## Correspondence

## Prevalence of hearing loss among Saudi type 2 diabetic patients

To the Editor

Mabmood D. Al-Mendalawi<br>Department of Pediatrics<br>Al-Kindy College of Medicine<br>Baghdad University<br>Baghdad, Iraq

Hearing impairment is one of late complications of diabetes mellitus (DM). Auditory brainstem potentials tend to deteriorate long before the hearing impairment appears in patients with DM. Auditory brainstem evoked responses (ABR) recordings revealed that absolute latencies of waves I, III, and V are prolonged significantly in the diabetic group when compared to the control group. Prolongation of latency of ABR in patients with DM should alert the Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist to possible damage to the auditory nerve, and close follow-up is needed in these patients. ${ }^{1}$ Pure tone hearing in decibels that was recorded by Bamanie and Al-Noury ${ }^{2}$ might be, therefore, better substituted by ABR screening to detect early hearing hardness among diabetic patients.

## Reply from the Author

No reply was received from the Author.

## References

1. Durmus C, Yetiser S, Durmus O. Auditory brainstem evoked responses in insulin-dependent (ID) and non-insulin-dependent (NID) diabetic subjects with normal hearing. Int J Audiol 2004; 43: 29-33.
2. Bamanie AH, Al-Noury KI. Prevalence of hearing loss among Saudi type 2 diabetic patients. Saudi Med J 2011; 32: 271-274.

## Related topics

Al-Ani RM, Mohsin TM, Hassan ZM, Al-Dulaimy HI. Importance of ophthalmological examination in children with congenital sensorineural hearing loss. Saudi Med J 2009 Sep; 30: 1197-1201.

Noorbakhsh S, Farhadi M, Tabatabaei A, Mohamadi S, Jomeh E. Infection in childhood sensory hearing loss. Saudi Med J 2008; 29(10): 1470-1474.

Alharethy SE. Oval window perilymph fistula caused by accidental stapedectomy during ear toilet. Saudi Med J 2008; 29: 910-912.

Al-Qahtani M, Hagr A. Stapedectomy in tympanosclerosis, hearing results. Saudi Med J2008; 29: 760-762.

