

Hearing loss and alcohol consumption in women between 20 and 40 years of age, in the commune of Temuco, Chile

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Abstract

Objective: To analyze the relationship between alcohol consumption and loss hearing in women between 20 and 40 years of age in Temuco city. **Methodology:** Cutting study. We evaluated 30 consuming and non alcoholic women divided into 3 groups (G): G1 abstemies, G2 consumers of 40-59 and G3 consumers of > 60 grams alcohol daily (15, 6 and 9 respectively), intentional sampling contacted in shopping centers. **Auditory tests were performed:** Audiometry, Discrimination of the Word and Auditory Evoked Potentials of the Brain Stem. **Results:** In the right ear, there were significant differences in medium frequencies and word discrimination between groups 1 versus 2 ($p = 0.045$ and 0.010 , respectively). In left ear, there were significant differences in the high frequencies between groups 1 versus 3, interpeak latencies of iii-v waves (time elapsed between iii and v waves in millisecond after the stimulus) between groups 1 versus 2 ($p = 0.003$) and groups 2 versus 3 ($p = 0.005$) to 80 dB; in interpeak latencies i-iii and iii-v between groups 1 versus 2 ($p = 0.039$) at 60 dB and in word discrimination between groups 1 versus 2 ($p = 0.009$) and 1 versus 3 ($p = 0.013$). **Conclusion:** In the group studied there is hearing loss related to a daily consumption from the 40 grams of alcohol being the most affected ear the left in the medium and high frequencies and affecting to the cochlea and also brainstem. © 2020 Universidad de Antioquia. All right reserved.

Author keywords

Alcohol-Induced Disorders; Alcoholism; Auditory; Auditory threshold; Evoked Potentials; Hearing loss