

ABSTRACT

Characteristics of Infants and Young Children with Sensorineural Hearing Loss in RSUP Dr. Sardjito 2019-2020

Background: The prevalence of hearing loss in the whole world is approximately 430 million people, or over 5% of the world's population. Sensorineural hearing loss is one of the most common type of hearing loss. It occurs when there is damage in the inner ear, more specifically if the hair cells, vestibulocochlear nerve, or the central processing centers of the brains are damaged. The complication of sensorineural hearing loss in infants and/or young children may affect their quality of life –including their reading skills, cognition, and socio-emotional development– if it is not diagnosed early.

Purpose: This study aims to present an overview of the characteristics of sensorineural hearing loss in infants and young children at RSUP dr Sardjito for the period 2019 to 2020.

Methods: The design of this study used an observational descriptive design at RSUP Dr. Sardjito from 2019 to 2020. Research subjects in this study were taken using a total sampling technique with inclusion criteria of sensorineural hearing loss in infants and young children patients and exclusion criteria of subjects whose data were incomplete. Medical Records were used for data collection.

Result: A total number of 50 patients were included in this research. The highest proportion based on the age group, gender, unilateral or bilateral, supporting examination, and management were in the pre-schooler age group, male, bilateral, BERA, and non-surgical management respectively.

Conclusion: The highest proportion of patients with sensorineural hearing loss by age was in the preschooler group, namely 24-60 months. The highest proportion of patients with sensorineural hearing loss by gender was male. The highest proportion of patients with sensorineural hearing loss based on the location was bilateral. The most common supporting examination used in infants and young children to diagnose sensorineural hearing loss was BERA. The highest proportion of management for patients with sensorineural hearing loss was non-surgical.

Keyword(s): Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Infants, Young Children