

Stan czynnościowy narządu słuchu w zespole nerczycowym w przebiegu pierwotnej glomerulopatii u dzieci

Hearing organ function in children with nephrotic syndrome in the course of primary glomerulopathy

Krystyna Orendorz-Frażczowska, Anna Medyńska, Agnieszka Jabłonka, Wojciech Gawron

Summary

Nephrotic syndrome (NS) is connected with an increase of glomerular permeability. It generates numerous, reversible electric and biochemical disturbances. **The aim** of the work was complex evaluation of hearing organ in children in the course of NS. **Material.** 28 children aged from 7 to 17 years suffering from primary glomerulopathy, without renal failure and 28 healthy children in the relative age (control group). **Method.** In children with NS hearing tests (pure tone audiometry, impedance audiometry, BAEP, DPOAE) have been performed twice: in acute phase and in non-symptomatic phase. Such parameters as total protein, albumines, globulins, cholesterol, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium were evaluated. **Results.** In oedematous stage the concentration of total protein, albumines and calcium were significantly decreased and the concentration of cholesterol was increased. Children with NS presented much worse hearing than healthy subjects, even after the symptoms disappeared. In acute phase such parameters of BAEP as peak III latency and interpeak I-III interlatency were elongated and DPOAE values were decreased. In normal phase BAEP parameters were similar to those in normal group but DPOAE parameters were still much worse than in healthy children. Some of the biochemical parameters correlated with hearing results in children with NS. **Conclusions.** Hearing organ in children with NS in the course of chronic glomerulopathy is significantly worse than in healthy children. It is probably connected with repeated biochemical and electrolytic disturbances that cause partly reversible alterations in the cochlea, acoustic nerve and brain stem. It may be also caused by ototoxic drugs.