

신생아 청각선별검사로 진단된 선천성 난청환아의 임상적 추적

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Clinical Follow-up of Hearing-Impaired Infants Detected by Newborn Hearing Screening

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : When screened using cord blood, congenital hearing loss are detected more frequently than other congenital metabolic diseases such as phenylketonuria or congenital hypothyroidism. Newborn hearing screening is important because the early identification and intervention of neonatal hearing loss is beneficial for the language development. We aimed to analyze clinical characteristics including associated diseases and present hearing state, and the effects of speech rehabilitation in the hearing-impaired infants detected by newborn hearing screening program of Ajou University Hospital. **Subjects and Method** : Seventy nine hundred twelve neonates (6915 well babies and 997 NICU babies) were screened by transient evoked otoacoustic emission (TEOAE) and auditory brainstem response (ABR). Medical records of infants with bilateral hearing loss of more than 60 dB were evaluated, and they were further studied with temporal bone CT scan and follow-up hearing tests using ABR. The exon2 of the connexin26 gene was sequenced to detect the mutation. **Results** : Fourteen of 7912 infants initially had bilateral hearing loss of more than 60 dB. Associated diseases were prematurity, hyperbilirubinemia, sepsis, low birth weight, chromosomal anomaly, cleft palate, congenital nevus, and congenital aural atresia. Three of 14 infants were revealed to have normal hearing after follow-up hearing test, which were associated with cleft palate, hyperbilirubinemia or prematurity. One of them had 235delC mutation of the connexin26, and the temporal bone CT scan demonstrated the finding of enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome (EVAS) in one infant. Two infants participated in the connected speech rehabilitation program and showed significant development of language. **Conclusion** : Follow-up hearing tests are important in case of failures of newborn hearing screening test. The establishment of auditory and speech rehabilitation program connected with newborn hearing screening is essential in treating hearing-impaired neonates. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:812-7)

KEY WORDS : Neonatal screening · Hearing · Speech therapy · Rehabilitation.

가

가

가

1)

1,000

1.6

60 dB

가

25%

가

3)4)

2)

: 2004 1 13 / : 2004 3 15

: , 443 - 721

5

5)

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가

60 dB

60 dB

connexin26
가 235delC exon2⁶⁾

spot gDNA connexin26
coding upper primer(5'-TC-
TTTTCCAGAGCAAACCGC-3') lower primer(5'-
CTGGGCAATGCGTTAAACTGG-3') AccuPo-
wer™ PCR PreMix(Bioneer, Seoul, Korea)

1998 3 2002 12
(NICU) 8,367
protocol
7,912
6,915 , 997

Gel extraction kit(QIAquick™, Qiagen, Hilden, Germa-
ny) DNA PE Applied Biosystems
ABI Prism BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Rea-
dy Reaction Kit ABI Prism 377DNA sequencer

ILO 92(Otodynamics, Eng-
land, UK) (TEOAE) upper lower primer

4 1 가 6

Navigator SE(Bio - Logic System, USA)

Table 1. Profile of infants with congenital hearing loss detected by newborn hearing screening

Patient	Sex	Delivery	Admission	Associated diseases	Family history	Initial ABR	Follow-up ABR	TBCT/Genetic study	Intervention
1	Male	C-Section	NICU	Cleft palate	No	60 dB	Normal	- / +	- -
2	Male	C-Section	NICU	Prematurity, Low birth weight, Sepsis	No	60 dB	Normal	- / +	- -
3	Female	Normal	NICU	Prematurity, Low birth weight	No	60 dB	Follow-up loss	- / -	- -
4	Male	C-Section	NICU	Cleft palate	No	90 dB	90 dB	+ / +	HA
5	Male	C-Section	NICU	Prematurity, Low birth weight	No	90 dB	90 dB	+ / +	HA
6	Male	C-Section	NICU	Congenital auricular anomaly	No	60 dB	Follow-up loss	- / -	- -
7	Male	Normal	NICU	Cleft palate	No	60 dB	60 dB	+ / +	HA
8	Male	Normal	NICU	Hyperbilirubinemia, Sepsis	No	60 dB	Normal	- / +	- -
9	Female	Normal	NICU	Prematurity, Low birth weight, Chromosomal anomaly	No	60 dB	Transfer	- / -	- -
10	Male	Normal	NICU	Prematurity	No	60 dB	60 dB	+ / +	HA
11	Male	Normal	WBC	EVAS	Yes	90 dB	90 dB	+ / +	HA
12	Male	Normal	WBC	Connexin 26 mutation	No	90 dB	90 dB	+ / +	CI
13	Female	C-Section	WBC	Congenital nevus	No	60 dB	60 dB	+ / +	HA
14	Male	Normal	WBC	Not specific finding	No	60 dB	60 dB	+ / +	HA

NICU : neonatal intensive care unit, WBC : well baby clinic, EVAS : enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome, TBCT : temporal bone CT scan, HA : hearing aid, CI : cochlear implantation

청각선별검사로 진단된 신생아 난청의 임상적 추적

가 가

60 dB

1,440 443 (30.8%)

8,367 94.6% 7,912

가

60 dB

가 7,912 0.18% 14

6,915 0.06% 4 , NICU 997 1.0%

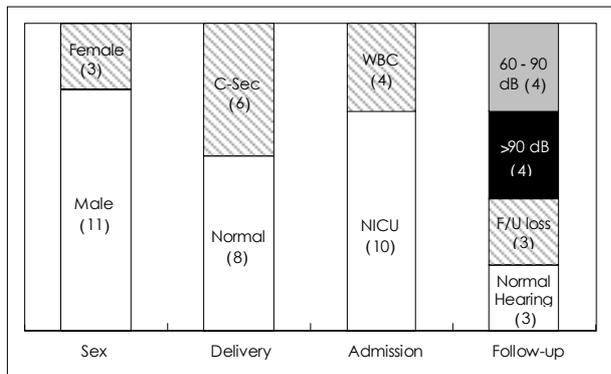


Fig. 1. Clinical characteristics of infants with congenital hearing loss detected by newborn hearing screening. Predominance of male and NICU babies is noted, but delivery type is not significant. Follow-up test reveals normal hearing in three infants among fourteen screen failures. C-sec : Caesarean section, WBC : well baby clinic, NICU : neonatal intensive care unit.

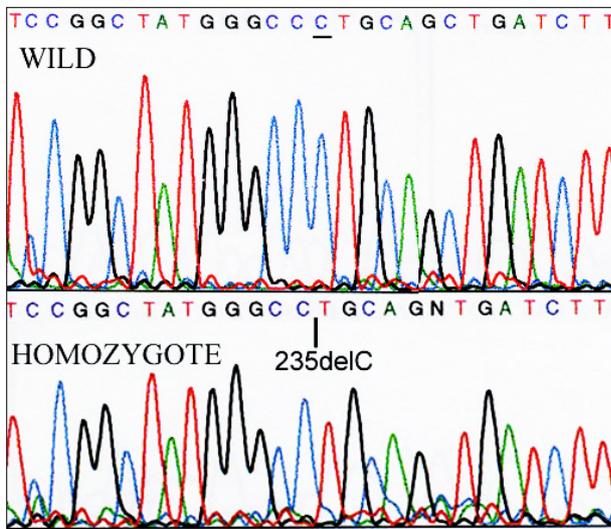


Fig. 2. Sequencing chromatographs show the wild type (patient 14) and the homozygote of 235delC mutation (patient 12) of connexin26 gene.

10 . 14 90 dB

7,912 0.05% 4

2 , NICU 2 (Table 1).

60 dB 14

11 , 3 , 8 ,

6 (Fig. 1). 14 13 ,

1

connexin26 11

1 235delC (Fig. 2)

8 1

(enlarged vestibular aqueduct syndrome) (Fig. 3).

14 11 (78.6%)

3 (27.3%)

8

7 , 1

가 8

3

(Patient 11) 3 7

가 가

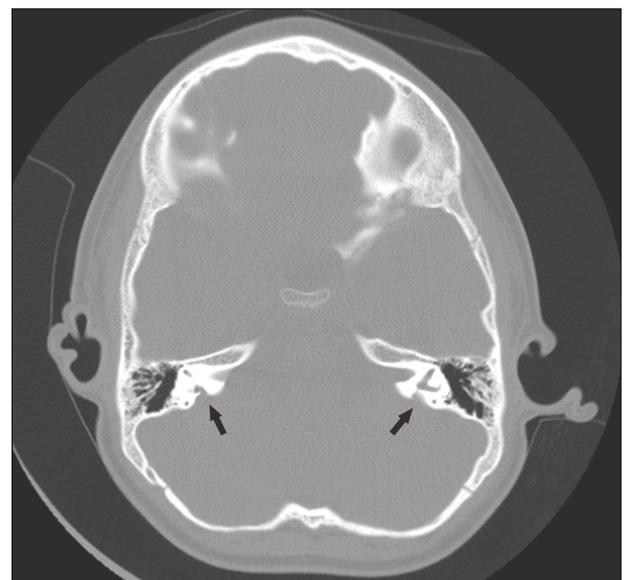


Fig. 3. Temporal bone CT scan shows enlargement of bilateral vestibular aqueducts (black arrows) in the patient 11.

4 REEL 8~9 2 7
 가
 , 1 kHz 4 kHz 25 , 가 2 0 ~2 5 ,
 (functional REEL 23~24
 gain) 250 Hz 2 kHz 6
 12

3 7 가

REEL(receptive expressive emerment language scale) 7,912 0.18% 14
 16~18 , 14~ 60 dB
 16 16 가
 가 79%
 (Patient 12) 3 9 , 14 93% 13 , ,
 6 가
 , 1 kHz 2 4 2 90 dB
 kHz 19 2000 Joint Committee on Infant Hearing(JCIH)⁵⁾
 12 가 41 , 가
 2 6 ~2 11 , 6
 가
 Connexin26
 235delC 6) frameshift가 stop
 codon connexin26 가
 가
 (Patient 13) 2 7
 7) electroho-
 meostasis potassium recycle
 8)9) 1%⁶⁾가
 235delC (carrier) 40,000
 (homozygote)
 , 1 kHz 1 7,912 1
 가 10

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