Conservatively managed sporadic vestibular schwannoma
Audiovestibular factors influencing quality of life

1133 patients were conservatively managed in ‘wait and scan’ protocol

Questionaries:
1. Short Form 12 Health Survey Version 2 (SF-12v2) + VAS (0-100) - compared to DK background (SUSY2010)
2. Hearing Handicap Inventory (HHI) + VAS (0-100)
3. Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI) + VAS (0-100)
4. Dizziness Handicap Inventory (DHI) + VAS (0-100)
5. The Penn Acoustic Neuroma Quality of Life Scale (PANQOL scale)
6. Questions on sociodemographic characteristics (87.7% response rate)

SF-12v2. Cohort vs. Background (SUSY 2010)

VAS scores and handicap inventory scores are all very significantly correlated with Pearson correlations ($r$) about 0.6

Conclusion:
- Factors that seem to influence QoL significantly include the presence of imbalance and dizziness (SF12v2 and PANQOL)
- A weaker influence seems to result from high tinnitus and hearing handicap scores although mental health is statically affected (MCS SF12v2 & PANQOL)
- If we sum DHI+HHI+THI and create an aggregate statistic, then it does not significantly predict PCS (SF-12v2) but does MCS (SF-12v2) and PANQOL. PANQOL is the best predicted from the sum
- VAS for dizziness, hearing loss and tinnitus are all very significantly correlated with DHI, THI and HHI.