ACTIVE PROCESSES AND OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS (SPRINGER HANDBOOK OF AUDITORY RESEARCH) pdf

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2: Otoakustiska emissioner (OAE) â€“ Wikipedia

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June 23, , English editing: July 04, , Quality control: July 10, Received May 29; Accepted Jun This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Noise-induced hearing loss NIHL is usually one of the main problems in industrial settings. The aim of this study was to determine whether changes in the signal-to-noise ratio SNR in different DPOAE are caused by exposure to different levels of noise at different time intervals among workers exposed to noise. This case-control study was conducted in the autumn of on 45 workers at Gol Gohar Mining and Industrial Company, which is located in Sirjan in southeast Iran. The workers were divided into three groups based on their noise exposure, i. The SNRs at the frequencies of , , , , and Hz were measured in both ears at three different time intervals during the shift work. SNRs of 6 or greater were considered as inclusion criterion. For all frequencies in the right and left ears, the SNR values were more than 6, thus all SNR values were considered as acceptable responses. There was a statistically significant correlation between the SNR values in the right and left ears for the time intervals 7: The comparison of the SNR values in the right and left ears for all frequencies and the three different SPLs indicated that the values decreased during the shift work. Introduction Noise is considered to be the most common occupational hazard in industries in developed and developing countries 1. Harmful effects of noise have been identified 3 , and when the noise level exceeds a certain threshold, it can have harmful effects on various aspects of the human body, such as hearing, circulation of the blood, the functioning of the mind, and work performance 4. The most important and certain effect of noise is hearing loss, and this is one of the most significant occupational hazards. Therefore, the damage to hearing that results from excessive noise has been reported to be one of top 10 harmful work-related factors 5 , 6. Various studies have indicated that 7. Dollars 7 , 8. Loss of hearing results from the damage caused to hair cells HCs by excessive noise. This damage generally causes hearing loss and sometimes causes other defects in hearing 9. Several studies have been conducted that used industrial approaches and pure tone testing to determine the effects of noise on hearing loss and the likely mechanisms involved. However, since such tests have some significant limitations, including their non-objectivity, low sensitivity in the diagnosis of defects, and failure to provide detailed information about the changes that result from exposures to noise, there is a need for more accurate tests. The initial steps that cause early damage to the hearing system cannot be diagnosed by pure-tone audiometry; rather, this technique can measure damage only after the onset of irreparable damage to the hearing system Otoacoustic emissions are the result of the microscopic biomechanical activities of healthy OHCs. These activities produce mechanical movements in the cochlea that are transferred from the tympanum to the outer ear and are reflected in the auditory canal The cochlea phenomena that create these emissions are called pre-neural phenomena 14 , because they occur before a signal is transferred to the auditory nerve. Auditory emissions are very useful in exploring the OHCs of the cochlea Auditory emissions include automotive auditory emissions and evoked otoacoustic emissions transient otoacoustic, distortion product otoacoustic emission DPOAE , and motive frequency otoacoustic emissions Medical tests of otoacoustic emissions have significant advantages over other otoacoustic tests because they are objective, do not require a special acoustic environment, have high precision, and can be performed quickly The method used to measure DPOAE is to record the emissions made and reinforced in the cochlea by certain frequencies, i. The DPOAE test is an objective and non-aggressive test that uses the properties of frequency sensitivity to determine otoacoustic damage The distinction between the measured OAE emission and the background noise level can be shown by the SNR; hence, when SNR is positive, it can indicate a measurable response over the background noise 19 , However, to date there has been little discussion about the effects of exposure to various sound pressure levels based on SNR. The specific

objectives of the study were: To determine SNRs at three time intervals for frequencies of , , , , and Hz in the right and left ears of the workers exposed to different levels of noise. To assess the effects of various noise levels on the values of the SNR in the right and left ears. To assess the effects of the duration of exposure to noise on values of the SNR in the right and left ears. Material and Methods 2. Participants This case-control study was performed in the autumn of on 45 workers at Gol Gohar Mining and Industrial Company in Sirjan, which is situated in southeast Iran. The hearing status of each of the subjects was tested prior to conducting the study. Their general health conditions in terms of cardiovascular and mental conditions also were determined by reviewing their medical records, which ultimately led to the selection of the healthiest individuals. To control the potential confounding effects of shift work, only day shift workers were enrolled in the study. Industry selection Gol Gohar Mining and Industrial Company was selected as an industrial setting for this investigation. The workers are not exposed to thermal stress and vibration in the workplace. Sampling method This case-control study included a control group and two case groups; hence, the participants were selected so that the same number of participants could be place in each of the three groups. The formula used to estimate the number of participants was based on the differences between the studied groups; as a result, the number of participants in each group was determined to be Study design Prior to beginning the experiment, the participants were informed about the aim of the study. The participants also completed a form that was used to collect demographic data, and their body mass indexes BMIs were calculated. A total of 45 workers were enrolled in the study on the basis of noise exposure, 15 office workers as a control group with exposure to low levels of noise, 15 workers from manufacturing departments as a case group exposed to a medium noise level 88 dBA , and 15 workers from manufacturing departments as a case group exposed to high levels of noise dBA. The workers selected for the exposed groups cases did not use any hearing protection devices and normally performed light work based on ISO The intensities of the SPLs, as the environmental variables, were measured at different locations in the industrial facility. An experienced audiologist conducted the DPOAE test for all of the participants in the control group and in both case groups at three different time intervals, i. There was no need to perform the test in a sound-proof room Noise Ambient noise was measured ISO at each workstation using a sound-level meter CEL that was calibrated immediately before the measurements were taken using a CEL calibrator During the test, all of the subjects were in sedentary positions. Using small probes, the outer ear channel audio frequencies were sent to the tympanic membrane, and it received the reflected sounds, which were delayed slightly by a microphone that was embedded in the probe. The test procedures and recordings were performed in a silent room. This range of frequencies was selected due to the susceptibility of the ears to hearing loss within this range. The SNR of 6 or greater was considered as the inclusion criterion 24 , Informed consent was obtained before beginning the study. The data were reported on a confidential basis. Analysis of demographic characteristics Table 1 presents the mean age and body mass index of the participants in the three groups that were studied.

3: Otoacoustic emission - Wikipedia

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in Active Processes and Otoacoustic Emissions (Vol. auditory pathway: neuroanatomy, New York: Springer Handbook of Auditory Research. Both otoacoustic emissions (OAEs) and auditory evoked potentials (AEPs) are.

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