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1)

## Abstract

### The Predictive Study for Hearing Loss using Distortion Product Otoacoustic Emission in Mild Noise-Induced Hearing Loss

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to predetermine the discrimination standard point of distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes, which discriminates the degree of the mild noise-induced hearing loss, and to estimate the accuracy and predictability of the discrimination standard point of DPOAE amplitudes. Therefore we were able to determine the usability of the DPOAE test in screening exam for mild noise-induced hearing loss.

**Methods:** This study was analyzed 50 high frequency-impaired ears (from 25 dB HL to 40 dB HL at 4000 Hz for which the response of DPOAE was not disappeared) and 81 normal ears through the correlation test between the amplitudes of DPOAE test and the threshold of the pure-tone audiometry test.

**Result:** The discrimination between 25 dB and 20 dB on hearing threshold with -1 dB SPL value of DP amplitude at 4000Hz produced a sensitivity result of 89.7%, specificity of 90.2% and predictability of 90.0%.

**Conclusion:** DPOAE test is considered as a more efficient early prevention method against noise-induced hearing loss if this test is conducted as part of the special medical checkup of industrial workers exposed to noise.

**Key Words:** DPOAE, Early noise induced hearing loss, Audiometry test

Kemp가

(Spontaneous OAE)

(Evoked OAE)

가 가  
(Niland & Zenz, 1994)

98.5%가 300

( , 1992)

OAE),

OAE)

(Transient EOAE),

(Stimulus Frequency

(Distortion Product

가

가

가

가

가

(Kim et al, 1980 ; Martin et al, 1990 ;

( , Ohlms et al, 1991 ; , 1999).

1998).

(Kimberley et al, 1994 ; Kimberley et al,

1995 ; Gorga et al, 1997)

(screening test)

가

가

( , 1994).

가

가

4000Hz

40dB

(Otoacoustic Emission, HL

OAE)

(Stevens et

al, 1991),

(Martin et al, 1990),

(Kemp et al, 1986)

(Bonfils et al, 1989)

1948 Gold (screening test)

가

가

가

가

, 1978

95% 가 (Kemp et al, 1986 ; Lonsbury-Martin et al, 1990 ; Hauser et al, 1991 ; Smurzynski et al, 1992) 75 dB SPL 가가

1.

가 가

(Lonsbury-Martin et al, 1990) 70 dB SPL

30

. 101 1995 .

1999 5

6000

$f_2$  (Brown et al, 1984 ; Fahey et al, 1985 ; Lonsbury-Martin et al, 1990)

8  $f_2$  (696, 1001, 1501, 2002, 3003, 4004, 5005, 6006 Hz)

27 dB HL

ISO(1964 ) ( , 1994)

(0.7, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 kHz)

20 dB HL

(noise floor) 2

가

(standard deviation, SD)

가

C5-dip

4000 Hz

25 dB

4.

HL 40 dB HL

가

가

가

14

2.

. ILO92

ILO92 (Otodynamics Ltd.)

25,000 Hz sampling rate analog-to-digital converter

2,048-

GSI-10(Grason-Stadler Co)

point array

40

GSI33

us(1sec/25,000)

(Grason-Stadler Co)

81.92 ms(40 us×2,048)

(Immitance analyser)

(resolution bandwidth)

12.2 Hz (1sec/81.92 ms)가

3.

5.

$f_1, f_2(f_2 > f_1)$

$f_2=70$  dB SPL,  $f_1=60$  dB SPL

SAS

$(f_2/f_1) 1.22$

(WINSAS version 6.12)

$2f_1-f_2$

(Harris

et al, 1989)

1.22

. 65 dB

Student's t-test

SPL

3

**Table 1.** Distribution of normal and impaired ears at 4000 Hz

Age	Normal ear ( < 20 dB HL)		Impaired ear ( > 25 dB HL)		
	female	male	female	male	
20~29	3	12	1	2	
30~39	8	15	0	8	
40~49	15	18	6	13	
50~59	7	3	2	12	
60	0	0	1	5	
Total	33	48	10	40	131

**Table 2.** Mean distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes as 10 dB interval of Pure-tone thresholds(PTT) at 4000 Hz

Class of Hearing loss(dB)	Mean DP amplitudes	Number
40~35 dB	-5.4 ± 2.8 A	26
30~25 dB	-5.0 ± 3.8 A	13
20~15 dB	3.5 ± 4.8 B	22
10~5 dB	6.5 ± 5.7 B	50
0 dB	7.7 ± 6.9 B	20

A B: Mean with the same letter are not significantly different

ANOVA test

Tukey grouping

가 -0.705 , 가  
 -0.677 가  
 (partial correlation coefficient)  
 5%  
 3. 4000 Hz 20 dB HL 25 dB HL  
 4000 Hz 가  
 1. 40-35 dB HL - 5.4±2.8 dB SPL 26 , 30-25 dB HL -5.0 ±3.8 dB SPL 13 , 20-15 dB HL 3.5±4.8 dB SPL 22 , 10-5 dB HL 6.5±5.7 dB SPL 50 , 5 dB HL 7.7±6.9 dB SPL 20 (Table 2).  
 가 (Table 1).  
 25 dB HL 30-25 dB HL  
 2. 4000 Hz 가 25 dB HL  
 20 dB HL  
 40-25 dB HL -5.2±3.1 dB SPL 39  
 4000 Hz 20 dB 6.0±5.9 dB SPL 92

**Table 3.** Mean distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes of regrouped data of Table 2

Class of Hearing loss(dB)	Mean DP amplitudes	Number
40~25 dB	1. -5.2 ± 3.1**	39
20dB	6.0 ± 5.9	92

\*\* : p < 0.01

**Table 4.** Sensitivity, specificity and predictability when makes a distinction between 20 dB and 25 dB at Pure-tone thresholds(PTT) with -1 prediction point of distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes in 4000 Hz

Class of hearing loss(dB)	DP amplitude -1	DP amplitude > -1	Total
25	35	4	39
20	9	83	92
Total	44	87	131

$$\text{sensitivity} = \frac{\text{true positive}}{\text{true positive} + \text{false negative}} \times 100 = 89.7\%$$

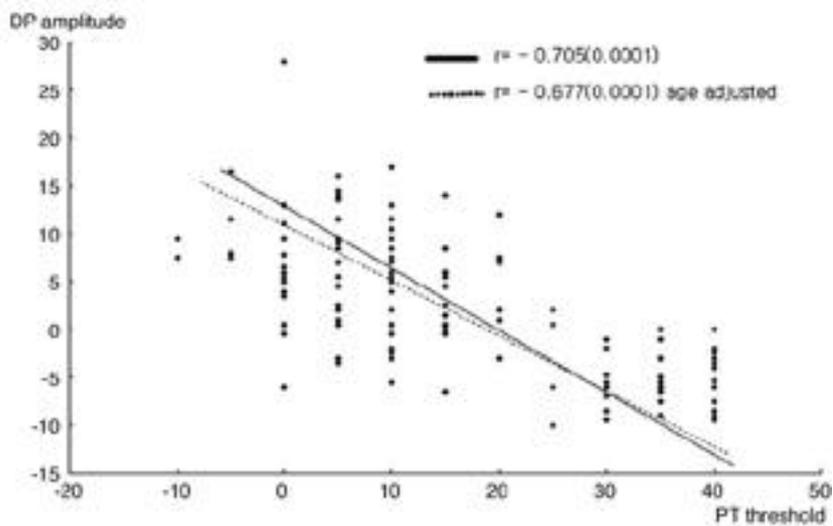
$$\text{specificity} = \frac{\text{true negative}}{\text{true negative} + \text{false positive}} \times 100 = 90.2\%$$

$$\text{predictability} = \frac{\text{true positive} + \text{true negative}}{\text{total}} \times 100 = 90.0\%$$

(discriminant analysis)  
 Kimberley (1994) neural network approach 80%  
 90%  
 1000 Hz  
 2000 Hz  
 Gorga (1997)  
 ROC(relative operating characteristic curves)

가  
 (latency) 가  
 (amplitude)  
 3  
 (latency) 가  
 1997).

Kimberley (1994)



**Fig. 1.** Scattergram for pure-tone thresholds and distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes at 4000Hz in total subjects.

(Table 3).

가

1

25dB HL

-2.1 dB SPL

0.1 dB SPL

20 dB

HL

-1 dB SPL

25

dB HL

20 dB HL

(Fig 2).

4.

-1 dB SPL

20 dB SPL

25 dB SPL

-1 dB SPL

25 dB HL

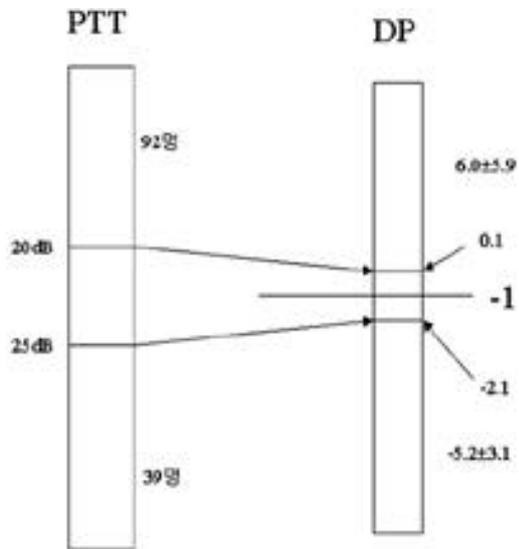
20 dB HL

89.7%,

90.2%,

90.0%

(Table 4).



**Fig. 2.** Determining process of prediction point using distortion product otoacoustic emission(DPOAE) amplitudes to make a discrimination between 20dB and 25dB in Pure-tone thresholds(PTT)

tive receiver

가

1978 Kemp Click 가

가

Gold 1948 Radio engineering regenera Gold 가

가  
 가 dB SPL 4000 Hz  
 가 70 dB SPL( $f_1$ )  
 가  
 -1 dB  
 SPL 4000 Hz  
 25 dB HL 20 dB HL  
 90%  
 (screening test)  
 가

Kimberley (1994) 45

:  
 4000 Hz 40 dB  
 HL

Gorga (1997)

20 dB HL 30 dB HL  
 가 가  
 4000 Hz 가 가  
 70 dB SPL( $f_1$ )  
 4000 Hz 가

. 1  
 Hz 25 dB HL 4000 Hz 40 dB HL  
 HL 50 81

-1 dB SPL  
 89.7%, 90.2%, 90.0%

. 2  
 -2.4 dB SPL 79.5%, : 1 4000 Hz  
 91.3%, 87.8% 1 25 dB HL 20 dB HL

-1 dB SPL  
 Kimberley (1995) -1 dB SPL 89.7%,  
 가 30 dB HL 90.2%, 90.0%  
 85% 가 :

- 가  
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1992.  
1994. 29-45.
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