

# 유소아 난청의 조기 진단

## Early Detection of Childhood Hearing Impairment

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### Abstract

Hearing loss in infants and children, despite its relatively high incidence and possible detrimental outcomes, is commonly overlooked. Currently, no program for newborn hearing screening has been established in Korea, although early detection and early intervention of hearing loss in infants will significantly influence the developmental course of speech and language skills. The Joint Committee on Infant Hearing recommends that all children should be screened for hearing impairment before age 3 months of age and medical or audiologic interventions be instituted before 6 months of age when indicated. Generally, a two - staged protocol employing automated auditory brainstem response(AABR) and otoacoustic emission(OAE) is recommended for newborn hearing screening, and its sensitivity reaches nearly 100%. Once hearing loss is diagnosed, further evaluation of the severity, nature, and the cause of hearing loss should follow, and interventions including amplification and rehabilitation should be started as soon as possible.

**Keywords :** Hearing impairment; Screening test; Cochlear implant; Rehabilitation

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(2000 Joint Committee on Infant Hearing recommendations)

### Birth Through 28 Days

Illness or condition necessitating admission of 48 hours or more to a neonatal intensive care unit

Stigmata or other findings associated with a syndrome known to include sensorineural or conductive hearing loss

Family history of permanent childhood sensorineural hearing loss

Craniofacial anomalies, including those with morphologic abnormalities of the pinna and ear canal

In utero infection, such as cytomegalovirus, herpes, toxoplasmosis, or rubella

## 29 Days Through 2 Years of Age

- Parent or caregiver concern regarding hearing, speech, language, or developmental delay
- Family history of permanent childhood hearing loss
- Stigmata or other findings associated with a syndrome known to include sensorineural or conductive hearing loss or eustachian tube dysfunction
- Postnatal infections associated with sensorineural hearing loss, including bacterial meningitis
- In utero infection such as cytomegalovirus, herpes, rubella, syphilis, and toxoplasmosis
- Neonatal indicators, specifically hyperbilirubinemia at a serum level that necessitates exchange transfusion, persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn associated with mechanical ventilation, and conditions that necessitate use of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation
- Syndrome associated with progressive hearing loss such as neurofibromatosis, osteopetrosis, and Usher syndrome
- Neurodegenerative disorder(e.g., Hunter syndrome) or sensorimotor neuropathy(e.g., Friedreich ataxia and Charcot - Marie - Tooth syndrome)
- Head trauma
- Recurrent or persistent otitis media with effusion for at least 3 months

### Ongoing Audiologic and Medical Monitoring

Infants and children with unilateral, mild, or chronic conductive hearing loss

Infants at increased risk for auditory neuropathy

- (a) infants with a compromised neonatal course who receive intensive neonatal care
- (b) children with a family history of childhood hearing loss
- (c) infants with hyperbilirubinemia

(6). Yashinoa-

ga - Itano

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Joint Committee on Infant

Hearing(JCIH) 3 가 , ,  
가 , , 가 가 ,  
6 가 ,  
(8). JCIH , -  
2000 (10).  
1 .  
가 가 .  
10~50 ,  
가 50%  
1.  
가 (9). JCIH (Auditory Brainstem Response, ABR)  
ABR  
가  
가 3 6 I V V  
3 .  
(8).  
1993 National Institutes of Health(NIH) ABR(automated  
ABR, AABR) .  
3 . 98% , 78%  
(evoked otoacoustic emission, 98% 100%  
EOAE) (auditory brainstem (11, 12).  
response, ABR) AABR 가가  
, EOAE , 가 100%  
ABR ABR  
, ,  
가  
5가 EOAE  
(11).

2.

Genetic syndrome	Associated finding	Work - up/referral
Autosomal recessive		
Usher	Early retinitis pigmentosa	Ophthalmology Electroretinogram
Jervell Lange - Nielsen	Prolonged QT syndrome	Cardiology Electrocardiogram
Pendred	Euthyroid goiter	Regular neck examinations
Autosomal dominant		
Waardenburg	Pigmentary anomalies	Genetic counseling
Stickler	Dystopia acanthorum Pierre Robin - like anomaly Severe myopia Risk of retinal detachment	Ophthalmology
Branchio - oto - renal	Branchial cleft tracts/cysts Renal anomalies	Urinalysis Kidney function tests

2. tion 500, 1,000, 2,000, 4,000Hz  
(Evoked Otoacoustic Emission, EOAЕ) 20dBHL  
(14).

가  
(distortion product otoacoustic emission, DPOAE)  
(transient evoked otoacoustic emission, TEOAE)가  
90 ~ 100% 82 ~ 84%  
(13). OAE  
, 5 ABR OAE  
,  
probe (behavioral observation audiometry) 6  
(visual  
reinforcement audiometry) 6 2.5

American Speech - Language - Hearing Associa-

3 5 가 가 . 가

(condition play audio-metry) . 5 가 80%가 3 가 (17, 18).

가 , , 가 20 ~ 30% 2 12 70dB , 30% 가 .

가 (15). Mondini (enlarged vestibular aqueduct)

가 가 가 3 3 가 20dB (16). 25dBHL

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