

돌발성 난청환자 78예의 예후인자에 대한 고찰

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Study of Prognostic Factor in Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss :
A Study of 78 CasesJae Wook Kim, MD, Myung Sang Yu, MD, Hyo Jin Kim, MD, Jae Min Shin, MD, Hoon Park, MD,
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-ABSTRACT -

Background and Objectives : There are many known prognostic factors such as patient's age, treatment onset, initial hearing threshold, and dizziness in patients with sudden sensorineural hearing loss. The purpose of this study was to analysis prognostic factors in patients with sudden sensorineural hearing loss. **Materials and Methods** : We reviewed the medical records of 78 patients who were diagnosed as sudden sensorineural hearing loss and treated in Soonchunhyang University Hospital from February 1998 to October 2003, retrospectively. **Results** : Recovery was seen in 43 of 78 cases (55.1%). Patients who had been treated within a week after symptom onset had better recovery rate than those treated after a week. Patients with U-shaped pattern and ascending pattern of initial audiogram had a better recovery rate than others. Patients with mild and severe hearing loss had a better recovery rate than others. Patients without diabetes mellitus had a better recovery rate than with diabetes mellitus. But these prognostic factors did not showed correlation statistically ($p > 0.05$). Age, sex, dizziness, hypertension, and CRF did not showed statistically significant correlation with final result of hearing recovery. **Conclusions** : We can predict hearing outcome of sudden sensorineural hearing loss more accurately on the basis overall prognostic factors. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2004;15:98-102)

KEY WORDS : Hearing loss, sudden · Prognosis.

서 론

가 3

1)2)

가

30 dB

: 2004 4 23

: 2004 5 29

: , 140 - 743

657

3-6)

: (02) 709 - 9361 · : (02) 794 - 9628

E - mail : kdw1228@hosp.sch.ac.kr

: 78

7-11)

)

500, 1000, 2000 Hz

4

연구대상 및 방법

연구대상

1998 2 2003 10 6

(mild, 26 40 dB), (moderate, 41 55 dB), (moderate - severe, 56 70 dB), (severe, 71 90 dB), (profound, 91 dB)
12) 가

78

3

1

3

30 dB

가 91 dB

Siegel¹³⁾

grade , ,
, grade

가 40 (51.3%), 가 38 (48.3%)

47.77

40 가 가

18

78

28 (35.9%),

47

chi - square test

p

(60.3%),

3 (3.8%)

0.05

방 법

결 과

78

43 (55.1%)

Siegel

18

(23.1%),

13 (16.7%),

12

(15.3%),

35 (44.9%)

18 78

47.8

Dexamethasone disodium phosphate 1

5

10 mg 1

6

, 40

58

31 (53.4%)

7

7.5 mg, 8

9

5 mg, 10

(Table 1)(p=

11

2.5 mg

1

6

0.611).

40

, 38

1.05 : 1

dextran(5

12

500 mg)

40

23 (57.5%)

Tanamin®(Ginkgo biloba ext. 40 mg 3

38

20 (52.6%)

(p=0.666)(Table 2).
 7
 가 66 (84.6%) , 39 (59.1%)
 , 7 12 (15.4%) 4
 (33.3%) (p=
 0.099)(Table 3).

9.1 .
 39 (50%), 8
 (10.3%), 7 (8.9%), U 8 (10.3%),
 16 (20.5%) . 20 (51.3%),
 8 (100%), 2 (28.6%), U 7
 (88.0%), 6 (37.5%) U

Table 1. Recovery rate related to age

Age	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
<40	12	8	20	60.0% (12/20)
40	31	27	58	53.4% (31/58)

Table 2. Recovery rate related to sex

Sex	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
Male	23	17	40	57.5% (23/40)
Female	20	18	38	52.6% (20/38)

Table 3. Recovery rate related to time of initial treatment

Time	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
7 days	39	27	66	59.1% (39/66)
>7 days	4	8	12	33.3% (4/12)

Table 4. Recovery rate related to initial audiogram pattern

Type	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
Ascending	8	0	8	100.0% (8/ 8)
Flat	2	5	7	28.6% (2/ 7)
Descending	20	19	39	51.3% (20/39)
U-shaped	7	1	8	88.0% (7/ 8)
Profound	6	10	16	37.5% (6/16)

(Table 4).
 7
 5 (71.4%), 17 5 (29.4%),
 13 7 (53.8%), 19 16
 (84.2%), 22 10 (45.5%)
 가
 (Tabel 5).

9 (11.5%) , 3 (33.3%)
 69 (88.5%) 40
 (58.0%)
 (p=0.162). 16 (20.5%)
 10 (62.5%) ,
 62 (79.5%) 33 (53.2%)
 (p=0.506). 가
 3 (3.8%) 2 (66.7%)

Table 5. Recovery rate related to initial degree of hearing loss

Type	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
Mild	5	2	7	71.4% (5/ 7)
Moderate	5	12	17	29.4% (5/17)
Moderately severe	7	6	13	53.8% (7/13)
Severe	16	3	19	84.2% (16/19)
Profound	10	12	22	45.5% (10/22)

Table 6. Recovery rate related to underlying disease

Underlying disease	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
DM (+)	3	6	9	33.3% (3/ 9)
DM (-)	40	29	69	58.0% (40/69)
HTN (+)	10	6	16	62.5% (10/16)
HTN (-)	33	29	62	53.2% (33/62)
CRF (+)	2	1	3	66.7% (2/ 3)
CRF (-)	41	34	75	54.7% (41/75)

DM : diabetes mellitus, HTN : hypertension, CRF : chronic renal failure

Table 7. Recovery rate related to dizziness

Dizziness	No. of recovery	No. of no improvement	Total	Recovery rate
Yes	11	12	23	47.8% (11/23)
No	32	23	55	58.2% (32/55)

75 (96.2%) 41 (54.7%)
(p=0.682)

(Table 6).

23 11 (47.8%)
55 32 (58.2%)
(p=0.402)(Tabel 7).

고 찰

가
14) 15)
Wilson¹⁾ 61%, Byl¹⁶⁾ 89.5%
c - AMP
molecular dextrose 가
1)14)15) Flavonoid ginkgo
biloba extract , , radical
scavenging, PAF - antagonist 가
15) 가
low molecular dextrose
ginkgo biloba extract
1)14)15)

: 78
7)8)16)
55.1% Byl¹⁶⁾
69%
23.1% Byl¹⁶⁾ 27%
17 - 19)
18
40 53.4%
Byl¹⁶⁾ Sheehy²⁰⁾
Wilson¹⁾
40 dB
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40 dB 90 dB
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가 가
20) Si-
1
egel¹³⁾ 가 1
U
Byl¹⁶⁾
17)19)
가

가

가

본

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1998	2	2003	10
			78

가

중심 단어 :

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