Normal standard curve for acoustic pharyngometry[J]. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, 2001, 124(3):323-330.
- [20] Jung DG, Cho HY, Grunstein RR, et al. Predictive value of Kushida index and acoustic pharyngometry for the evaluation of upper airway in subjects with or without obstructive sleep apnea [J]. J Korean Med Sci, 2004, 19(5):662-667.
- [21] Lettieri CJ, Eliasson AH, Greenburg DL. Persistence of obstructive sleep apnea after surgical weight loss [J]. J Clin Sleep Med, 2008, 4(4):333-338.
- [22] Corda L, Redolfi S, Montemurro LT, et al. Short-and long-term effects of CPAP on upper airway anatomy and collapsibility in OSAH[J]. Sleep Breath, 2009, 13(2):187-193.
- [23] Sabato R, Guido P, Salerno FG, et al. Airway inflammation in patients affected by obstructive sleep apnea [J]. Monaldi Arch Chest Dis, 2006, 65(2):102-105.
- [24] Stardelova Grivcheva K, Popova Jovanova R, Deriban G, et al. Relationship between Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) and Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) in adult population in Macedonia[J]. Physioacta, 2014, 8(1):1-8.

(收稿日期:2020-12-30)

(上接第 537 页)

- [8] Casanova JM, Sanmartín V, Martí RM, et al. Evaluating clinical dermatology practice in medical undergraduates[J]. Actas Dermosifiliogr, 2014, 105 (5): 459-468.
- [9] Singleton GT. Sudden deafness and round window rupture[J]. Laryngoscope, 1997, 107(5):577-579.
- [10] 张季蕾,方璇,李水静,等.突发性聋不同分型的发病与季节及气温参数相关性分析[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2019,33(8):692-695.
- [11] Bramhall NF, Kallman JC, Verrall AM, et al. A novel WFS1 mutation in a family with dominant low frequency sensorineural hearing loss with normal VEMP and EcochG findings[J]. BMC Med Genet, 2008, 9: 48.
- [12] Ciorba A, Hatzopoulos S, Bianchini C, et al. Idiopathic sudden sensorineural hearing loss: cardiovascular risk factors do not influence hearing threshold recovery [J]. Acta Otorhinolaryngol Ital, 2015, 35 (2): 103-109.
- [13] Yasmin S, Purcell DW, Veeranna SA, et al. A novel approach to investigate subcortical and cortical sensitivity to temporal structure simultaneously[J]. Hear Res, 2020, 398:108080.
- [14] 杨建仲,温计萍,马爱梅,等.应用脑干听觉诱发电位和 40 Hz 听觉事件相关电位对听力减退进行评价[J].中西医结合心脑血管病杂志,2007,5(1):90-90.
- [15] Jalaei B, Shaabani M, Zakaria MN. Mode of recording and modulation frequency effects of auditory steady state response thresholds[J]. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol, 2017, 83(1):10-15.
- [16] 冀飞.听觉诱发电位临床应用进展[J].中华耳科学杂志,2017,15(2):138-146.
- [17] 郑周数,陈淑飞,李倩,等. ABR、40 Hz-AERP 和 ASR 与主观纯音听阈测定的相关性研究[J].中国中西医结合耳鼻咽喉科杂志,2019,27(3):165-167,177.
- [18] 韩德民,许时昂.听力学基础与临床[M].北京:科学技术文献出版社,2004:343-355.

(收稿日期:2021-01-07)