



What can happen when hearing loss goes untreated?



1. Social difficulties

- Poorer social functioning has been associated with hearing impairment

“You’re continually adapting and changing and you feel you’re just so self-conscious all the time of having that communication problem. It’s tiring because you’re constantly thinking and concentrating...I’m probably constantly on edge”

- adult with hearing loss

Scarinci et al., 2009
Cacciatore et al., 1999



2. Psychological Effects



- Social isolation
- Depressive symptoms
- Decreased self-esteem
- Insecurity
- Worry
- Anxiety
- Paranoia

When fitted with hearing aids, 40-60% of users report fewer social and emotional problems

Kramer et al., 2002
NCOA, 1999



3. Risk of Injury and Safety Concerns

An inability to hear:

- In traffic and at intersections
 - Honking of horns, emergency vehicles, approaching cars
- Around the home or business environment
 - Telephone, doorbell, knocking on door
 - Fire, burglar, clock radio, oven timer
- Vocal warnings
 - “Watch your step!”
 - “Careful, the sidewalk is slippery!”
- Family requiring immediate assistance
 - Grandchildren
 - Low mobility spouses or family members



4. Physical Health Problems



Increased risk of:

- Stroke
- High blood pressure
- Heart disease

More likely to:

- Take prescription medications & visit doctors
- Need assistance in daily living & in the home

Campbell et al., 1999



5. Other potential effects of hearing loss

- Impaired memory and comprehension
 - Others may misinterpret as “dementia”
- Decreased workplace performance
- Difficulties with interpersonal relationships
 - E.g. spouse, children, grandchildren



Tun et al., 2009

Current Research

Mary MacDonald's Master's thesis project:

"The Association Between Degree of Hearing Loss and Depression in Older Adults"

Purpose: to investigate the relationship between depressive symptoms and hearing loss using **objective** measures of hearing.

Collaborator: Martha Donnelly, MD, Geriatric Psychiatrist

Current Research

Is there a relationship between objectively measured hearing loss and depressive symptoms?

- 45 males & females aged 65 – 89 yrs
- Have never worn hearing aids
- Methods:
 - i. Clinical hearing test (pure tone testing & DPOAEs)
 - ii. Hearing questionnaire (HHIE)
 - iii. Depressive symptom questionnaire (CES-D)
- Expected findings: As the severity of the hearing loss increases, the prevalence of self-reported depressive symptoms will also increase.
- After adjusting for age, living arrangement, and education...

Depression and Self-reported Hearing Loss

Scatter plot showing CES-D Score (Y-axis, -10 to 40) versus HHIE Score (X-axis, -20 to 80). The plot shows a positive correlation with $R^2 = .26$. The data points are scattered, with a few outliers at higher HHIE scores and CES-D scores between 20 and 30.

Depression and Objective Hearing Loss

Scatter plot showing CES-D Score (Y-axis, -10 to 40) versus Better Ear PTA (dB HL) (X-axis, 0 to 70). The plot shows a positive correlation with $R^2 = .10$. The data points are more scattered than in the HHIE plot, with CES-D scores ranging from -10 to 30 and PTA values from 0 to 70.

Why are Untreated Hearing Loss & Depression Related?

Flowchart illustrating the relationship between Hearing Loss, Psychosocial Factors, and Depressive Symptoms. Hearing Loss leads to Psychosocial Factors (e.g. Poor social function), which in turn lead to Depressive Symptoms. There is also a feedback loop from Depressive Symptoms back to Psychosocial Factors, and another feedback loop from Psychosocial Factors back to Hearing Loss.

Tentative Conclusions

- The relationship between depressive symptoms and hearing loss seems to exist even when hearing loss is measured objectively
- There is a need to confirm this in a large-scale study