

# DIAGNOSI DI IPOACUSIA INFANTILE

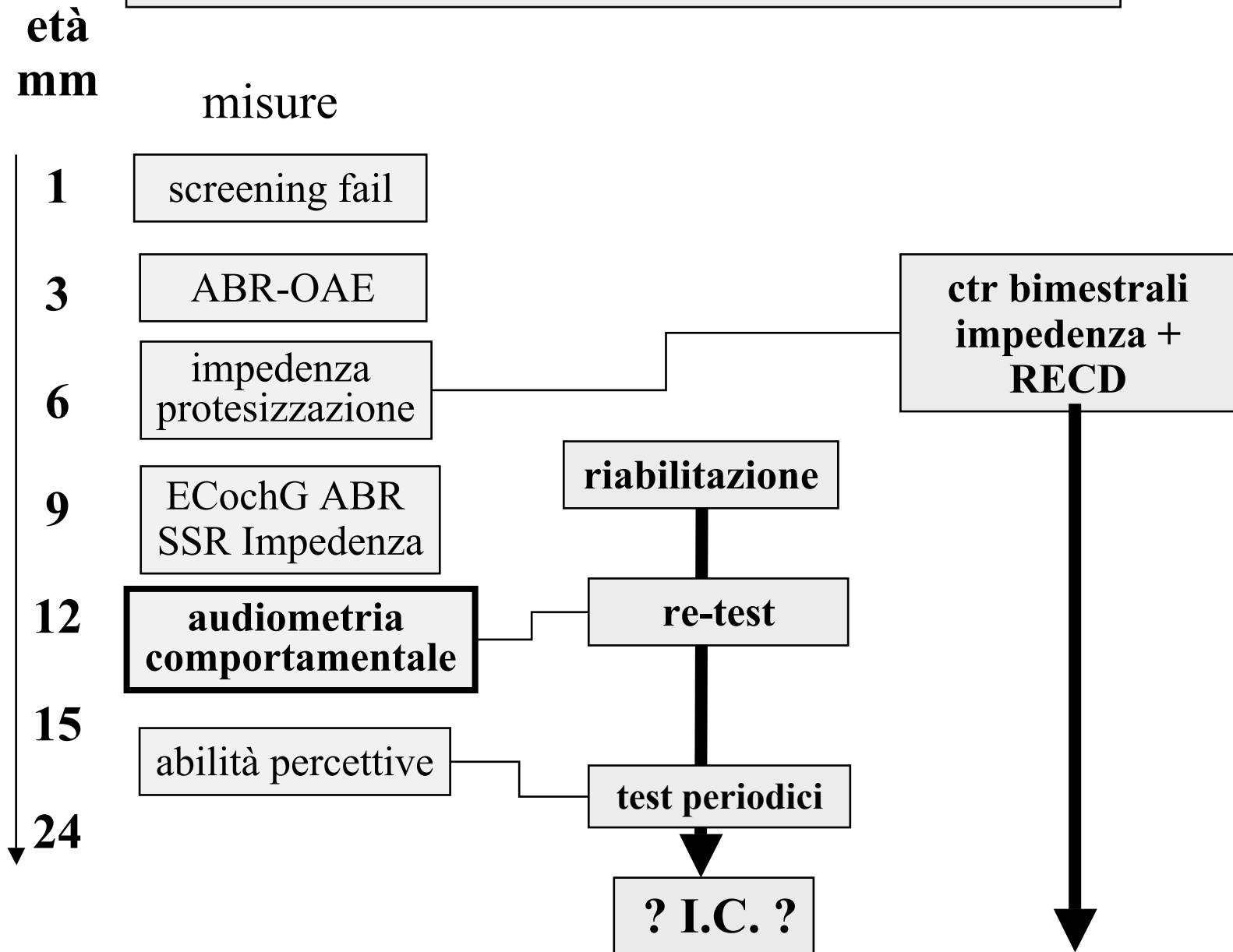
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Scienze della Comunicazione e del Comportamento  
Scuola di Specializzazione in Audiologia e Foniatria  
Università di Ferrara

*Milano CRS -16 nov. 2006*

# “AGENDA” NELLA SORDITA’ INFANTILE



ENTRO 6 mesi-1 anno

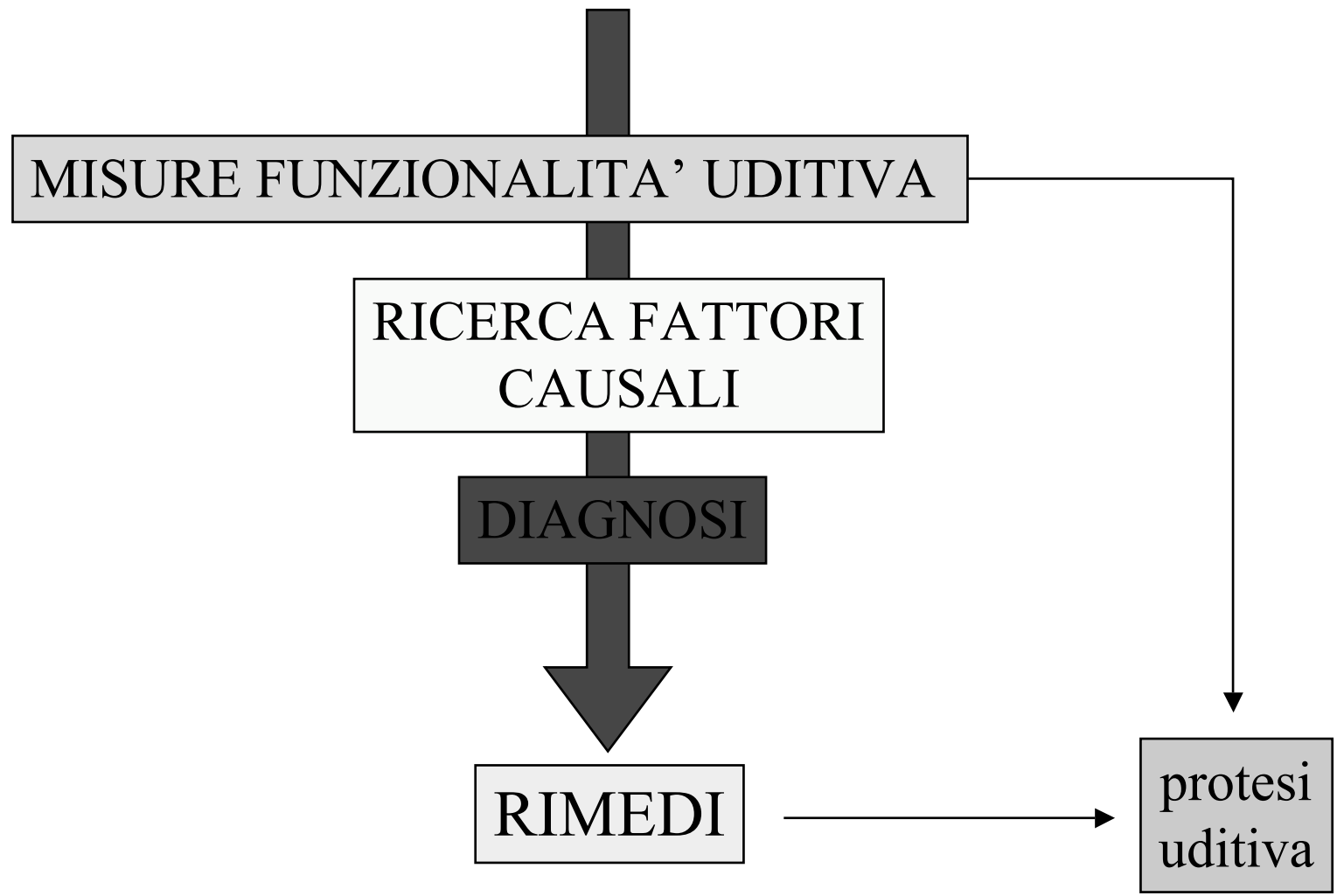
MISURE FUNZIONALITA' Uditiva

RICERCA FATTORI CAUSALI

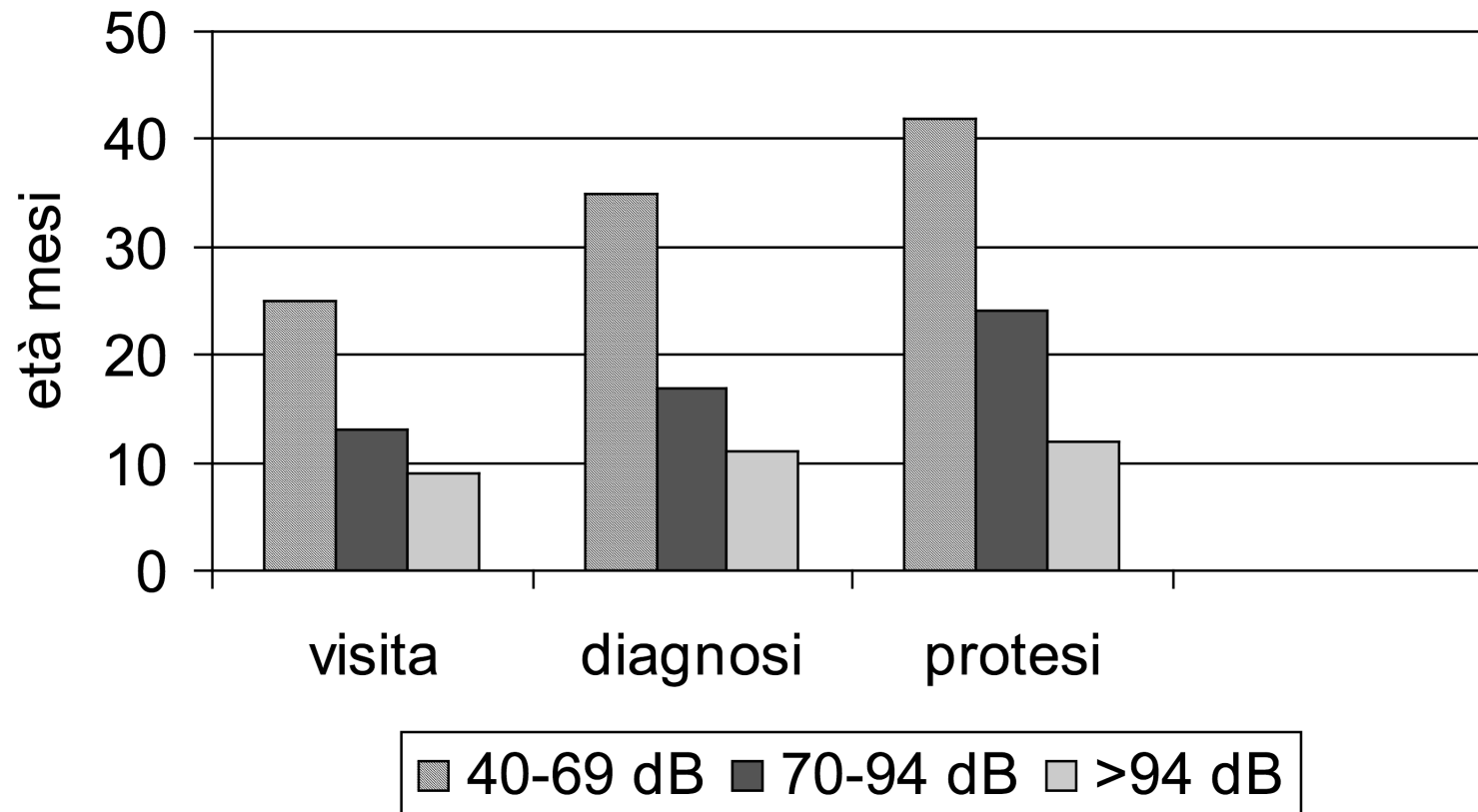
DIAGNOSI

RIMEDI

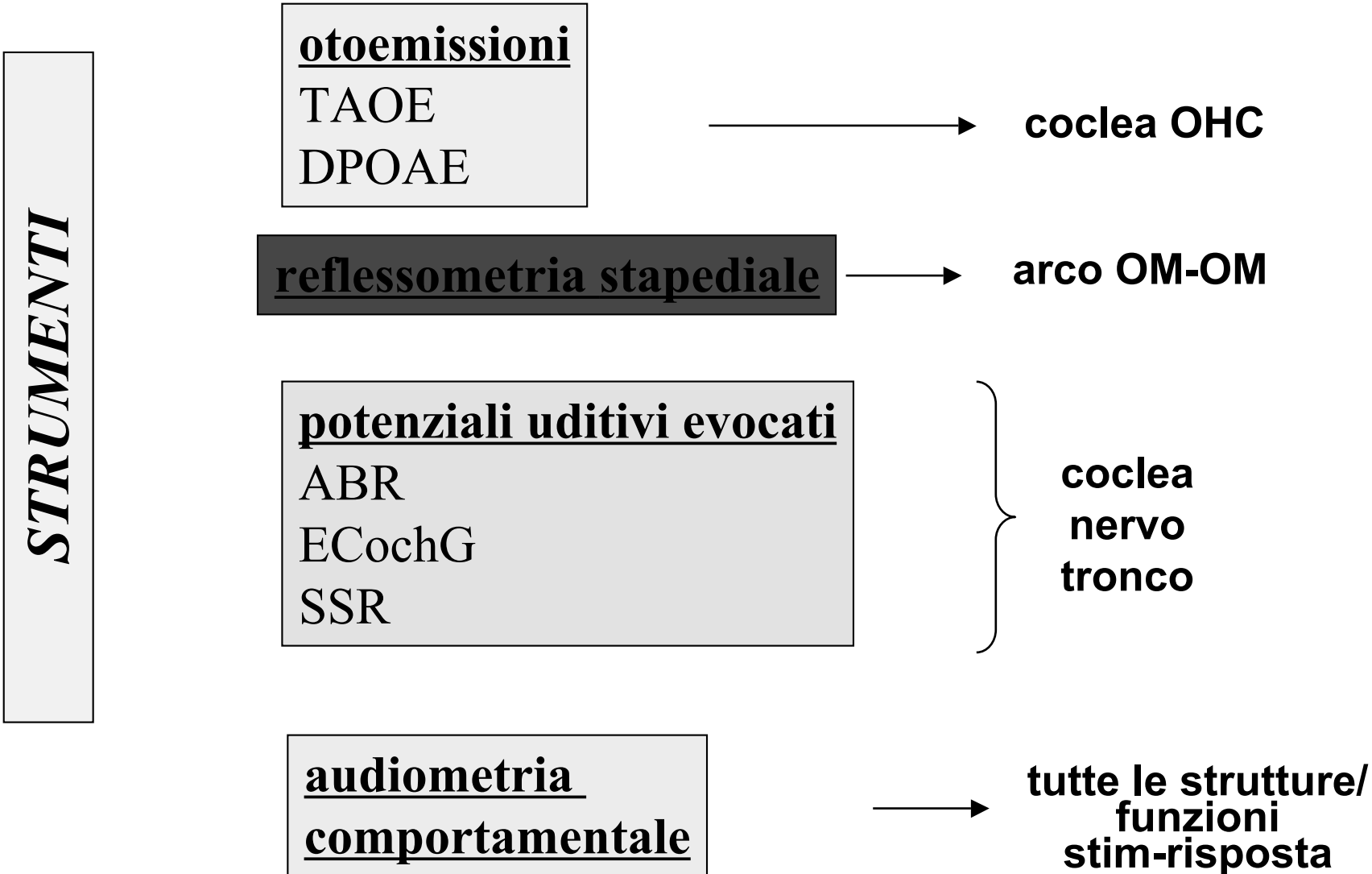
protesi uditiva



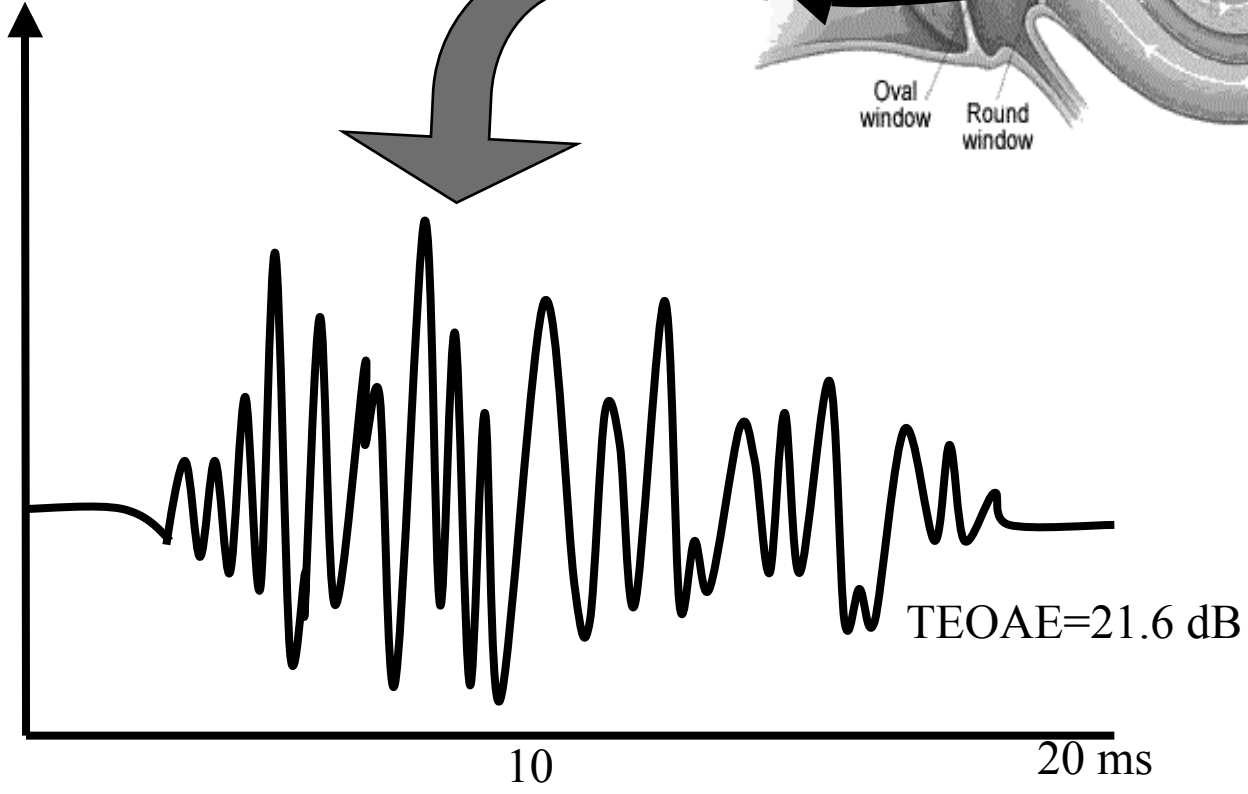
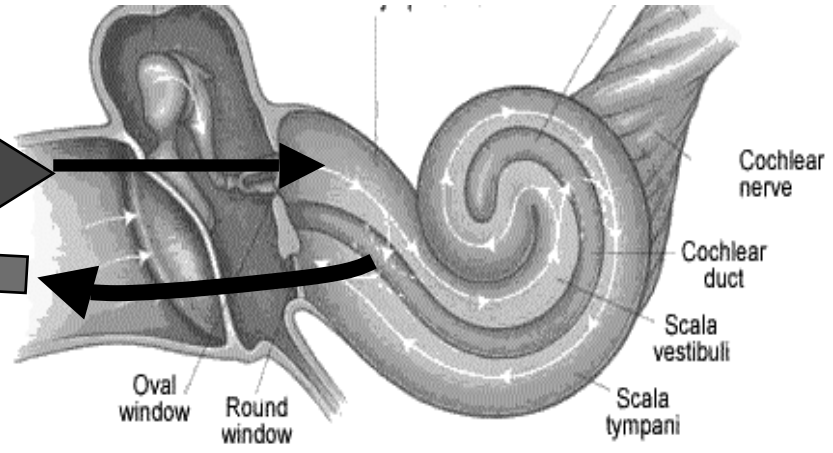
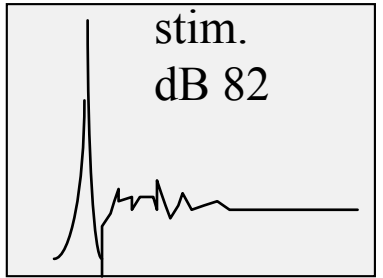
## sordità congenita



# MISURE UDITIVE IN ETA' INFANTILE

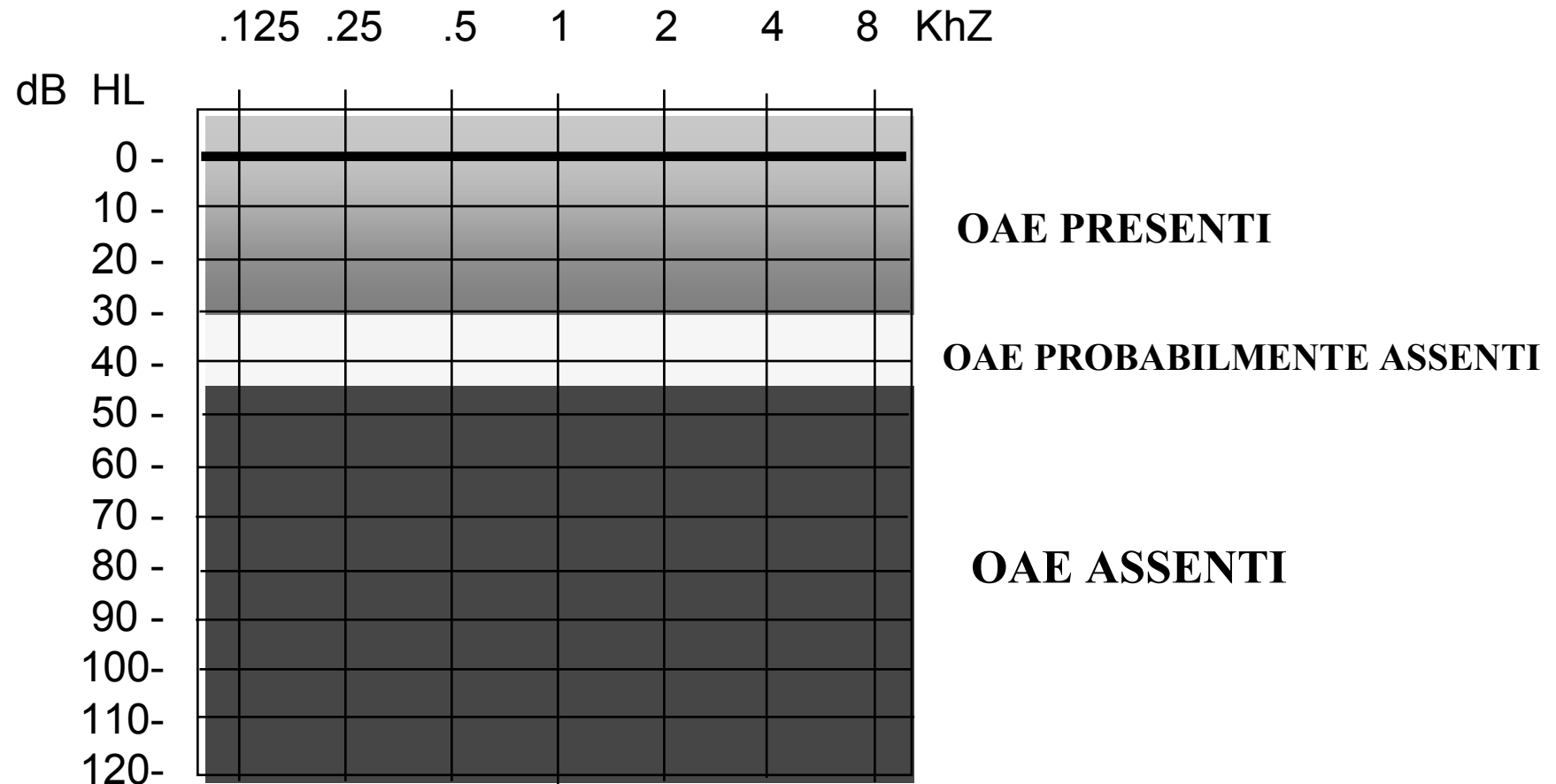


# TEOAE : Transient Evoked Oto-Acoustic Emission

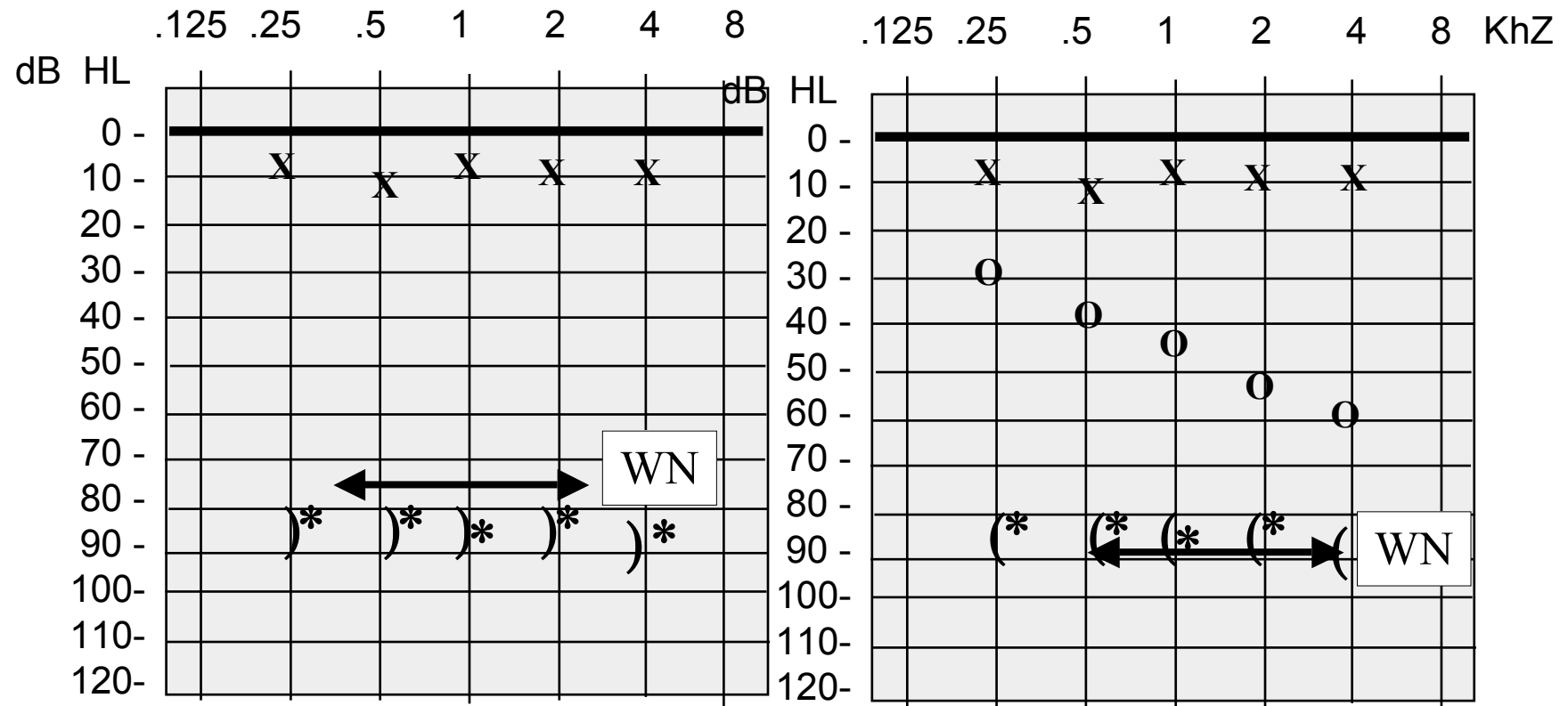


## OAE e AUDIOGRAMMA

*OAE= indicatori di funzionalità OHC*



# SPAR: Sensitivity Prediction by Acoustic Reflex

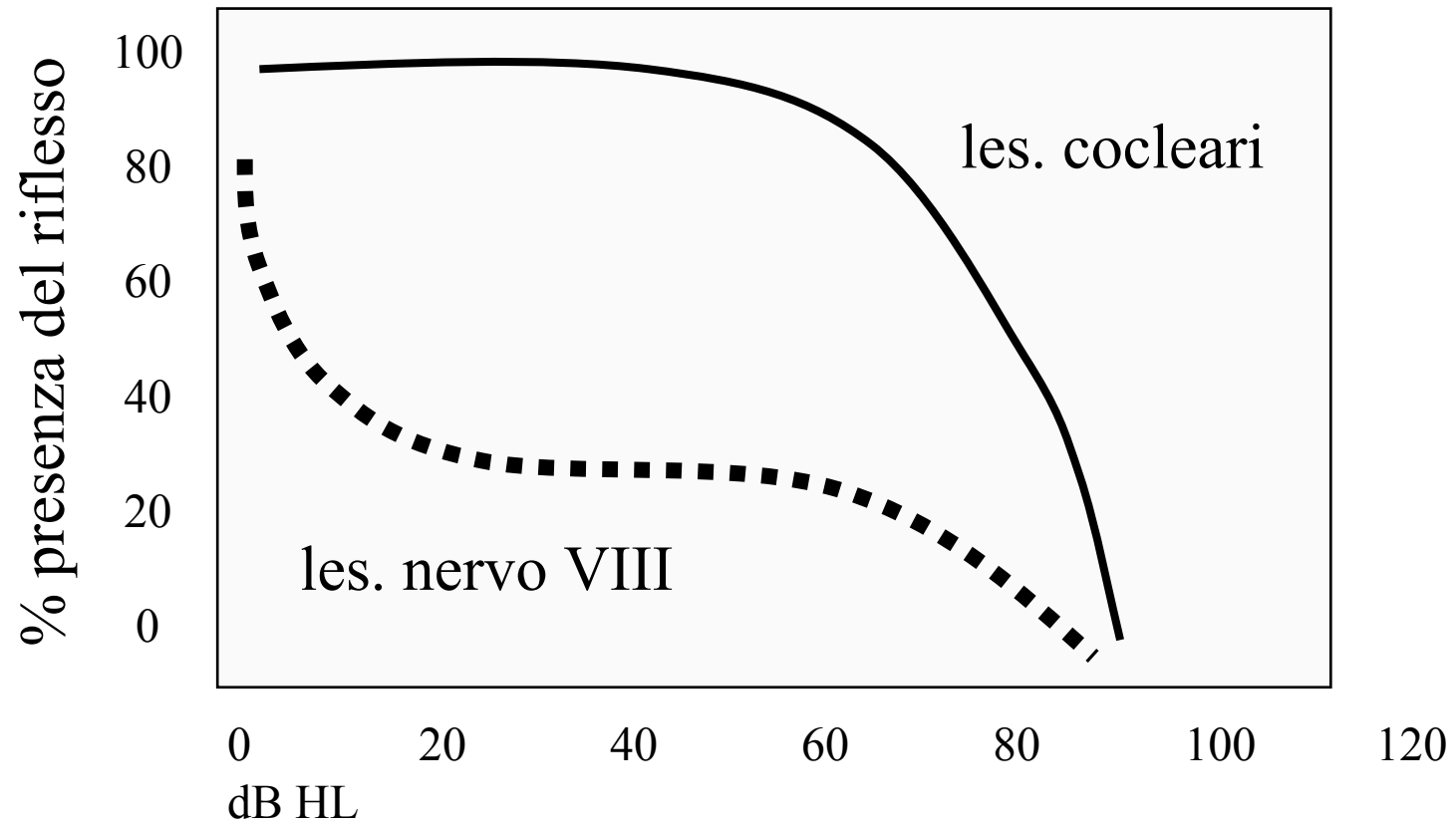




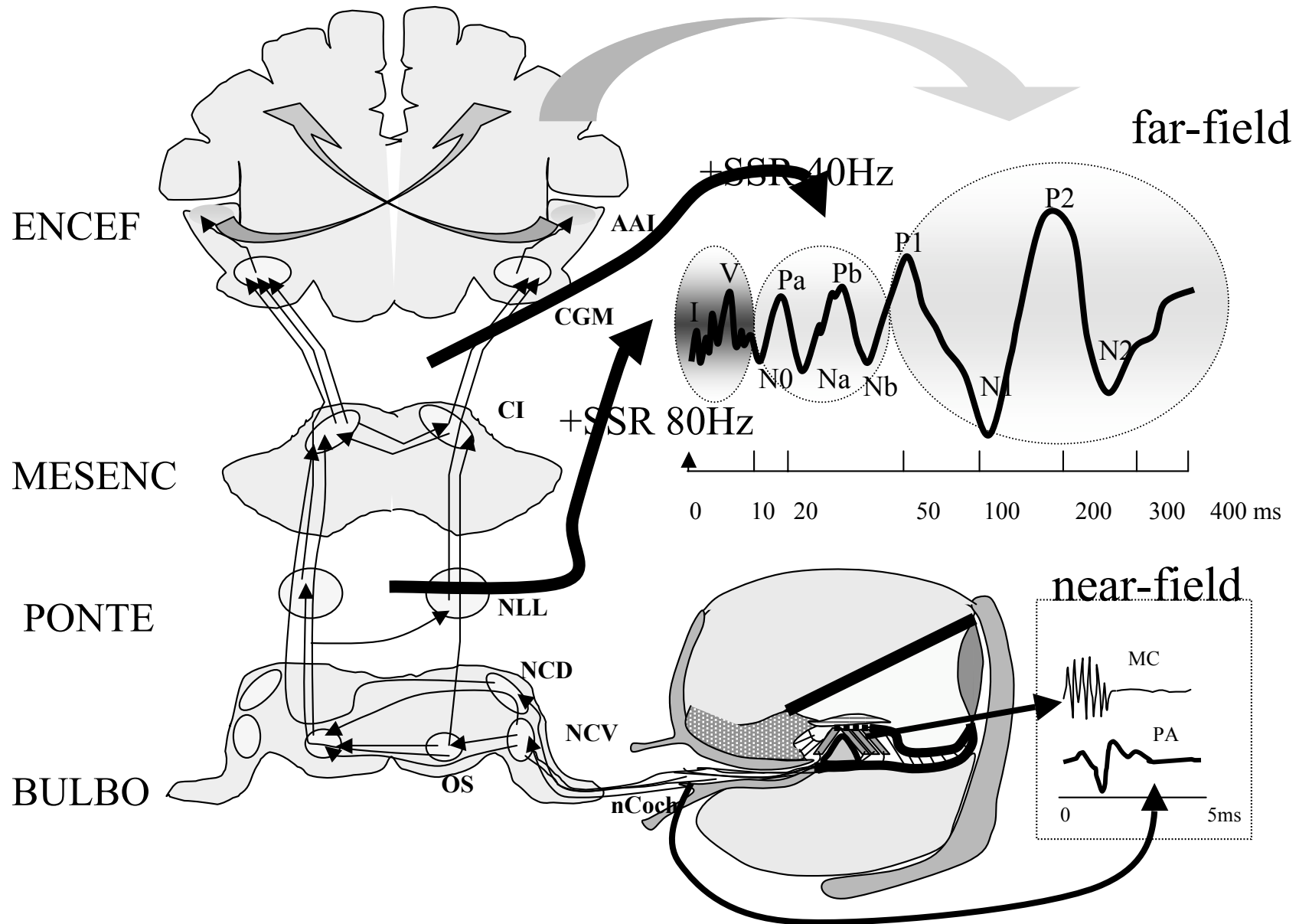
**SPAR: Sensitivity Prediction by Acoustic Reflex**  
 valido se timpanogramma normale *(Hall, 1998)*

<b>NOISE-TONE diff.</b>	<b>BBN threshold dB SPL</b>	<b>PREDICTION</b>
<b>&gt;20</b>	<b>anywhere</b>	<b>normal</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>= &lt; 80</b>	<b>normal</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>&gt;80</b>	<b>normal-moderate</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>anywhere</b>	<b>mild-moderate</b>
<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>= &gt; 90</b>	<b>severe</b>
<b>&lt;10</b>	<b>&gt; 90    absent</b>	<b>profound/ retrocoh</b>

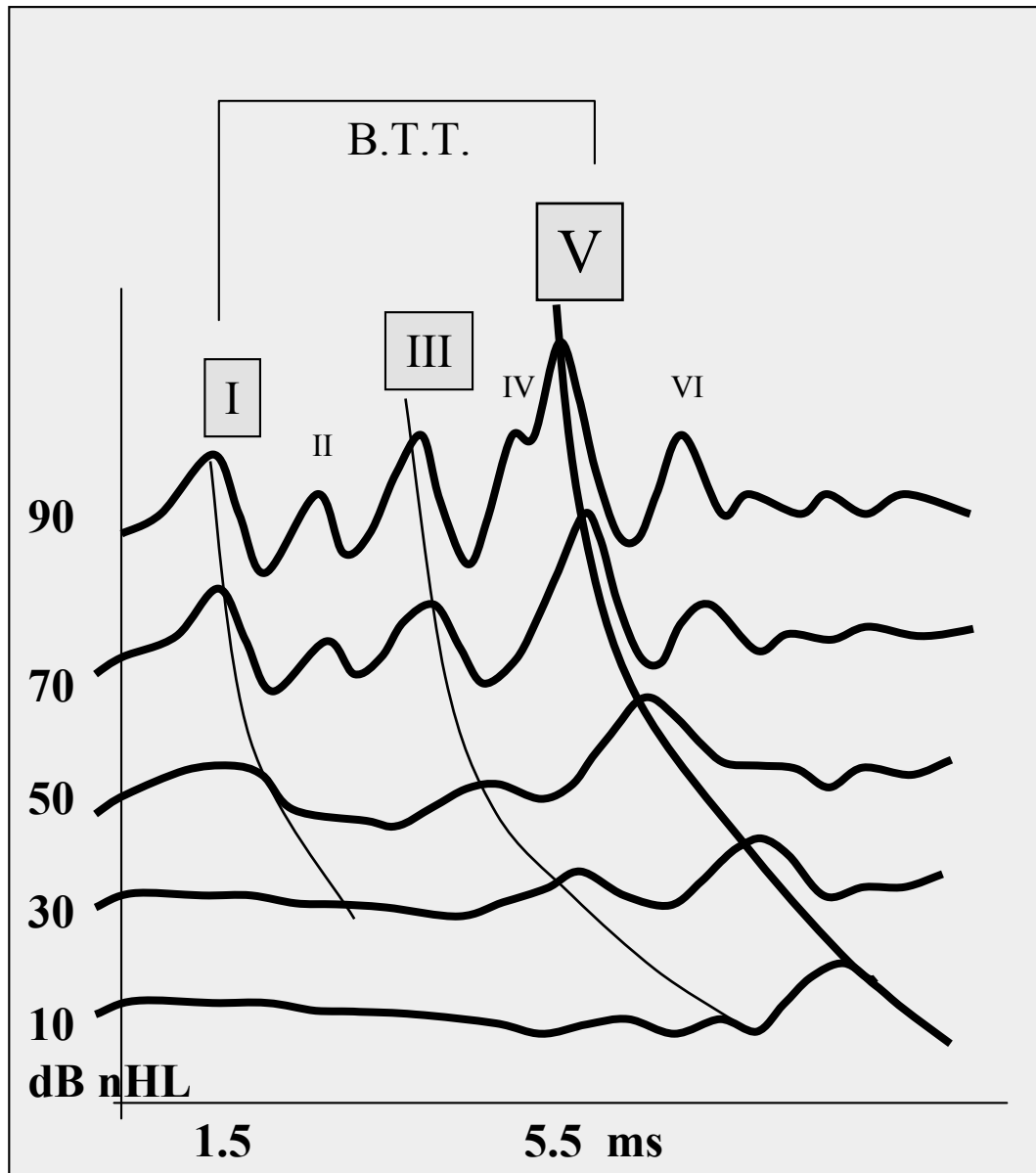
# RIFLESSO STAPEDIALI E TOPODIAGNOSI



# POTENZIALI UDITIVI EVOCATI



# ABR - COMPONENTI e PARAMETRI



## PARAMETRI

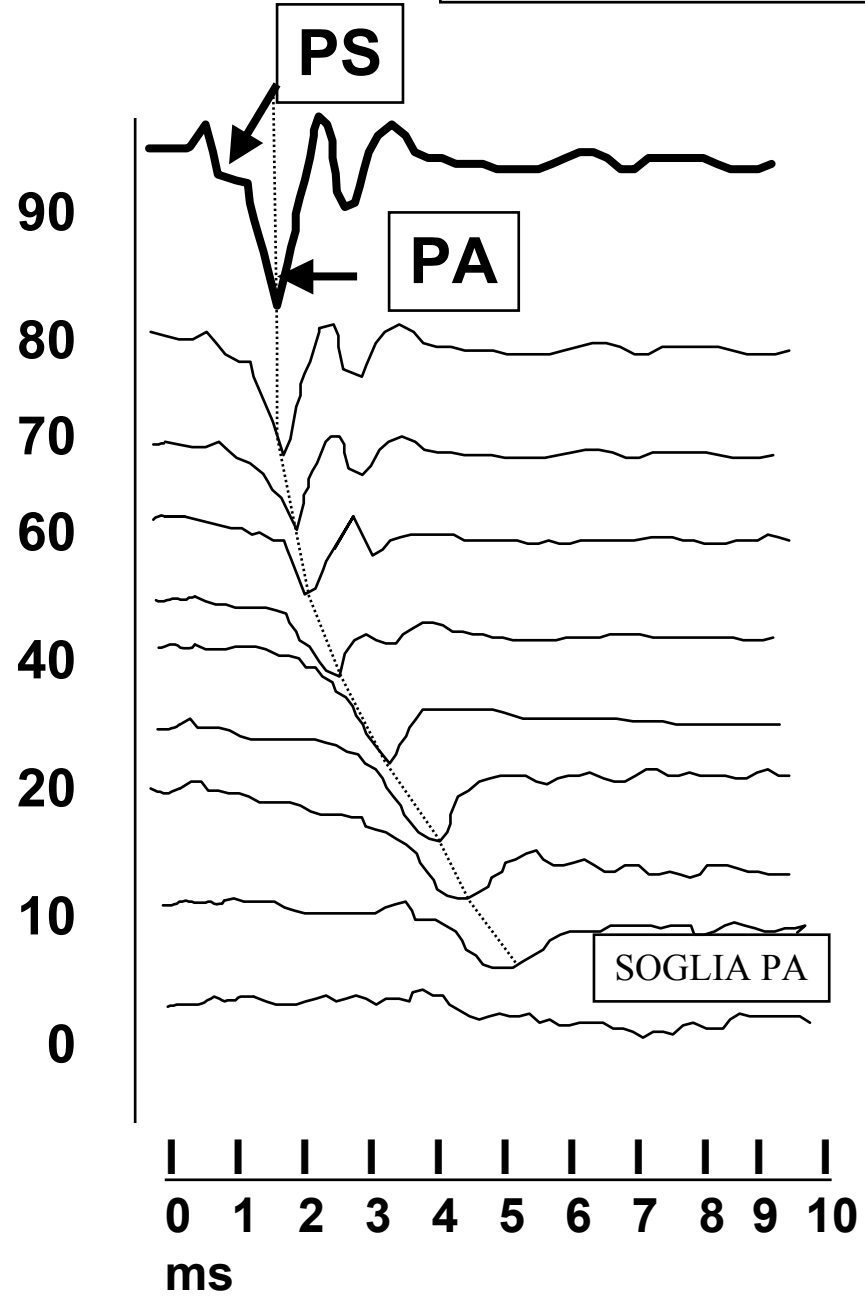
presenza-assenza  
latenza V in-out  
Intervalli I-III, I-V  
Differenza interaurale V

**RECETTORE  
(SOGLIA UDITIVA)**

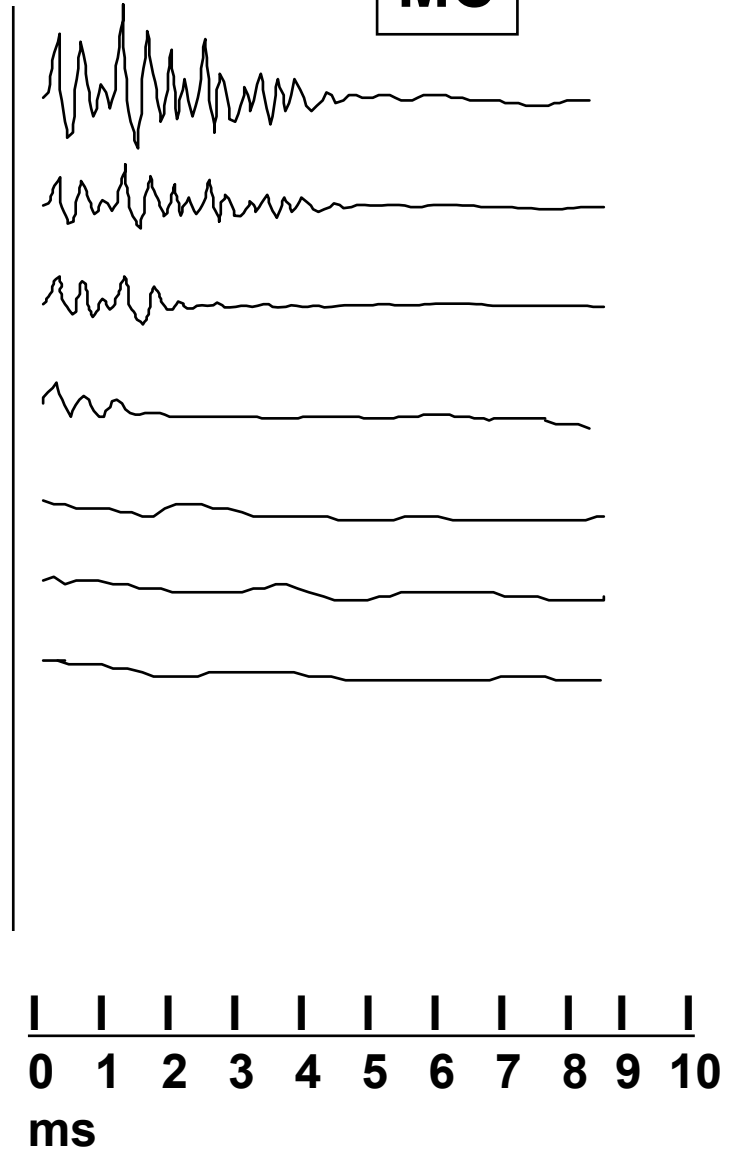
**VIE UDITIVE  
TRONCONCEFALO**

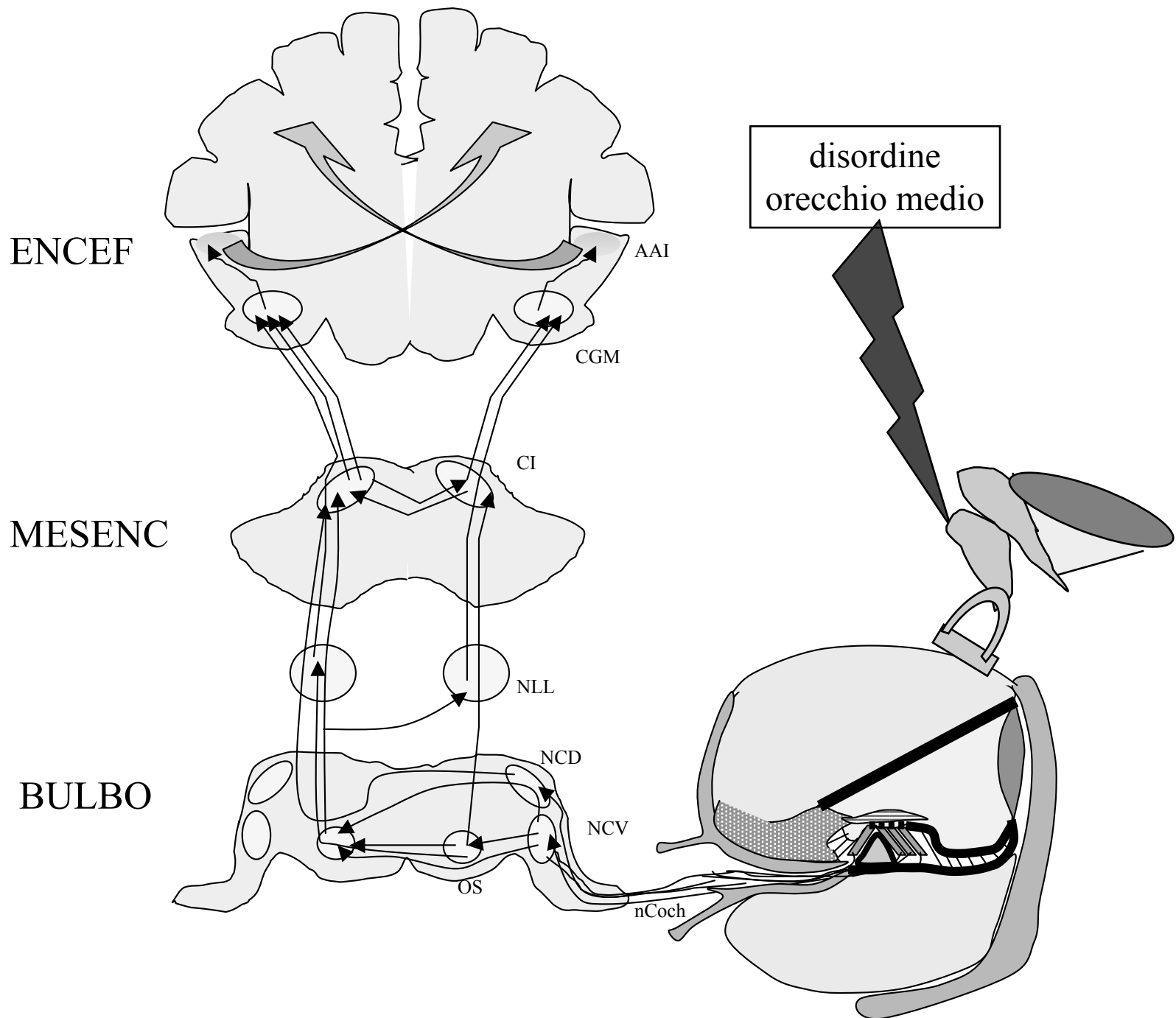
# ELETTROCOCLEOGRAFIA (ECochG)

dB nHL

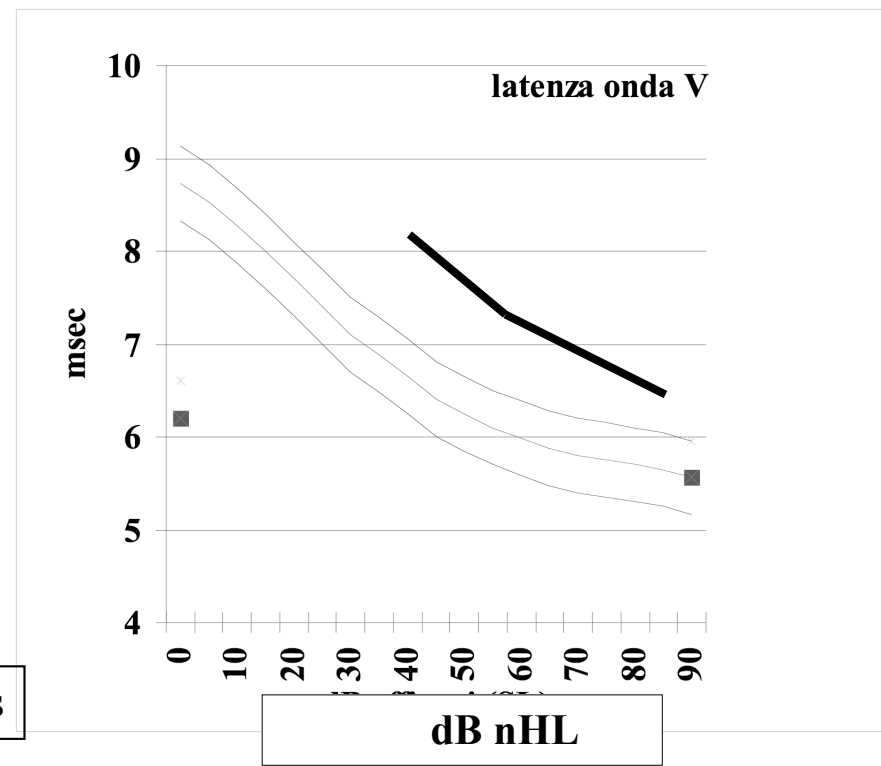
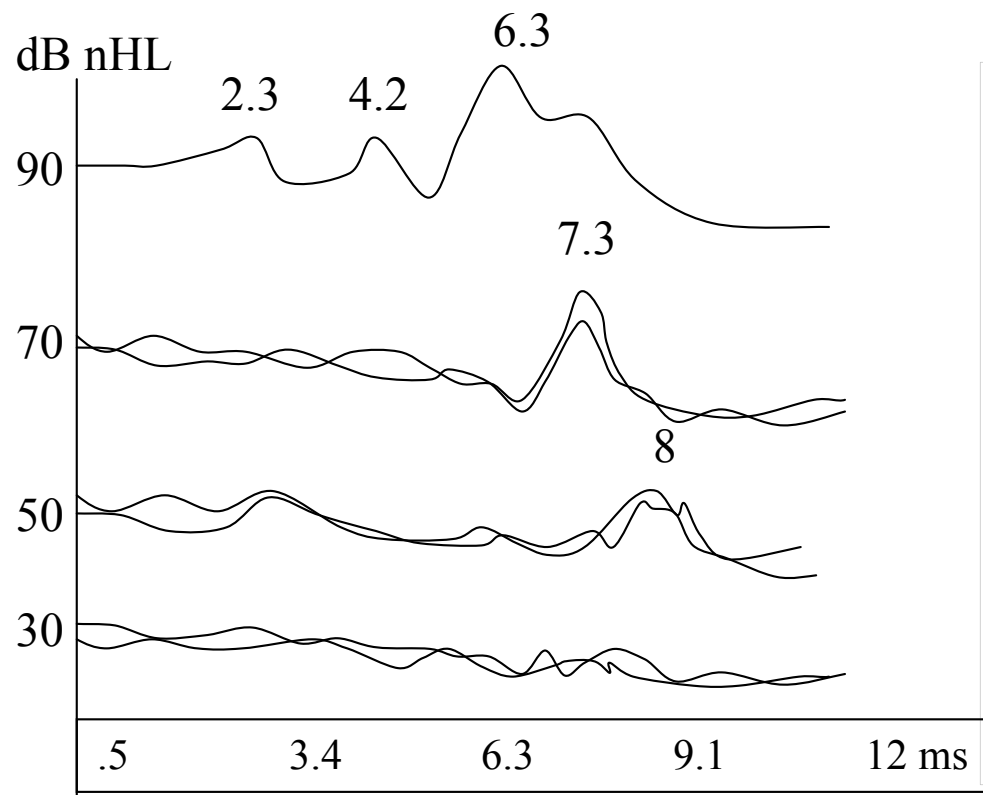


MC

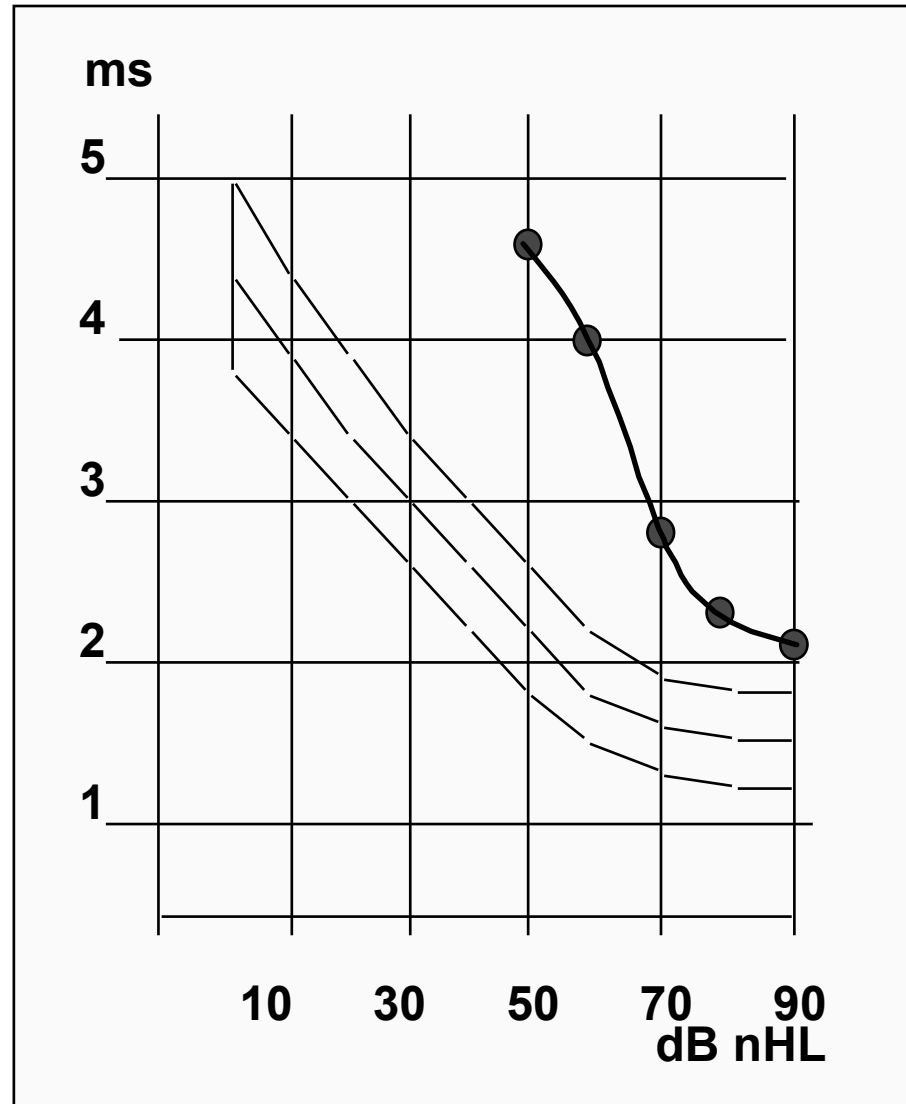
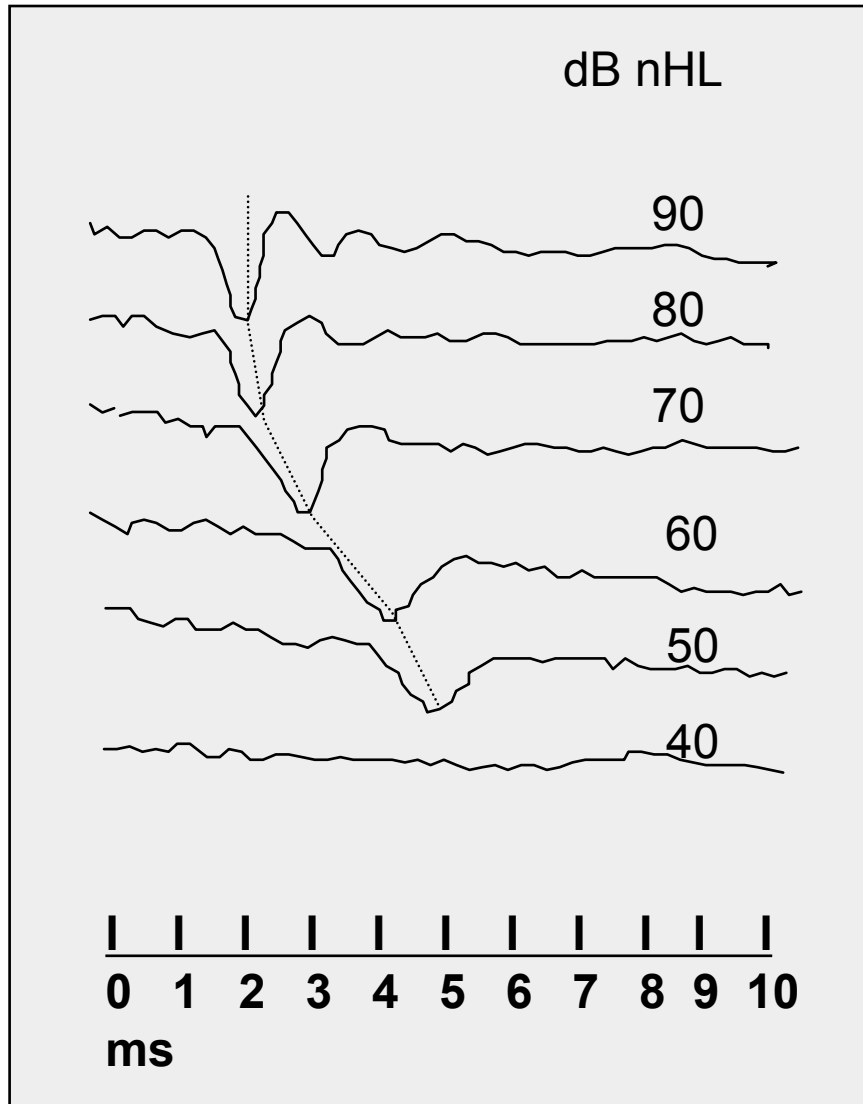




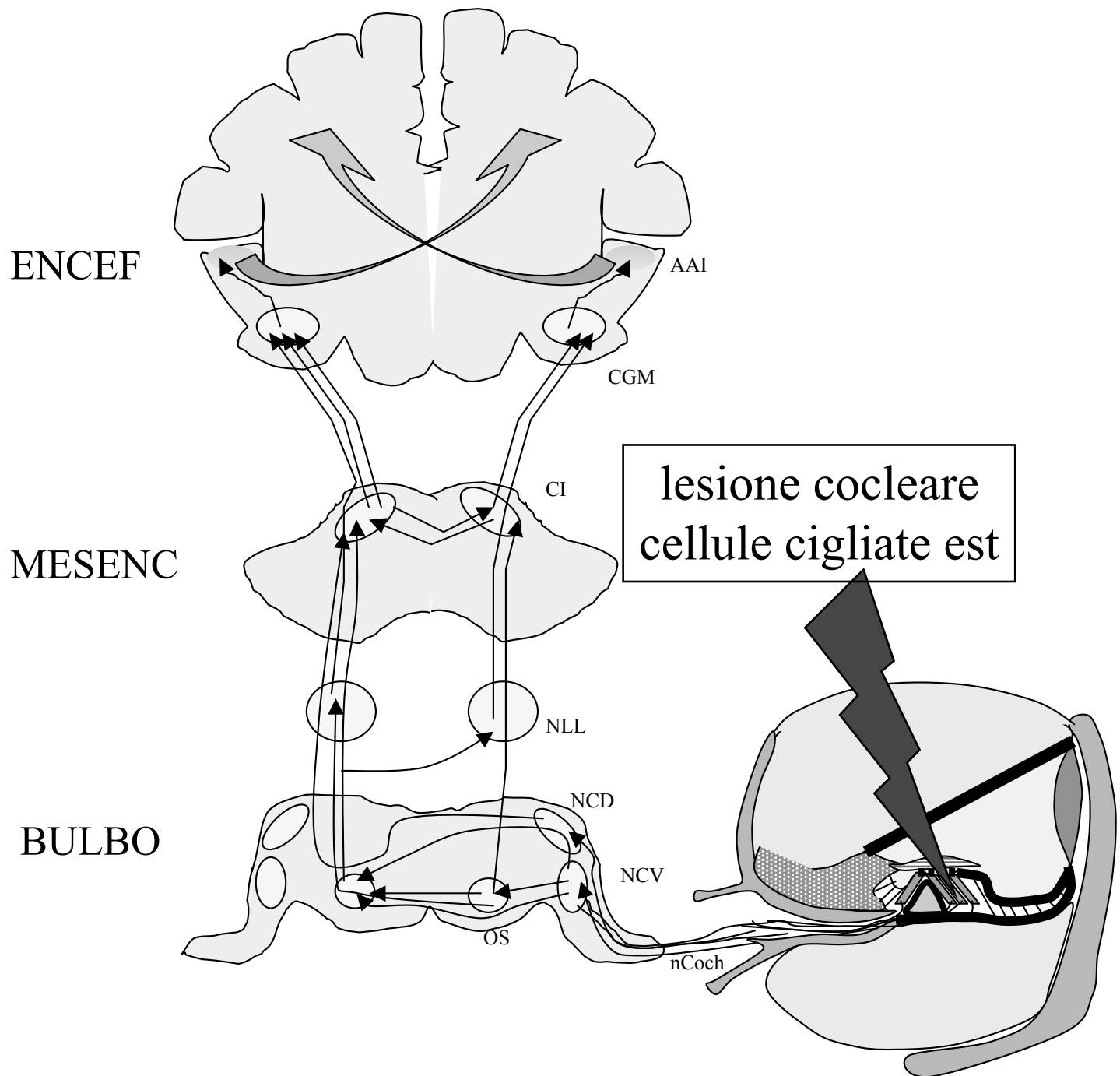
# BA aa 1 ipoacusia trasmissiva



# ECoChG - ipoacusia trasmissiva, *attenuazione*







lesione cocleare  
cellule cigliate est

ENCEF

MESENC

BULBO

AAI

CGM

CI

NLL

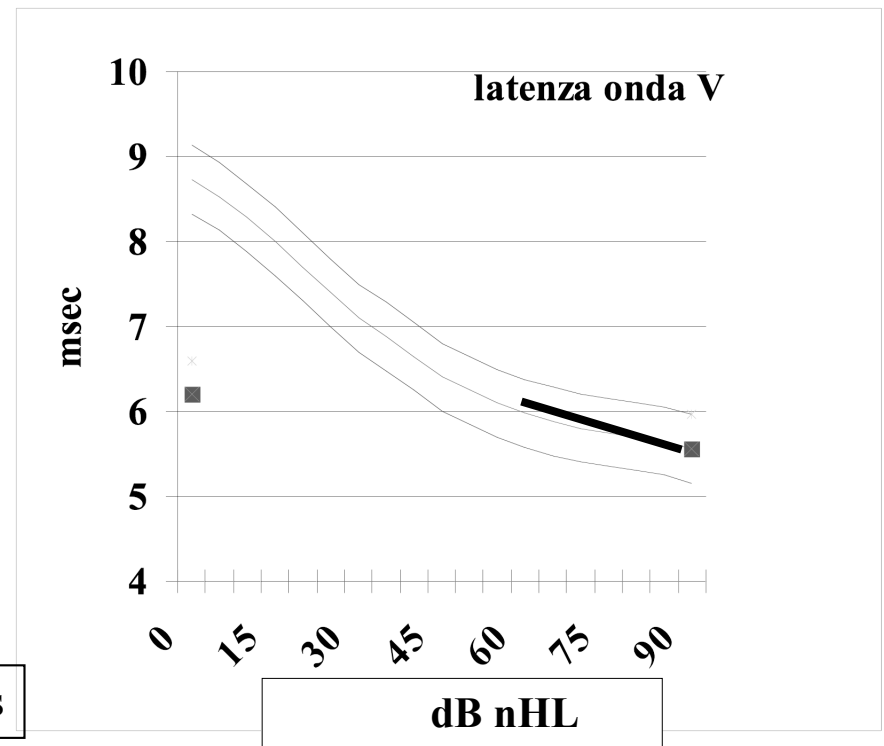
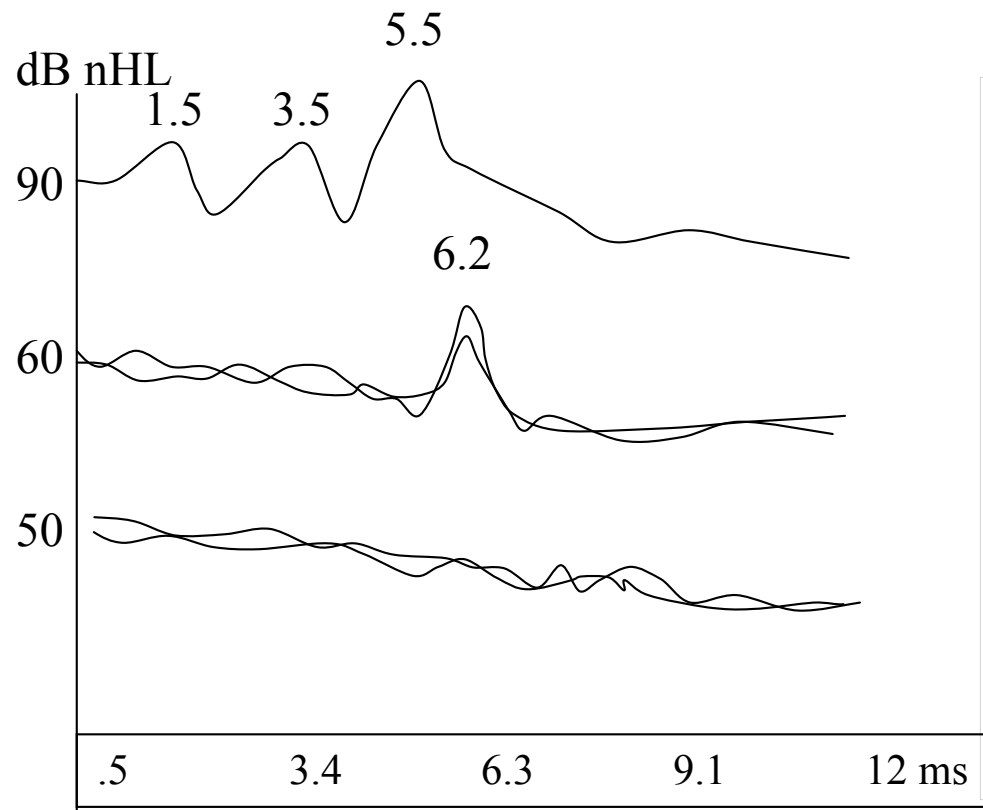
NCD

NCV

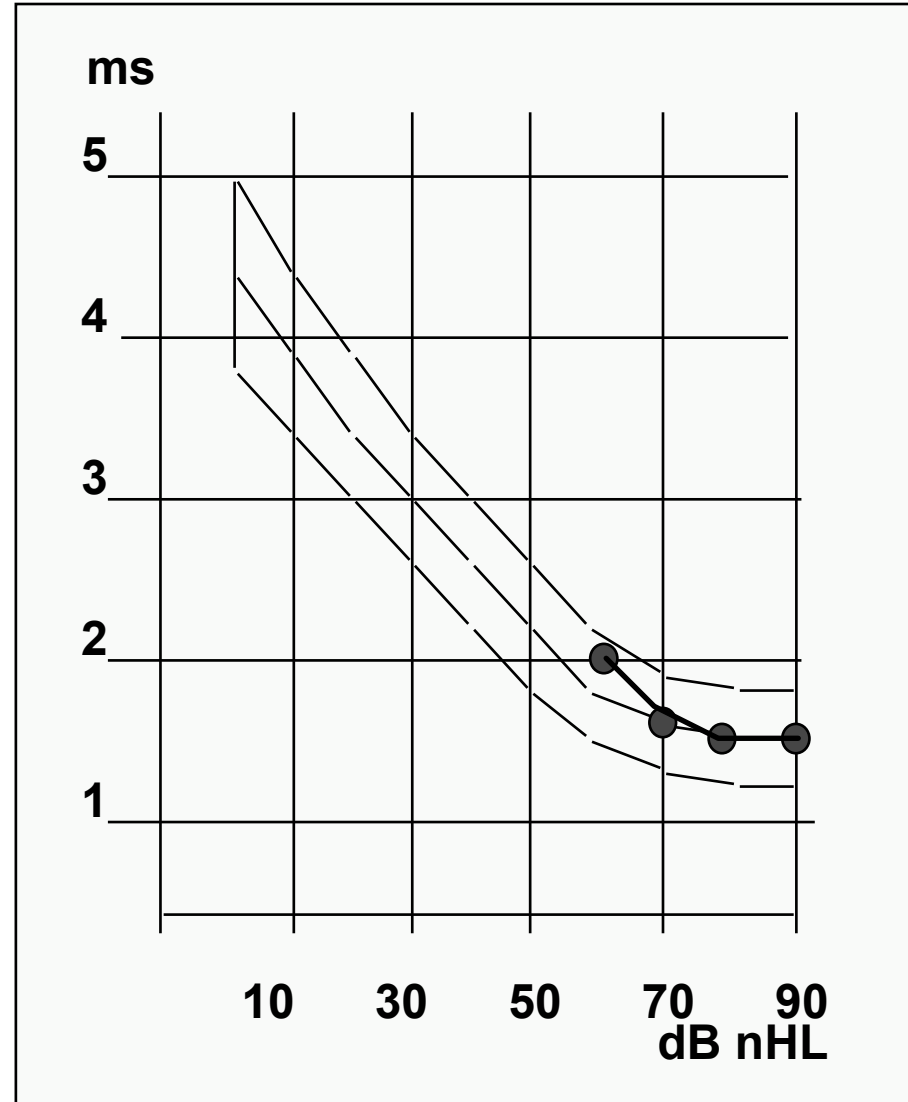
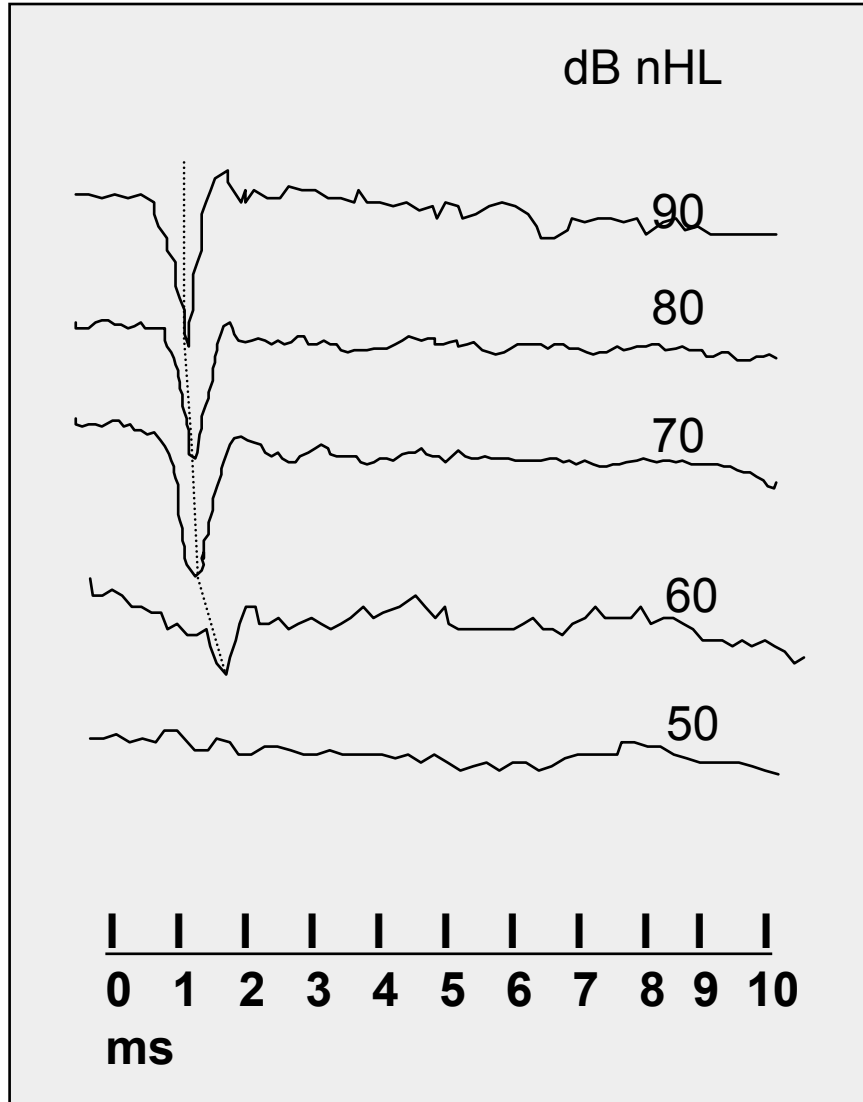
OS

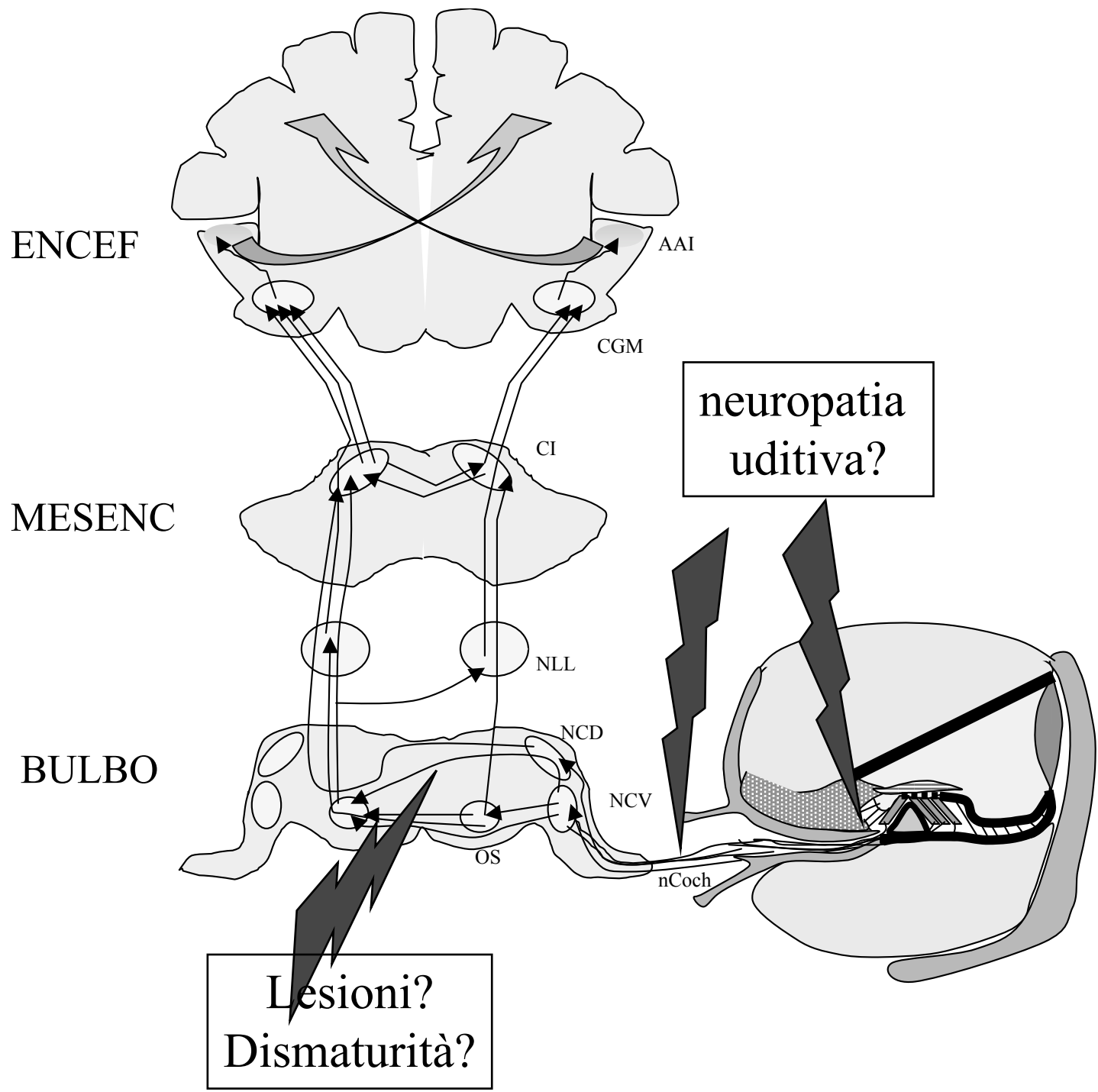
nCoch

BL aa 2, ipoacusia neurosensoriale, cocleopatia, "recruitment"



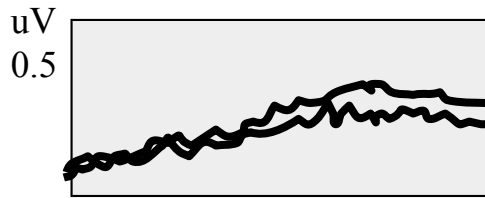
# ECoChG - ipoacusia neurosensoriale, cocleopatia



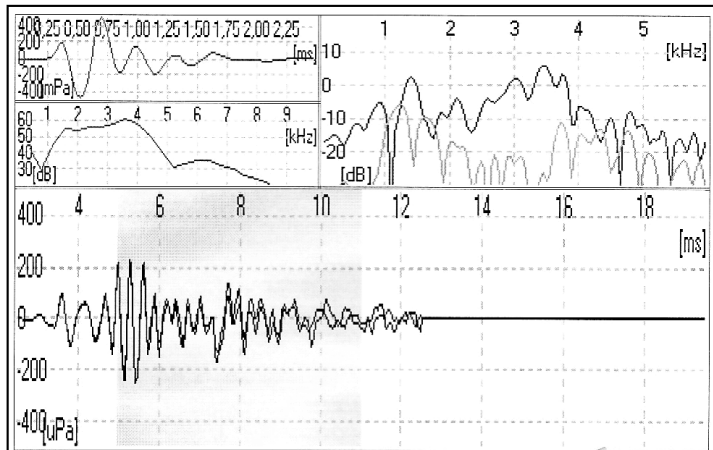
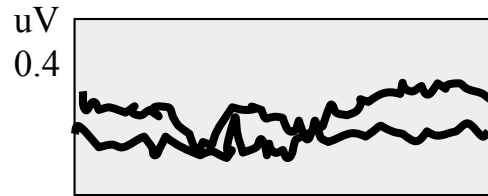


# GIOVANNI, 17 mesi nessun fattore di rischio

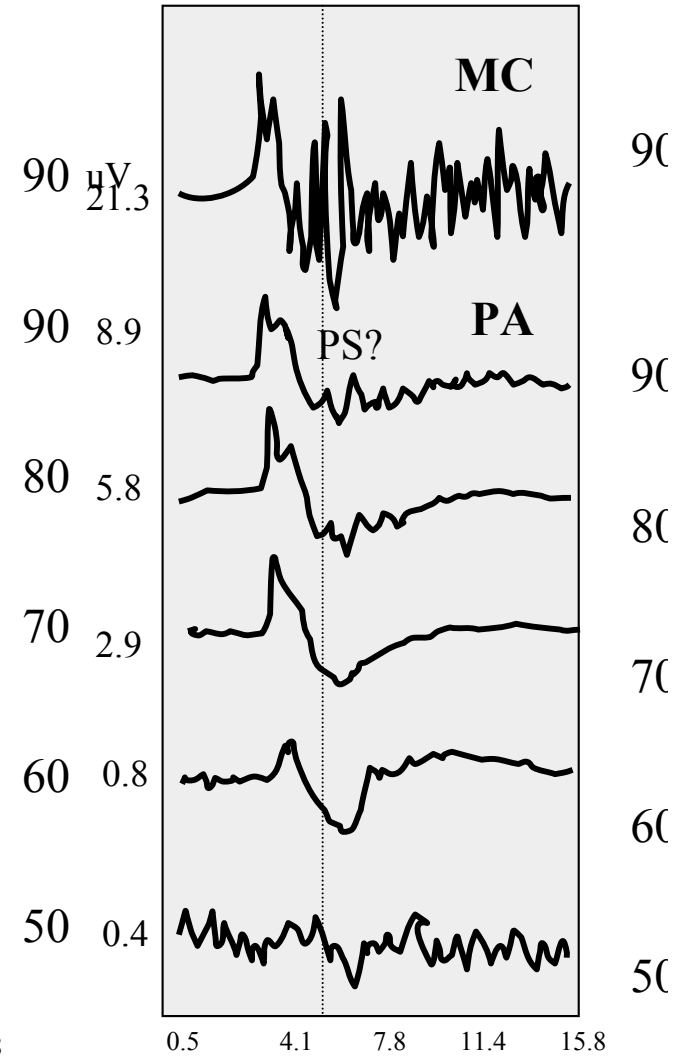
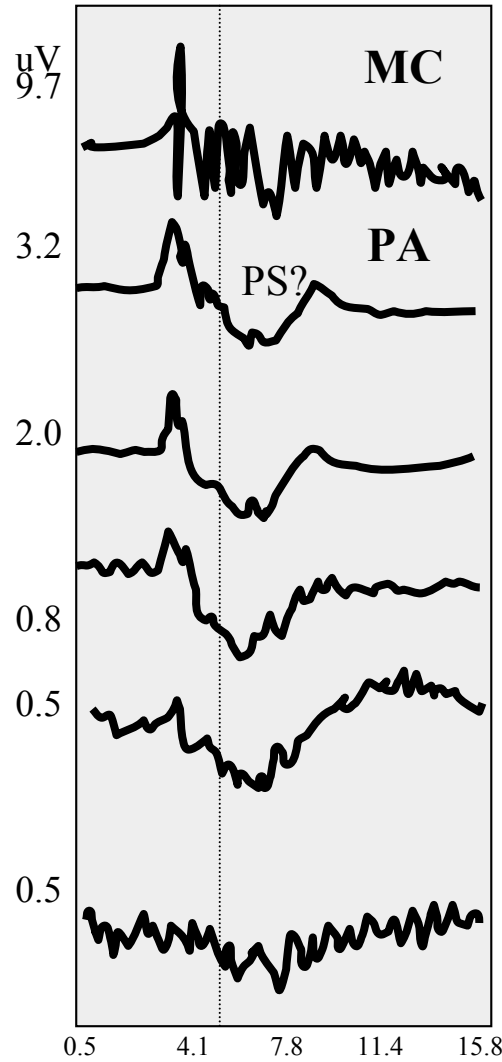
ABR 115 dB nHL



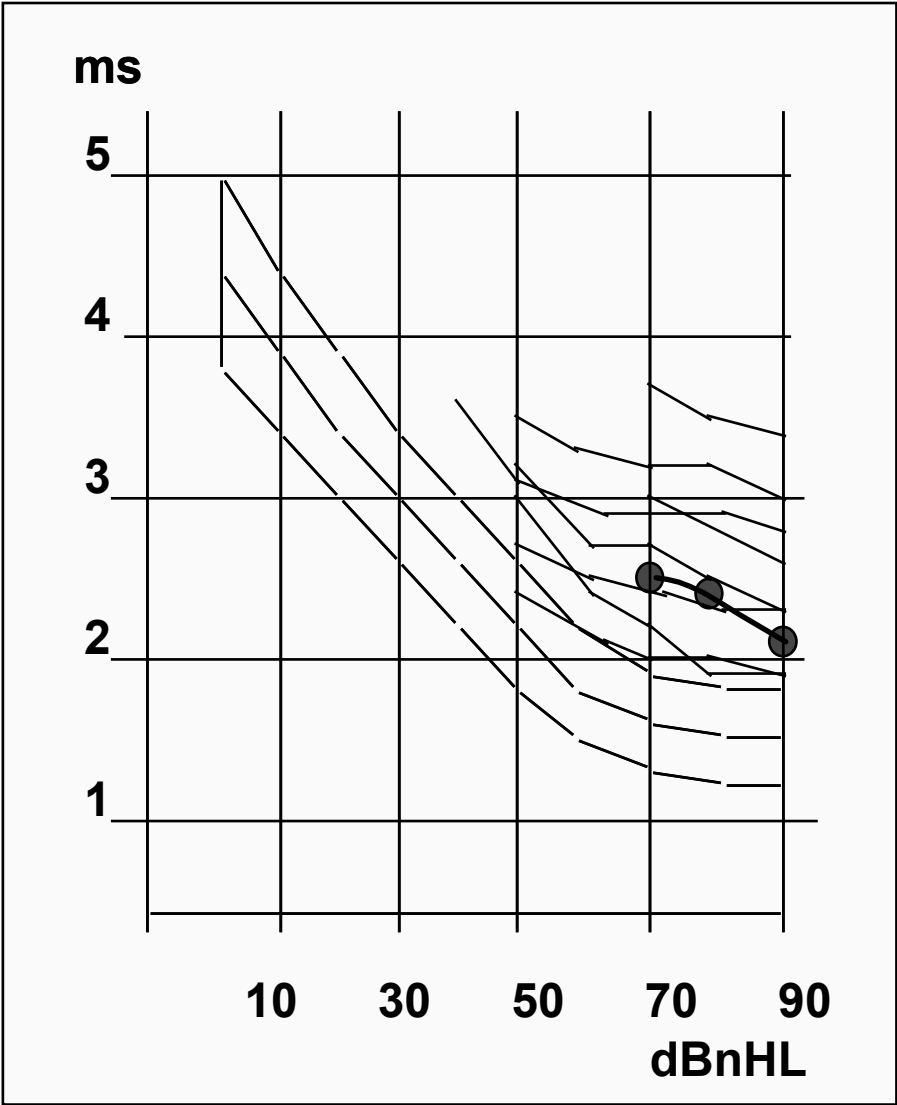
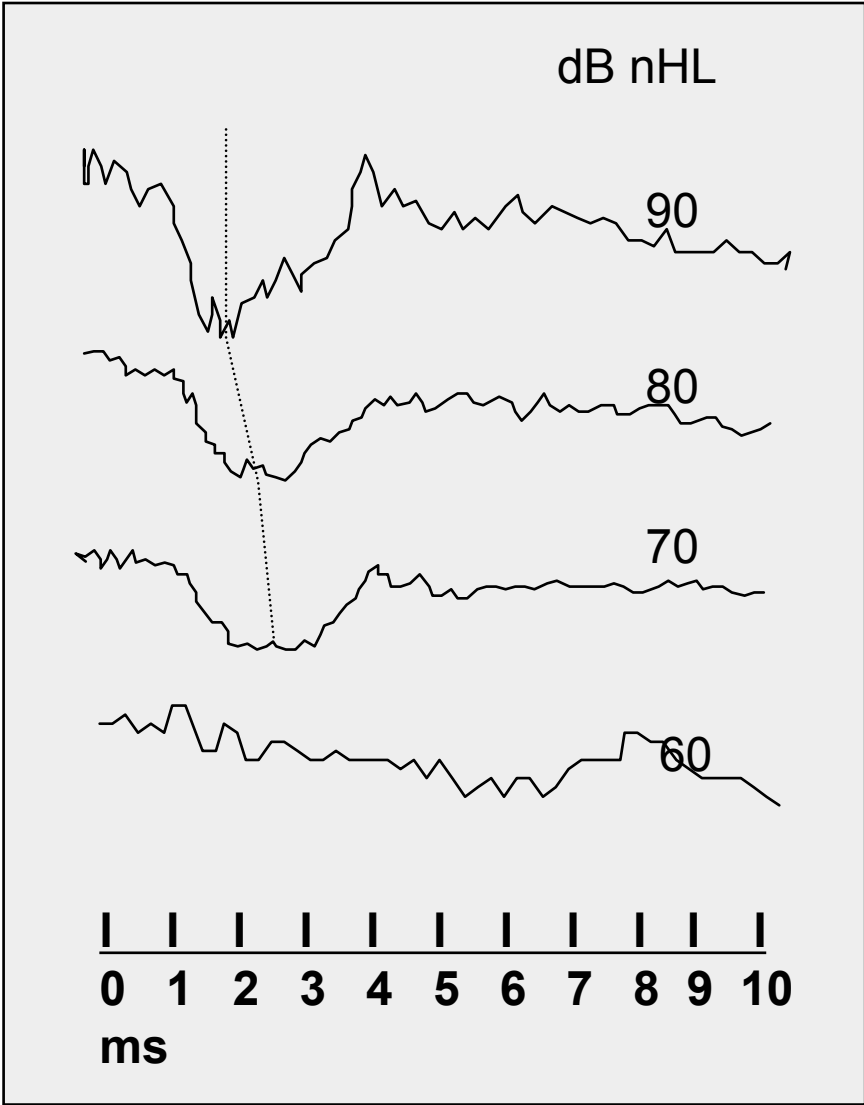
115 dB nHL



ECochG

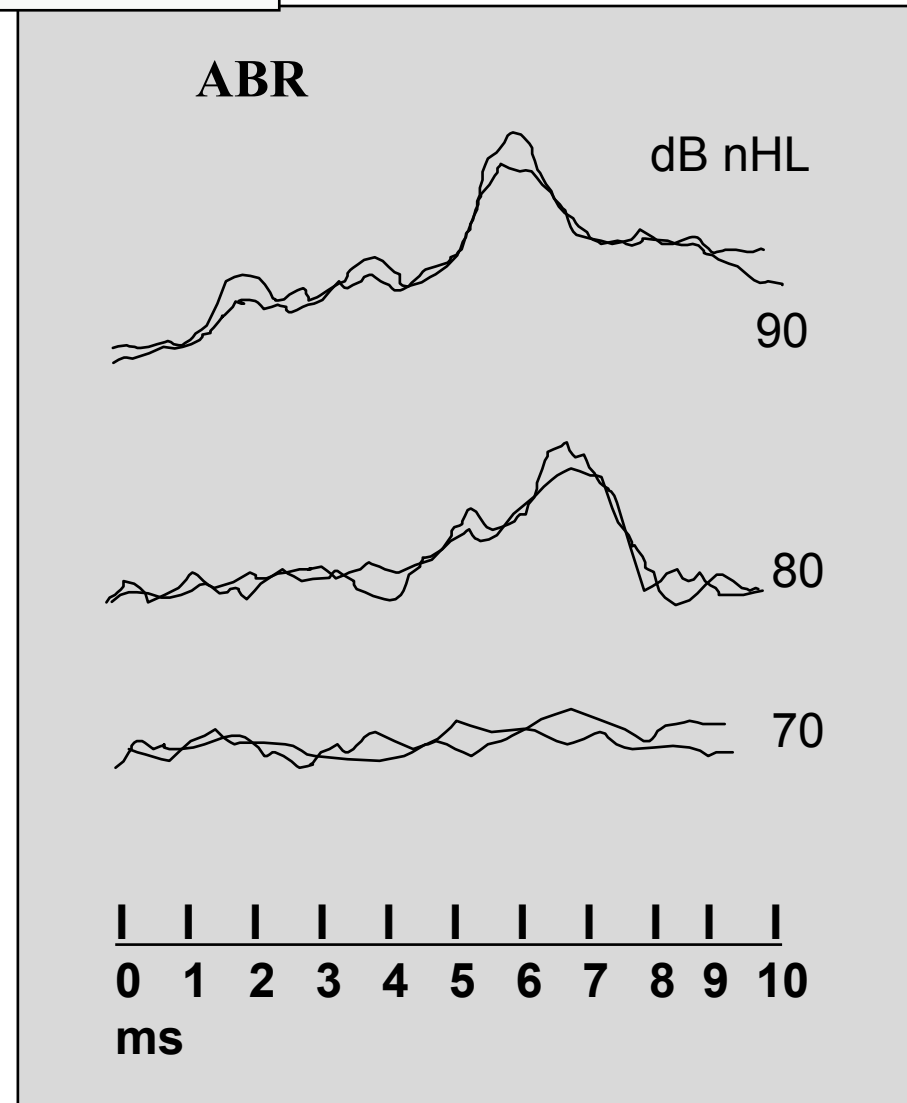
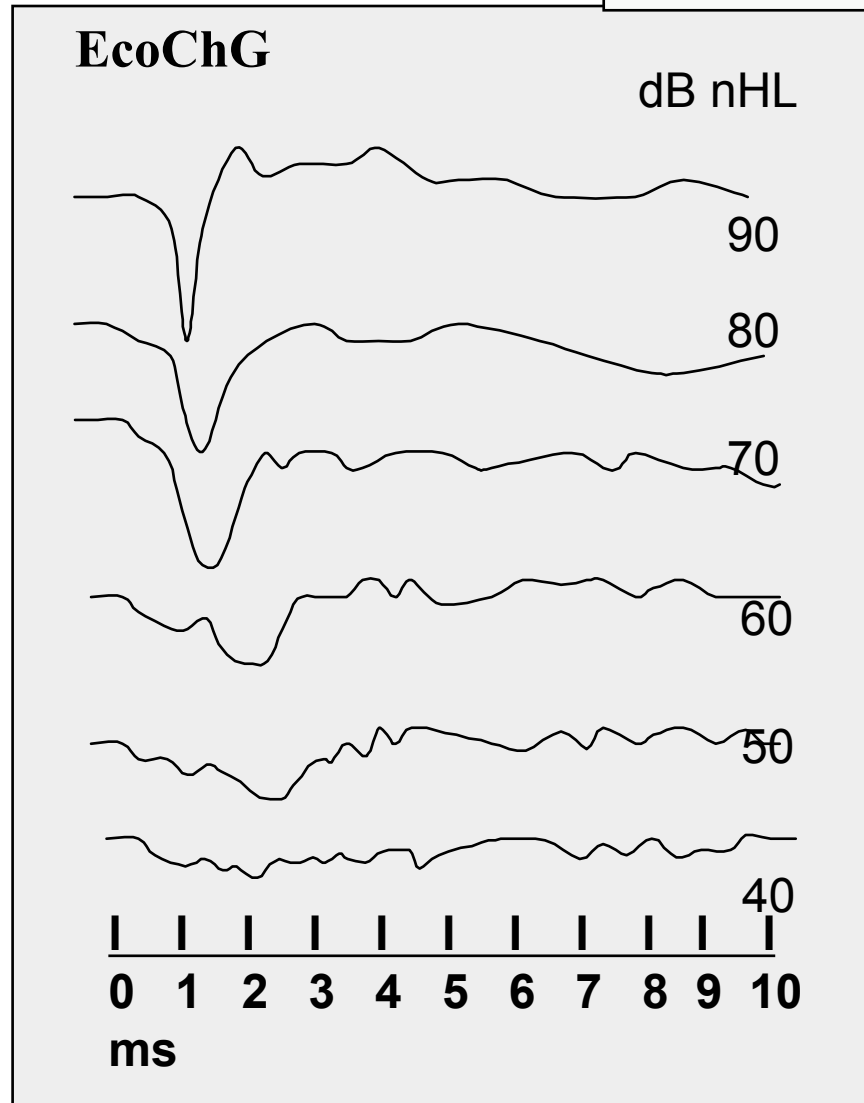


# ECochG - disordine retrococleare ?



# DIFFERENZE DI SOGLIA ECochG(PA) - ABR (onda V)

L.M. aa 1, mm 4, 2-6-87



## DIFFERENZE DI SOGLIA ECochG(PA) - ABR (onda V)

dB diff.	n	%	
<b>-80</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>possibile lesione retrococleare</b>
<b>-50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
<b>-40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
<b>-30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7.5</b>	
<b>-20</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17.5</b>	
<b>-10</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>17.9</b>	
<b>0</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>50.8</b>	
<b>+10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
<b>+20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
<b>totale</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100</b>	



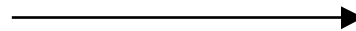
**Le soglie ABR e ECochG ottenute con stimoli transitori sono confrontabili con la soglia tonale fra 2-4 kHz.**

soglia ABR (onda V)



+10, +20 dB

soglia ECochG ( PA)



+5, +10 dB

re. soglia  
comportamentale

## ABR - ECochG - DIAGNOSTICI

<b>INFORMAZIONE</b>	<b>ABR</b>	<b>ECochG</b>
<b>SOGLIA</b>	<b>ondaV</b>	<b>P.A.</b>
<b>MATURAZIONE</b>	<b>I-V</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOPODIAGNOSI</b> (trasmissiva, cocleare retrococleare)	<b>in/out, I-V</b> <b>I-V</b>	<b>in/out</b> <b>MC, PS ?</b>

<b>LIMITAZIONI</b>	<b>ABR</b>	<b>ECochG</b>
<b>ETA'</b>		<b>&gt;8-9 mm (An Gen)</b>
<b>SOGLIA</b>	<b>nessuna informazione su soglia &lt; 1 kHz e &gt;90 dB nHL</b>	
<b>ERRORI DI SOGLIA</b>	<b>se lesioni SNC o IHC</b> <b>(neuropatia uditiva)</b>	<b>ampio P.S.</b>
<b>INCERTEZZA</b> <b>INTERPRETATIVA</b>		<b>M.C., ampiezza</b> <b>M.C. durata</b>

**OLTRE LA MISURA DI SOGLIA**

**la valutazione combinata di**

**IMPEDENZOMETRIA**

**OTOEMISSIONI**

**ABR- (ECochg)**

**permette di differenziare**

**ipoacusie trasmissive, neurosensoriali cocleari,**

**neurosensoriali retrococleari,**

**disordini della maturazione.**

**ogni VALUTAZIONE dovrebbe concludersi con questa informazione !!**

## ABR assente: sufficiente per diagnosi di So.Profonda?

### No: possibilità di errore per:

scadente s/r.....→ retest a rate lento  
quote trasmissive .....→ ctr impedenza

configurazione di soglia

→...ctr riflessi a 0.5 kHz, SSR?

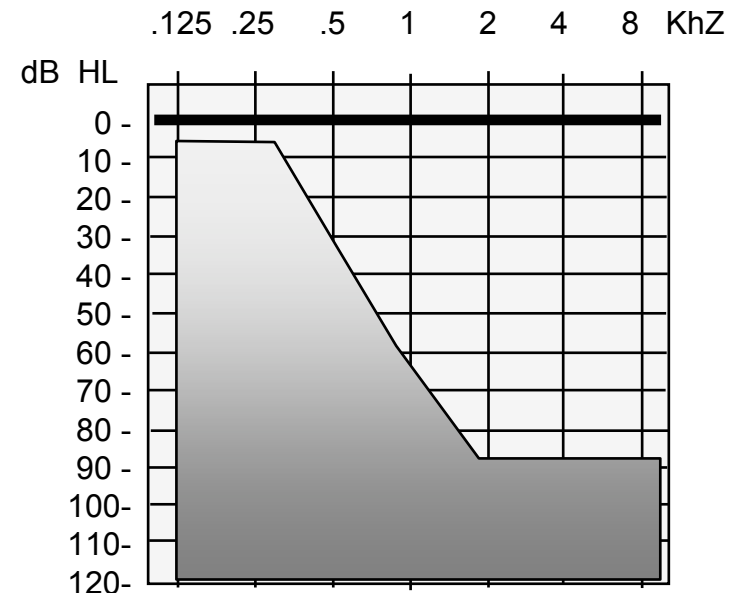
patologia retrococleare → OAE  
ECochG

### **ABR (onda V):**

sempre assente

con soglia > 85-90 dB HL

a 2-4 kHz



**ABR presente: è possibile in una So.Profonda?**

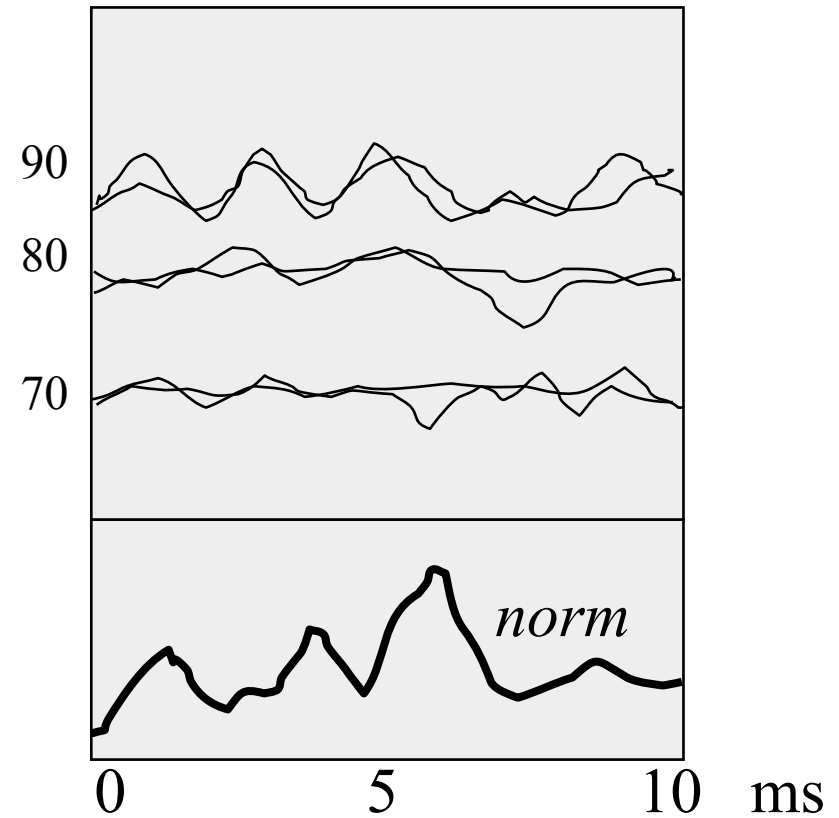
No, è prodotto da artefatti

.....→...ctr param. registraz.

.....→...re- test

.....→...ctr riflessi stapediale

.....→...EcochG

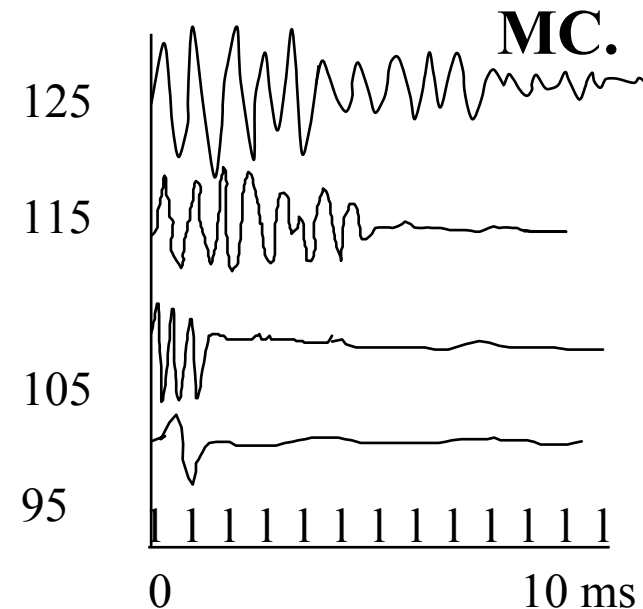
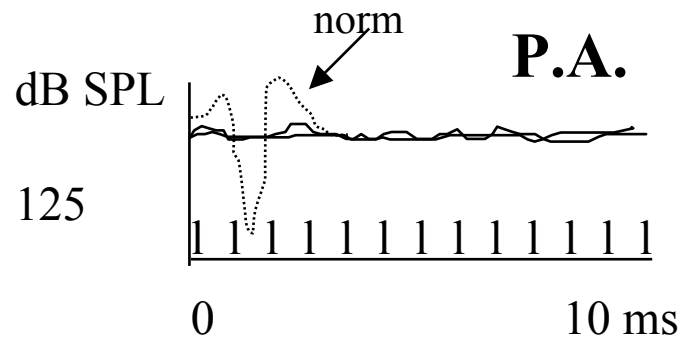


# PA -(ECochG) assente: sufficiente per diagnosi di So.Profonda:?

possibile errore per configurazione di soglia

.....>ctr riflessi stapediai, SSR?

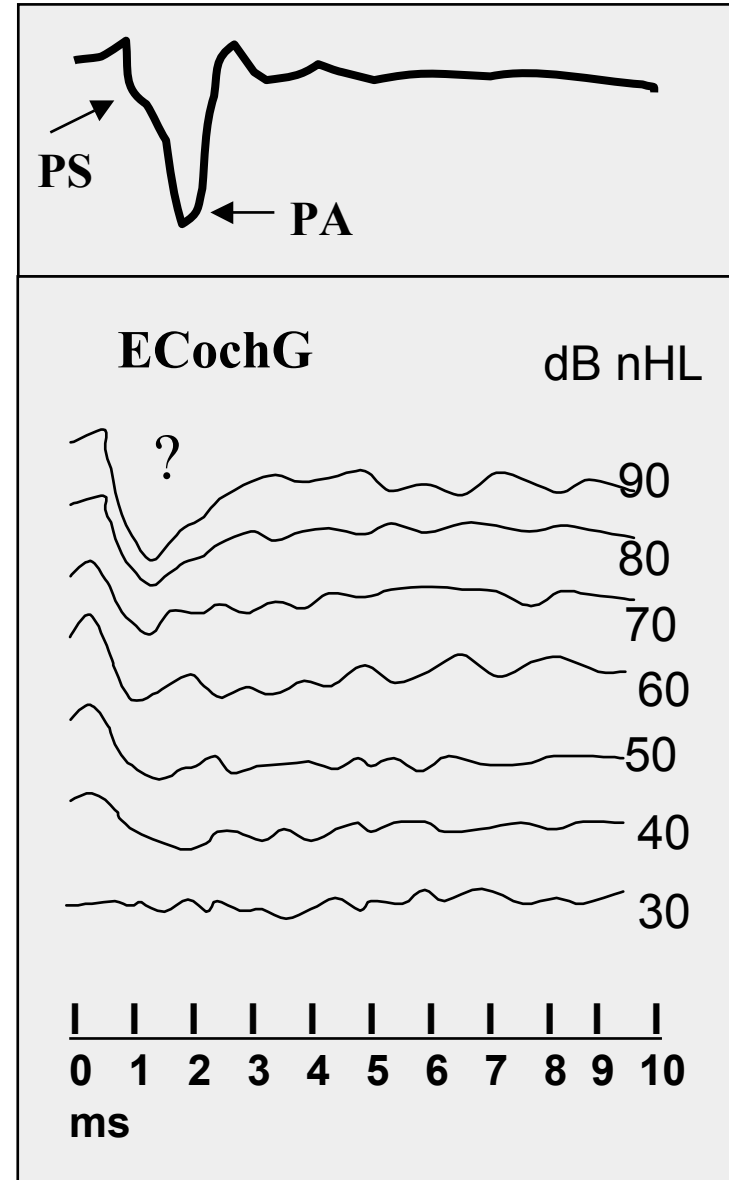
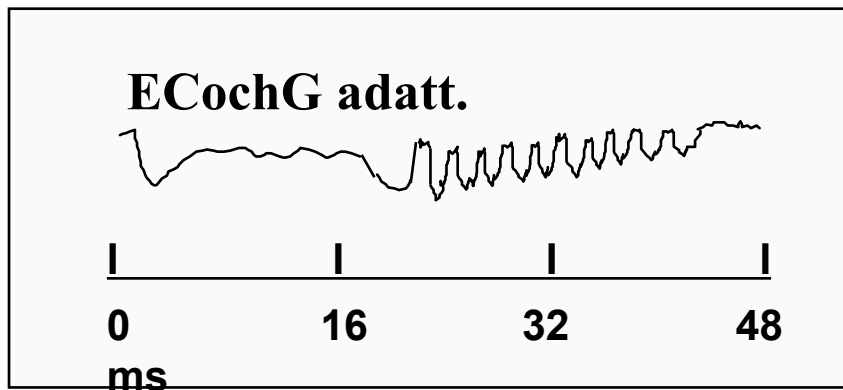
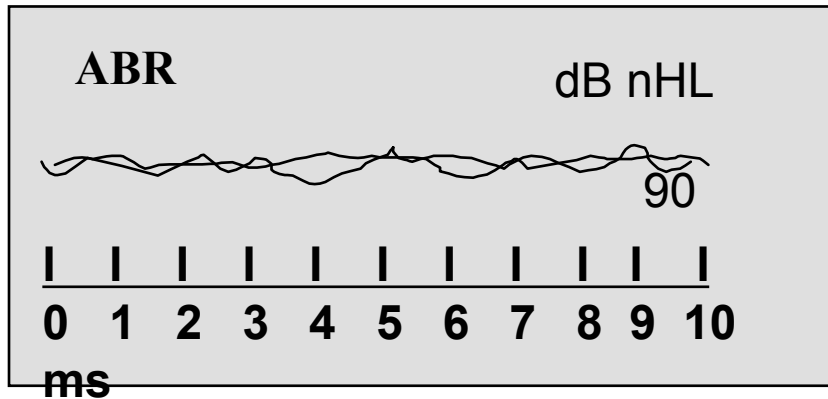
P.A. assente a 125 dB SPL  
equivale a HL >90 dB (1-4kHz)



Le variazioni del M.C. (durata e ampiezza) hanno incerto significato. L'assenza di M.C. può indicare agenesia cocleare

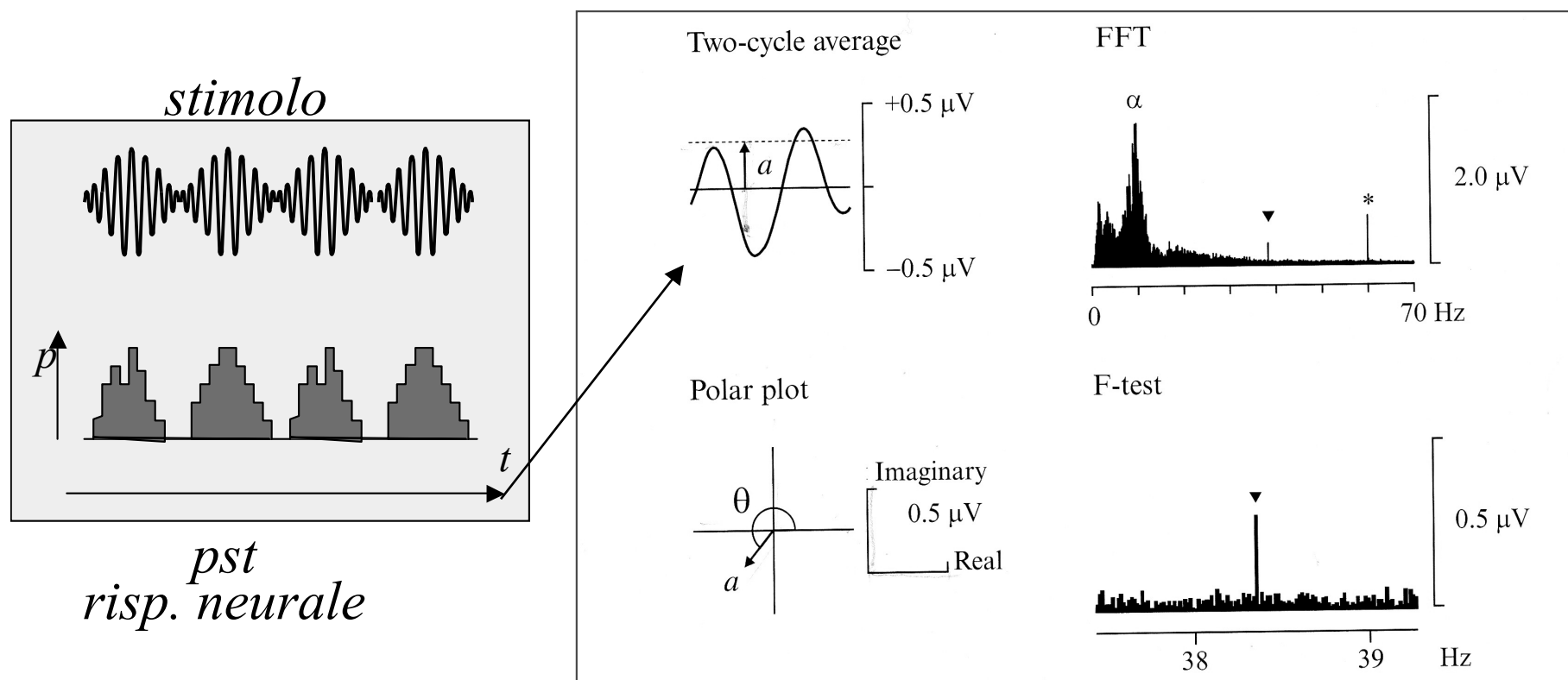
**PA -(ECochG) presente: è possibile in una So.Profonda:?**

**No :**  
**errore, : confondere un PS con un PA**  
**.....→registrare la risposta**  
**ad elevato ritmo di stimolazione**  
**.....→ABR**



# SSR80Hz: sono utili nella diagnosi di So. Profonda?

sede di generazione: tronco-encefalo (limiti nelle lesioni centrali)  
stimoli: sinusoidi 0.5,1,2,4 kHz modulate  
risposte specifiche in frequenza

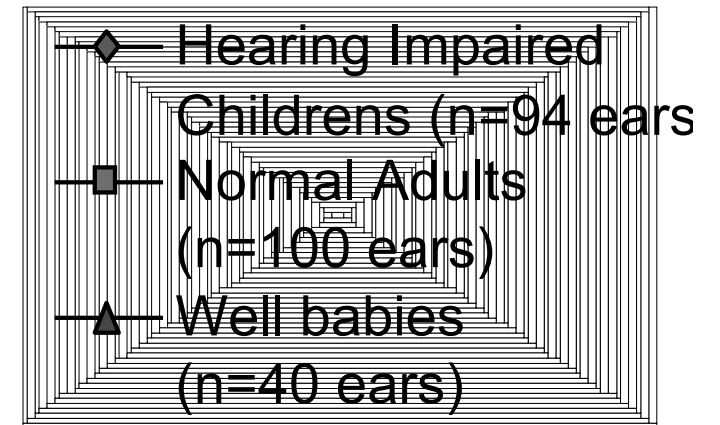
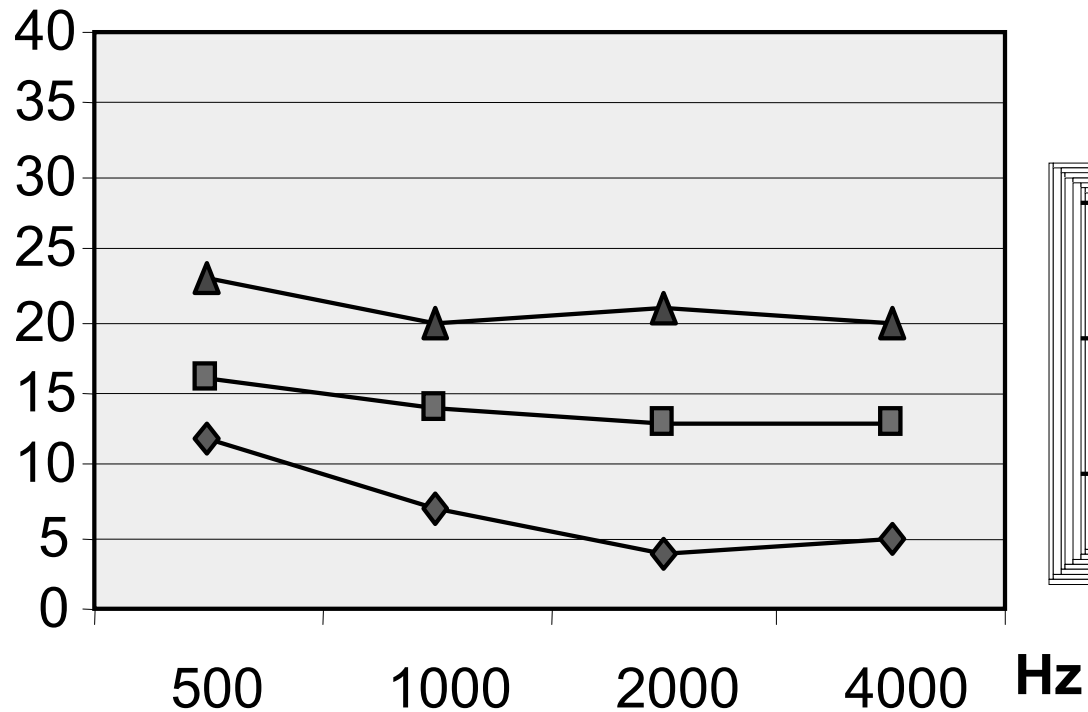




# SSR 80Hz– DIFFERENZE CON SOGLIA COMPORTAMENTALE

*(Savio e coll, 2000)*

**dB nHL**



SSR: sono utili nella diagnosi di So. Profonda?

**consigliabile per esplorare la soglia a 0.5 e 1 kHz**

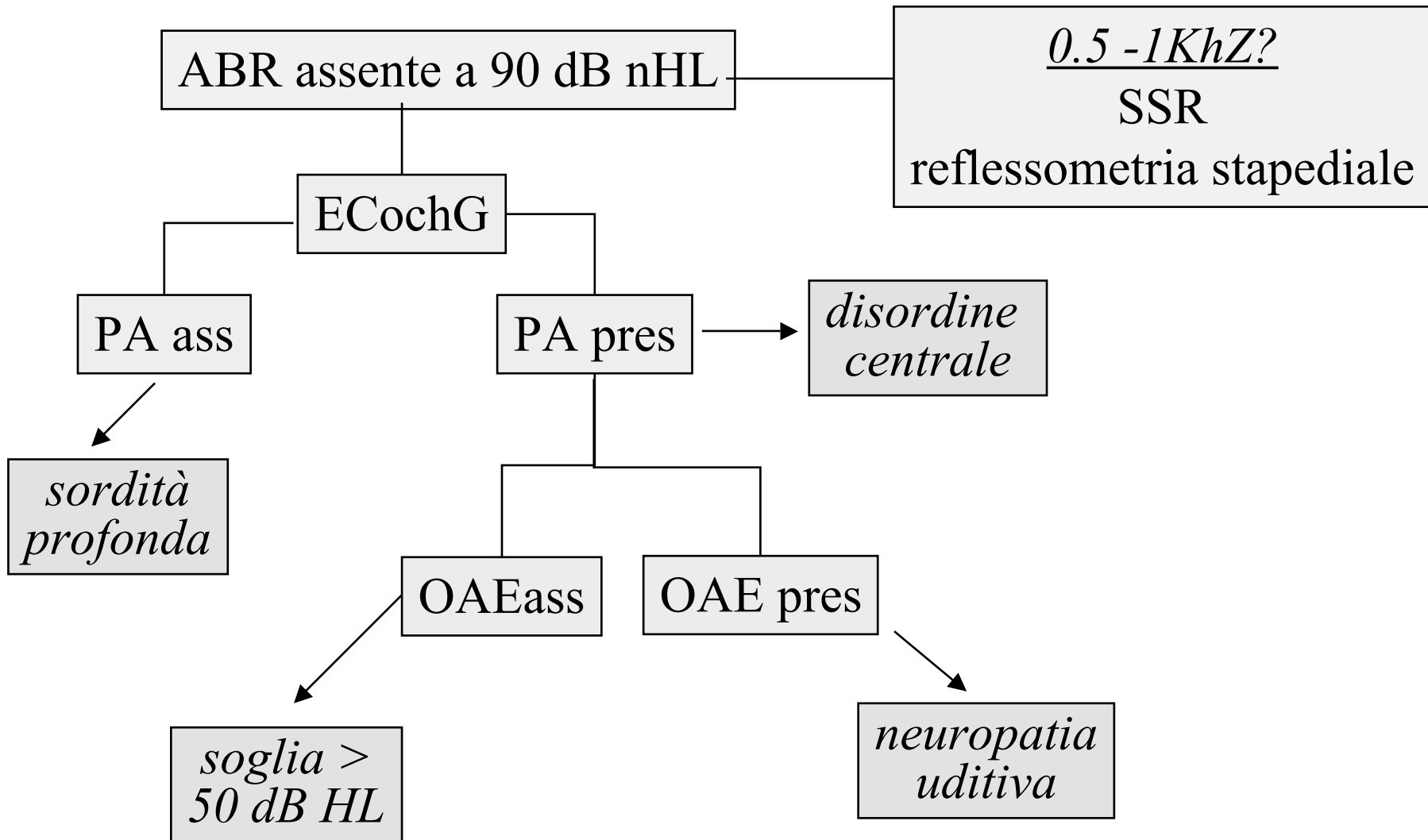
**possibilità di errore**

**non ci sono dati normativi sufficienti**

**rapporto s/r molto basso**

**(risposta estratta da algoritmo statistico)**

QUALI ALTRI ESAMI SE L'ABR  
E' ASSENTE?



DIAGNOSI SORDITA' PROFONDA  
ETA' INFANTILE

misura di soglia

misura di soglia con protesi

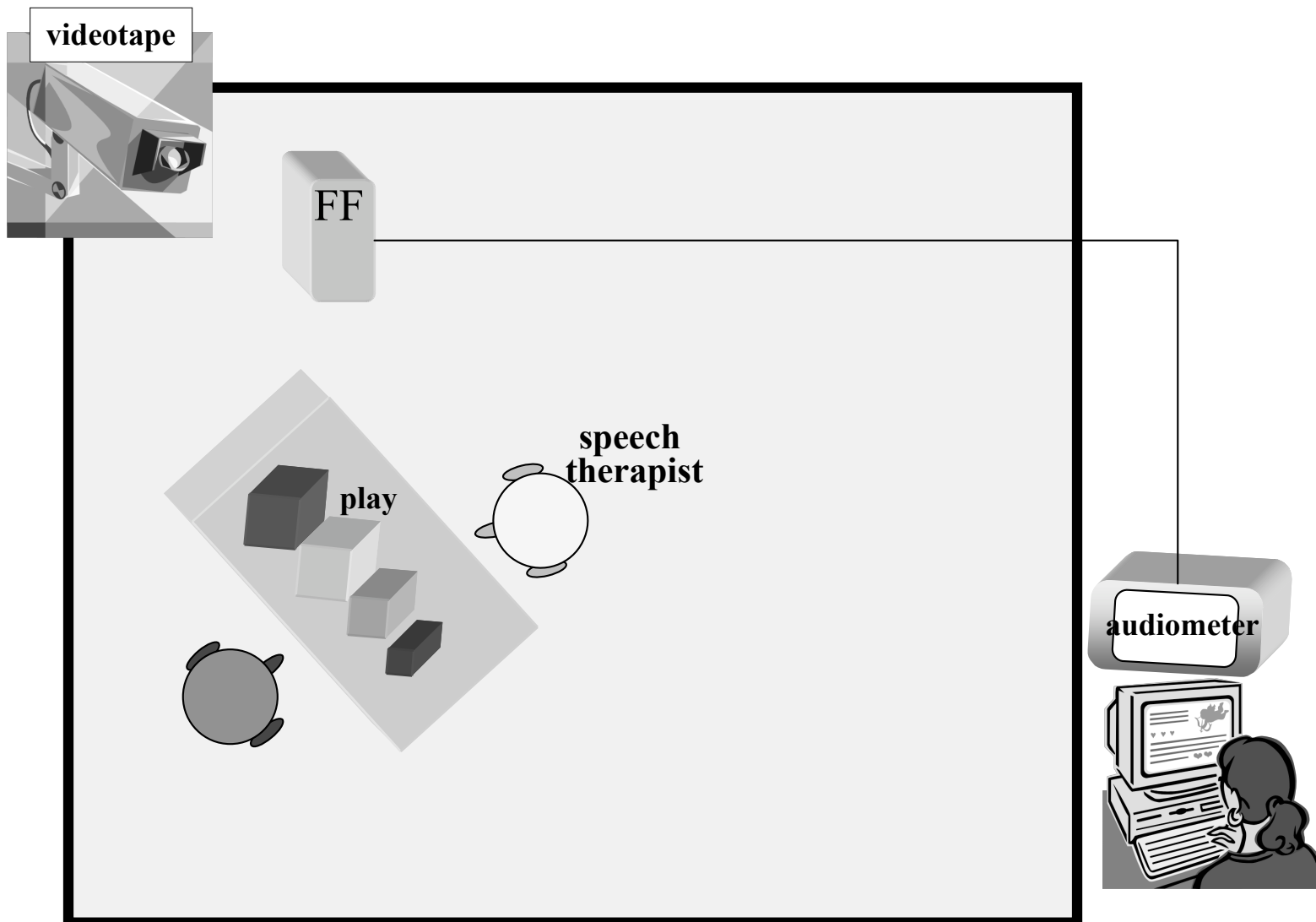
valutazione capacità percettive

decisioni terapeutico-riabilitative

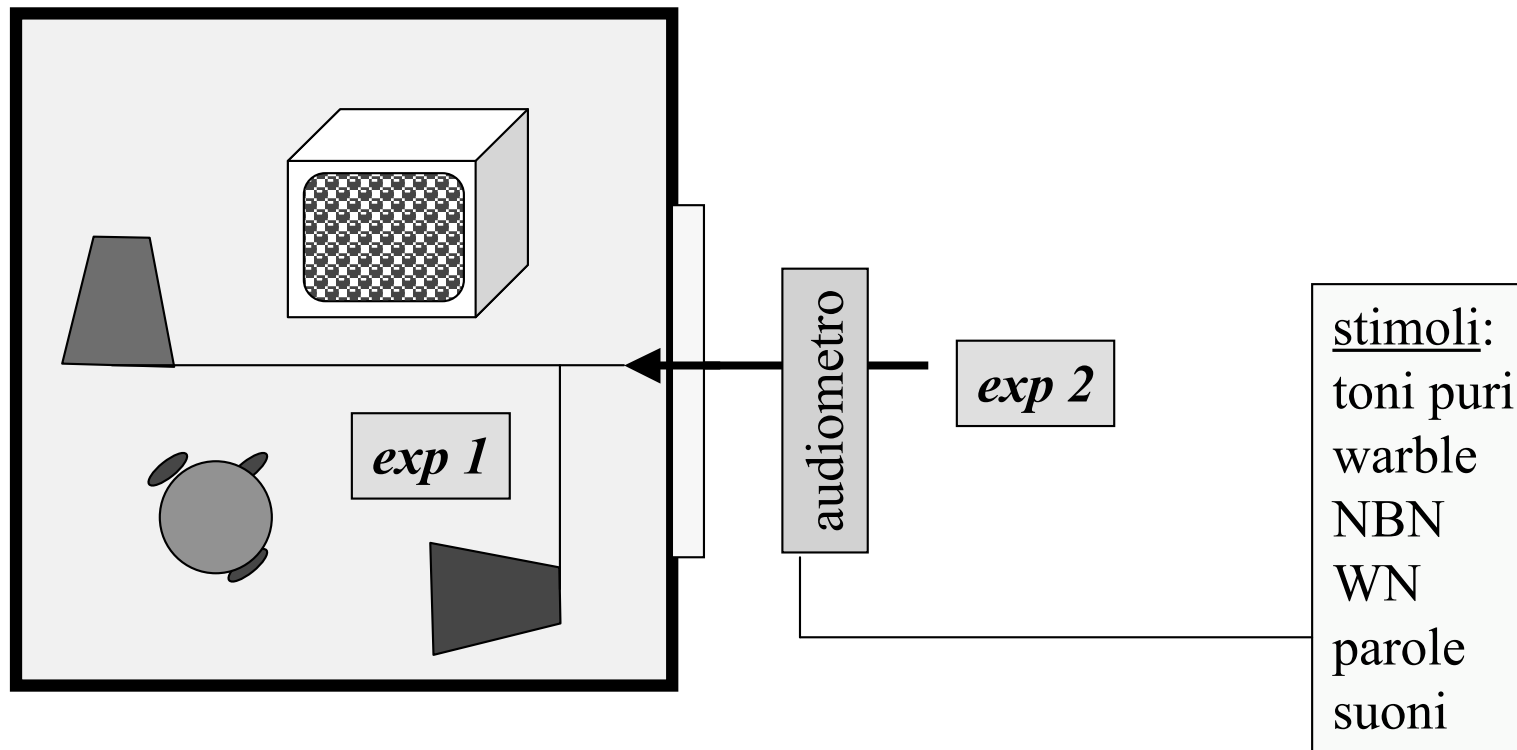
**Non esistono tecniche diagnostiche  
obbiettive per misurare  
precisamente la soglia uditiva  
oltre 85-90 dB HL.  
né alle frequenze medio-gravi**

**Stime più precise si possono  
ottenere con tecniche  
comportamentali  
ripetute nel tempo**

# AUDIOMETRIA -GIOCO A RISPOSTE CONDIZIONATE ASSISTITE



AUDIOMETRIA COMPORTAMENTALE  
A RISPOSTE CONDIZIONATE



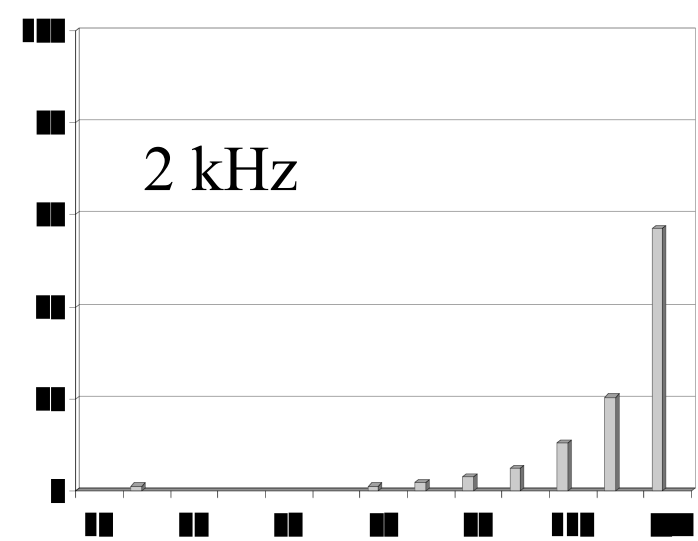
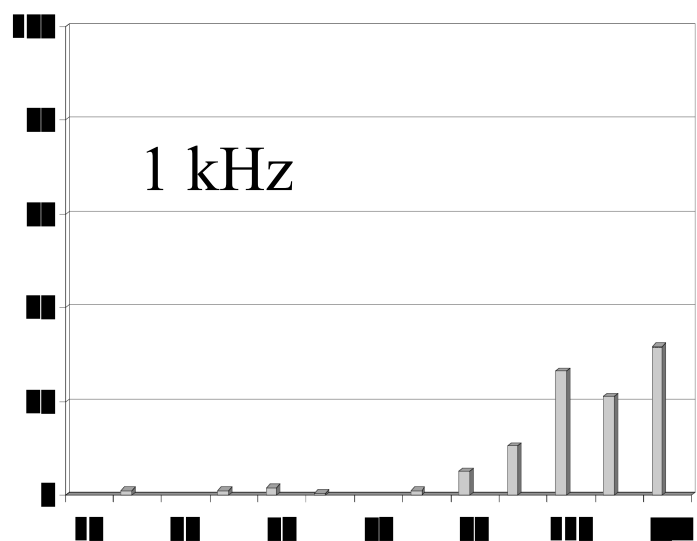
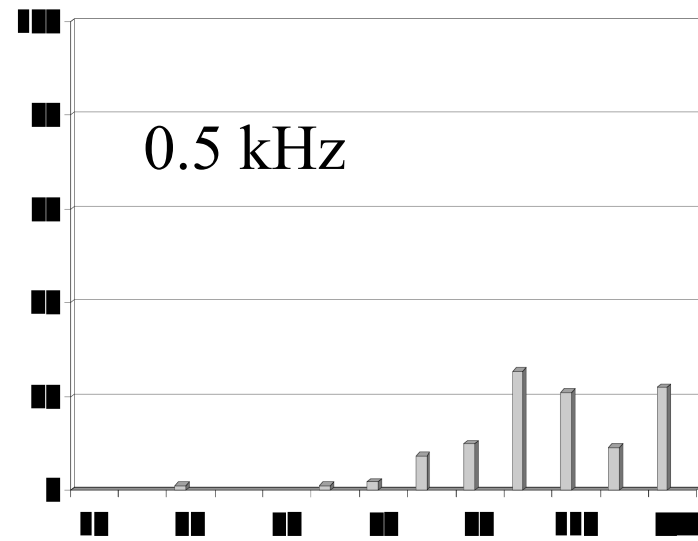
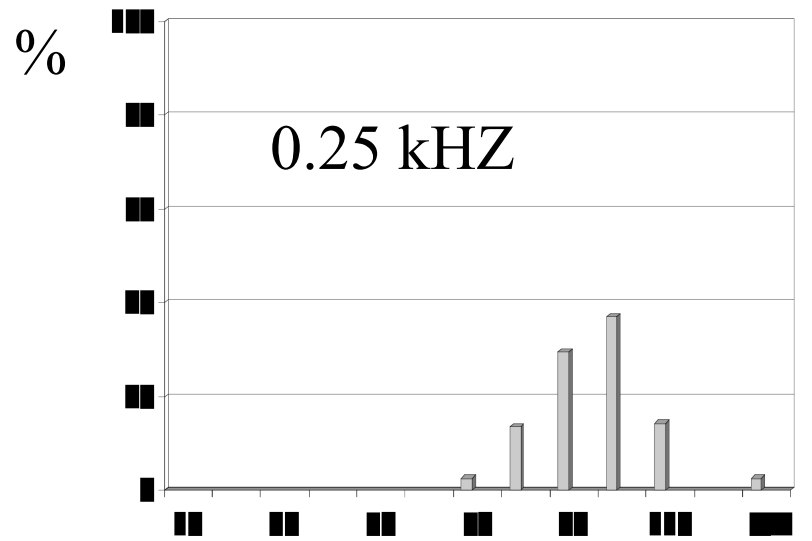
AUDIOGRAMMA-RILIEVI IN PIU' SESSIONI

**QUALI INFORMAZIONI DA  
AUDIOMETRIA COMPORTAMENTALE**

**Ricerca- conferma livelli a 0.25, 0.5, 1 kHz  
Controllo livelli via ossea  
Intelligibilità verbale**

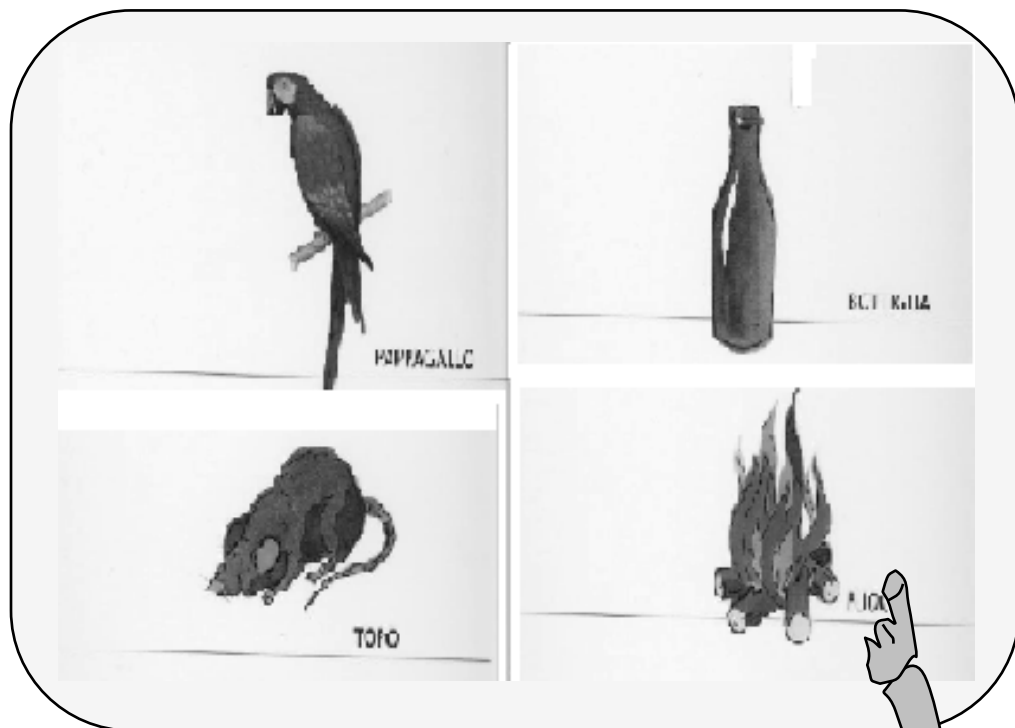
**Le risposte comportamentali sono influenzate  
da fattori cognitivi**

**soglia comportamentale, ABR ass. n=170**

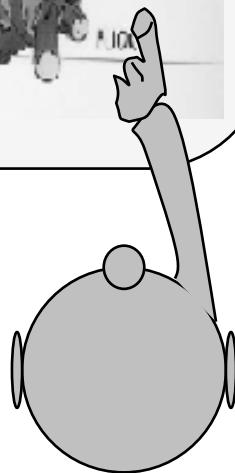




# AUDIOMETRIA VOCALE A SCELTA MULTIPLA PER IMMAGINI

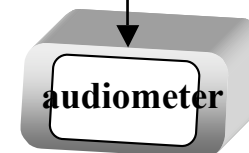


(chance=25%)



**fuoco**

5 stimoli/  
livello int  
step 20 dB



AUDIOMETRIA VOCALE A SCELTA MULTIPLA (closed set)

RUPE	STRILLI	LUNA	SORDO	CONTE
DITO	LADRI	STUDIO	ORCO	SEDE
CANE	SEDIA	PALLA	TOMBA	CINQUE
IERI	ENTE	TONDO	COLLA	RIDE
OSTE	PIEDI	ARCA	PECE	TROTA

$$X\% = 100/T(C - (E/n - 1))$$

T = n items

C = n risp. corr

E = n errori

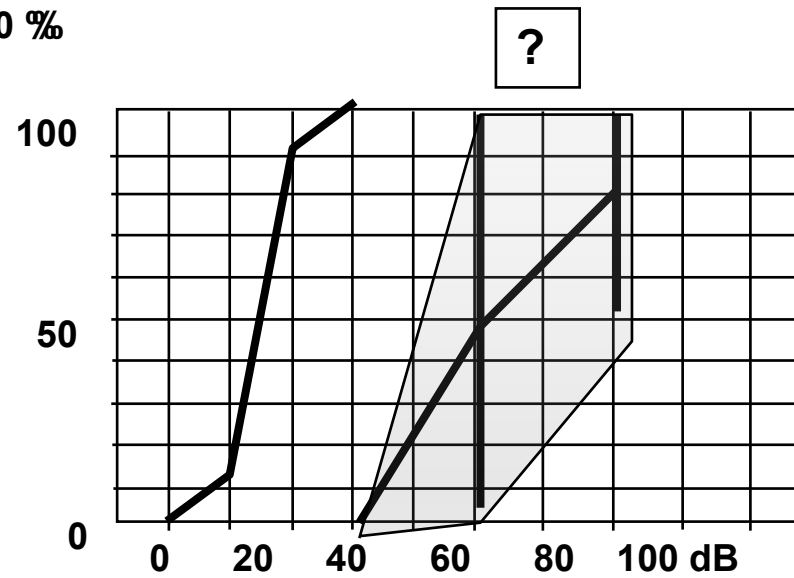
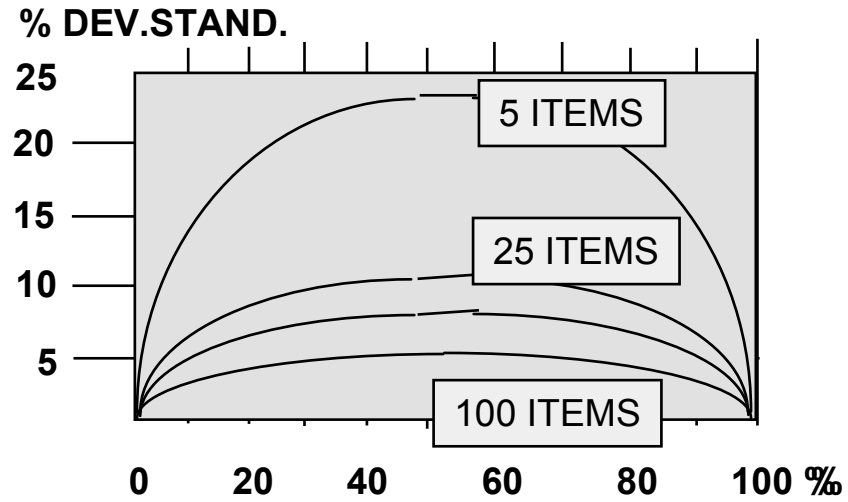
N = n. alternative

correzione  
per  
“chance”

risp. corrette 3/5... 6/10

$$100/10(6 - (4/5 - 1)) = 50\%$$

# AUDIOMETRIA VOCALE VARIABILITA' / N° ITEMS/lista



# **AUDIOMETRIA VOCALE A SCELTA MULTIPLA PER IMMAGINI**

**testa la dipendenza dall'intensità  
(quiete/ mascheramento)**

**indicata nella valutazione funzionale  
(pre-post)**

**risultati condizionati dalla competenza  
funzione di intelligibilità imprecisa  
necessita di normative per l'età**

