

## 보청기 재활 실패군의 임상적 원인 분석

아주대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실

문성균 · 이상우 · 정연훈 · 박기현

### Clinical Analysis of Hearing Aid Failure

Sung-Kyun Moon, MD, Jang Woo Lee, MD, Yun-Hoon Choung, DDS, MD and Keehyun Park, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, Ajou University School of medicine, Suwon, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : An hearing aid is a useful tool for hearing rehabilitation when surgical hearing correction is not indicated. Successful hearing aid rehabilitation is affected by various factors such as the degree and types of hearing impairment, personality, motivation and duration of adaptation. We aimed to identify factors for satisfying hearing aid by analysis and comparison of the successful and the failure groups of hearing aid users, and to recognize problems of hearing aid prescribed in the non-medical institutes. **Subjects and Method** : Two hundred and sixty six ears of 202 hearing aid users were referred to the Ajou Hearing Center for two years, and their clinical data were retrospectively reviewed including hearing status and hearing aid type. Twenty ears were prescribed by the non-medical institutes and others were 1st time users. The failure group of hearing aid users was defined when they gave up using hearing aid and requested for refund after an adaptation period of more than one month. **Results** : Hearing aids failed to work in 9% of 266 ears. All problems of previous hearing aid users were solved by re-prescription and functional modification of hearing aids. The portion of patients older than 65 year old was not different in two groups, but the portion of female patients in the failure group was significantly larger than that in the success group ( $p=0.01$ ). The unaided speech discrimination score was significantly higher in the success group ( $p=0.02$ ). The most common cause of hearing aid failure was poor speech discrimination than expectation. **Conclusion** : The speech discrimination score and sex are considered as important factors for successful rehabilitation of hearing aid. The prescription of hearing aids and follow-ups in the experienced medical institutes would predict better outcome. The realization of expectation level is of importance when interviewing hearing aid candidates. Further clinical study is necessary for satisfying hearing aid rehabilitation. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:13-7)

**KEY WORDS** : Hearing aid · Hearing rehabilitation · Hearing impairment.

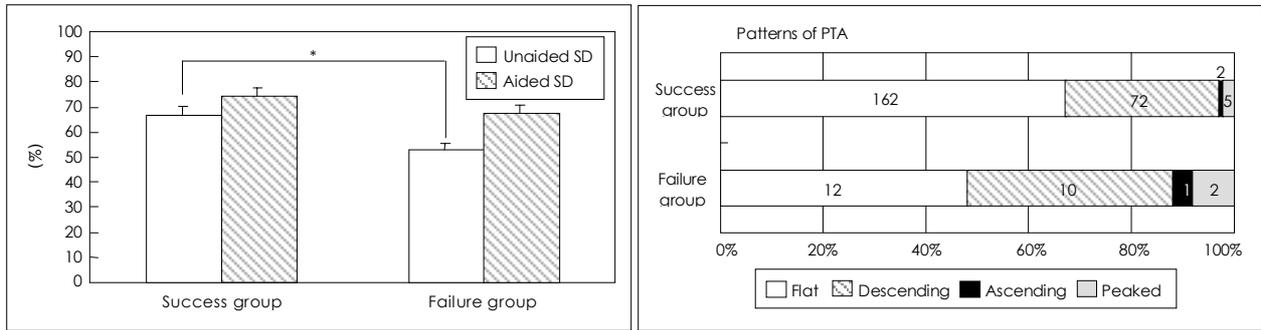
본 연구는 보청기 재활 실패군의 임상적 원인을 분석하고, 성공군과 실패군의 차이를 규명하여 보청기 재활의 성공률을 높이기 위한 임상적 지침을 제시하는 데 목적이 있다. 연구 대상은 2004년 5월 25일부터 2004년 8월 16일까지 아주대학교 이비인후과학교실로 내원하여 보청기 재활을 받은 266명의 환자이다. 이 중 20명은 비의료기관에서 처방된 보청기 사용자이고, 나머지는 1차 보청기 사용자이다. 실패군은 보청기 사용 후 적응 기간이 1개월 이상인 경우로 정의하였다. 연구 결과, 266명 중 9%의 환자에서 보청기 사용이 실패하였다. 이전 보청기 사용자들의 모든 문제는 보청기 재처방과 기능 수정으로 해결되었다. 65세 이상 환자의 비율은 두 군에서 차이가 없었으나, 실패군에서 여성 환자의 비율이 성공군에서보다 유의하게 높았다 ( $p=0.01$ ). 보청기 사용 전의 언음 구별 능력은 성공군에서 실패군에서보다 유의하게 높았다 ( $p=0.02$ ). 보청기 사용 실패의 가장 흔한 원인은 기대치보다 낮은 언음 구별 능력이었다. 결론적으로, 언음 구별 능력과 성별은 보청기 재활의 성공에 중요한 요인이다. 보청기 처방과 추적 관찰은 경험 많은 의료기관에서 이루어질 때 더 나은 결과를 예측할 수 있다. 보청기 후보자를 면접할 때 기대치 수준을 실현시키는 것이 중요하다. 향후 임상 연구는 보청기 재활을 만족시키기 위한 임상적 지침을 제시하는 데 필요하다. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2005;48:13-7)

가 가 .<sup>1)</sup>  
가 , dynamic range가 가 .<sup>2)</sup>  
가  
가  
가

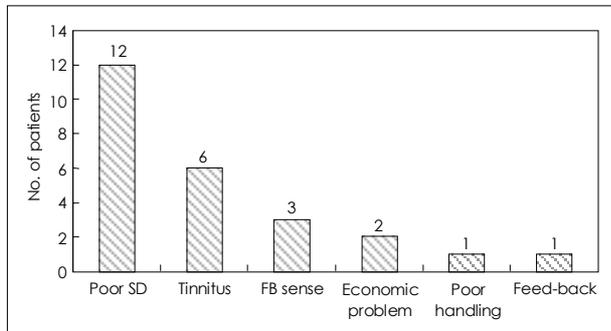
: 2004 5 25 / : 2004 8 16  
: , 442 - 721 5 가 .

: (031) 219 - 5265 · : (031) 219 - 5264  
E - mail : smoon@ajou.ac.kr





**Fig. 3.** A: Speech discrimination scores before and after hearing aid rehabilitation. The unaided speech discrimination score is significantly higher in the success group (\*:  $p=0.02$ ). B: Patterns of pure tone audiogram. The portion of flat type is relatively increased in the success group ( $p=0.06$ ). SD: speech discrimination.



**Fig. 4.** Various causes failing hearing aid rehabilitation. The most common cause is poor speech discrimination than expectation. The realization of expectation level is important when interviewing hearing aid candidates. SD: speech discrimination, FB: foreign body.

**Table 1.** Problems of the previous hearing users prescribed in the non-medical institutes

Problem	Ear (%)
Linear amplifier instead of nonlinear amplifier	12 (60%)
Ear plug instead of ear mold	3 (15%)
Selection of worse speech discrimination ear	3 (15%)
Improper amplification	2 (10%)

67%  
48% (p=0.06)  
(Fig. 3B).

CIC (completely in the canal) 122, BTE (behind the ear) 50, ITC (in the canal) 32, ITE (in the ear) 12 가

CIC 12, BTE 9, ITC 2, ITE 2 가  
ITC ITE

analog 34, programmable 93, digital 68 가  
analog 1, programmable 12, digital 12 가  
analog digital

12, 6, 3, ( ) 2, 1, 1 (Fig. 4).

가  
20 12  
8

(Fig. 1).  
32.3 ± 4.6  
11 : 14  
121 : 120  
(p=0.01),  
52.2, 49.2  
3) 65  
29%, 28%  
(Fig. 2).  
61.0 dB HL  
63.2 dB HL  
67.0%  
52.8% (p=  
74.1%,  
67.2% 가

(Fig. 3A).  
88% 78%

가 12, ear mold가

보청기 재활 실패의 원인 분석

가 3 , 가 .

가 3 ,

가 2 (Table 1).

12 가

8 ear mold ,

가 67.0%(8~96%), 52.

8%(4~85%) , 85%

(cut - off value) (specificity)

(predictive value)가 100%

(sensitivity)가 20.3%

1800 가

1920 45.5% 55%

가 81.1% 91.2%

1950 가

1980 가 55%

1) ,

가 . Brooks<sup>4)</sup> ,

가 , Wilson Stephens<sup>2)</sup> 가

가 ,<sup>5)</sup> 가 ,<sup>6)</sup> 가 ,<sup>7)</sup> (48%), (24%),

,<sup>8)</sup> ,<sup>9)</sup> (12%), (4%), (4%) ,

가

HHS(Hearing Handicap Scale),<sup>10)</sup> (8%)가

HAPI(Hearing Aid Profile Inventory),<sup>7)</sup> HHI(Hearing Handicap Inventory),<sup>11)</sup> PHAP(Profile of Hearing Aid Performance)<sup>12)</sup> .

19 11

8 가 60%, ear mold 가

가 15%, 가 10%

15%, 가 10%

9% 가

1 mold 가

가 , 가

REFERENCES

1) Moon SK. *Hearing aid component and its characteristics. Korean J Audiol* 1998;2:3-9.

2) Wilson C, Stephens D. *Reasons for referral and attitudes toward hearing aids: Do they affect outcome? Clin Otolaryngol* 2003;28:81-4.

3) Lowell SH, Paparella MM. *Presbycusis: What is it? Laryngoscope* 1977;87:1710-7.

4) Brooks DN. *The time course of adaptation to hearing aid use. Br J Audiol* 1996;30:55-62.

5) Mulrow CD, Tuley MR, Aguilar C. *Correlates of successful hearing aid use in older adults. Ear Hear* 1992;13:108-13.

6) Hosford-Dunn H, Halpern J. *Clinical application of the SADL scale in private practice II: Predictive validity of fitting variables. Satisfaction with Amplification in Daily Life. J Am Acad Audiol* 2001;12:15-36.

7) Warland A, Tonning F. *Factors to consider when in-the-canal hearing instruments are used in aural rehabilitation. Scand Audiol* 1993;22:47-55.

8) Beamer SL, Grant KW, Walden BE. *Hearing aid benefit in patients with high-frequency hearing loss. J Am Acad Audiol* 2000;11:429-37.

9) Yun DH, Yoon TH, Lee KS. *Subjective Satisfaction in Hearing Aid Users by APHAB. Korean J Otolaryngol* 2000;43:698-702.

10) Tannahill JC. *The Hearing Handicap Scale as a measure of hearing aid benefit. J Speech Hear Disord* 1979;44:91-9.

11) Newman CW, Weinstein BE. *The Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly as a measure of hearing aid benefit. Ear Hear* 1988;9:81-5.

12) Cox RM, Gilmore C. *Development of the Profile of Hearing Aid Performance (PHAP). J Speech Hear Res* 1990;33:343-57.