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听障患者认知功能特点及影响因素分析

An Analysis of Characteristics of Cognitive Functions of Patients with Hearing Impairment and Influencing Factors

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【摘要】目的 探究听障患者认知功能特点及影响因素,为临床干预提供依据。**方法** 选取2021年3月~2024年6月本院听障患者120例作为观察组,同期健康体检者120例作为对照组。收集所有研究对象临床资料,评估其认知功能,分析认知功能特点及影响因素。**结果** 观察组患者的年龄、纯音听阈及成人听力障碍筛查量表(hearing handicap identification assessment-screening, HHIA-S)得分较高,受教育年限较低,简易精神状态检查表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)总分及各分项得分均较低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。Logistic回归分析,受教育年限($OR=0.836, 95\%CI: 0.715\sim 0.978, P=0.024$)是影响听障患者出现认知功能障碍的保护因素,纯音听阈($OR=1.051, 95\%CI: 1.008\sim 1.096, P=0.023$)和HHIA-S量表评分($OR=1.094, 95\%CI: 1.022\sim 1.169, P=0.011$)是认知障碍的独立危险因素。**结论** 听障患者存在显著认知功能缺陷,受教育年限长是影响其出现认知功能障碍的保护因素,纯音听阈和HHIA-S量表评分增高是影响其出现认知功能障碍的危险因素,临床应重视评估,合理制订干预方案。

【关键词】 听力障碍; 认知功能; 简易精神状态量表; 影响因素

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the cognitive function characteristics of patients with hearing impairment, analyze their influencing factors, and provide the basis for clinical intervention. **Methods** 120 hearing impaired patients were selected from March 2021 to June 2024 as the observation group, and 120 healthy people as the control group. Clinical data of all the study subjects were collected, cognitive functions were assessed, and cognitive function characteristics and influencing factors were analyzed. **Results** Inter-group comparisons showed that patients in the observation group had significantly higher age, pure-tone average thresholds, and Hearing Handicap Identification Assessment-Screening (HHIA-S) scale scores, but fewer years of education. In contrast, the total scores of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and scores of all its sub-items were significantly lower in the observation group. All these differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis indicated that the number of years of education ($OR=0.836, 95\%CI: 0.715-0.978, P=0.024$) was a protective factor for cognitive impairment in patients with hearing impairment. Meanwhile, pure-tone average thresholds ($OR=1.051, 95\%CI: 1.008-1.096, P=0.023$) and HHIA-S scale scores ($OR=1.094, 95\%CI: 1.022-1.169, P=0.011$) were identified as independent risk factors. **Conclusion** Patients with hearing impairment exhibit significant cognitive deficits. Longer years of education serve as a protective factor against cognitive impairment in these patients, while higher pure-tone average thresholds and HHIA-S scale scores are risk factors. Clinicians should attach great importance to comprehensive assessment to facilitate the formulation of reasonable intervention strategies.

【Key words】 Hearing impairment; Cognitive function; Mini-mental state examination; Influencing factors

目前,老龄化日益严重,全球范围内听力障碍的患病率日趋上升,对个体生活质量和社会医疗资源的影响愈发显著^[1]。认知功能涵盖注意力、记忆力、语言能力等重要领域,与个体的独立生活能力、社交参与度密切相关^[2]。听力受损程度与认知功能障碍关系密切,听力损失越严重,认知

功能衰退的风险越高^[3]。存在听力障碍的老年人发展为痴呆的比例高于健听者^[4]。本研究旨在分析听障患者的认知功能特点及其相关影响因素,探究其作用机制,为临床早期干预和制订个性化治疗方案提供理论基础,从而有效改善听障患者的认知功能和生活质量。

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1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2021年3月~2024年6月我院就诊的120例听障患者作为观察组。入组标准:听力障碍诊断明确;年龄18~90岁;意识清晰,能配合完成认知功能评估。排除标准:合并严重神经系统疾病、精神疾病;存在其他严重影响认知功能的全身性疾病;有智力障碍或痴呆病史。同期选取120例健康体检者作为对照组,听力正常,无重大疾病史。所有入组对象均自愿加入项目,本研究通过伦理委员会备案(K2021-053-02)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 收集一般资料 包括年龄、性别、身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)值、教育程度、基础疾病史。

1.2.2 听觉功能 包括纯音听阈和听觉障碍筛查量表(hearing impairment screening scale, HHIA-S),在标准隔声室内^[5,6],采用丹麦听美(MADSEN科丽纳Astera)测听仪配合头戴式耳机进行纯音听阈测试,本底噪声不高于30 dB(A),选择不同测试频率并计算平均听阈。HHIA-S量表由研究人员根据反映情绪和情景的10个问题与受试者进行谈话并评分,总分40分,分数越高听力受损越严重。

1.2.3 认知功能评估 采用简易精神状态检查表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE),该量表分为5个维度,总分30分,得分越低认知功能越差。

1.3 统计学方法

运用SPSS 26.0软件,采用*t*检验、 χ^2 检验和Logistic

回归分析,以 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

两组患者性别、BMI及基础疾病史无明显差异($P>0.05$),观察组患者年龄显著高于对照组,受教育年限显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 听觉功能

观察组患者的纯音平均听阈和HHIA-S量表评分均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 认知功能

观察组患者的MMSE总分及定向力、记忆力、注意力、回忆力和语言能力得分均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 多因素分析影响听障患者认知功能的危险因素

将组间比较 $P<0.05$ 的因素进行Logistic回归分析,发现受教育年限(OR=0.836, 95%CI: 0.715~0.978, $P=0.024$)是影响听障患者出现认知功能障碍的保护因素,纯音听阈(OR=1.051, 95%CI: 1.008~1.096, $P=0.023$)和HHIA-S量表评分(OR=1.094, 95%CI: 1.022~1.169, $P=0.011$)是独立危险因素,见表4。

3 讨论

听力障碍与认知功能间存在复杂的相互关系^[7]。本研究中,听障患者在MMSE各维度得分均低于对照组,表

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

项目	观察组($n=120$)	对照组($n=120$)	t/χ^2	P
性别(男/女)	68/52	65/55	0.235	0.628
平均年龄(岁)	62.5±8.5	56.8±7.2	6.078	<0.001*
BMI(kg/m ²)	23.6±3.2	23.2±2.9	1.098	0.273
受教育年限(年)	9.5±3.2	11.2±3.5	-3.895	<0.001*
基础疾病[n(%)]				
高血压	35(29.17)	25(20.83)	2.778	0.096
糖尿病	22(18.33)	18(15.00)	0.452	0.501
冠心病	15(12.50)	10(8.33)	1.034	0.309

* $P<0.05$,下同

表2 两组患者听觉功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	观察组($n=120$)	对照组($n=120$)	t/χ^2	P
纯音平均听阈(dB HL)	45.6±12.5	15.2±5.3	23.745	<0.001*
HHIA-S量表评分(分)	22.5±8.3	5.5±2.1	18.947	<0.001*

表3 两组患者认知功能比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	观察组($n=120$)	对照组($n=120$)	t	P
MMSE总分	22.3±4.5	27.8±2.8	-10.825	<0.001*
定向力	8.5±1.8	9.6±1.2	-5.374	<0.001*
记忆力	2.5±0.9	3.0±0.5	-4.801	<0.001*
注意力	3.8±1.2	4.8±0.9	-6.623	<0.001*
回忆力	2.2±0.8	2.8±0.6	-6.172	<0.001*
语言能力	5.3±1.5	7.6±1.3	-11.279	<0.001*

表4 多因素分析听障患者认知功能障碍的影响因素

变量	B	SE	Wald	OR (95%CI)	P
受教育年限	-0.180	0.080	5.063	0.836 (0.715~0.978)	0.024*
纯音听阈	0.050	0.022	5.164	1.051 (1.008~1.096)	0.023*
HHIA-S量表评分	0.090	0.035	6.506	1.094 (1.022~1.169)	0.011*

明其存在广泛的认知功能缺陷;两组在年龄、听觉功能、受教育年限及认知功能方面存在显著差异,且受教育年限是影响认知功能的保护因素,纯音听阈和HHIA-S量表评分是影响听障患者认知功能的危险因素。

高受教育程度意味着个体在长期学习过程中积累了丰富的知识和高效的认知策略。当面对听力障碍时,他们能够更好地利用其他感官补偿听觉信息的缺失,维持认知功能的相对稳定。教育可增强大脑的认知储备,使大脑在面对病理改变时具备更强的代偿能力^[8,9]。纯音听阈和HHIA-S量表作为衡量听力损失程度的重要指标,与认知功能障碍密切相关,是认知功能障碍的独立危险因素。纯音平均听阈越高,意味着听力损失越严重,患者接收外界声音信号的能力越差,大脑听觉中枢接收的有效刺激减少,长期可导致神经细胞功能退化,进而影响认知功能^[10,11]。长期听力损失会导致大脑颞叶体积减小,而颞叶与记忆、语言等认知功能密切相关,进一步证实了听力损失对认知功能的负面影响^[12]。HHIA-S量表反映患者在日常生活中的听力障碍程度及对情绪、社交的影响。重度听力障碍患者在社交中面临更多困难,易产生孤独、焦虑等负面情绪,这些不良情绪会进一步干扰认知功能。社交隔离与认知功能下降之间存在密切联系,听障患者因听力问题导致社交活动减少,可能加速认知衰退;积极的社交活动能够促进大脑血液循环和神经可塑性,而听力障碍引发的社交障碍则破坏了这一良性循环,对认知功能产生不利影响^[13,14]。

本研究虽未发现年龄是影响认知功能障碍的影响因素,但观察组年龄显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。年龄相关的听力损失与内耳毛细胞、螺旋神经节细胞退变及血管纹功能障碍有关^[15]。这些变化导致听觉信息传递减少,大脑听觉皮层接受的刺激不足,长期可引起神经可塑性降低,影响认知功能^[16,17]。

综上所述,听障患者存在显著认知功能缺陷,受教育年限长是影响听障患者出现认知功能障碍的保护因素,而纯音听阈和HHIA-S量表评分增高是影响听障患者出现认知功能障碍的危险因素,临床应重视评估,以便合理制订干预方案。未来研究需增加样本量,丰富对言语识别率等其它因素的探讨,为制订精准有效的干预策略提供坚实的理论基础。

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