Stabilometric Changes in the Organs of Balance in Persons with Impaired Auditory Function

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ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

Every year 700 thousand children with bilateral deafness are born in Uzbekistan. Despite the existing programs of adaptation of persons with deafness and a high degree of hearing loss, the problem remains relevant today. We hope that our work will contribute to the development of programs of social and medical rehabilitation, adaptation of persons with hearing impairment.

The purpose of the study: evaluation of stabilometric indicators of the balance organs of the persons with disorders of hearing function.

Materials and methods: For the evaluation of the equilibrium system in addition to the standard otoneurological examination, questionnaire survey of patients was used the technique of stabilography. The study was conducted using stabiloplatform "stabilometer" modification of the ST -150 including stabilometric platform and computer system for registration of oscillations of the common center of pressure (CR) of a person.

The results of the study consisted of a pairwise comparison of the subjects of the four groups. Statistically significant differences (p 0.02) were obtained when comparing the indicators of the ROMBERG Coefficient), performed when standing with open eyes and when turning the head to the left when comparing persons of groups I and II. When comparing individuals of groups I and III, a statistically significant difference in the CR was obtained in the standing position with open eyes straight and when turning the head to the left (p 0.03). In the free-standing sample with the head tilted to the left, the median (16.4 and 45.95) parameter R is also statistically significantly different in healthy and deaf people. There were no statistically significant differences in the free-standing posture with open and closed eyes between healthy, hard of hearing, deaf persons and vocalists. In the study of stabilographic parameters: the average position of the center of pressure (CSD), the deviation of the TSD, the area of statokinesigram, CU. Among the subjects of the 1st group and those with labyrinthine areflexia there were no statistically significant differences in comparison with the persons of the first and third and fourth groups.

Conclusions: the Data obtained indicate high compensatory abilities of the Central nervous system.
and the proproceptive system in persons with oppression or shutdown of the labyrinth, which requires additional research.