

# AAA CEU Program

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Questions refer to Fowler and King, “Sudden Bilateral Sensorineural Hearing Loss Following Speedballing,” pp. 461–464.

## Learner Outcomes

Each reader of this article should be able to

- Define speedballing.
  - Compare the possible effects of cocaine and heroin on hearing.
  - Discuss the evaluation of a bilateral sensorineural hearing loss attributed to the combined injection of cocaine and heroin, and the analysis and implications of the audiologic information recorded.
1. Speedballing is defined as:
    - a. sequential ingestion of cocaine and alcohol
    - b. concomitant ingestion of methadone and heroin
    - c. simultaneous injection of cocaine and heroin
    - d. injection of cocaine, morphine, and methadone sequentially
  2. Cocaine is a(n):
    - a. opioid
    - b. central nervous system stimulant
    - c. methamphetamine derivative
    - d. central nervous system depressant
  3. Cocaine can have the following effects on the body of an adult user:
    - a. increased blood pressure
    - b. seizures
    - c. hemorrhage
    - d. all of the above
  4. Complications of heroin overdose can include:
    - a. temporary paralysis
    - b. severe vasoconstriction
    - c. raised body temperature
    - d. intracranial hemorrhage
  5. Hearing losses presumed related to heroin use in adults have resulted in:
    - a. permanent bilateral moderate to severe conductive hearing loss
    - b. reversible bilateral sensorineural hearing loss
    - c. slowly progressive unilateral sensorineural hearing loss
    - d. none of the above
  6. Tympanometry data in this case provided evidence of:
    - a. moderate conductive hearing loss
    - b. absence of middle ear fluid
    - c. cochlear hearing loss
    - d. functional hearing loss
  7. TEOAE data provided evidence of:
    - a. moderate conductive hearing loss
    - b. cortical pathology
    - c. cochlear pathology
    - d. functional hearing loss
  8. Possible contributors to the hearing loss in this case study include:
    - a. cochlear anoxia or toxicity
    - b. compressive peripheral neuropathy
    - c. muscle fatigue
    - d. all of the above
  9. The physiological cause of the auditory lesion in this case was:
    - a. sustained high body temperature
    - b. carotid injection of cocaine and heroin
    - c. labyrinthine hemorrhage
    - d. could not be determined
  10. Recreational-drug- and autoimmune-induced hearing impairments have in common:
    - a. chronic conductive components
    - b. onset after the age of 40 years
    - c. variability in terms of degree, laterality, and persistence of the hearing loss
    - d. obligatory neural component