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SCREENING AND DIAGNOSTIC
SPEECH-IN-NOISE

Monitoring the evolution of an acoustic neuroma case in audiometric and speech-in-noise evaluation

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ABSTRACT

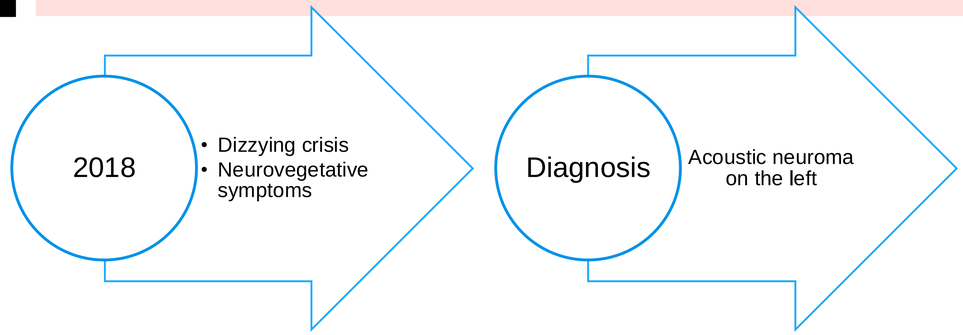
The literature describes the growth of vestibular schwannoma during the first 12 years of observation after diagnosis, predominantly in the first 5 years (Reznitsky *et al.*, 2021). It also adds that approximately 75% of intrameatal vestibular schwannomas do not grow 10 years after diagnosis, and approximately 60% of extrameatal vestibular schwannomas do not grow 10 years after diagnosis. In this case report, the neuroma has doubled in size over three years of follow-up, but the patient's complaints regarding her hearing have gradually increased, and the patient remains reluctant to treat the condition with radiosurgery or surgery.

OBJECTIVES

To describe the audiological monitoring of a case of acoustic neuroma that did not undergo surgical or radiotherapy procedures over 6 years of diagnosis.

METHODS AND/ET MATERIALS / MATERIALS AND METHODS

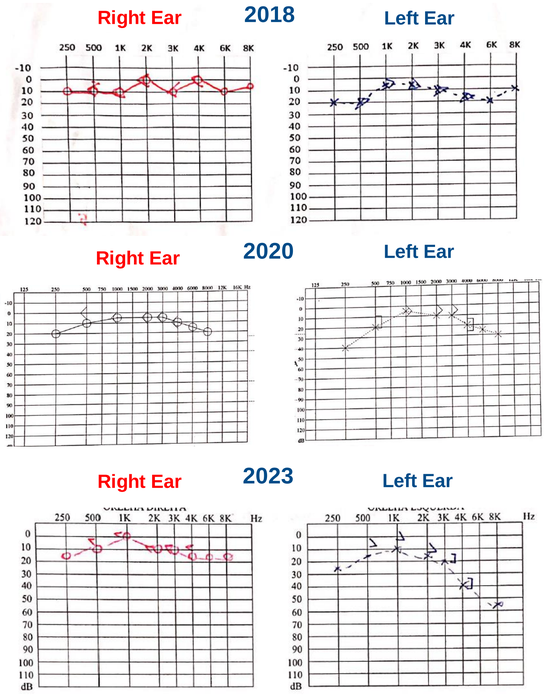
- 59 years old,
- SLP and University professor,
- Works with voice, speech and swallowing rehabilitation for oncology patients,
- Hearing is relevant to her professional work.



Comparison of symptoms over the 6 years of follow-up	
Audiometry	Auditory processing assessment tests such as monotic tasks such as speech in noise
Evoked potentials	Image assessment

RESULTS

100% Speech Recognition in silence Right e Left ears



2018
Intracanicular solid nodular formation;
Involving VII and VIII cranial pairs;
0,6 x 0,3 cm.

2021
1,4 x 0,8 cm;
Internal auditory canal enlarged;
Slight compression of the bridge of the left middle cerebellar peduncle.

RESULTS	2020	2023
ABR	I-III: 1.42ms III-V: 1.62ms	I-III: 2.82ms III-V: 1.90 ms
Acoustic Reflex	Presents	Presents
Speech in noise	76%	60%

The vertiginous crises crisis at the onset of the condition were sporadic throughout the 6 years of follow-up.

Hearing complaints are related to auditory competition or conversations via internet transmission, both by telephone and videoconferences and sporadic tinnitus.

The patient considers the auditory symptoms to be discrete, even if uncomfortable, slowly gradual after 6 years of follow-up, maintaining a conservative

CONCLUSION

It is important to consider occupation, complaints, symptoms and audiological and audiological assessments when monitoring acoustic neuroma associated with imaging monitoring, due to the non-conservative aspect of hearing in surgical treatment, which impacts the patient's work and social quality.

REFERENCES

Reznitsky M, Petersen MMBS, West N, Stangerup SE, Cayé-Thomasen P. The natural history of vestibular schwannoma growth-prospective 40-year data from an unselected national cohort. Neuro Oncol. 2021 May 5;23(5):827-836. doi: 10.1093/neuonc/noaa230.

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