

ABSTRACT

Despite advances, **pediatric cancer treatment still presents challenges**, especially regarding the adverse effects of treatment. **Cisplatin**, a chemotherapy agent widely used in neoplasia treatment, **has been associated with hearing damage** in children and adolescents, causing bilateral progressive sensorineural hearing loss. Additionally, **radiotherapy can affect the structures of the auditory system** when directed to the head and neck region, as the applied radiation can directly damage hair cells, cause vascular injury, inflammation, and fibrosis in the inner ear. Finally, **the combined use of cisplatin with other ototoxic drugs and/or radiotherapy** in the therapeutic program **enhances their ototoxic effect**, resulting in more severe hearing damage than when administered alone. Thus, **audiological evaluation of patients undergoing oncological treatment is essential** to detect changes in auditory function and intervene early to preserve the quality of life of patients.

OBJECTIVES

To **compare evaluations of the peripheral and central auditory pathways** of children and adolescents undergoing different cancer treatments:

- Isolated cisplatin;
- Cisplatin combined with other ototoxic chemotherapeutic agents;
- Cisplatin combined with other ototoxic chemotherapy agents and radiotherapy.

METHODS and MATERIALS

Cross-sectional study approved by the institutional ethics committee, under number 1,556,648 in patients treated at a Brazilian public hospital specialized in pediatric cancer treatment.

Patients:

28 individuals (07 to 18 years) were divided into three groups:

- **G1:** 10 patients who used cisplatin exclusively
- **G2:** 10 patients who received a combination of cisplatin with other ototoxic drugs
- **G3:** 08 patients who underwent ototoxic chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

Exclusion criteria: pre-treatment for hearing loss and other risk factors for hearing impairment, such as syndromes or neurological disorders.

Procedures:

- Pure tone audiometry (PTA)
- High-frequency audiometry (HFA)
- Transient evoked otoacoustic emissions (TEOAE)
- Distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAE)
- Auditory brainstem response (ABR)
- Long-latency auditory evoked potentials (LLAEP)

RESULTS

The use of cisplatin began, on average, at 6.9 years (± 5.45) in G1, 6.3 years (± 5.19) in G2, and 7.3 (± 5.83) in G3. The cumulative dose of cisplatin differed among groups, averaging 365.5, 542.4, and 293 mg/m² for G1, G2, and G3, respectively. Additionally, 70% of participants in G2 and 50% in G3 used carboplatin, 40% in G2 and 37.5% in G3 used ifosfamide, and 40% in G2 used methotrexate. The **G3 group** showed a **higher proportion of altered results in ABR** - with longer latency of waves III and V in both ears - **and in components P1 and P3 of LLAEPs** (Figure 1).

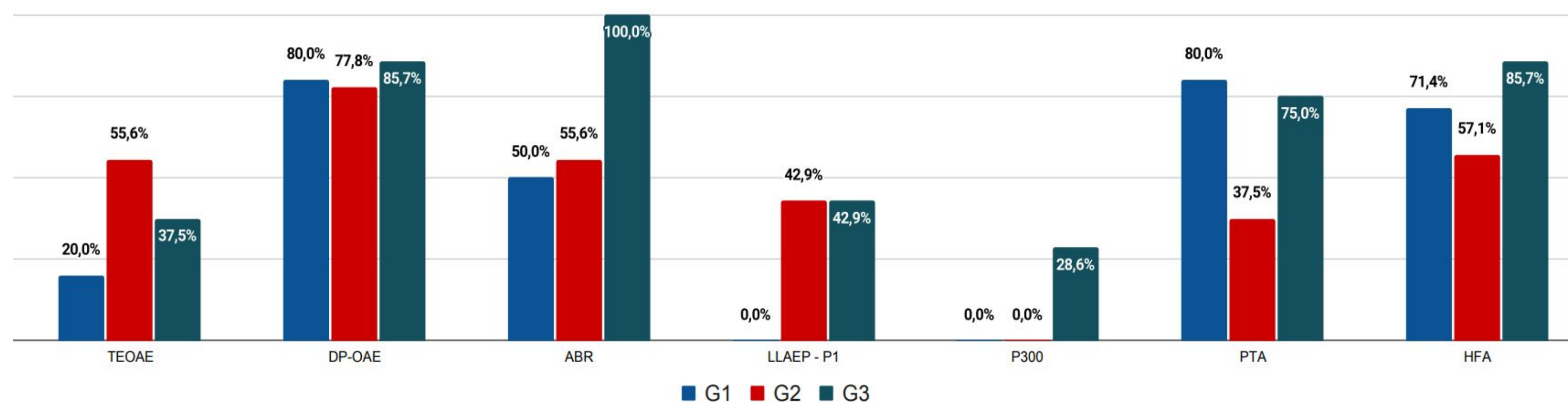


Figure 1. Proportion of altered results to each test and group.

CONCLUSIONS

Variation in cumulative dose of cisplatin and the presence of **radiotherapy and/or other chemotherapeutic agents** in the protocol may be more aggressive to the auditory system, **increasing the risks of ototoxicity and neurotoxicity**. We emphasize the importance of studies with larger samples to confirm these findings.

REFERENCES

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