Hearing and Cognition



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From Hearing to Cognition

How to screen cognitive deficits in the elderly

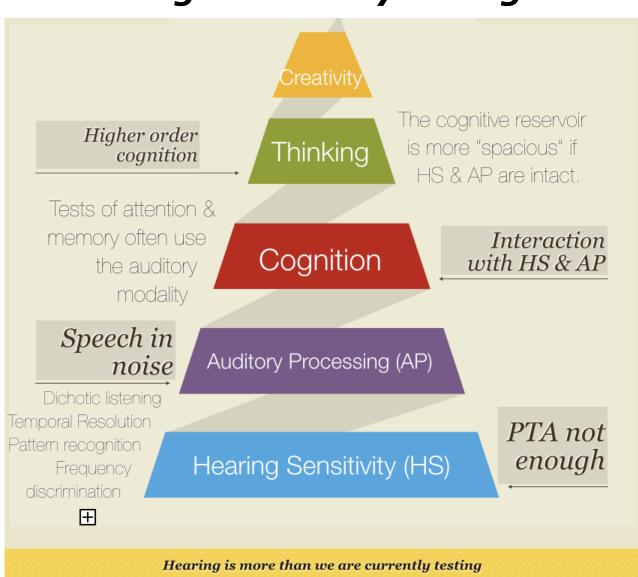
What does it mean for presbycusis management





From Hearing Sensitivity to Cognition

- ☐ Hearing =hearing sensitivity+ auditoryprocessing
- □ PTA alone don't tell you much
- □ Strong interaction with cognition
- □ Cognitive reservoir depends on hearing



- ➤ 1989: First reported association between hearing loss (HL) and dementia (Uhlmann et al. J of the Am Med Assoc)
- Not much data until 2011 and the research conducted by Frank Lin and colleagues at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA

Hearing Loss and Incident Dementia

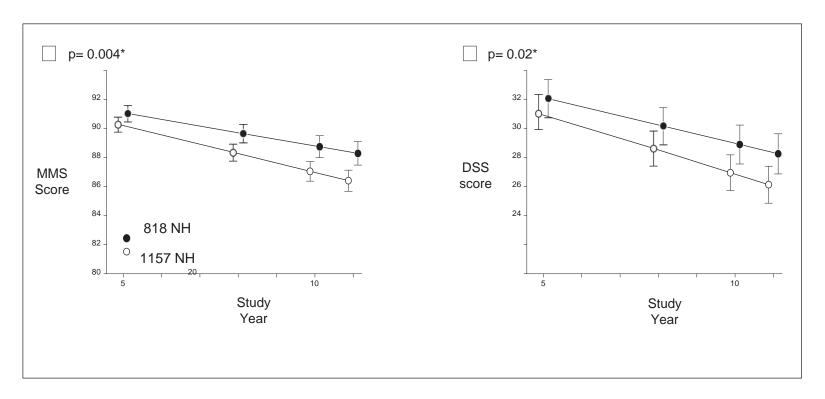
Frank R. Lin, MD PhD¹, E. Jeffrey Metter, MD², Richard J. O'Brien, MD PhD³, Susan M. Resnick, PhD⁴, Alan B. Zonderman, PhD⁴, and Luigi Ferrucci, MD PhD²

- ▶ Prospective study of 640 participants (age 36 90 y) w no dementia in 1990' || follow-up of 12 yrs, 58 cases of incident allcause dementia (IACD), including 37 Alzheimer Disease cases (AD)
- ➤ Risk of IACD <a>Thinearly with HL severity (1.27 per 10 db loss)
- ➤ Hazard ratio for IACD = **1.89** for mild HL, **3.00** for moderate HL, and **4.94** for severe HL
- > HL is independently associated with IACD

Hearing Loss and Cognitive Decline in Older Adults

Frank R. Lin, MD, PhD; Kristine Yaffe, MD; Jin Xia, MS; Qian-Li Xue, PhD; Tamara B. Harris, MD, MS; Elizabeth Purchase-Helzner, PhD; Suzanne Satterfield, MD, DrPH; Hilsa N. Ayonayon, PhD; Luigi Ferrucci, MD, PhD; Eleanor M. Simonsick, PhD; for the Health ABC Study Group

JAMA Intern Med. 2013;173(4):293-299.



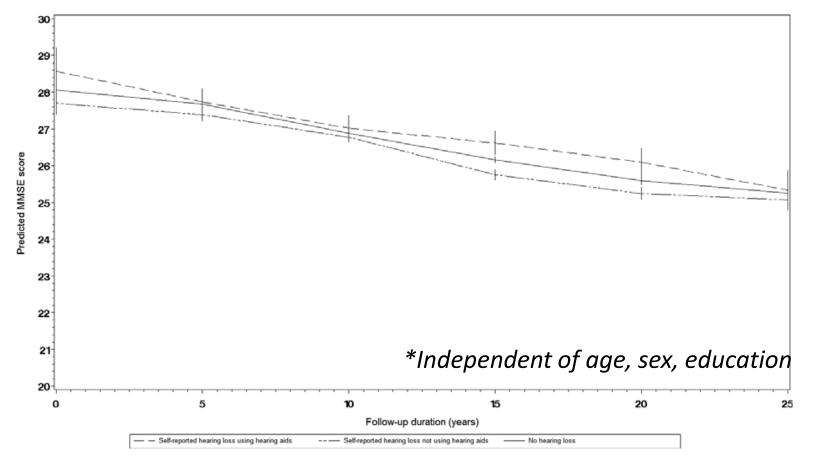
Rates of cognitive decline depending on hearing status: 11 yr-follow-up

*Adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, study site, smoking status, Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and stroke history

Self-Reported Hearing Loss, Hearing Aids, and Cognitive Decline in Elderly Adults: A 25-Year Study

Hélène Amieva, PhD, Camille Ouvrard, MSc, Caroline Giulioli, MSc, Céline Meillon, MSc, Laetitia Rullier, PhD, and Jean-François Dartigues, MD, PhD

J Am Geriatr Soc 63:2099–2104, 2015



Estimated change in Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score over 25 years of follow-up (N = 3.670)

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□ Has been used for decades as the gold standard for screening neuropsychiatric disorders

- ☐ Quick and easy, normal score > 26
- □ Low sensitivity in screening of mild cognitive impairment (MCI)

MINI MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION (MMSE)

Name: DOB:

Hospital Number:

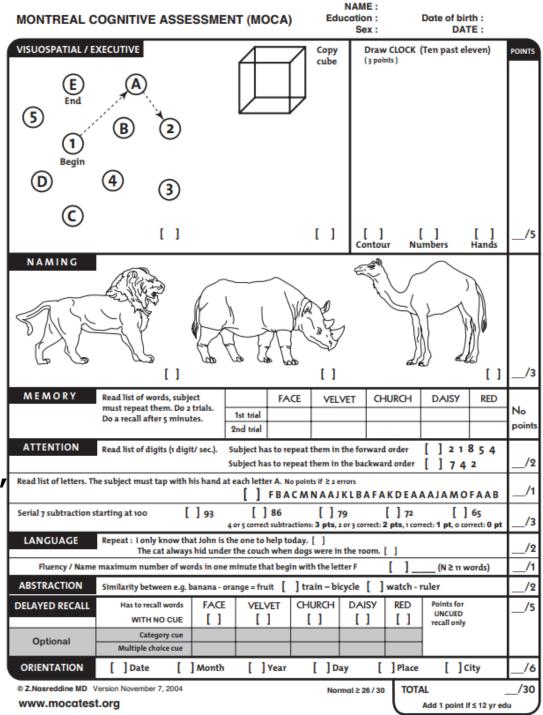
One point for each answer DATE:			
ORIENTATION Year Season Month Date Time		/ 5	
Country Town District Hospital Ward/Floor	/ 5	/ 5	/5
REGISTRATION Examiner names three objects (e.g. apple, table, penny) and asks the patient to repeat (1 point for each correct. THEN the patient learns the 3 names repeating until correct).	/ 3	/ 3	/ 3
ATTENTION AND CALCULATION Subtract 7 from 100, then repeat from result. Continue five times: 100, 93, 86, 79, 65. (Alternative: spell "WORLD" backwards: DLROW).	/ 5	/ 5	/ 5
RECALL Ask for the names of the three objects learned earlier.	/ 3	/ 3	/ 3
LANGUAGE Name two objects (e.g. pen, watch).	/ 2	/ 2	/ 2
Repeat "No ifs, ands, or buts".	/ 1	/ 1	/ 1
Give a three-stage command. Score 1 for each stage. (e.g. "Place index finger of right hand on your nose and then on your left ear").		/ 3	/ 3
Ask the patient to read and obey a written command on a piece of paper. The written instruction is: "Close your eyes".		/ 1	/ 1
Ask the patient to write a sentence. Score 1 if it is sensible and has a subject and a verb.	/ 1	/ 1	/ 1
COPYING: Ask the patient to copy a pair of intersecting pentagons	/1	/ 1	/1
TOTAL:	/30	/ 30	/ 30

MMSE scoring

24-30: no cognitive impairment 18-23: mild cognitive impairment 0-17: severe cognitive impairment



- □ **Designed in Montreal** (Nasreddine et al., 2005)
- □ Also normal if score > 26
- □ 11 distinct tests
- □ Targetting mental flexibility, 3D visuospatial processing, categorization skills



	MMSE	MOCA	
Orientation	✓	✓	
Abstraction	×	✓	
Memory			
- Free Recall	✓	✓	
- Cued recall	*	✓	
- Recognition	*	✓	
Visuospatial Praxis			
- Copy	✓	\checkmark	
- Clock test	*	✓	
Attention			
- Digit series	*	\checkmark	
- Reverse digit series	*	✓	
- Letter series	*	✓	
- Countdown	\checkmark	✓	
Executive (visual)	*	✓	
Language			
- Repetition	✓	\checkmark	
- Reading	✓	*	
- Writing	\checkmark	*	
- Comprehension	\checkmark	*	
- Fluency	×	\checkmark	
Denomination			
- Real object	✓	×	
- Image	*	✓	

Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) vs Montreal Cognitive assessment (MoCA)

	MMSE	MoCA
RELEVANT ITEMS	9	15

MoCA's sensitivity in detecting MCI reaches 90%, far superior to the MMSE's sensitivity (18%).

Zadikoff et al., 2008

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Take home messages

- Do the MoCa but do it properly
- II) Consider all possible co-morbidities
- III) Test both hearing sensitivity and central auditory processes

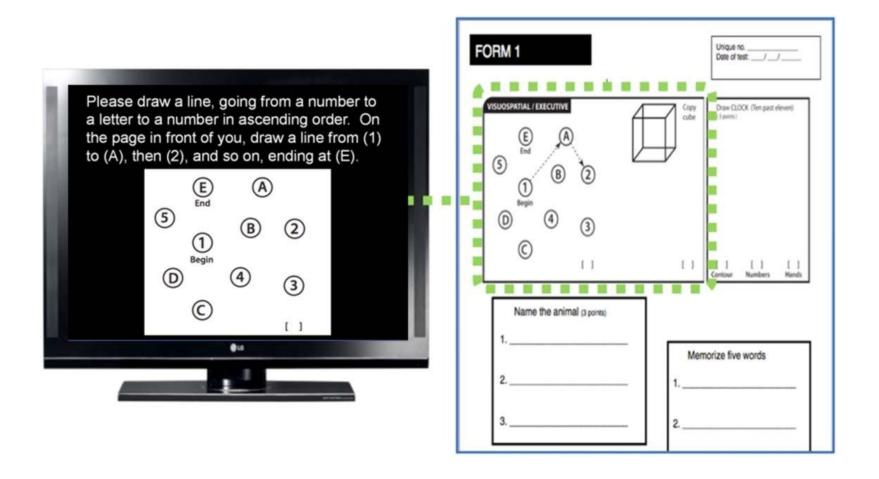


Development of Cognitive Screening Test for the Severely Hearing Impaired: Hearing-Impaired MoCA

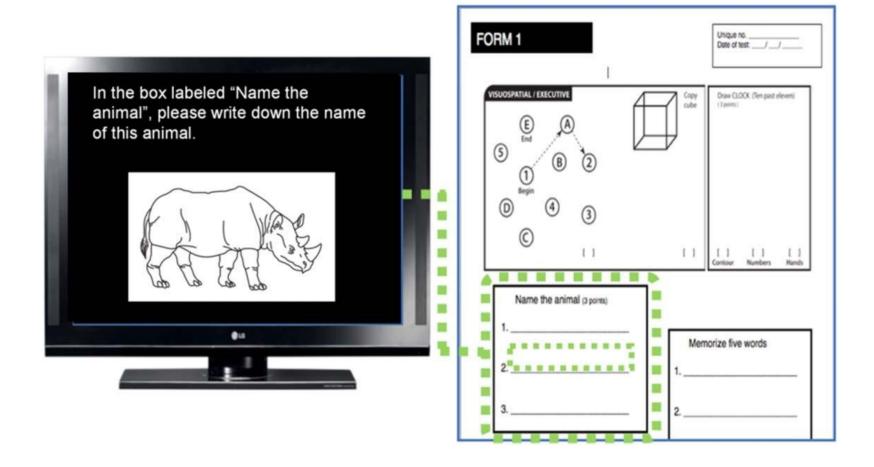
Vincent Y. W. Lin, MD, FRCSC; Janet Chung, MD, FRCSC; Brandy L. Callahan, PhD, Psych; Leah Smith, MA, CCRA; Nils Gritters, BSc (Hons); Joseph M. Chen, MD, FRCSC; Sandra E. Black, OC, O.Ont. MD, FRSC, FAAN, FANA; Mario Masellis, MSc, MD, PhD, FRCPC Laryngoscope 2017;173(4):293-299.

- ➤ MoCa requires verbal instructions that cannot be taken by the severely hearing impaired
- Lower MoCa scores in subjects with mild/moderate HL compared to NH (Dupuis et al., Neuropsychol Dev Cogn B Aging Neuropsychol Cogn 2015)

MoCA for the hearing-impaired



MoCA for the hearing-impaired



Take home messages

- Do the MoCa but do it properly
- II) Consider all possible co-morbidities
- III) Test both hearing sensitivity and central auditory processes



Original Article



Hearing Loss is Associated With Risk of Alzheimer's Disease: A Case-Control Study in Older People

N= 488 subjects ≥ 65 yr with newly diagnosed AD vs 1952 subjects without AD from 1998–2011

Odds ratios of Alzheimer's disease associated with hearing loss and other co-morbidities

	Crude		Adjusteda	
Variable	OR	(95% CI)	OR	(95% CI)
Sex (male vs female)	1.00	(0.82–1.22)	_	
Age (per 1 year increment)	1.04	(1.02–1.06)	1.03	(1.01–1.05)
Co-morbidities before index date Hearing loss	1.56	(1.19–2.04)	1.39	(1.05–1.84)
Cerebrovascular disease	1.05	(0.78–1.41)	_	,
Chronic kidney disease	1.19	(0.79-1.78)	_	
Depression	2.16	(1.55-3.00)	1.68	(1.19-2.39)
Diabetes mellitus	1.41	(1.14-1.75)	1.23	(0.98 - 1.55)
Head injury	2.74	(1.76-4.27)	2.31	(1.46 - 3.66)
Hypertension	1.70	(1.35-2.13)	1.40	(1.10-1.79)
Hyperlipidemia	1.30	(1.03-1.62)	1.08	(0.84 - 1.37)
Parkinson's disease	5.45	(3.17–9.37)	4.44	(2.54–7.78)

CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

The Prevalence of Peripheral and Central Hearing Impairment and Its Relation to Cognition in Older Adults

N= 488 subjects ≥65 yr (mean age 72.8 years)

- Prevalence of a HL ≥ 25 dB HL = 64%
- ➤ Prevalence of Central Auditory Processing Disorder (CAPD) = 14 %
- \triangleright MCI significantly associated with hearing impairment (CAPD and hearing threshold; odds ratio 1.6, p = 0.05)
- \triangleright AD significantly associated with CAPD (odds ratio 4.2, p = 0.05)
- ➤ Up to 80% of MCI patients convert to AD → adding auditory tests to cognitive screening can help early diagnosis of cognitive decline

Take home messages

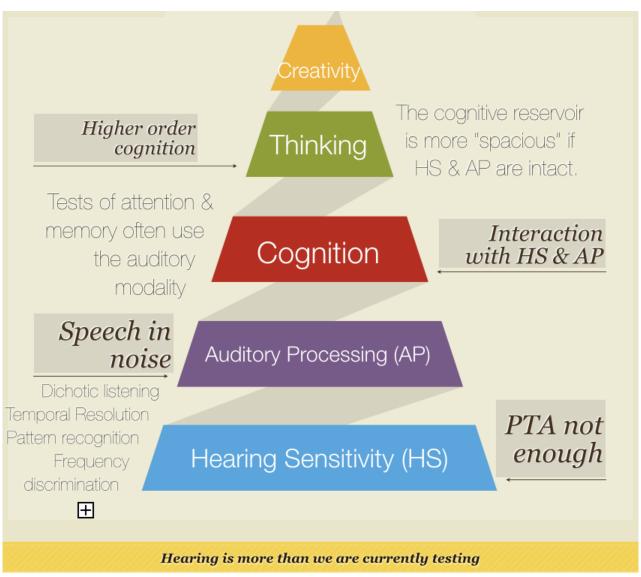
- Do the MoCa but do it properly
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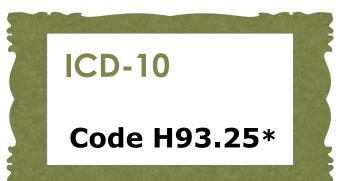




From Hearing Sensitivity to Cognition

- ☐ Hearing =
 hearing sensitivity
 + auditory
 processing
- □ PTA alone don't tell you much





Iliadou V, Ptok M, Grech H, Pedersen ER, Brechmann A, Deggouj N, Kiese-Himmel C, Śliwińska-Kowalska M, Nickisch A, Demanez L, Veuillet E, Thai-Van H, Sirimanna T, Callimachou M, Santarelli R, KusVeraguth ke S, Barajas J, Hedjever M, Konukseven O, D, Stokkereit Mattsson T, Martins JH and Bamiou D-E (2017) A European Perspective on **Auditory Processing Disorder-**Current Knowledge and Future Research Focus. Front. Neurol. 8:622. doi: 10.3389/fneur.2017.00622

Auditory Processing Disorder





CENTRAL AUDITORY PROCESSING ASSESSMENT

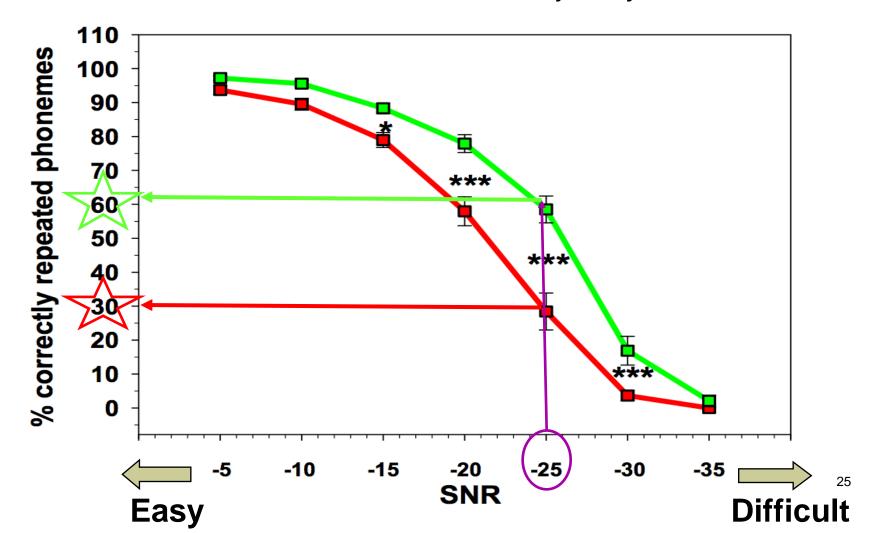
- Listening in Noise (1)
- Dichotic listening (2)
- Temporal resolution
- Pattern recognition (pitch & duration)



LISTENING IN NOISE

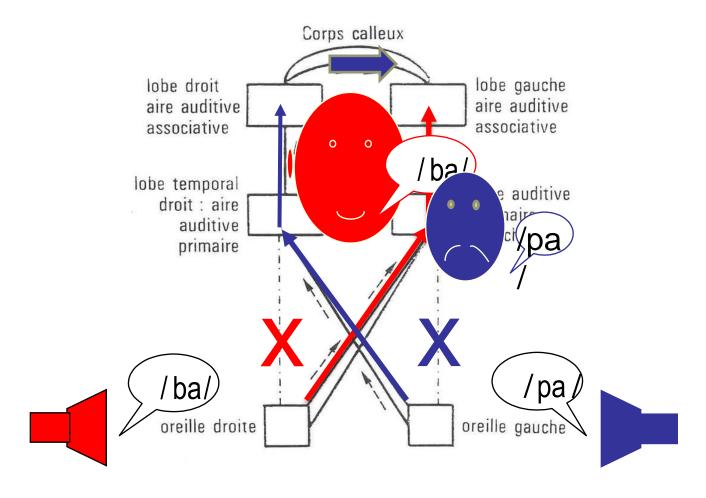
CAPD subjects

Normal central auditory processes*Adjusted for PTA scores





DICHOTIC TEST



Key pillars of management

- ➤ Most recent studies report adjusted odds ratio of Alzheimer's disease
 ≥ 1.3 in people with HL
- In case of abnormal MoCa, refer to a trained professional for formal neuropsychological assessment



Key pillars of management

> CAPD affect up to 70% of older adults

(Golding et al, Blue mountain hearing study, J Am Acad Audiol, 2004)

Listening strategies	☐ optimisation of the listening environment (eg minimise noise)
Listening devices/systems	☐ frequency modulated systems; sound field systems; hearing aid fitting with directional microphone to enhance SNR (Signal-to-Noise-Ratio)
Auditory training	☐ Formal and/or informal; chosen on the basis of patient's AP test deficits/other symptoms and needs
Other means of management	☐ Broader management of the client's specific needs (eg memory deficits; attention deficits)





Thank you!



