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DYSFUNCTION OF COCHLEAR AND RETROCOCHLEAR WITH TINNITUS IN NORMAL HEARING

Abstract

Tinnitus is often accompanied by hearing impairment, although in some cases normal hearing (<25 dB), may mislead the presence of cochlear or retrocochlear dysfunction. Therefore, further evaluation using OAE and BERA are needed. The purpose of this study is to analyze the relation between cochlea and retrocochlear with normal-hearing tinnitus. A cross-sectional study on 14 normal-hearing tinnitus subjects was conducted in out patient otolaryngology Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya with a control group of 11 normal-hearing subjects without tinnitus. Statistic analysis were used including Fischer exact test, Mann-Whitney, independent t test, McNemar test and association test Kappa and Likelihood Ratio. From the study, TEOAE there was no significant difference in TEOAE results between study group and control group (p=0.230). DPOAE there was a significant difference in DPOAE results between study group and control group (p=0.046). In DPOAE evaluation using frequency of 1 KHz, p = 0.003, at 4 kHz the p = 0.020, at 6 kHz the p = 0.008 this shows significant difference at frequency of 1, 4 and 6 kHz (p<0.05). Study of BERA therefore there was no significant difference in BERA (p=0.008). Therefore, the result of BERA between the two groups only latency wave I were significantly different (p=0.044). Statistically, none of TEOAE, DPOAE and BERA fulfilled coherency.(FMI 2013;49:272-276)

Keyword : tinnitus, normal, hearing, TEOAE, DPOAE, and, BERA,

Daftar Pustaka :