



Nanjunda Swamy <nanjunda.nm@gmail.com>

Tinnitus -201-229

noreply@proquest.com <noreply@proquest.com>

Thu, Nov 7, 2013 at 4:08 PM

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Nanjunda Swamy sent you the following:

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Bibliography

Search Strategy

Set#	Searched for	Databases	Results
S3	tinnitus AND yr(2008-2012)	ComDisDome	229°
S2	tinnitus AND yr(2000-2019)	ComDisDome	1194°
S1	tinnitus	ComDisDome	2921°

Document 201 of 229

Transient and distortion product evoked oto-acoustic emissions in normal hearing patients with and without tinnitus.

Author: Granjeiro, Ronaldo C1; Kehrlé, Helga M; Bezerra, Roberta L; Almeida, Vanessa F; Sampaio, André L L; Oliveira, Carlos A1 Secretaria de Saúde do Governo do Distrito Federal, Brasília, Brasil.
ronaldogranjeiro@terra.com.br

Publication info: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of

Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery 138.4 (Apr 2008): 502-506.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To test the hypothesis that tinnitus begins with outer hair cell dysfunction by recording transient (TEOAE) and distortion product evoked (DPOAE) oto-acoustic emissions in patients with normal hearing with (study group, SG) and without tinnitus (control group, CG). Case control study. SG had 32 patients with pure tone thresholds below 25 dB in the 500 to 8000 Hz interval. CG had 37 age- and gender-matched patients with similar thresholds. All patients had normal tympanograms and stapedial reflexes. TEOAE were recorded with wide band click in continuous mode at 80-dB peak SPL. DPOAE were recorded with $f1/f2 = 1.22$ and intensities of 65 dB (f1) and 55 dB (f2) SPL. DPOAE were abnormal in 68.4% of SG and in 50% of CG ($P = 0.036$). TEOAE were abnormal in 70.2% of SG and in 16.10% of CG ($P = 0.0001$). SG had significantly higher prevalence of abnormal TEOAE and DPOAE than CG.

Subject: Adult; Case-Control Studies; Female; Hair Cells, Auditory, Outer: physiology; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; *Otoacoustic Emissions, Spontaneous: physiology; *Tinnitus: physiopathology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Granjeiro, Ronaldo C

Publication title: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Volume: 138

Issue: 4

Pages: 502-506

Number of pages: 5

Publication year: 2008

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Location: United States

ISSN: 0194-5998

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Comparative Study, Non-u.s. Gov't, Journal Article, Research Support

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

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ProQuest document ID: 85412147

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85412147?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 202 of 229

Erbium: yttrium-aluminum-garnet laser stapedotomy--a safe technique.

Author: Parrilla, Claudio¹; Galli, Jacopo; Fetoni, Anna Rita; Rigante, Mario; Paludetti, Gaetano¹ Institute

of Otolaryngology, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, Rome, Italy. claudioparrilla@yahoo.com

Publication info: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery 138.4 (Apr 2008): 507-512.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To standardize the technical parameters of the erbium: yttrium-aluminum-garnet (Er:YAG) laser stapedotomy. Retrospective study of all patients with otosclerosis who underwent stapedotomy from January 2002 to January 2006. The charts of 152 consecutive patients who underwent stapedotomy were reviewed. The patients were stratified into two groups, according to the instrument used. Stapedotomies were performed in group A, with the OPMI TwinEr:YAG laser; and in group B with manual microperforators. No statistically significant differences were found over all measured frequencies, between pre- and postoperative bone conduction thresholds, in each group. At the last postoperative follow-up, vertigo and nystagmus were not detected; two patients in group A and one patient in group B showed persistent tinnitus. Er:YAG laser stapedotomy is a safe and effective procedure, with no damage of the inner ear when strict adherence to the safety parameters is observed. The Er:YAG laser is definitively suitable for stapes surgery, and represents a useful and safe tool in the armamentarium of otological microsurgery.

Subject: Adult; Aged; Audiometry; Bone Conduction; Female; Hearing Loss, Sensorineural: epidemiology; Humans; Lasers, Solid-State: adverse effects; *Lasers, Solid-State: therapeutic use; Male; Middle Aged; *Otosclerosis: surgery; Postoperative Complications: epidemiology; Retrospective Studies; *Stapes Surgery: methods

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Parrilla, Claudio

Publication title: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Volume: 138

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Number of pages: 6

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Year: 2008

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Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

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Subfile: Index Medicus

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ProQuest document ID: 85412184

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85412184?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 203 of 229

Petrous apex cholesterol granuloma aeration: does it matter?

Author: Castillo, Michael P1; Samy, Ravi N; Isaacson, Brandon; Roland, Peter S1 Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA.

Publication info: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery 138.4 (Apr 2008): 518-522.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To determine whether aeration of surgically treated petrous apex cholesterol granulomas (PA CG) has any correlation with resolution of symptoms. Retrospective chart review. Twenty-six patients with a petrous apex cholesterol granuloma during a 16-year period were reviewed. Seventeen of 26 (65%) patients underwent surgical intervention. Preoperative symptoms included headache, facial weakness/twitching or numbness, vertigo, hearing loss, vision changes, and tinnitus. Postoperative symptoms resolved in 9 of the 16 patients (56%). Three patients had a postoperative headache. Facial nerve dysfunction persisted or recurred in four patients. One patient was lost to follow-up. Thirteen patients had postoperative imaging. All 13 (100%) patients demonstrated stable or increased size of PA CG with no evidence of aeration. Revision surgery was performed in four patients (25%) for facial nerve symptoms or persistent headaches. The extent of PA CG aeration on postoperative imaging had no correlation to symptom resolution or cyst enlargement. Revision surgery should not depend on imaging alone but primarily on patient symptoms and physical exam.

Subject: Adult; Aged; Cholesterol; Female; *Granuloma, Foreign-Body: surgery; Headache: etiology; Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Middle Aged; *Petrous Bone; Retrospective Studies; Tinnitus: etiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Castillo, Michael P

Publication title: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Volume: 138

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Subfile: Index Medicus

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ProQuest document ID: 85413437

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85413437?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 204 of 229

Development and psychometric adequacy of the screening version of the tinnitus handicap inventory.

Author: Newman, Craig W1; Sandridge, Sharon A; Bolek, Lauren1 Section of Audiology, Head and Neck Institute, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, Ohio, USA. newmanc@ccf.org

Publication info: Otolology & neurotology : official publication of the American Otological Society, American Neurotology Society [and] European Academy of Otolology and Neurotology 29.3 (Apr 2008): 276-281.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To develop a screening version of the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI-S) and establish its psychometric characteristics.: Prospective clinical study to analyze 1) the level of predictability between THI and THI-S; 2) test-retest reliability of the THI-S; 3) 95% confidence intervals (critical difference scores) for the THI-S; and 4) a THI-S cutoff score used for referral purposes. Head and Neck Institute at the Cleveland Clinic, a tertiary care medical center.: Thirty-three patients reporting tinnitus as their primary complaint. There was, on average, a 16-day interval between test-retest administrations of the THI-S. Comparability of scores between the THI and the THI-S and test-retest reliability of the THI-S was assessed using Pearson product-moment correlations. The level of agreement between the 2 administrations of the THI-S was evaluated using Bland-Altman repeatability plots. Comparability between the THI and THI-S was high ($r = 0.90$). Test-retest reliability of the THI-S was adequate ($r = 0.81$), as well as the level of agreement between administrations as demonstrated by the Bland-Altman plot. Based on 95% confidence intervals, pretreatment and posttreatment scores would have to differ by more than 10 points for intervention efforts to be considered significant. A 6-point cutoff score was analyzed as an appropriate fence for referral. The THI-S is a psychometrically robust screening measure of activity limitation and participation restriction.

Subject: Adult; Aged; *Disability Evaluation; Female; Humans; Male; Mass Screening; standards; Middle Aged; Prospective Studies; *Psychometrics: standards; *Questionnaires: standards; Reproducibility of Results; *Tinnitus: physiopathology; *Tinnitus: rehabilitation

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Newman, Craig W

Publication title: Otolology & neurotology : official publication of the American Otological Society, American Neurotology Society [and] European Academy of Otolology and Neurotology

Volume: 29

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Subfile: Index Medicus

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ProQuest document ID: 85411875

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85411875?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 205 of 229

Pulsatile tinnitus.

Author: Arganbright, Jill1; Friedland, David R1 Department of Otolaryngology and Communication Sciences, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53226, USA.

Publication info: Otology & neurotology : official publication of the American Otological Society, American Neurotology Society [and] European Academy of Otology and Neurotology 29.3 (Apr 2008): 416.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: None available.

Subject: Humans; *Imaging, Three-Dimensional; *Tinnitus: radiography; *Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Arganbright, Jill

Publication title: Otology & neurotology : official publication of the American Otological Society, American Neurotology Society [and] European Academy of Otology and Neurotology

Volume: 29

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Pages: 416

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Publication year: 2008

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ISSN: 1531-7129

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ProQuest document ID: 85412047

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Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

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Relation of distortion product otoacoustic emission with tinnitus.

Author: Ami, Mazita¹; Abdullah, Asma; Awang, Mahamad A; Liyab, Borhan; Saim, Lokman¹ Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Faculty of Medicine. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. mazitaami@yahoo.com

Publication info: The Laryngoscope 118.4 (Apr 2008): 712-717.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To investigate cochlear outer hair cell function based on distortion product otoacoustic emission (DPOAE) in patients with tinnitus. This is a case control study. The subjects are patients who attended the Otorhinolaryngology Clinic in Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia over a period of 19 months from April 2005 until October 2006. All patients underwent a full ENT assessment and had tympanometry, pure tone audiometry, and DPOAE tests. The UKM Research and Ethics Committee reviewed and approved the study proposal prior to commencement of this study. The study population included 49 patients. They consisted of 16 patients (32 ears) with tinnitus and reduced hearing, 13 patients (26 ears) with tinnitus and normal hearing, 7 patients (13 ears) without tinnitus with reduced hearing, and 13 patients (26 ears) without tinnitus with normal hearing. Statistical analysis showed significant differences ($P = .00$) of mean DPOAE levels between the four groups of patients. Our results suggest that reduced outer hair cell activity, as detected by reduced DPOAE levels, may manifest as tinnitus even before there is a shift on hearing threshold. We also postulate that further reduction of cochlear outer hair cell activity, as shown by further reduced DPOAE levels, may actually terminate the source of tinnitus.

Subject: Acoustic Impedance Tests; Adult; Aged; Audiometry, Pure-Tone; *Auditory Perception: physiology; *Auditory Threshold: physiology; Bone Conduction: physiology; Case-Control Studies; Chronic Disease; *Cochlea: physiopathology; Evoked Potentials, Auditory: physiology; Female; *Hair Cells, Auditory, Outer: physiology; Hearing: physiology; Hearing Loss: physiopathology; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; *Tinnitus: physiopathology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Ami, Mazita

Publication title: The Laryngoscope

Volume: 118

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Number of pages: 6

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0023-852X

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Document type: Comparative Study, Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

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Accession number: pmid-18176342

ProQuest document ID: 85410935

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85410935?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

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Screening for Menière's disease in the general population - the needle in the haystack.

Author: Radtke, A1; von Brevern, M; Feldmann, M; Lezius, F; Ziese, T; Lempert, T; Neuhauser, H1
Neurologische Klinik, Charité, Berlin, Germany. andre.radtke@charite.de

Publication info: Acta oto-laryngologica 128.3 (Mar 2008): 272-276.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Based on clinical history alone, 98.4% of the population with vestibular vertigo do not qualify for a diagnosis of Menière's disease (MD). Although frequent in dizziness clinics, MD is rare in the general population. To narrow down the prevalence of MD in the general population, a representative sample adult population sample (n=4869) was screened for moderate or severe dizziness/vertigo. Subsequently, 1003 participants completed a validated neurologic telephone interview on vestibular vertigo (VV). Prevalence of MD was determined by stepwise application of clinical criteria according to the AAO (1995): (1) at least two vertigo attacks of > or =20 min duration, (2) unilateral hearing loss, and (3) accompanying cochlear symptoms. Lifetime prevalence of VV was 7.4%. Of 243 participants with VV, 51 (21%) had recurrent vertigo lasting > or =20 min. Of these, nine reported unilateral hearing loss, and four had accompanying cochlear symptoms (1.6% of VV patients, population prevalence 0.12%).

Subject: Aged; Cross-Sectional Studies; Diagnosis, Differential; Female; Follow-Up Studies; Hearing Loss, Unilateral: diagnosis; Hearing Loss, Unilateral: epidemiology; Humans; Male; *Mass Screening; Medical History Taking; *Meniere Disease: diagnosis; Meniere Disease: epidemiology; Middle Aged; Tinnitus: diagnosis; Tinnitus: epidemiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Radtke, A

Publication title: Acta oto-laryngologica

Volume: 128

Issue: 3

Pages: 272-276

Number of pages: 5

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: Norway

ISSN: 0001-6489

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ProQuest document ID: 85415600

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85415600?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 208 of 229

Otologic and leptomenigeal involvements as presenting features in seronegative Wegener granulomatosis.

Author: Yildirim, Nadir¹; Arslanoglu, Atilla; Aygun, Nafi¹ Department of Otolaryngology, Yuzuncuyil University Medical Faculty Van, Turkey.

Publication info: American journal of otolaryngology 29.2 (Mar 2008): 147-149.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Wegener granulomatosis is an immune-mediated, systemic vasculitis with unknown etiology that can be seen in almost any anatomical site. Positivity for antineutrophil cytoplasmic antigens, which is a serological marker, and presence of granulomatous vasculitis in histopathologic specimens from the lesions are accepted as diagnostic. A case of Wegener granulomatosis whose presenting symptoms and signs are related to otologic and meningeal involvement of the disease is reported. Apart from atypical presentation, histopathological and serological findings from this patient remained negative throughout the course of the disease, and the diagnosis was made on the basis of clinical and secondary laboratory findings. We herewith discuss this unusual case in the light of relevant literature.

Subject: Aged; *Arachnoid: pathology; Audiometry, Pure-Tone; Cellulitis: etiology; Cochlea: pathology; Ear, Inner: pathology; Gait Disorders, Neurologic: etiology; Glucocorticoids: therapeutic use; *Hearing Loss, Sensorineural: etiology; Humans; Immunosuppressive Agents; Leukocytosis: etiology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Methotrexate; Partial Thromboplastin Time; Prednisolone: therapeutic use; Purpura: etiology; Tinnitus: etiology; Vertigo: etiology; *Wegener Granulomatosis: diagnosis; Wegener Granulomatosis: drug therapy

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Yildirim, Nadir

Publication title: American journal of otolaryngology

Volume: 29

Issue: 2

Pages: 147-149

Number of pages: 3

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0196-0709

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Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-18314030

ProQuest document ID: 85400152

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85400152?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 209 of 229

Otoacoustic emissions, ear fullness and tinnitus in the recovery course of sudden deafness.

Author: Ishida, Ieda M1; Sugiura, Makoto; Teranishi, Masaaki; Katayama, Naomi; Nakashima, Tsutomu1 Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, 65, Tsurumai-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466-8550, Japan. iishida@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp

Publication info: Auris, nasus, larynx 35.1 (Mar 2008): 41-46.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: This study aimed to investigate how the symptoms of ear fullness, tinnitus and otoacoustic emissions (OAE) change in relation to the recovery course of pure tone audiometry thresholds (PTA) in sudden deafness (SD). This study analyzed follow-up data on ear fullness, tinnitus and otoacoustic emissions of eight SD patients with good hearing improvement (Group A) and eight SD patients with poor hearing improvement (Group B) in an attempt to elucidate the behavior of these symptoms in their recovery course. This study was done until there was no change in the PTA for more than 1 week and hearing recovery was no longer expected. All patients from both groups had ear fullness and tinnitus in association with the onset of SD. However, these symptoms improved only in Group A, showing a significant relationship between PTA recovery and the improvement of ear fullness annoyance ($P < 0.05$), presence of tinnitus ($P < 0.01$), improvement in tinnitus loudness ($P < 0.01$) and in tinnitus annoyance ($P < 0.01$). No patients (Group A or B) had OAE responses at their first examination. In Group A, OAE responses appeared simultaneously with improvement of hearing levels in five patients (63%) and it appeared later than hearing levels improvement in the other three patients (37%) from Group A. No patient from Group B showed OAE response on follow-up. SD patients with good hearing improvement (Group A) tended to have OAE responses and the sensations of the ear fullness and tinnitus improved almost simultaneously with hearing level improvement. Their PTA improvement occurred primarily in the low to mid frequencies, with high frequencies showing less recovery. When hearing recovery was not full,

OAEs did not reappear for these frequencies. Patients with poor hearing improvement tended to have absent OAEs and persistent ear fullness and tinnitus.

Subject: Adenosine Triphosphate: therapeutic use; Adolescent; Adult; *Audiometry, Pure-Tone; *Auditory Threshold: physiology; Ear Diseases: drug therapy; *Ear Diseases: physiopathology; Female; Hearing Loss, Sudden: drug therapy; *Hearing Loss, Sudden: physiopathology; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; *Otoacoustic Emissions, Spontaneous: physiology; Prognosis; Sensation Disorders: drug therapy; *Sensation Disorders: physiopathology; *Tinnitus: physiopathology; Treatment Outcome; Vitamin B Complex: therapeutic use

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Ishida, Ieda M

Publication title: Auris, nasus, larynx

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Issue: 1

Pages: 41-46

Number of pages: 6

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: Netherlands

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Database: ComDisDome

Document 210 of 229

Echinococcosis presenting as an otogenic brain abscess: an unusual lesion of the middle ear cleft and temporal lobe.

Author: Llanes, Erasmo Gonzalo D V1; Stibal, Alexander; Mühlethaler, Konrad; Vajtai, Istvan; Häusler, Rudolf; Caversaccio, Marco1 Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Inselspital (University Hospital), University of Berne, 3010 Berne, Switzerland.

Publication info: Auris, nasus, larynx 35.1 (Mar 2008): 115-120.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: This paper presents a case of a 28-year-old male with a seizure episode and a 4-year history of intermittent tinnitus on the left ear. On computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, a

density with rim enhancement was found at the temporal lobe, associated with mastoid tegmen destruction and middle ear mass, indicating cholesteatoma with complicating brain abscess. Evacuation of the brain abscess was performed with a combined otolaryngologic and neurosurgical procedures (canal wall-down mastoidectomy and temporal craniotomy). The pathology turned out to be infestation with *Echinococcus granulosus*.

Subject: Adult; Animals; Audiometry, Pure-Tone; *Brain Abscess: diagnosis; Brain Abscess: pathology; Brain Abscess: surgery; *Central Nervous System Parasitic Infections: diagnosis; Central Nervous System Parasitic Infections: pathology; Central Nervous System Parasitic Infections: surgery; Cholesteatoma, Middle Ear: diagnosis; Craniotomy; Diagnosis, Differential; *Ear Diseases: diagnosis; Ear Diseases: pathology; Ear Diseases: surgery; Ear, Middle: pathology; Ear, Middle: surgery; *Echinococcosis: diagnosis; Echinococcosis: pathology; Echinococcosis: surgery; *Echinococcus granulosus; *Echinococcus multilocularis; Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Mastoid: pathology; Mastoid: surgery; Ossicular Prosthesis; Otoscopy; Temporal Lobe: pathology; Temporal Lobe: surgery; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Llanes, Erasmo Gonzalo D V

Publication title: Auris, nasus, larynx

Volume: 35

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Pages: 115-120

Number of pages: 6

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Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85415860?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 211 of 229

Intralabyrinthine schwannomas: symptoms and managements.

Author: Jia, Huan1; Marzin, Alexandre; Dubreuil, Christian; Tringali, Stéphane1 Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Lyon-Sud Hospital, Pierre Benite, France.
jar20040904@gmail.com

Publication info: Auris, nasus, larynx 35.1 (Mar 2008): 131-136.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: To describe the characteristic presentations, radiologic findings and managements of the intralabyrinthine schwannomas. Retrospective review of patient records, their managements, and review of the literature. Four patients with a variety of otologic symptoms including hearing loss, vertigo, and tinnitus were found to have a schwannomas involving the labyrinth. In all cases, the inner ear lesions were preoperatively identified on magnetic resonance imaging, and the surgical removals were performed in all patients without serviceable hearing. The patients experienced improvement in their vertigo and tinnitus after surgery. Two patients were implanted the Bone-Anchored Hearing Aid (BAHA) to reconstruct the pseudo-stereophonic hearing. Intralabyrinthine schwannomas are the rare tumours in the otology. The tumour can be removed by surgical approach, but we do not propose surgical excision for the patients with serviceable hearing. BAHA can give patients a post-operative monaural pseudo-stereophonic hearing.

Subject: Adult; Diagnosis, Differential; Ear, Inner: pathology; Ear, Inner: surgery; Female; Hearing Aids; Hearing Loss, Unilateral: etiology; Hearing Loss, Unilateral: rehabilitation; Humans; *Image Processing, Computer-Assisted; *Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Meniere Disease: etiology; Middle Aged; *Neuroma, Acoustic: diagnosis; Neuroma, Acoustic: surgery; Postoperative Complications: etiology; Postoperative Complications: rehabilitation; Tinnitus: etiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Jia, Huan

Publication title: Auris, nasus, larynx

Volume: 35

Issue: 1

Pages: 131-136

Number of pages: 6

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

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Format availability: Print

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Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-17869041

ProQuest document ID: 85405155

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85405155?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 212 of 229

Changes in cochlear responses in guinea pig with changes in perilymphatic K⁺. Part I:

summating potentials, compound action potentials and DPOAEs.

Author: Marcon, Simon¹; Patuzzi, Robert¹ Physiology M311, School of Biomedical, Biomolecular and Chemical Sciences, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, 35 Stirling Highway, Nedlands 6009, Australia.

Publication info: Hearing research 237.1-2 (Mar 2008): 76-89.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: We have measured the effects of changing perilymphatic K⁺ by perfusing scala tympani in guinea pigs with salt solutions high or low in K⁺, while monitoring the distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAEs) in the ear canal (a measure of mechanical vibration of the organ of Corti), the summating potential (SP) evoked by high-frequency tone-bursts (taken to be a measure of pre-synaptic electrical activity of the inner hair cells) and the compound action potential (CAP) of the auditory nerve (taken to be a measure of post-synaptic neural activity). We have attempted to investigate the osmotic effects of our perfusates by comparison with simple hyperosmotic sucrose perfusates and iso-osmotic versions of perfusates, and for the effects of changes in other ions (e.g. Na⁺ and Cl⁻) by keeping these constant in some perfusates while elevating K⁺. We have found that changing the K⁺ concentration over the range 0-30mM elevated the SP and CAP thresholds almost equally in normal animals, and not at all in animals devoid of outer hair cells (OHCs), showing that OHCs are sensitive to the perfusates we have used, but the inner hair cells (IHCs) and the type I afferent dendrites are not, presumably because IHCs are shielded from perilymph by supporting cells, and the membranes of the afferent dendrite membranes exposed directly to our perfusates are dominated by Cl⁻ permeability, rather than by K⁺ permeability. This view is supported by experiments in which the perilymphatic Cl⁻ concentration was reduced, producing a large elevation in CAP threshold, but a much smaller elevation of SP threshold, suggesting disruption of action potential initiation. The view that threshold elevations with changes in perilymphatic K⁺ are due almost solely to a disruption of OHC function and a consequent change in the mechanical sensitivity of the organ of Corti was supported by measurements of amplitude of the 2f₁-f₂ distortion product otoacoustic emission. During elevations in K⁺, DPOAEs followed a similar time-course to that for SP and CAP, although the changes were less for DPOAEs. The lack of a 1:1 relationship between DPOAEs and SP and CAP is probably because the iso-input DPOAE measure used is a more complex indicator of mechanical sensitivity than the iso-output measure used by others. Taken together, these results suggest that changes in K⁺ in pathological conditions probably produce a hearing loss by disrupting OHCs rather than IHCs or neurones, and that OHC disruption in our experiments was due to a mixture of osmotic, K⁺ and possibly Cl⁻ effects.

Subject: Action Potentials: drug effects; Action Potentials: physiology; Animals; Chlorides: pharmacokinetics; Cochlear Nerve: cytology; Cochlear Nerve: physiology; *Deafness: physiopathology; Dendrites: drug effects; Dendrites: physiology; Guinea Pigs; Osmosis; Perceptual Distortion: physiology; *Perilymph: metabolism; *Potassium: pharmacokinetics; Scala Tympani: innervation; *Scala Tympani: physiology; Sodium: pharmacokinetics; Sodium Channel Blockers: pharmacology; Tetrodotoxin: pharmacology; *Tinnitus: physiopathology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Marcon, Simon

Publication title: Hearing research

Volume: 237

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Pages: 76-89

Number of pages: 14

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: Netherlands

ISSN: 0378-5955

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Non-u.s. Gov't, Journal Article, Research Support

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-18262371

ProQuest document ID: 85399257

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85399257?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 213 of 229

Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation in veterans with debilitating tinnitus: a pilot study.

Author: Lee, Scott L1; Abraham, Megan; Cacace, Anthony T; Silver, Steven M1 Division of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY 12208, USA.
leesl@mail.amc.edu

Publication info: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery 138.3 (Mar 2008): 398-399.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Available evidence suggests tinnitus arises from excessive spontaneous activity in the left superior temporal gyrus, and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) may suppress this activity. Our hypothesis is that rTMS applied to this region would decrease tinnitus complaints in veterans. Prospective, nonrandomized trial. Eight patients with tinnitus received 5 consecutive days of rTMS (0.5 Hz, 20 minutes) to the left temporoparietal area. Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) measures before sessions 1 and 3 and after session 5 were used to evaluate efficacy. Patient 1's THI decreased 40 to 34 to 26, patient 4 reported a subjective improvement, patient 8 withdrew, and the remaining patients reported no improvement. Adverse effects included temporary soreness, restlessness, and photophobia. The parameters for this rTMS study are different from those that reported success with its use. With these current parameters, rTMS did not improve tinnitus in veterans. There were no permanent adverse outcomes.

Subject: Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Pilot Projects; Prospective Studies; *Tinnitus: therapy; *Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation; Veterans

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Lee, Scott L

Publication title: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Volume: 138

Issue: 3

Pages: 398-399

Number of pages: 2

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0194-5998

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Document type: Clinical Trial, Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

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Accession number: pmid-18312892

ProQuest document ID: 85397678

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85397678?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 214 of 229

Direct electrical stimulation of Heschl's gyrus for tinnitus treatment.

Author: Seidman, Michael D1; Ridder, Dirk De; Elisevich, Kost; Bowyer, Susan M; Darrat, Ilaaf; Dria, Jason; Stach, Brad; Jiang, Quan; Tepley, Norman; Ewing, James; Seidman, Marlee; Zhang, Jinsheng1
Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI 48323, USA. mseidma1@hfhs.org

Publication info: The Laryngoscope 118.3 (Mar 2008): 491-500.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of electrical stimulation of the auditory cortex in patients with tinnitus. Nonrandomized clinical trial. Two patients with debilitating tinnitus refractory to conventional therapies were treated. Patients were evaluated with validated questionnaires and psychoacoustic measures to determine the frequency and pitch of their tinnitus. Tones at these frequencies were then presented to the first patient (RP) under magnetoencephalography (MEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to determine the tonotopic map for these frequencies in Heschl's gyrus. These tonotopic sites were targeted for implant with a quadripolar electrode. In the second patient (MV), only the fMRI tonotopic map was performed. These fMRI results detected an area of increased activity, which was selected as the site for the implanted bipolar electrode. Patient RP (bilateral tinnitus for 2 years) has experienced a sustained reduction to near elimination of tinnitus with intracerebral implanted electrodes, whereas patient MV (unilateral tinnitus for 7 years) had an unsustained reduction in her tinnitus. These findings suggest that the perception and annoyance of tinnitus may be modulated or reduced through electrical stimulation of the auditory cortex. These unsustained effects for patient MV may have been influenced by the longstanding nature of her tinnitus or by another reason as yet undetermined.

Subject: Adult; *Auditory Cortex; *Electric Stimulation Therapy: methods; Female; Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Male; Middle Aged; *Prostheses and Implants; Tinnitus: diagnosis; *Tinnitus: therapy

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Seidman, Michael D

Publication title: The Laryngoscope

Grant: Agency: NINDS NIH HHS Acronym: NS Country: United States Grant/Contract ID: R01-NS3030914

Volume: 118

Issue: 3

Pages: 491-500

Number of pages: 10

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0023-852X

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Non-u.s. Gov't, N.i.h., Extramural, Case Reports, Journal Article, Research Support

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-18094653

ProQuest document ID: 85400532

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85400532?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 215 of 229

The effect of unilateral multichannel cochlear implant on bilaterally perceived tinnitus.

Author: Quaranta, Nicola¹; Fernandez-Vega, Susana; D'elia, Chiara; Filipo, Roberto; Quaranta, Antonio¹
Department of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, University of Bari, Bari, Italy.
nicola.quaranta@orl.uniba.it

Publication info: Acta oto-laryngologica 128.2 (Feb 2008): 159-163.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Available multichannel cochlear implants (CIs) provide effective tinnitus suppression. More sophisticated speech strategies are more effective than analogue or slow strategies. The mechanisms by which tinnitus is suppressed by CIs are unclear; however, both acoustic masking and reorganization of the right auditory association cortex induced by the CI are possible mechanisms. CI significantly reduced the tinnitus-related Handicap as assessed by the Tinnitus handicap Inventory (THI). The objective of the study was to evaluate the effects of a unilateral CI on bilaterally perceived tinnitus. Forty-one profoundly deaf patients implanted with a multichannel CI reporting bilateral tinnitus were evaluated. All patients were asked to complete a questionnaire that evaluated the presence, location and intensity of tinnitus before and after cochlear implantation. Seven patients (17%) reported the perception of a 'new tinnitus' after surgery. With the CI off tinnitus was abolished in 23 patients (56.1%) in the implanted ear and in 22

patients (53.6%) in the contralateral ear. With the CI on tinnitus was abolished in the ipsilateral ear in 27 patients (65.8%) and in the contralateral ear in 27 patients (65.8%). Statistical analysis showed a significant reduction of the total THI score and of each subscale score ($p < 0.001$).

Subject: Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Auditory Cortex: physiopathology; *Cochlear Implants; Comorbidity; Deafness: diagnosis; Deafness: etiology; Deafness: physiopathology; *Deafness: rehabilitation; Disability Evaluation; Female; Functional Laterality: physiology; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Patient Satisfaction; Prosthesis Design; Tinnitus: diagnosis; Tinnitus: etiology; Tinnitus: physiopathology; *Tinnitus: rehabilitation; Treatment Outcome

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Quaranta, Nicola

Publication title: Acta oto-laryngologica

Volume: 128

Issue: 2

Pages: 159-163

Number of pages: 5

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: Norway

ISSN: 0001-6489

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Document type: Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-17851950

ProQuest document ID: 85410335

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85410335?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 216 of 229

Neuroendocrine carcinoma of the jugular foramen.

Author: Leonetti, John P1; Shirazi, Mobeen A; Marzo, Sam; Anderson, Douglas1 Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Skull Base Surgery Center, Maywood, IL 60153, USA.
jleonet@lumc.edu

Publication info: Ear, nose, & throat journal 87.2 (Feb 2008): 86, 88-91.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: We describe what might have been the first reported case of a neuroendocrine carcinoma of the jugular foramen. A 50-year-old woman presented with progressive left-sided sensorineural hearing

loss, vertigo, pulsatile tinnitus, headaches, and ataxia. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a 4-cm left-sided jugular foramen tumor. The patient underwent near-total resection of the tumor. Despite lower cranial nerve preservation, postoperative paralysis of cranial nerves IX and X occurred, and vocal fold medialization was performed 5 days later. The final pathologic diagnosis was neuroendocrine carcinoma. The patient was treated with concurrent chemotherapy and intensity-modulated radiation therapy. This article will discuss the pathologic features and the management of jugular foramen tumors, along with the differential diagnosis of these rare tumors.

Subject: Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: therapeutic use; Ataxia: etiology; *Carcinoma, Neuroendocrine: diagnosis; Carcinoma, Neuroendocrine: pathology; *Carcinoma, Neuroendocrine: therapy; Chemotherapy, Adjuvant; Cisplatin: therapeutic use; Diagnosis, Differential; Etoposide: therapeutic use; Female; Headache: etiology; Hearing Loss, Sensorineural: etiology; Humans; *Jugular Veins; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Middle Aged; Radiotherapy, Adjuvant; Radiotherapy, Intensity-Modulated; *Skull Base Neoplasms: diagnosis; Skull Base Neoplasms: pathology; *Skull Base Neoplasms: therapy; Tinnitus: etiology; Vertigo: etiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Leonetti, John P

Publication title: Ear, nose, & throat journal

Volume: 87

Issue: 2

Pages: 86, 88-91

Number of pages: 5

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0145-5613

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

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Accession number: pmid-18437928

ProQuest document ID: 85405927

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85405927?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 217 of 229

Sodium salicylate suppresses serotonin-induced enhancement of GABAergic spontaneous inhibitory postsynaptic currents in rat inferior colliculus in vitro.

Author: Wang, Hai-Tao¹; Luo, Bin; Huang, Yi-Na; Zhou, Ke-Qing; Chen, Lin¹ Hefei National Laboratory

for Physical Sciences at Microscale and School of Life Sciences, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230027, China.

Publication info: Hearing research 236.1-2 (Feb 2008): 42-51.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Available evidence suggests that sodium salicylate (SS) may produce tinnitus through altering the balance between inhibition and excitation in the central auditory system. Since serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) containing fibers preferentially innervate inhibitory GABA neurons, there exists a possibility that SS causes the imbalance between inhibition and excitation through influencing serotonergic modulation of the GABAergic synaptic transmission. In the present study, we examined the effects of SS on 5-HT-mediated GABAergic spontaneous inhibitory postsynaptic currents (sIPSCs) from neurons of the central nucleus of rat inferior colliculus with whole-cell patch-clamp technique and brain slice preparation. Perfusion of 40 microM 5-HT robustly enhanced both frequency and amplitude of GABAergic sIPSCs and this 5-HT-induced enhancement of GABAergic sIPSCs could be suppressed by 1.4mM SS. Tetrodotoxin at 0.5 microM produced a similar effect as SS did, suggesting that SS suppresses the 5-HT-induced enhancement of GABAergic sIPSCs through depressing spontaneous action potentials of GABA neurons. Our findings suggest that SS may preferentially target GABA neurons and consequently interrupt a normal level of GABAergic synaptic transmissions maintained by the serotonergic system in SS-induced tinnitus.

Subject: Animals; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal: toxicity; Auditory Perception: drug effects; Auditory Perception: physiology; Female; *Inferior Colliculi: drug effects; *Inferior Colliculi: physiology; *Inhibitory Postsynaptic Potentials: drug effects; Inhibitory Postsynaptic Potentials: physiology; Male; Models, Neurological; Patch-Clamp Techniques; Rats; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Serotonin: analogs & derivatives; *Serotonin: pharmacology; *Sodium Salicylate: toxicity; Tetrodotoxin: toxicity; Tinnitus: chemically induced; Tinnitus: physiopathology; *gamma-Aminobutyric Acid: physiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Wang, Hai-Tao

Publication title: Hearing research

Volume: 236

Issue: 1-2

Pages: 42-51

Number of pages: 10

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: Netherlands

ISSN: 0378-5955

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Print

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Non-u.s. Gov't, In Vitro, Journal Article, Research Support

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-18222054

ProQuest document ID: 85411917

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85411917?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 218 of 229

Imaging of tinnitus.

Author: Kang, Melissa¹; Escott, Edward¹ University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, 200 Lothrop Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA. melissakang@yahoo.com

Publication info: Otolaryngologic clinics of North America 41.1 (Feb 2008): 179-93, vii.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: From a radiologic workup perspective, tinnitus is classified into pulsatile, which can be objective, and nonpulsatile, which is typically subjective. There is considerable discrepancy within the literature regarding the percentage of positive findings in patients with pulsatile tinnitus. The authors discuss the overlap in the radiographic findings detected in association with tinnitus in both asymptomatic patients and symptomatic patients and the importance for imaging to detect treatable causes. They discuss imaging related to diagnosis and treatment and provide an imaging workup algorithm.

Subject: Algorithms; Bone Diseases: complications; Bone Diseases: diagnosis; Brain Neoplasms: complications; Brain Neoplasms: diagnosis; Contrast Media; *Diagnostic Imaging; Humans; Image Enhancement; Magnetic Resonance Angiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Petrous Bone: pathology; Radiographic Image Enhancement; Temporal Bone: radiography; Tinnitus: classification; *Tinnitus: diagnosis; Tinnitus: etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed: methods; Vascular Malformations: complications; Vascular Malformations: diagnosis

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Kang, Melissa

Publication title: Otolaryngologic clinics of North America

Volume: 41

Issue: 1

Pages: 179-93, vii

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0030-6665

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Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Journal Article

Subfile: Index Medicus

Update: 2011-12-15

Accession number: pmid-18261531

ProQuest document ID: 85410632

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85410632?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 219 of 229

Sudden sensorineural hearing loss in a patient with primary antiphospholipid syndrome.

Author: Kang, K-T1; Young, Y-H1 Department of Otolaryngology, National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan.

Publication info: The Journal of laryngology and otology 122.2 (Feb 2008): 204-206.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: Despite multiple systemic manifestations, sudden sensorineural hearing loss in a patient with antiphospholipid syndrome is rarely reported. PATIENT: A 46-year-old man with primary antiphospholipid syndrome had a sudden onset of hearing loss and tinnitus in the right ear in December 2005, because he discontinued use of warfarin and acetylsalicylic acid for a few days. RESULTS: Audiometry revealed saucer-type sensorineural hearing loss with a pure tone average of 73 dB in the right ear, and flat-type hearing loss with a pure tone average of 25 dB in the left ear. Electronystagmography displayed multiple central signs and bilateral canal paresis, while a vestibular evoked myogenic potential test revealed bilateral delayed responses. After admission, the patient was re-treated with warfarin and acetylsalicylic acid. Follow-up audiometry showed recovery of right-sided hearing, with a pure tone average of 12 dB, three days after presentation. CONCLUSION: Consensus exists on the effectiveness of anticoagulant agents in aiding a favourable outcome of sudden sensorineural hearing loss in patients with antiphospholipid syndrome.

MeSH: Humans, Adult, Treatment Outcome, Middle Aged, Follow-Up Studies, Tinnitus -- diagnosis, Male, Audiometry, Pure-Tone (major), Hearing Loss, Sudden (major) -- etiology, Antiphospholipid Syndrome (major) -- complications, Antiphospholipid Syndrome (major) -- drug therapy

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Kang, K-T

Publication title: The Journal of laryngology and otology

Volume: 122

Issue: 2

Pages: 204-206

Number of pages: 3

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

ISSN: 0022-2151

eISSN: 1748-5460

Source type: Scholarly Journals

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Internet

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Update: 2010-04-13

Accession number: pmid-17419896

ProQuest document ID: 742776132

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/742776132?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2010-09-25

Database: ComDisDome

Document 220 of 229

The placebo effect of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation. J Laryngol Otol 2006;120:442-5.

Author: Pothier, D D; Bredenkamp, C-L

Publication info: The Journal of laryngology and otology 122.2: 217; author reply 217. (Feb 2008)

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: None available.

MeSH: Humans, Treatment Outcome, Quality of Life -- psychology, Female, Placebo Effect (major), Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation (major) -- methods, Tinnitus (major) -- therapy

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Supplemental data: Comment On: J Laryngol Otol. 2006 Jun; 120(6):442-5[16556347]

Correspondence author: Pothier, D D

Publication title: The Journal of laryngology and otology

Volume: 122

Issue: 2

Pages: 217; author reply 217

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

ISSN: 0022-2151

eISSN: 1748-5460

Source type: Other Sources

Peer reviewed: Yes

Format availability: Internet

Language of publication: English (eng)

Document type: Comment, Letter

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Accession number: pmid-18252020

ProQuest document ID: 742776131

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/742776131?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2010-09-25

Database: ComDisDome

Document 221 of 229

Glomus tumors in patients of advanced age: a conservative approach.

Author: Cosetti, Maura¹; Linstrom, Christopher; Alexiades, George; Tessema, Belachew; Parisier, Simon¹ Department of Otolaryngology, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. New York, NY 10003, USA.

Publication info: The Laryngoscope 118.2 (Feb 2008): 270-274.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Identify and discuss controversies in the management of paragangliomas in elderly patients. Assess and evaluate a conservative treatment strategy involving limited surgical resection and vigilant monitoring of the outcome measures of tumor control, peritreatment morbidity, symptom resolution, and hearing preservation. Retrospective case review. All of the patients in this study were over age 60 with temporal bone glomus tumors. Primary outcome assessment included length of hospitalization, perioperative morbidity, symptom resolution, hearing preservation, and long-term tumor control. Twelve female patients with mean age of 74.5 years (range 61-85 years) with follow-up from 24 months to 33 years (mean/median: 5/7.8 years) were identified. Nine (75%) of the patients presented with pulsatile tinnitus. Seven patients (58%) underwent surgical excision of the middle ear component of the paraganglioma. Tumors extending to the jugular foramen were purposely not resected. Five patients (45%) had relative or absolute contraindications to surgical resection and were treated with observation or primary radiation therapy. Post-treatment audiometric evaluation confirmed stable or improved hearing. Pulsatile tinnitus resolved in all patients. No patient experienced cranial nerve deficits, extended hospitalization, or blood transfusions. All patients were followed closely with radiological imaging. The majority of patients demonstrated no disease or stable disease, while two patients demonstrated tumor growth 6 years after diagnosis. A prolonged natural history and the morbidity associated with surgical intervention have led to controversies in the treatment of glomus tumors in an elderly population. Our experience supports recent limited reports advocating conservative surgical excision and vigilant long-term monitoring in this population.

Subject: Age Factors; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Bone Neoplasms: epidemiology; *Bone Neoplasms: pathology; *Bone Neoplasms: surgery; Disease-Free Survival; Ear Neoplasms: epidemiology; Ear Neoplasms: pathology; Ear Neoplasms: surgery; Female; Follow-Up Studies; Glomus Tumor: epidemiology; *Glomus Tumor: pathology; *Glomus Tumor: surgery; Hearing Loss, Conductive: diagnosis; Hearing Loss, Conductive: epidemiology; Humans; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Middle Aged; Neoplasm Invasiveness; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Neoplasm Staging; *Otorhinolaryngologic Surgical Procedures: methods; Paraganglioma: epidemiology; *Paraganglioma: pathology; *Paraganglioma: surgery; Severity of Illness Index; *Temporal Bone: pathology; *Temporal Bone: surgery; Time Factors

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Cosetti, Maura

Publication title: The Laryngoscope

Volume: 118

Issue: 2

Pages: 270-274

Number of pages: 5

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

Location: United States

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Accession number: pmid-18030172

ProQuest document ID: 85400433

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85400433?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 222 of 229

Middle ear gas exchange via the mucosa: estimation by hyperventilation.

Author: Ikarashi, Fumio¹; Tsuchiya, Akio¹ Department of Otolaryngology, Nippon Dental University, School of Life Dentistry at Niigata, Niigata, Japan. jibika@ngt.ndu.ac.jp

Publication info: Acta oto-laryngologica 128.1 (Jan 2008): 9-12.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: It is thought that gas exchange via the mucosa occurred in relation to the partial pressure gradient, and it was impaired mainly by inflammatory changes in the mastoid mucosa. It was verified that gas exchange via the mucosa is less likely to be impaired than gas exchange via the eustachian tube. To evaluate the capacity of middle ear gas exchange via the mucosa by examining the effect of hyperventilation on middle ear pressure. A total of 55 patients, 40 patients with a type A tympanogram and 15 with type C, were selected. Tympanometry was performed in one ear every 2 min while hyperventilation was forcibly continued for 44-6 min in the supine position. The middle ear pressure and the pressure of end-tidal carbon dioxide (PETCO₂) was measured, and sonotubometry was performed. PETCO₂ decreased gradually as hyperventilation continued in all cases. Although middle ear pressure decreased by hyperventilation in 49 of 55 patients, in 6 patients it hardly decreased despite the decrease in PETCO₂. These six patients were treated for otitis media with effusion within 1 month before this examination.

Subject: Acoustic Impedance Tests; Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Air Pressure; *Carbon Dioxide: metabolism; Child; *Ear, Middle: physiopathology; Eustachian Tube: physiopathology; Female; Hearing Loss: physiopathology; Humans; *Hyperventilation: physiopathology; Male; Mastoid: physiopathology; Middle Aged; Reference Values; Tidal Volume: physiology; Tinnitus: physiopathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Ikarashi, Fumio

Publication title: Acta oto-laryngologica

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Carbamazepine reduces the behavioural manifestations of tinnitus following salicylate treatment in rats.

Author: Zheng, Yiwen¹; Hooton, Katie; Smith, Paul F; Darlington, Cynthia L¹ Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Publication info: Acta oto-laryngologica 128.1 (Jan 2008): 48-52.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The results are consistent with the hypothesis that carbamazepine (CBZ) has efficacy against tinnitus in humans. CBZ is an anti-epileptic drug that is widely used for the treatment of tinnitus. Despite this, there are relatively few clinical trials or preclinical studies supporting its efficacy. In an effort to increase the amount of information available on CBZ, the aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of CBZ in salicylate-induced tinnitus in rats. We investigated the effects of CBZ in an animal model of tinnitus induced by the injection of salicylate using a conditioned lick suppression paradigm. We found that CBZ, at a dose of 15 mg/kg i.p., but not at 5 mg/kg or 30 mg/kg, significantly suppressed the behavioural manifestations of tinnitus.

Subject: Acoustic Stimulation; Animals; *Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal: toxicity; *Anticonvulsants: pharmacology; Association Learning: drug effects; *Carbamazepine: pharmacology; *Conditioning, Classical: drug effects; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; *Drinking Behavior: drug effects; Electroshock; *Fear: drug effects; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Male; Rats; Rats, Wistar; *Sodium Salicylate: toxicity; *Tinnitus: chemically induced

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Zheng, Yiwen

Publication title: Acta oto-laryngologica

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Database: ComDisDome

Document 224 of 229

Giant mastoid osteoma with postoperative high-frequency sensorineural hearing loss.

Author: Lee, Raymond E1; Balkany, Thomas J1 Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, University of Miami, FL 33136, USA.

Publication info: Ear, nose, & throat journal 87.1 (Jan 2008): 23-25.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: Osteomas occur throughout the temporal bone and, depending on their location, may cause tinnitus, hearing loss, vertigo, and facial nerve paresis. We present a rare case of a 25-year-old woman with a mastoid osteoma enlarging over a 6-month period. Other than a cosmetic deformity of her upper neck, the patient was asymptomatic. After surgical removal of the bony neoplasm, the patient was noted to have a high-frequency sensorineural hearing loss. This case study presents clinical, radiologic, intraoperative, pathologic, and audiometric findings of a mastoid osteoma and a review of the literature.

Subject: Adult; Female; *Hearing Loss, Sensorineural: etiology; Humans; *Osteoma: complications; Osteoma: pathology; *Postoperative Complications: etiology; Risk Factors; Temporal Bone: pathology; *Temporal Bone: surgery

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Lee, Raymond E

Publication title: Ear, nose, & throat journal

Volume: 87

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Document type: Case Reports, Journal Article

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Accession number: pmid-18357940

ProQuest document ID: 85401582

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85401582?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 225 of 229

A systemic gentamicin pathway across the stria vascularis.

Author: Dai, Chun Fu¹; Steyger, Peter S¹ Oregon Hearing Research Center, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland, OR 97239, USA.

Publication info: Hearing research 235.1-2 (Jan 2008): 114-124.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The mechanism(s) by which systemically-administered aminoglycosides enter the cochlea remain poorly understood. To elucidate which mechanisms may be involved, we co-administered different molar ratios of gentamicin and fluorescent gentamicin (GTTR) to mice in three different regimens: (1) gentamicin (150, 300 or 600mg/kg) containing a constant 300:1 molar ratio of gentamicin:GTTR; (2) 300mg/kg gentamicin containing a variable molar ratio of gentamicin:GTTR (150:1-600:1), or (3) an increasing dose of gentamicin (150-900mg/kg), each dose containing 1.7mg/kg GTTR. Three hours later, cochleae were fixed and examined by confocal microscopy. First, increasing doses of a constant molar ratio of gentamicin:GTTR, resulted in increasing intensities of GTTR fluorescence in hair cells and stria tissues. Second, a fixed gentamicin dose with increasing molar dilution of GTTR led to decreasing GTTR fluorescence in hair cells and stria tissues. Third, a fixed GTTR dose with increasing molar dilution by gentamicin led to decreased GTTR uptake in hair cells and marginal cells, but not intra-stria tissues and capillaries. Thus, only hair cell and marginal cell uptake of GTTR is competitively inhibited by gentamicin, suggesting that a regulatable barrier for gentamicin entry into endolymph exists at the interface between marginal cells, the intra-stria space and intermediate cells.

Subject: Animals; Anti-Bacterial Agents: administration & dosage; *Anti-Bacterial Agents: metabolism; Blood-Brain Barrier: metabolism; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Endolymph: metabolism; Fluorescent Dyes: metabolism; Gentamicins: administration & dosage; *Gentamicins: metabolism; *Hair Cells, Auditory: metabolism; Injections, Subcutaneous; Kidney: metabolism; Mice; Mice, Inbred C57BL; *Stria Vascularis: metabolism; Xanthenes: metabolism

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Supplemental data: Cites: Acta Otolaryngol. 1989 Nov-Dec; 108(5-6):404-13[2589069], Cites: J Neurosci Res. 1989 Oct; 24(2):338-46[2585554], Cites: Acta Otolaryngol Suppl. 1988;

447:28-35[3055805], Cites: Acta Otolaryngol Suppl. 1986; 429:29-33[3461671], Cites: Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1986 Jul; 30(1):96-100[3489440], Cites: J Clin Invest. 1986 May; 77(5):1492-500[3700652], Cites: Acta Otolaryngol Suppl. 1983; 405:1-16[6586053], Cites: Hear Res. 1983 Aug; 11(2):191-202[6619004], Cites: Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 1983 Feb; 23(2):344-6[6838193], Cites: J Otolaryngol. 1982 Apr; 11(2):127-33[7042998], Cites: Cell Tissue Res. 1982; 226(3):511-22[7139688], Cites: Brain Res. 1981 Aug; 254(1):65-75[7272773], Cites: Laryngoscope. 1981 Dec; 91(12):1985-94[7321720], Cites: Rev Infect Dis. 1981 Nov-Dec; 3 suppl:S216-23[7342284], Cites: Arch Otolaryngol. 1981 Feb; 107(2):92-5[7469897], Cites: C R Acad Sci III. 1993 Jul; 316(7):682-7[8019890], Cites: Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol (Bord). 1993; 114(2):125-8[8284554], Cites: Brain Res. 1995 Dec 15; 704(1):135-40[8750975], Cites: J Am Soc Nephrol. 1998 Feb; 9(2):167-74[9527392], Cites: J Am Audiol Soc. 1976 Mar-Apr; 1(5):179-84[956003], Cites: Cell Tissue Res. 1998 Aug; 293(2):271-5[9662649], Cites: Ann N Y Acad Sci. 1999 Nov 28; 884:60-8[10842584], Cites: Acta Otolaryngol. 2000 Oct; 120(7):796-803[11132710], Cites: Neuroscience. 2001; 103(1):189-201[11311800], Cites: Hear Res. 2001 May; 155(1-2):103-12[11335080], Cites: Hear Res. 2001 Aug; 158(1-2):165-78[11506949], Cites: J Neurosci. 2001 Sep 15; 21(18):7013-25[11549711], Cites: Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2002 Feb; 282(2):C403-7[11788352], Cites: Hear Res. 2002 Mar; 165(1-2):1-9[12031509], Cites: Audiol Neurootol. 2002 May-Jun; 7(3):171-4[12053140], Cites: Hear Res. 2002 Jul; 169(1-2):47-55[12121739], Cites: J Neurosci. 2003 May 15; 23(10):4054-65[12764092], Cites: J Assoc Res Otolaryngol. 2003 Jun; 4(2):219-34[12943374], Cites: Int Tinnitus J. 2001; 7(2):72-83[14689642], Cites: Hear Res. 2005 Jun; 204(1-2):156-69[15925201], Cites: J Physiol. 2005 Sep 1; 567(Pt 2):505-21[15994187], Cites: Hear Res. 2005 Oct; 208(1-2):79-88[16014323], Cites: Acta Otolaryngol. 1992; 112(2):272-7[1604991], Cites: Hear Res. 2006 Mar; 213(1-2):64-78[16466873], Cites: J Physiol. 2006 Oct 1; 576(Pt 1):11-21[16857713], Cites: Cephalalgia. 2006 Nov; 26(11):1310-9[17059438], Cites: J Comp Neurol. 2007 Jun 1; 502(4):522-43[17394157], Cites: Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2007 Oct; 293(4):C1187-208[17670895], Cites: Hear Res. 1991 Jun; 53(2):293-311[1880082], Cites: Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol. 1977 Mar-Apr; 86(2 pt. 1):158-63[300585]

Correspondence author: Dai, Chun Fu

Publication title: Hearing research

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Subfile: Index Medicus

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Database: ComDisDome

Document 226 of 229

Auditory lifestyles and beliefs related to hearing loss among college students in the USA.

Author: Rawool, Vishakha W1; Colligon-Wayne, Lynda A1 Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology, West Virginia University, Morgantown WV 26505, USA. wrawool@mail.wvu.edu

Publication info: Noise & health 10.38 (Jan 2008): 1-10.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the auditory life styles and beliefs of college students with reference to exposure to loud sounds in the context of the health belief model. A survey was administered to 238 (40 men, 198 women) students in the USA. Results suggest that 44% of the students use noisy equipment without ear protection and 29% (69/238) of the students work in noisy environments. Of the 69 who worked in noisy surroundings, only ten reported wearing hearing protection devices although 50 (72.46%) reported tinnitus. The use of hearing protection devices (HPDs) was associated with previous experience with hearing loss and tinnitus. Although 75% of the students were aware that exposure to loud sounds could cause hearing loss, 50% of the students appeared to be exposing themselves to potentially harmful loud music. Furthermore, 46% of the students reported not using HPDs during loud musical activities because they felt that the music was difficult to hear with HPDs. Most students in this study considered hearing loss to be serious but 76% of the students believed that they would not lose their hearing until a greater age. Although 66% of the students had experienced tinnitus, 58% of these students reported not being concerned about it. These results suggest a critical need for promoting healthy hearing behavior among college students. Possible strategies could include improved education, experience with simulated hearing loss for extended periods and availability of cosmetically appealing or invisible HPDs with uniform attenuation across the frequency range.

Subject: Adult; Chi-Square Distribution; *Ear Protective Devices: utilization; Female; *Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; *Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced: epidemiology; Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced: prevention & control; Humans; Life Style; Male; Music; Occupational Exposure; Otitis: epidemiology; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Risk Factors; Tinnitus: epidemiology; Tinnitus: prevention & control; United States

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Rawool, Vishakha W

Publication title: Noise & health

Volume: 10

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Subfile: Index Medicus

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ProQuest document ID: 85410715

Document URL: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/85410715?accountid=50982>

Last updated: 2012-07-13

Database: ComDisDome

Document 227 of 229

Influence of silence and attention on tinnitus perception.

Author: Knobel, Keila Alessandra Baraldi¹; Sanchez, Tanit Ganz¹ ENT Department, University of São Paulo Medical School, São Paulo, Brazil. keila@gabengenharia.com.br

Publication info: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery 138.1 (Jan 2008): 18-22.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to study the effect of attention and sustained silence on the emergence of auditory phantom perception in normal-hearing adults. Cross-sectional survey. While sitting in a sound booth, 66 volunteers (age range, 18-65; mean age, 37.3) performed 3 experiments of 5 minutes each, consecutively and randomly presented. Two deviated attention from auditory system (Hanoi and visual attention experiments), and 1 drove attention to the auditory system (auditory attention). After each experiment, participants were asked about their auditory and visual perception. No sound or light change was given at any moment. Of the participants, 19.7% experienced tinnitus during Hanoi, 45.5% during visual attention, and 68.2% during auditory attention experiment, with no significant differences for studied variables. Tinnitus-like perceptions may occur in a nonclinical population in a silent environment. Concomitant auditory attention plays an important role on the emergence of tinnitus.

Subject: Acoustic Stimulation; Adolescent; Adult; Aged; *Attention: physiology; *Auditory Perception: physiology; Brazil: epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Female; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Prevalence; Tinnitus: epidemiology; *Tinnitus: physiopathology; Visual Perception: physiology

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Knobel, Keila Alessandra Baraldi

Publication title: Otolaryngology--head and neck surgery : official journal of American Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery

Volume: 138

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Year: 2008

Location: United States

ISSN: 0194-5998

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Peer reviewed: Yes

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Document type: Comparative Study, Non-u.s. Gov't, Randomized Controlled Trial, Journal Article, Research Support

Subfile: Index Medicus

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Accession number: pmid-18164988

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Database: ComDisDome

Document 228 of 229

Are stage IV vestibular schwannomas preoperatively different from other stages?

Author: Tringali, Stéphane¹; Dubreuil, Christian; Zaouche, Sandra; Ferber-Viart, Chantal¹ Service d'Oto-neurochirurgie, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Lyon, France. stephane.tringali@chu-lyon.fr

Publication info: Otology & neurotology : official publication of the American Otological Society, American Neurotology Society [and] European Academy of Otology and Neurotology 29.1 (Jan 2008): 46-49.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to focus on the clinical and paraclinical symptoms of patients suffering from Stage IV vestibular schwannomas (VSs). In this prospective study, we included 734 patients who have VS and candidates for operation. Patients were classified as having Stage I, II, III, or IV tumors according to Tos criteria as evaluated by magnetic resonance imaging. **PREOPERATIVE CLINICAL EVALUATION:** We recorded the occurrence of complaints (%) and duration (yr) of hearing loss, tinnitus, and balance disorder. Preoperative paraclinical evaluation included pure-tone (PTA) and speech audiometry, auditory brainstem response (ABR) patterns, and vestibular deficit at videonystamography (VNG). Continuous variables were compared between Stage IV and other stages using analysis of variance. Qualitative variables expressed as a percentage of presence were compared between Stage IV and other stages using percentage comparison. **Quantitative Parameters.** Patients with Stage IV VS were significantly younger as compared with patients with other stages. Stage IV hearing loss was greater compared with other stages at 250 and 500 Hz but smaller at 2,000 and 8,000 Hz. We found no difference in the loss of PTA between Stage IV and the other stages. Speech discriminancy score was smaller in Stage IV. The durations of hearing loss, tinnitus, and balance disorders were similar whatever the tumor stage. Auditory brainstem response patterns showed no difference in Wave III latency between Stage IV VS and other stages, whereas Wave V latency and V-I interval were higher in Stage IV. Both ABR threshold and VNG caloric deficit were higher in Stage IV VS compared with other stages.

Qualitative Parameters. The percentage of patients with Stage IV was lower than that with Stages II and III. The percentage of men and women was similar in all stages. The occurrence of hearing loss was similar in all stages, whereas that of tinnitus was lower in Stage IV compared with Stages I and II. In contrast, the occurrence of balance disorder was higher in Stage IV compared with all other stages. In clinical and paraclinical manifestation, Stage IV VS is different from the other stages. The PTA differences may be attributed to the younger age. Occurrence of clinical symptoms, ABR, and VNG pattern can be explained by the fact that Stage IV develops rapidly in the vestibular, rather than the cochlear nerve and by the fact that larger tumors can be cerebellar compression. This has been confirmed by the higher occurrence of balance disorders in Stage IV and the lower occurrence of tinnitus with similar hearing loss in all stages.

Subject: Audiometry, Pure-Tone; Caloric Tests; *Ear Neoplasms: pathology; Ear Neoplasms: physiopathology; Ear Neoplasms: surgery; Evoked Potentials, Auditory, Brain Stem: physiology; Female; Hearing Loss: diagnosis; Hearing Loss: etiology; Humans; Male; Middle Aged; Neoplasm Staging; *Neuroma, Acoustic: pathology; Neuroma, Acoustic: physiopathology; Neuroma, Acoustic: surgery; *Otologic Surgical Procedures; Speech Perception: physiology; Tinnitus: diagnosis; Tinnitus: etiology; Vertigo: etiology; Vertigo: physiopathology; Vestibular Function Tests

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

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Correspondence author: Tringali, Stéphane

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ProQuest document ID: 85409078

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Database: ComDisDome

Document 229 of 229

Tinnitus rehabilitation: a mindfulness meditation cognitive behavioural therapy approach.

Author: Sadlier, M1; Stephens, S D G; Kennedy, V1 Physiotherapy Department, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, UK. sadliermj@cardiff.ac.uk

Publication info: The Journal of laryngology and otology 122.1 (Jan 2008): 31-37.

[ProQuest document link](#)

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Chronic tinnitus is a frequent symptom presentation in clinical practice. No drug treatment to date has shown itself to be effective. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of cognitive behavioural therapy and meditation in tinnitus sufferers. METHODOLOGY: Patients were selected from a dedicated tinnitus clinic in the Welsh Hearing Institute. A waiting list control design was used. Twenty-five chronic tinnitus sufferers were consecutively allocated to two groups, one receiving a cognitive behavioural therapy/meditation intervention of four one hour sessions with the other group waiting three months and subsequently treated in the same way, thereby acting as their own control. The main outcome was measured using the Hallam tinnitus questionnaire. A four to six month follow up was conducted. RESULTS: These showed significant statistical reductions in tinnitus variables both in the active and also in the control group. Post-therapy, no significant change was found after the waiting list period. The improvement was maintained at the four to six month period. CONCLUSION: The positive findings give support for the use of cognitive behavioural therapy/meditation for chronic tinnitus sufferers.

MeSH: Severity of Illness Index, Humans, Aged, Quality of Life, Tinnitus -- etiology, Tinnitus -- psychology, Tinnitus -- rehabilitation, Life Change Events, Adult, Treatment Outcome, Chronic Disease, Follow-Up Studies, Middle Aged, Female, Male, Cognitive Therapy (major) -- methods, Meditation (major) -- methods

Record owner: National Library of Medicine

Identifier / keyword: National Library of Medicine

Correspondence author: Sadlier, M

Publication title: The Journal of laryngology and otology

Volume: 122

Issue: 1

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Number of pages: 7

Publication year: 2008

Year: 2008

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Document type: Controlled Clinical Trial, Journal Article

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ProQuest document ID: 742780191

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