CANCER
Hearing loss occurs in 40–80% of individuals treated with Cisplatin. Obtaining baseline hearing tests and monitoring for ototoxicity during and after treatments can assist with improving patient quality of life.²

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE
Cardiovascular risk factors and disease are associated with greater hearing loss and a faster rate of hearing deterioration.⁴

COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT OR DEMENTIA
Hearing loss has been associated with cognitive decline and is more prevalent in older adults with dementia and/or Alzheimer’s Disease than in older adults with no memory issues.⁷,⁸

DIABETES
Patients with diabetes have an increased prevalence of hearing loss, regardless of age, and may be at risk for developing sudden sensorineural hearing loss.⁵,⁶

KIDNEY DISEASE
Hearing loss is common among older adults with chronic kidney disease, both syndromic and nonsyndromic.⁹

DEPRESSION
There is an increased risk for depression in adults with hearing loss, with moderate hearing loss being significantly associated with depression among older women especially.³

FALLS
Older adults with hearing loss report experiencing falls almost three times more often than those with normal hearing.¹⁰

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Endnotes


