NEW hearing loss (adults): diagnosis

Action/referral pathways NICE NG98, 2018 (updated 2023); info on steroids BJGP 2020;69:144, possible causes from BMJ 2018;361:k2219



Most people with hearing loss simply need referral for hearing aids. Before doing this:

- Rule out wax and otitis externa as causes.
- Does the patient need an ENT referral?

Assessing NEW hearing loss

Ask about:

- Duration of symptoms.
- Are symptoms unilateral or bilateral? (asymmetrical symptoms may point towards vestibular schwannoma) Examination:
- Otoscopy to rule out other causes for sudden deafness. In sudden sensorineural hearing loss, examination will usually be normal.
- Hearing assessment: Weber's test will localise to the non-deaf ear in sudden sensorineural hearing loss (and to the deaf ear in conductive deafness).

No tuning fork? A small study of 74 patients found that the vibration of a smart phone placed on the patient's scalp instead of a tuning fork showed 97% agreement with the official tuning fork test, and the authors suggest that we can use our phones to perform this test if we cannot find the right equipment in our clinic!

Management of NEW hearing loss

• Follow pathways on the next page, except for sudden-onset sensorineural hearing loss, when the pathway below should be followed.

Management of SUDDEN sensorineural hearing loss: requires immediate/urgent referral



Removing wax

- Use electronic irrigation, micro-suction or manual removal. Do NOT manually syringe.
- Before irrigation: softeners (no one is clearly better than another) can be used for up to 5 days, or immediately before irrigation.
- If irrigation unsuccessful: use softeners again or instill water into canal for 15 mins before re-irrigating.
- If second attempt unsuccessful: refer to specialist ear care service.

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NEW hearing loss (adults): referral

Action/referral pathways NICE NG98, 2018 updated 2023, info on steroids BJGP 2020;69:144; possible causes from BMJ 2018;361:k2219



For the few who do need ENT referral, follow the pathways below and make sure their hearing aid referral is not forgotten once investigations are complete!

once investigations are complete					
	IM	MEDIATE (within	REFERRAL 24h)		
Sudden (over <3d) unexplained sensorineural hearing loss <u>occurring LESS THAN 30d ago</u> If recent occurrence, steroids may save hearing (see previous page)		Unilateral hearing loss with ipsilateral altered facial sensation/droop		witl and	nunocompromised perso n new hearing loss, otalgi otorrhoea, not respondir o treatment within 72h
Trauma Stroke Viral Vestibular schwannoma Ototoxicity		Stroke (refer stroke team) Viral infection Vestibular schwannoma			tis externa +/- necrotising Skull base osteomyelitis
Autoimmune					
	L	IRGENT R			
		(within	1 2w)		
Sudden (over <3d) unexplained sensorineural hearing loss <u>occurring MORE THAN 30d ago</u>		Rapid unexplained worsening hearing (over 4–90d)		ori	hinese/south-east Asian gin with hearing loss and middle ear effusion not
Trauma		Cholesteatoma			associated with URTI
Stroke Viral		Ototoxicity Vestibular schwannoma			Nasopharyngeal cancer
Vestibular schwannoma		Autoimmune		(use	suspected cancer pathwo referral)
Ototoxicity					rejerruij
Autoimmune					
Tinnitus (unilateral, pulsatile, changed) UNILATERAL Meniere's	UTINE REFERRAL if estibular medicine/spec Hearing loss that is not attributable to age UNILATERAL/ ASYMMETRICAL		Hyperacusis (everyday noise is p Meniere's Dehiscent superior	ainful) semi-	Vertigo recurrent/doesn't resolve Meniere's
Vestibular schwannoma PULSATILE	Chronic suppurativa ON Otosclerosis		circular canal (loss o	f bone)	Dehiscent superior sem circular canal (loss of
Vascular tumours, aneurysm Benign intracranial hypertension Carotid atherosclerosis Brainstem pathology CHANGING	Vestibular sc Tumo cerebellop internal audi FLUCTU Menio	hwannoma bur: ontine or tory meatus ATING	L]	bone)
Anxiety/stress					
			ew hearing loss		
Middle ear effusion in absence of/persists after URTI	Discharge persistent/recurrent		Ear pain persistent	Ab	normal appearance or obstruction
Allergic rhinitis Chronic sinus disease	Allergy Foreign body		Furuncle pronic otitis externa		Furuncle
	FOLGIBIT DOC			.	Perforation nic otitis externa/media
Tumour of nasopharynx	Otitic ovtorr	na II	Tumour: external	1 01	

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