



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Study of the relationship between the degree of tinnitus annoyance and the presence of hyperacusis[☆]

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KEYWORDS

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PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Zumbido;
Hiperacusia;
Audiometria;
Transtornos da audição

Abstract

Introduction: Hyperacusis can be defined as a manifestation of an increased of central auditory pathways gain and can be considered a pre-tinnitus state. In some cases tinnitus can be caused by such increased gain.

Aim: To evaluate the prevalence of hyperacusis in patients with tinnitus and its relation to the annoyance of tinnitus.

Materials and methods: Retrospective study with patients from the neurotology service complaining of tinnitus in the first consultation were submitted to clinical evaluation, a questionnaire and audiological evaluation of tinnitus and hyperacusis. The degree of annoyance of tinnitus and hyperacusis was measured using a visual analog scale.

Results: We analyzed medical records of 309 patients, 169 (54.7%) females and 140 (45.3%) males. The mean age was 53 years. The median degree of tinnitus annoyance was 7. Hyperacusis was present in 57 (18.4%) patients, with a median degree of 5. The degree of annoyance due to tinnitus patients with hyperacusis was similar to that of patients without hyperacusis.

Conclusion: Hyperacusis was present in 18.4% of patients with tinnitus. The degree of annoyance due to tinnitus had no correlation with the presence of hyperacusis.

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Estudo da relação entre o grau de incômodo de pacientes com zumbido e a presença de hiperacusia

Resumo

Introdução: A hiperacusia pode ser definida como uma manifestação de ganho central aumentado das vias auditivas, compreendida como um estado pré-zumbido. Em alguns casos, o zumbido pode ser secundário a esse ganho aumentado.

Objetivo: Avaliar a prevalência da hiperacusia em pacientes com zumbido e sua associação com o incômodo do zumbido.

Materiais e métodos: Estudo retrospectivo envolvendo pacientes do ambulatório de otoneuro-

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logia com queixa principal de zumbido que foram submetidos a avaliação clínica, audiológica e a questionário de avaliação da hiperacusia e do zumbido. O grau de incômodo da hiperacusia e do zumbido foi classificado utilizando a Escala Visual Analógica.

Resultados: Foram analisados prontuários de 309 pacientes, 169 (54,7%) do sexo feminino e 140 (45,3%) do sexo masculino, com idade média de 53 anos. O grau de incômodo do zumbido apresentou mediana de sete. A hiperacusia esteve presente em 57 (18,4%) pacientes, com mediana de grau de incômodo de cinco. O grau de incômodo pelo zumbido nos pacientes com hiperacusia foi semelhante ao dos pacientes sem hiperacusia.

Conclusão: A hiperacusia esteve presente em 18,4% dos pacientes com zumbido. O grau de incômodo do zumbido não teve correlação com a presença da hiperacusia.

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Introduction

Tinnitus is defined as the perception of sound in the absence of an external generating source.^{1,2} It affects between 14% and 32% of the population,³ and can have a negative impact on quality of life, and interfere with concentration, sleep, social activities, and even the emotional stability.^{1,4,5} It is a complex symptom, as it is usually associated with other neurotological complaints, such as hearing loss, dizziness, and hyperacusis.²

Hyperacusis is hypersensitivity to sound, in which a common sound stimulus is perceived as extremely intense or uncomfortable.⁶ Jastreboff and Hazell defined hyperacusis as the manifestation of increased gain in the central pathways of the auditory system, considering it a pre-tinnitus state; in some cases, tinnitus may be secondary to this increased gain.⁷ The higher prevalence of hyperacusis in tinnitus patients, even in the absence of hearing loss, suggests that there is a common origin for these two symptoms. Both hyperacusis and tinnitus would originate from the increased gain in the central auditory pathways; tinnitus would result from a spontaneous central gain and hyperacusis from the central gain through a sound stimulus.⁸⁻¹⁰

There are different methods for assessing tinnitus annoyance and hyperacusis, from numerical scales to visual analog scales (VAS). The Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) is the most accepted method for assessing tinnitus, since it is easy to apply and interpret and because it addresses several aspects of patient quality of life.^{11,12} However, previous studies have shown that VAS, in which the patient grades the tinnitus annoyance from 1-10, has a good correlation with THI.¹¹⁻¹⁵

The annoyance caused by tinnitus can be quite variable, and there are certain factors that appear to be associated with a higher degree of discomfort, such as the presence of stress, psychiatric disorders,^{16,17} and female gender.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Age also appears to be correlated with the degree of tinnitus annoyance, as it is worse in patients older than 50 years.²¹ Another study demonstrated that the group aged between 45 and 59 years had a higher degree of annoyance than younger or older patients.¹⁹

The association between hyperacusis and tinnitus is still unclear. There have been studies that observed no association between the presence of hyperacusis and degree of tinnitus annoyance,^{20,22} and others in which tinnitus annoyance was higher in patients with hyperacusis.^{21,23}

This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of hyperacusis in tinnitus patients and its association with the degree of tinnitus annoyance.

Material and methods

This study included patients from the neurotology outpatient clinic of a tertiary university hospital, treated in the last eight years with a chief complaint of tinnitus in the first consultation. All patients answered a questionnaire and underwent clinical and audiological evaluations. The questionnaire aimed to characterize the type, presence of unilateral or bilateral tinnitus, and presence and degree of annoyance of hyperacusis, among other information (Fig. 1).

The clinical examination included neurological and otorhinolaryngological assessment, whereas the audiological evaluation consisted of tonal audiometry, logoaudiometry, and immitanciometry.

The study excluded patients with para-auditory tinnitus, presence of infectious disease in the middle or external ear undergoing treatment, and incomplete questionnaires.

The degree of tinnitus and hyperacusis annoyance was classified using the VAS (Fig. 2). Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), release 19. Nonparametric Mann-Whitney's test was performed to evaluate the correlation between tinnitus annoyance and hyperacusis, whereas the chi-squared test was used to assess the presence of hyperacusis according to gender. A p-value < 0.05 was considered significant.

The study was approved by the research ethics committee of the institution, under protocol No. 914/2011.

Results

The medical records of 309 patients were analyzed; 169 (54.7%) patients were females and 140 (45.3%) were males (Fig. 3). The age ranged from 17 to 90 years, with a median of 52 years.

The degree of tinnitus annoyance ranged from 1 to 10, with a median of 7 (minimum of 1 and maximum of 10). In 186 (60.2%) patients, tinnitus was present bilaterally, in 46 (14.9%) only in the right ear, and in 77 (24.9%) only in the left ear.

TINNITUS AND HYPERACUSIS PROTOCOL

IDENTIFICATION

Name: _____ Hosp. ID # _____
 Age: _____ Gender _____ Ethnicity _____ Profession _____ Phone number _____
 Address: _____
 Date: _____

HISTORY:

1) Time of tinnitus	a) < one year b) one to two years	c) two to three years d) three to five years	e) five to ten years f) > ten years
2) Location	a) Right ear/left ear/ both/head	b) Worse side: right/left/ no	
3) Type	a) Single/multiple b) Volume fluctuation	c) Pulsatile/clicking d) Objective	e) Description_____
4) Evolution	a) Sudden/progressive	b) Constant/intermittent	
5) Worsening factors	a) Morning/night b) Noise/silence	c) Alcohol/cigarette d) Nervousness	e) Exercise f) Fasting
6) Improvement factors	a) Radio/TV/background noise	b) Medications	c) Cervical rotation () ipsi () contra
7) Interference	a) Sleep b) Concentration	c) Emotional d) Social	
8) Hyperacusis	a) Right/left/bilateral/no b) Progressive/stable/fluctuating	c) Noisy environment d) Ear fullness: right/left/bilateral	e) Hyperacusis/phonophobia/ recruiting f) Ear protection
9) Effect of noise	a) None	b) Improvement	c) Worsening (minutes/hours/days)
10) Otagia/Otorrhea	a) Right ear	b) Left ear	c) No
11) Dizziness	a) Vertigo/instability b) Minutes/hours/days	c) Worsens with _____ d) Improves with _____	
12) Severity	Tinnitus	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Hypoacusis	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Hyperacusis	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
	Dizziness	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
13) Previous otological surgery_____			
14) Otological diagnosis			
15) Headache	a) Yes	b) No	
16) Cervicalgia	a) Radiating	b) Non-radiating	c) No
17) Temporomandibular joint	a) pain b) clicking	c) bruxism d) no	
18) Nose	a) normal b) obstruction	c) rhinitis d) snoring	
19) Habits	a) smoking/alcohol consumption	b) coffee/chocolate	c) sweets/compulsion

In addition to the questionnaire, the patient also graded the degree of tinnitus annoyance and hyperacusis based on the visual analogue scale.

Figure 1 Questionnaire used to assess patients with tinnitus.

Hyperacusis was present in 57 (18.4%) patients, at an intensity ranging from 1 to 10 and a median of 5. The presence of hyperacusis was more frequent in the male gender; 31 (22.4%) men and 26 (15.3%) women. There was no statistically significant difference between genders ($p = 0.12$) (Table 1)

There was no significant correlation between the presence of hyperacusis and degree of tinnitus annoyance; the latter was similar in patients with hyperacusis and in those without, with a median of 7 in both groups ($p = 0.587$) (Table 2).

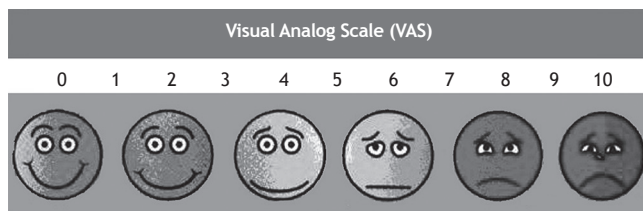


Figure 2 Visual analog scale model used. The higher the numerical scale, the worse the level of discomfort.

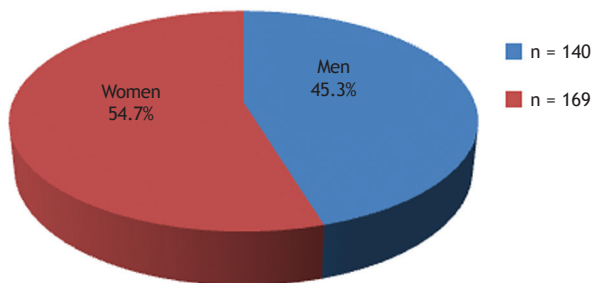


Figure 3 Gender distribution of patients with tinnitus. The chart illustrates the distribution of patients by gender, with 140 men and 169 women.

Table 1 Gender distribution between the study groups.

	With hyperacusis	Without hyperacusis	Total
Male	31	109	140
Female	26	143	169
Total	57	252	309

$p = 0.12$.

Table 2 Comparison of the degree of tinnitus annoyance among patients according to the presence of hyperacusis.

	n	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Standard deviation
With hyperacusis	57	2	10	7	2.00
Without hyperacusis	252	1	10	7	2.01

$p = 0.587$.

Discussion

Hyperacusis can occur in various conditions such as after stapedectomy,²⁴ an episode of facial paralysis,²⁵ acoustic trauma,²⁶ and in individuals with normal or decreased hearing.

Hyperacusis is more frequently observed in patients with tinnitus.²⁷ Its prevalence in such patients is quite variable, as there are many ways to evaluate hyperacusis, and the correlation between the means of assessment is generally low.⁶ Therefore, the prevalence of hyperacusis can range from 7.3% to 79% of patients with tinnitus.^{20,21,28-30}

The association between tinnitus annoyance and presence of hyperacusis is controversial. Some authors observed no significant correlation between tinnitus severity and hyperacusis,^{20,22} while Goldstein et al. described this correlation in their study group.³⁰ In a study of 37 patients, the degree of tinnitus annoyance rated by THI correlated with the presence of hyperacusis and sleep disorders.²³ Another study demonstrated that the tinnitus intensity and annoyance were higher in patients with hyperacusis, vertigo, or hearing loss.²¹

In the present study of 309 patients, no correlation was observed between the presence of hyperacusis and degree of tinnitus annoyance, similarly to the studies by Dauman et al.²⁰ and Magalhães et al.,²² although the latter used a four-grade scale for the classification of tinnitus annoyance and hyperacusis.

It is noteworthy that the present study evaluated patients with tinnitus, and hyperacusis was defined based on the anamnesis of these patients. No tests were performed, such as loudness discomfort level (LDL), as in other review articles on the subject.²⁰⁻²³ Other studies with hyperacusis defined by LDL that used other methods to assess the degree of discomfort may show different results than the present study.

The authors believe that further studies are needed to define the association between tinnitus annoyance and hyperacusis, which remains controversial.

Conclusion

Hyperacusis was present in 18.4% of patients with tinnitus. The degree of tinnitus annoyance in patients with hyperacusis was similar to that of patients without hyperacusis.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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