

# AUDIOLOGICAL SCREENING IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

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The problem of cerebral paralysis remains one of the most pressing problems in modern medicine. Its importance is determined by the increasing prevalence of the disease and the social significance and occupies one of the avant-garde position of disabling diseases of children and adolescents. Currently, there is a steady increase in the number of patients with cerebral palsy. The frequency of cerebral palsy in foreign countries is about 2-3 per 1,000 newborns in Uzbekistan - 8.9 cases per 1,000 newborns. The most significant in the clinical picture of cerebral palsy is not only the defeat of the propulsion system and the intellectual and psychic sphere, but also a violation of the auditory analyzer, which in turn affects the secondary language delay and mental development. According to foreign data in children with cerebral paralysis of speech is 65-85%, and hearing loss is seen in 10-15% [Freeman M,2006].

The aim of this study is - to study the state of the auditory analyzer in children with various forms of cerebral palsy by screening.

Materials and methods. The material of this study includes 67 (134 ears) children with various forms of cerebral palsy, were hospitalized in a specialized Neurological hospital, in Tashkent. Screening group consisted of children from 6 to 16 years old, boys- 36 (53.7%) and girls with 31 (46.3%). The largest number of 47 (71%) children were with common forms of cerebral palsy (spastic diplegia, hemiparetic, atonic-astatic form). With the most severe (hyperkinetic and double hemiplegia) were - 20 (29%) children.

Results. The study of auditory function was examined on the device "Neuro-Audio-Screen" Company Neurosoft (Russia) TEOAE two classes: transient evoked otoacoustic emission (TEOAE) and emission at the frequency distortion product (DPOAE). All studies were conducted in soundproof chamber in the waking state. To exclude results pseudo-deafness, all children held otorhinolaryngological examination to detect inflammation in the nasal cavity, oropharynx, external and middle ear, estimated the number of cerumen in the ear canal, and at the same time define the personality of the size of the insert for each child. Conducting DPOAE revealed the following results: 67 of the child test is passed in both ears in 39 children (78 ears), in one ear - in 18 children (36 ears), the test failed on both ears in 10 children (20 ears). Conducted simultaneously study of auditory function by TEOAE gave somewhat different results: 67 of the child test is passed in both ears in 48 children (96 ears), in one ear - in 5 children (10 ears), the test fails on both ears in 14 children (28 ears). The high prevalence of latent occurring diseases of the middle and inner ear in early childhood in patients with cerebral palsy, accompanied by hearing loss, causes the need for mandatory audiological examinations. Investigation hearing at an early age with the help of screening methods contributes to the timely detection of hearing impairment.