

Evidence of hearing damage in teens prompts researchers' warning

6 June 2016



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New research into the ringing-ear condition known as tinnitus indicates an alarming level of early, permanent hearing damage in young people who are exposed to loud music, prompting a warning from a leading Canadian researcher in the field.

"It's a growing problem and I think it's going to get worse," says Larry Roberts of McMaster's Department of Psychology, Neuroscience and Behaviour, the only Canadian author of a paper published this week in the journal *Scientific Reports*. "My personal view is that there is a major public health challenge coming down the road in terms of difficulties with [hearing](#)."

The researchers interviewed and performed detailed hearing tests on a group of 170 students between 11 and 17 years old, learning that almost all of them engage in "risky listening habits" - at parties, clubs and on personal listening devices - and that more than a quarter of them are already experiencing chronic, persistent tinnitus, a ringing or buzzing in the ears that more typically affects

people over 50.

Further testing of the same subjects - all students at the same school in São Paulo, Brazil - showed that even though they could still hear as well as their peers, those experiencing tinnitus were more likely to have a significantly reduced tolerance for loud noise, which is considered a sign of hidden permanent damage to the nerves that are used in processing sound, damage that can foretell serious hearing impairment later in life.

Roberts explained that when the auditory nerves are damaged, brain cells increase their sensitivity to their remaining inputs, which can make ordinary sounds seem louder. Increased loudness perception is an indication of nerve injury that cannot be detected by the audiogram, the standard clinical test for hearing ability. Neuroscience research indicates that such "hidden hearing loss" caused by exposure to loud sounds in the early years deepens over the life span, worsening one's hearing ability later in life.

"The levels of sound exposure that are quite commonplace in our environment, particularly among youth, appear to be sufficient to produce hidden cochlear injuries," says Roberts. "The message is, 'Protect your ears.'"

Roberts worked closely with Brazilian researcher Tanit Ganz Sanchez - who led the study - and her colleagues at the University of São Paulo School of Medicine. The data they gathered was especially rich and detailed, Roberts said, creating a more complete picture of what's happening to [young people](#) who may not be aware that they are hurting themselves when they listen to [loud music](#).

It's common after listening to loud music to experience a ringing in the ears for the next day or so, Roberts said. More than half the students in the study said it had happened to them. This brief tinnitus is an early warning sign, according to

Roberts. Testing showed that 28 per cent of the study participants had already developed persistent tinnitus.

The 28 per cent of participants with persistent [tinnitus](#) also showed heightened sensitivity to [loud sounds](#), indicating that the neurons that transmit sounds to the brain may have been damaged, said Roberts. While some other forms of hearing loss can be repaired, such nerve damage cannot be undone. The only solution, he says, is prevention.

Roberts, a veteran researcher and advocate, compares the evolving campaign against loud

More information: *Scientific Reports?*
www.nature.com/articles/srep27109

Provided by McMaster University

APA citation: Evidence of hearing damage in teens prompts researchers' warning (2016, June 6) retrieved 20 May 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-06-evidence-teens-prompts.html>

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