
Musikphysiologie und Musikermedizin in anderen Publikationen

Englischsprachige Abstracts

Audiological findings in professionals exposed to music and their relation with tinnitus

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Abstract: Professional musicians are at high risk of developing tinnitus due to their over-exposure to music at both occupational and recreational level. This is a 5-year long prospective case series study performed in the Musicians/Performing Arts Medicine Clinic of the 1st Otorhinolaryngology Department of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens. A total of 274 professional musicians underwent thorough medical history, history of music exposure, assessment of the impact their hearing status has on their professional life (Musicians Hearing Handicap Index), behavioral (Pure Tone Audiometry, standard and extended high frequency) and objective audiometric tests (TEOAE and DPOAE). Standard pure tone audiometry thresholds were correlated with the presence of tinnitus only at high frequencies. Musicians with tinnitus had a clinical and significant higher MHHI score and the incidence of tinnitus was significantly higher in participants suffering from musculoskeletal disease and those with abnormal PTA. Participants' hours of practice were similar in those with tinnitus and those without. The tinnitus group (and in order of descending effect size) had significantly worse thresholds in high frequency audiometry ($\geq 3000\text{Hz}$) as well as lower signal to noise ratios in DPOAE at almost all frequencies and in TEOAE at high frequencies (2.8 and 4kHz). A subgroup analysis of the musicians with normal PTA, showed that those with tinnitus showed elevated thresholds in the extended high frequency. In conclusion, tinnitus occurrence in musicians with normal audiogram is potentially correlated with high frequency hearing loss and impaired otoacoustic emissions and these two examinations should be considered in this group.

Patterns of pain location in music students: a cluster analysis

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Abstract: BACKGROUND: According to existing literature, musicians experience high rates of musculoskeletal (MSK) disorders involving different anatomical areas. The aim of the study was to identify patterns of pain location in a sample of music students enrolled in different pan-European music institutions. A further goal was to explore the association between the identified pain patterns and students' characteristics.