



**UNIKLINIK  
KÖLN**

Klinik und Poliklinik für Neurologie

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEARING ABILITY AND COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

Prof. Dr. Josef Kessler  
B.Sc. Sarah Conradt  
B.Sc. Isabell Ballasch

00.00.2016 | Ort | Name des Vortragenden | Abteilung

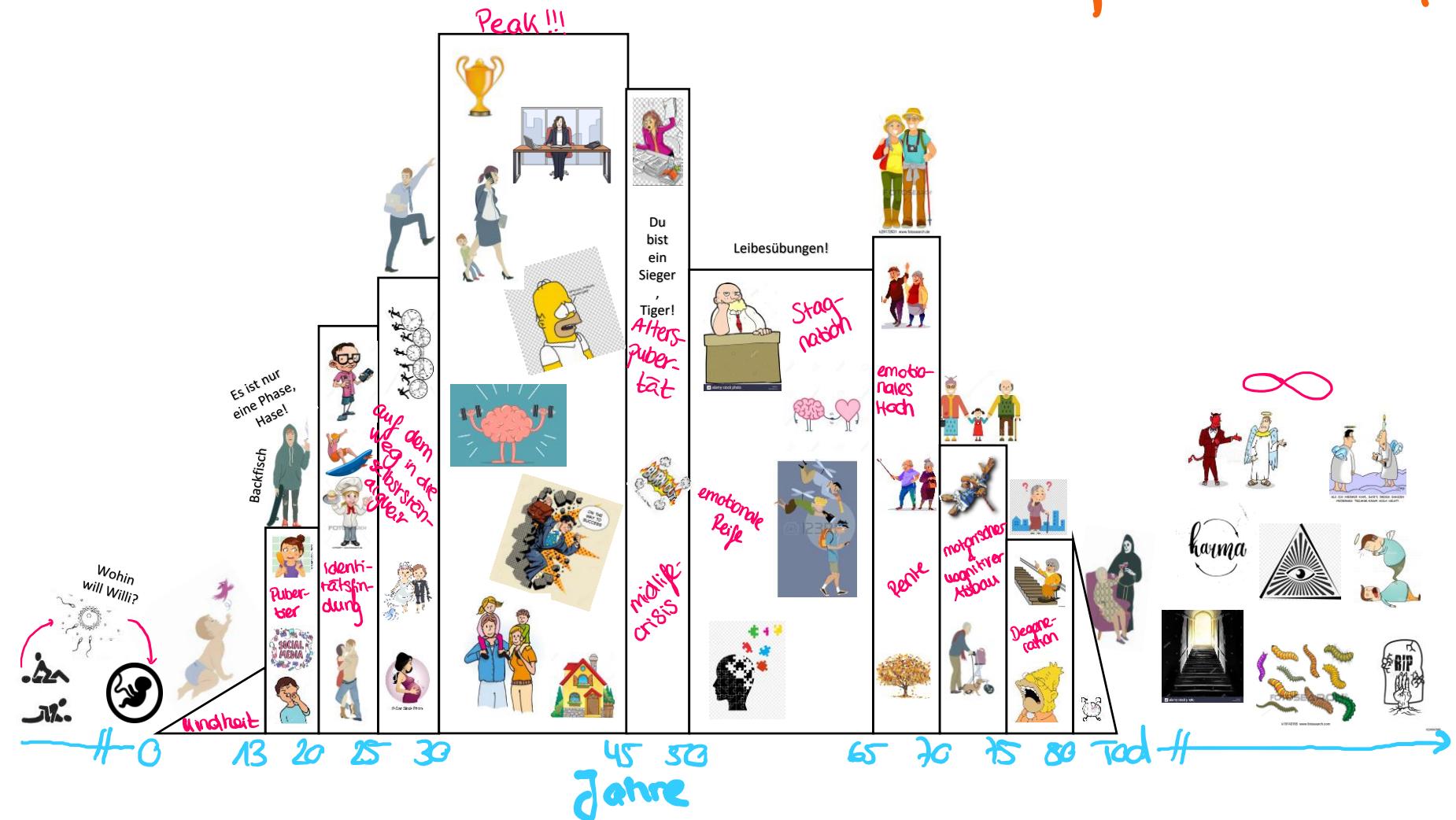
# DEGRÉS DES AGES.



Was ist am Morgen vierfüßig,  
am Mittag zweifüßig & am Abend dreifüßig?

## Staircase of Life

—Sphinx an Oedipus





**da da  
bla bla  
ga ga**

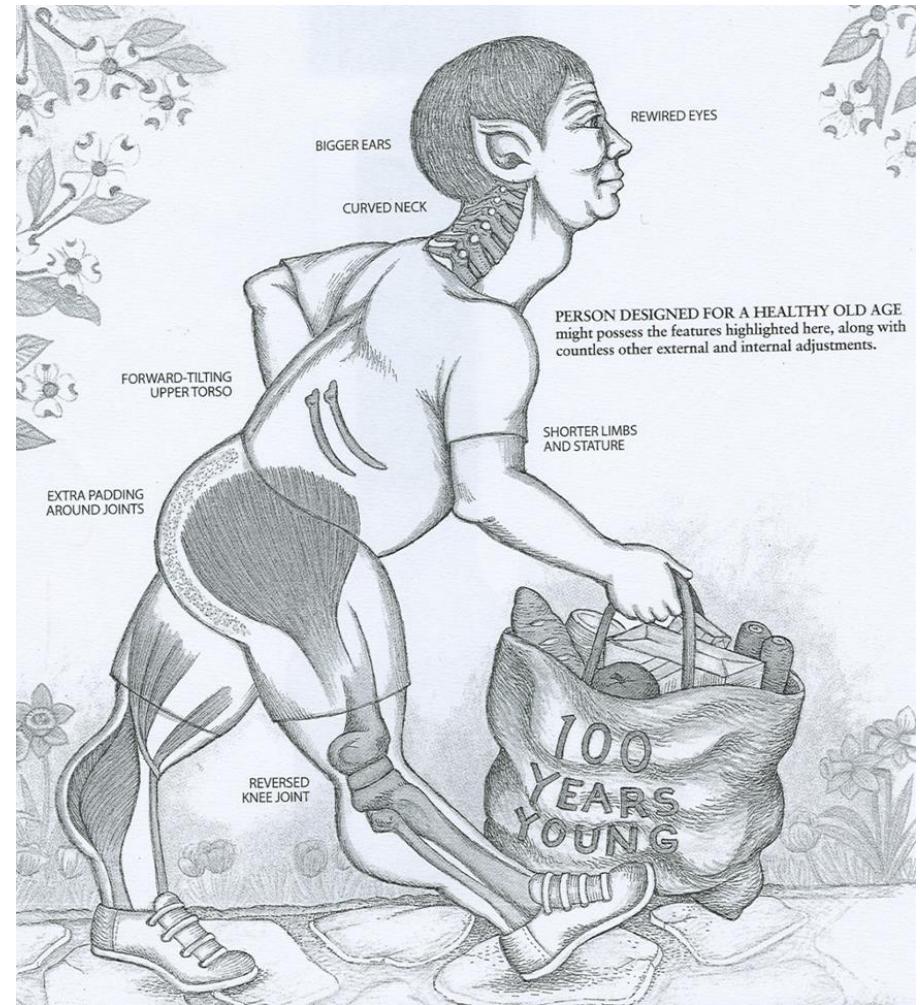
*(W. Vogt)*

A gender-neutral, shortened representation of our existence



**OLSHANSKY, CARNES,  
BUTLER (2001)  
„IF HUMANS WERE BUILT  
TO LAST“**

**100 JAHRE JUNG –  
EIN VORSCHLAG:  
EIN GEDRUNGENER, SPITZOHRIGER  
GNOM MIT WATSHELGANG**



**Why not?**



## IMMORTALITY OR JUST A DELAY?

Peter Pan

Das Bildnis von Dorian Gray

Methusalem (969 Jahre)

Gevatter Tod (Bd. Grimm)

Struldburgs (Gullivers Reisen)

Highlander (MacLeod)

Walking Dead

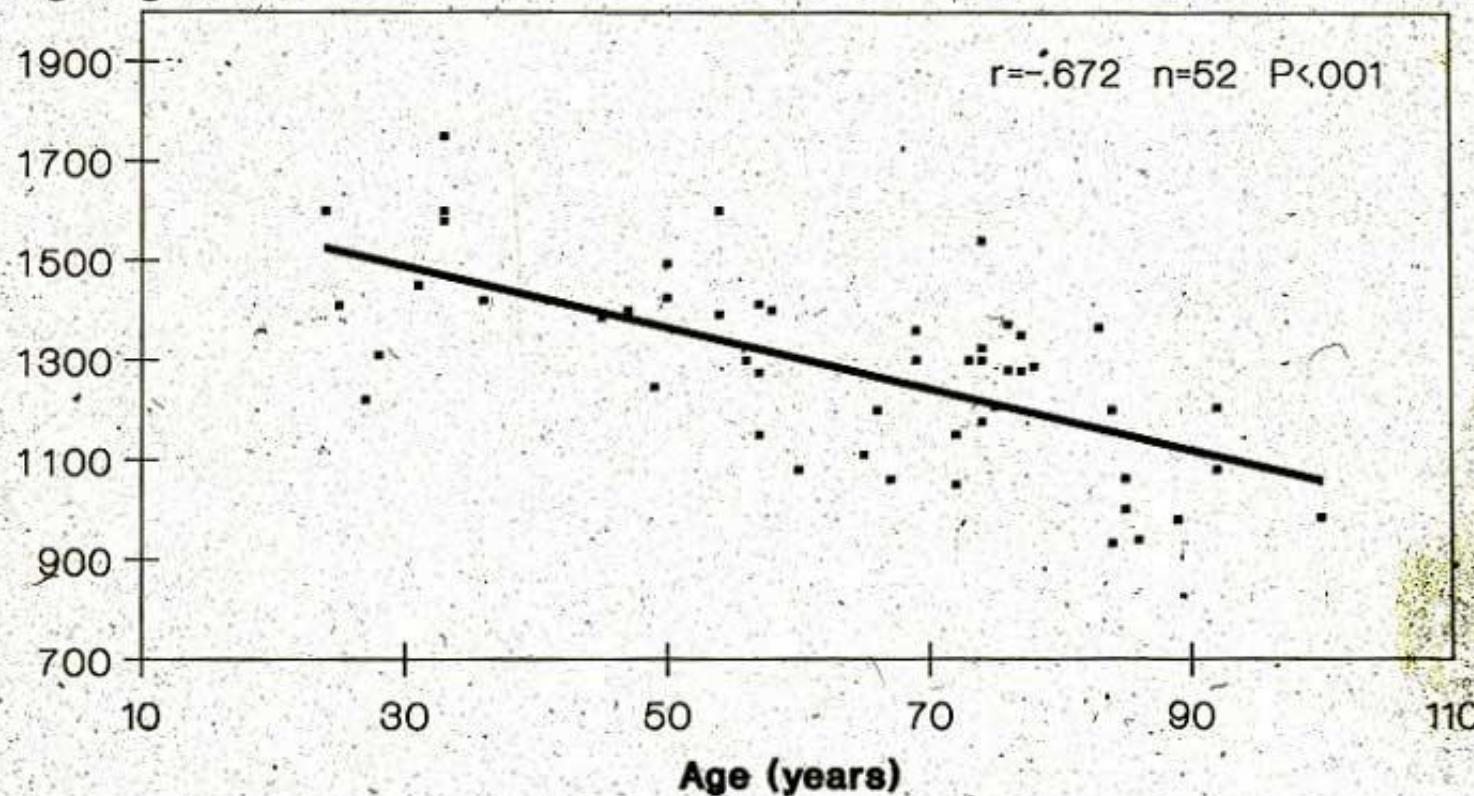
Jesus Christus

Kastraten (siehe Südkorea)

ABER: von 100 Menschen sterben 100 (Heiner Geisler)

# AGE vs. BRAIN WEIGHT (Normals)

Weight (grams)

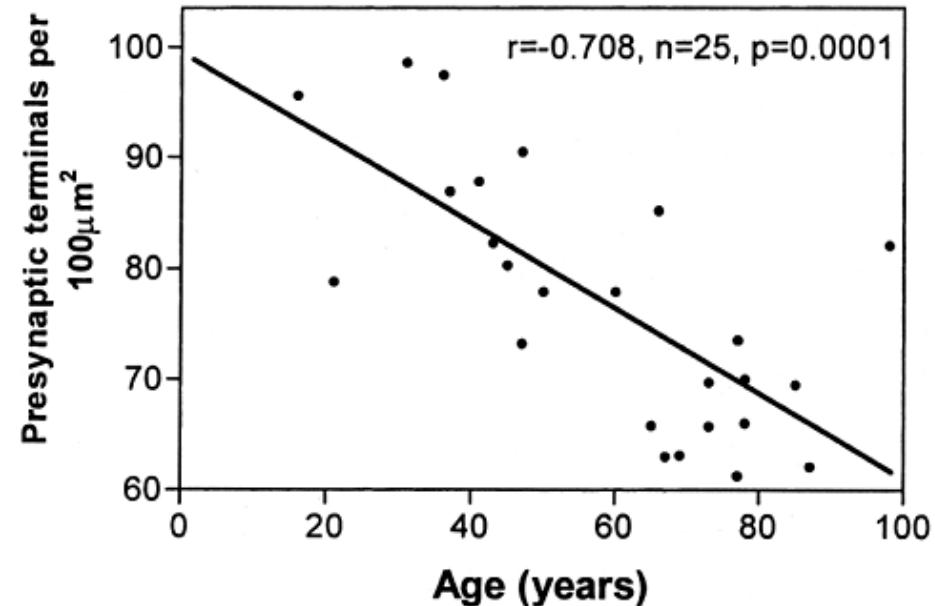


THE BRAIN SHRINKS IN NORMAL AGING.

Normal

Demenz

Synaptic Density in Normal Aging

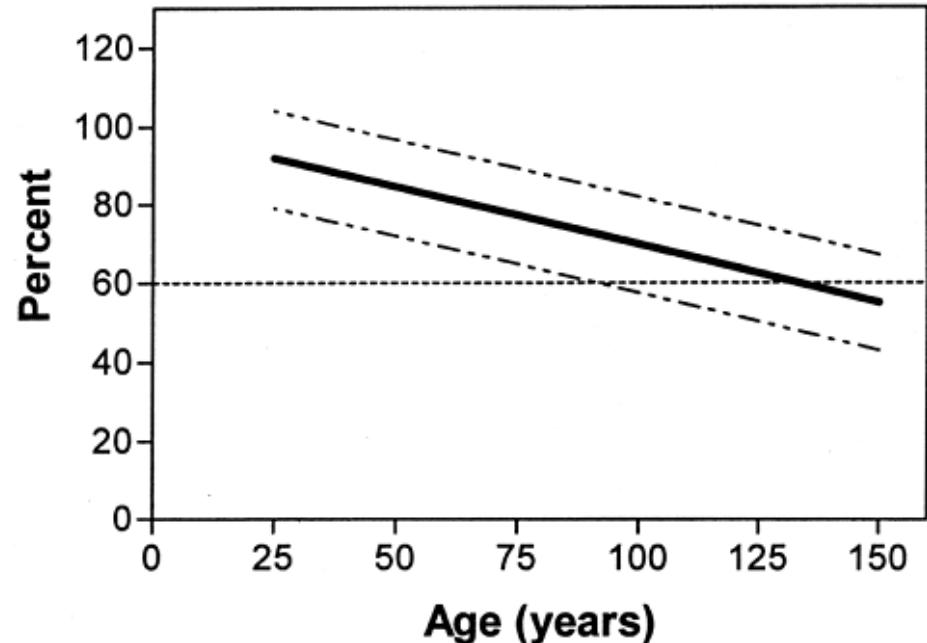


DeKosky und Marek (2003)

Age (years)

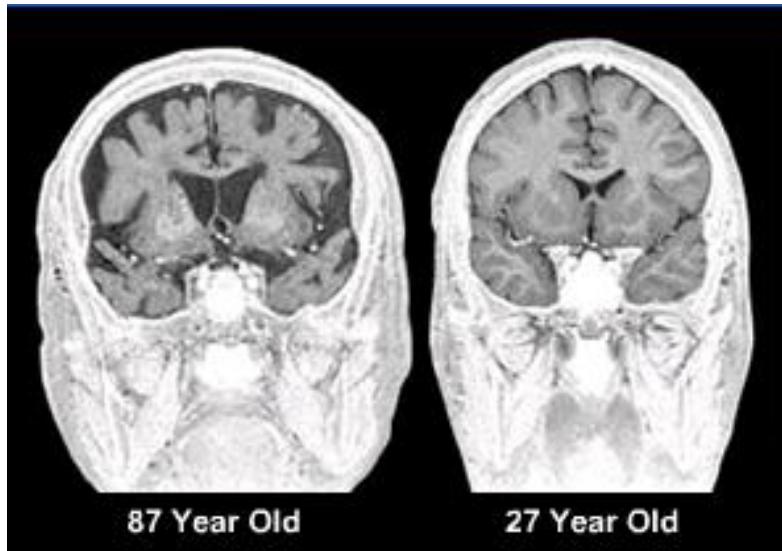
DeKosky und Scheff (1990)

Projected Life Span



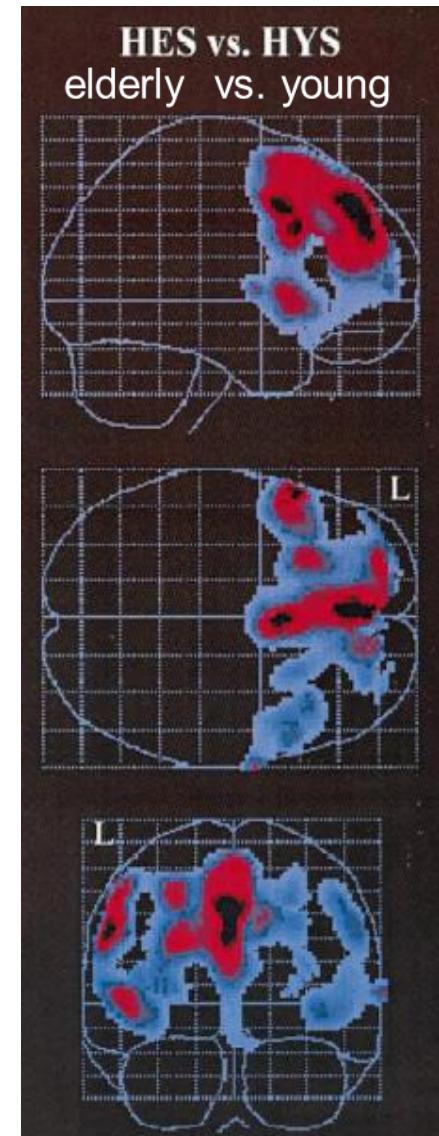
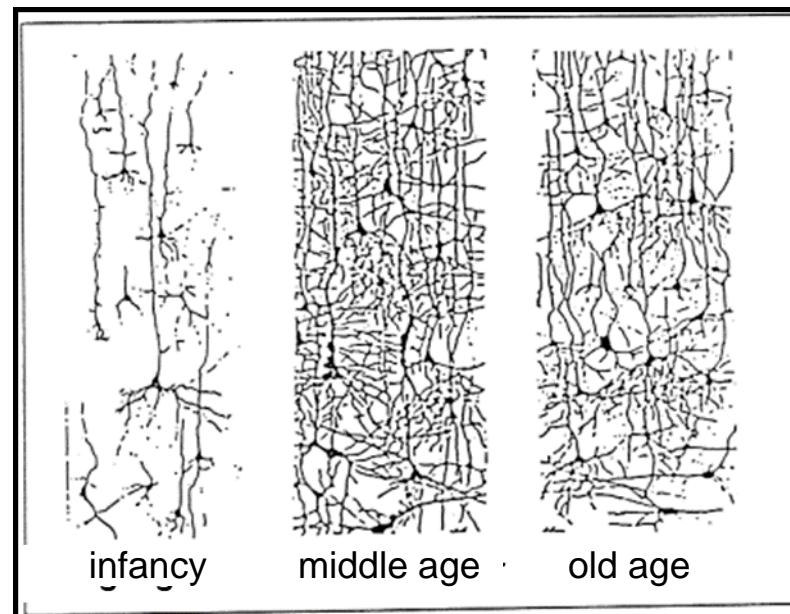


# Changes in the central nervous system



atrophy

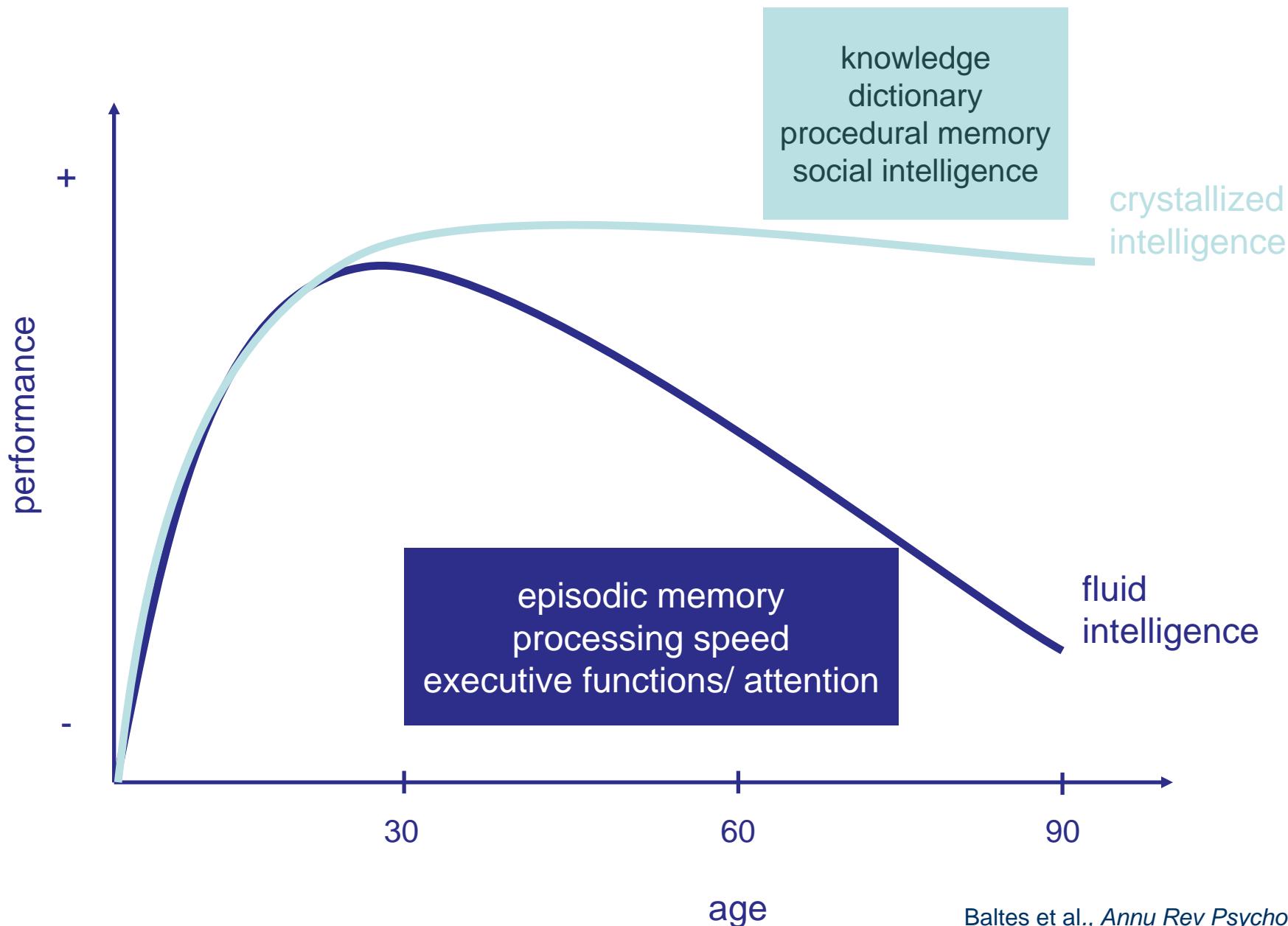
loss of neurons  
and synapses



frontal hypometabolism



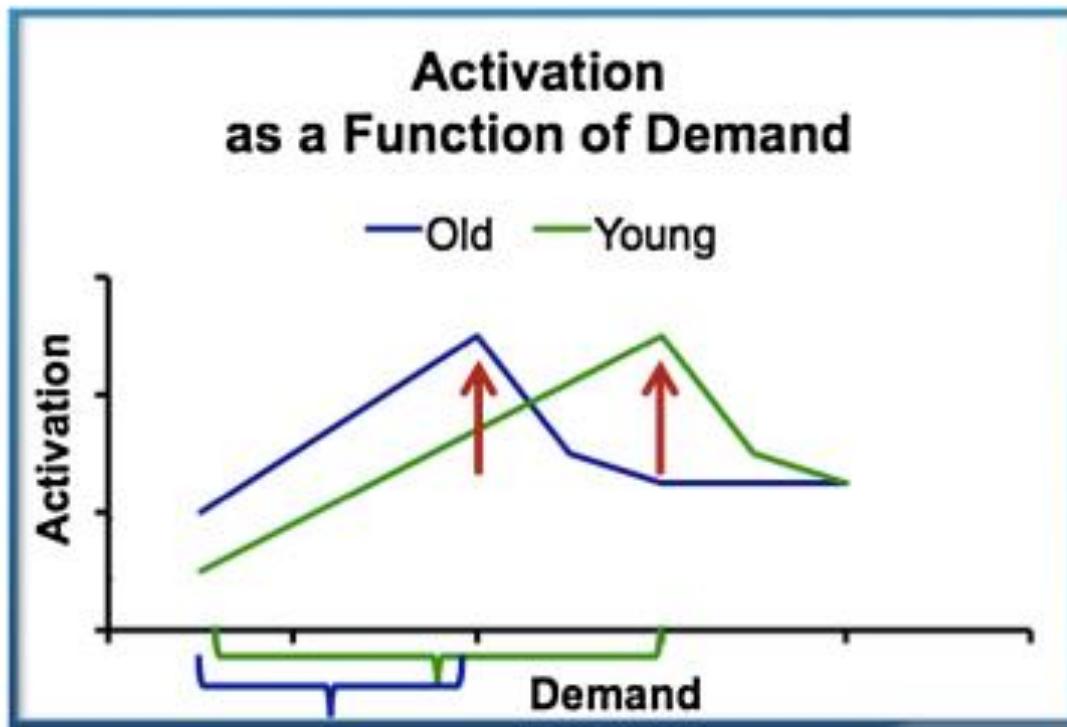
# Cognitive changes in age: intelligence





# Reaction of the brain

MORE ACTIVITY!!



### Dedifferenzierung?

- Neurale Netzwerke weniger spezifisch/ differenziert
- Ist assoziiert mit Verlust der Funktion



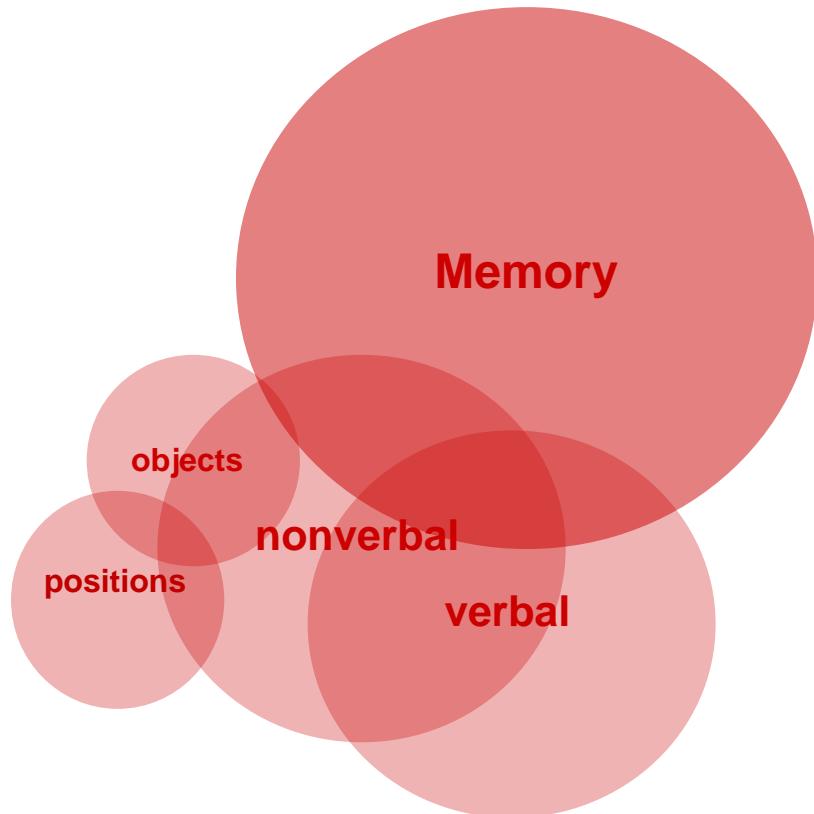
### Kompensatorisch?

- Mehraktivierung ist kompensatorisch
- führt zu besserer Funktion

Figure 1. Activation as a function of task demand.

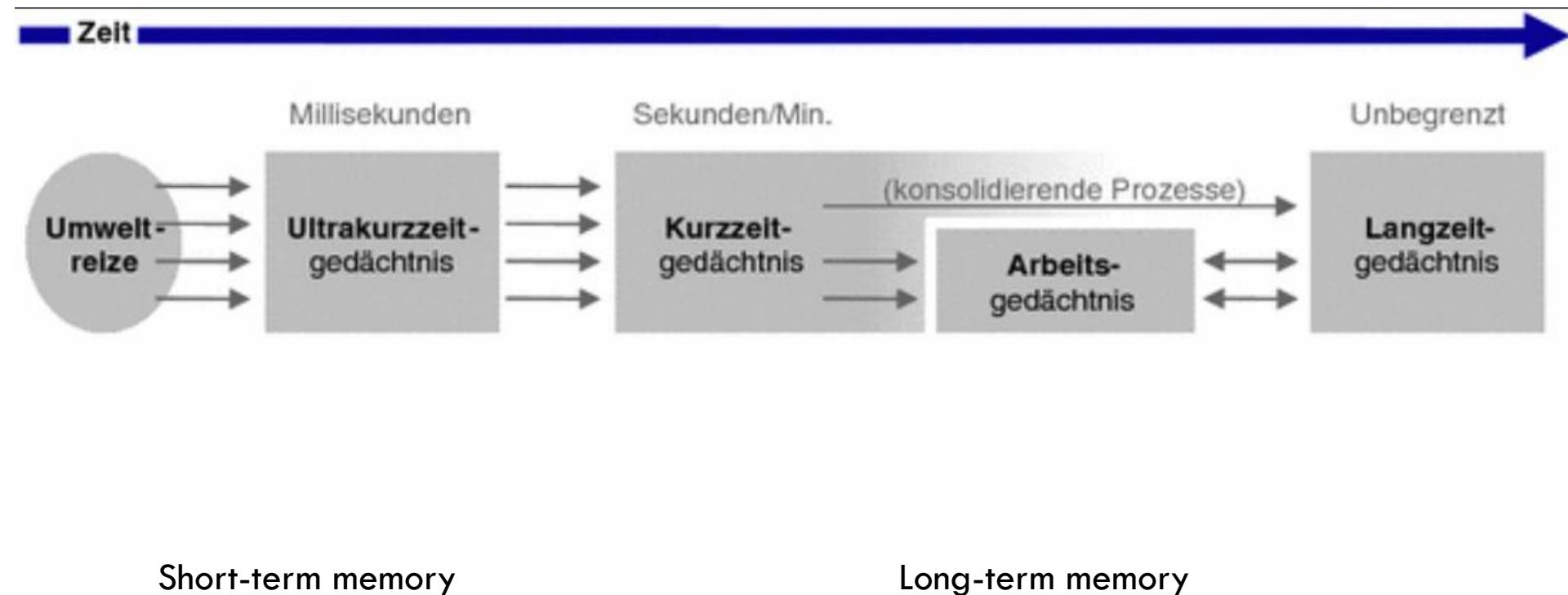


# Neuropsychology of memory and cognition



# Learning and Memory

Zeit



# Neuroanatomy of memory

episodisches  
Gedächtnis

Wissenssystem

prozedurales  
Gedächtnis

Priming



Einspeicherung  
u. Konsolidierung

Limbisches System

Limbisches System/  
cerebraler Kortex

Basalganglien, Kleinhirn

Cerebraler Cortex

Abspeicherung

Cerebraler Cortex (v.a.  
Assoziationsgebiete)

Cerebraler Cortex (v.a.  
Assoziationsgebiete)

Basalganglien, Kleinhirn

Cerebraler Cortex (Gebiete  
um die primären  
sensorischen Felder)



## Examples for Long-term memory



First IN - Last OUT



# Cognitive changes in age: selected aspects

## Memory

- age-related changes might be related to slowed processing speed, reduced ability to ignore irrelevant information, and decreased use of strategies to improve learning and memory
- declarative (explicit) memory: declines occur with normal aging
  - episodic: life-long declines
  - semantic: late life decline
- non-declarative (implicit) memory: remains unchanged
- rate of acquisition and memory retrieval declines, whereas successfully learned retention of information is preserved

# **STOP WALKING WHILE TALKING**

Straßenbahn – Reden

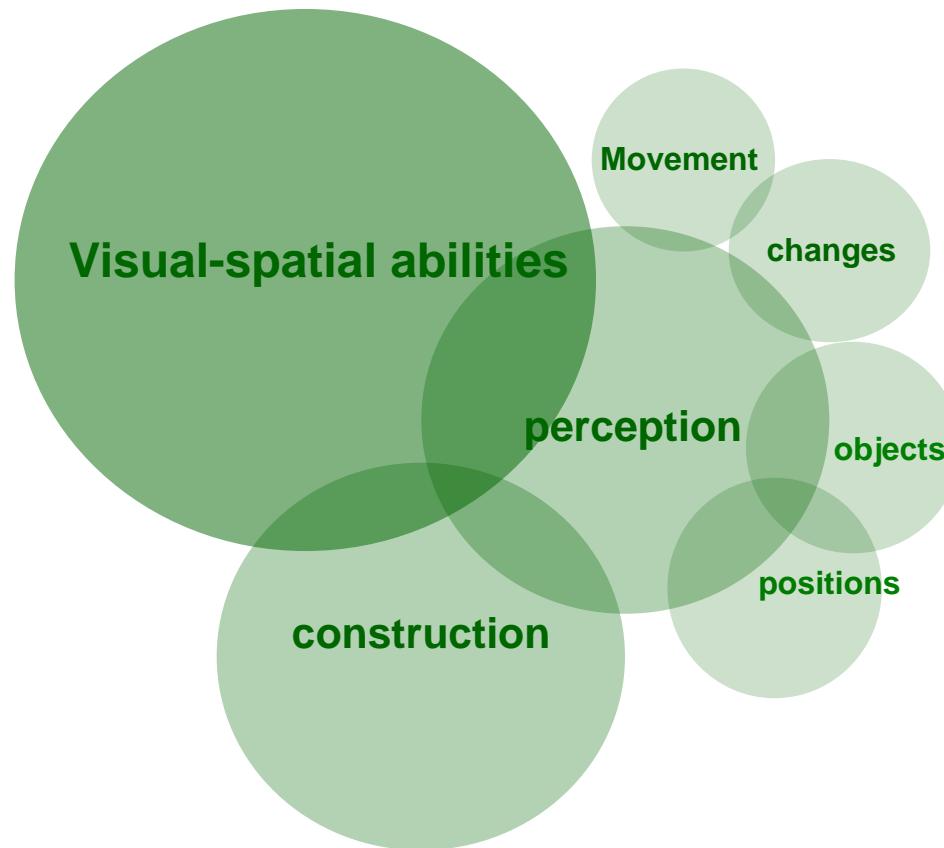
Straße überqueren – Reden

} Dual tasks

The physical is getting a more expensive mortgage of the mind

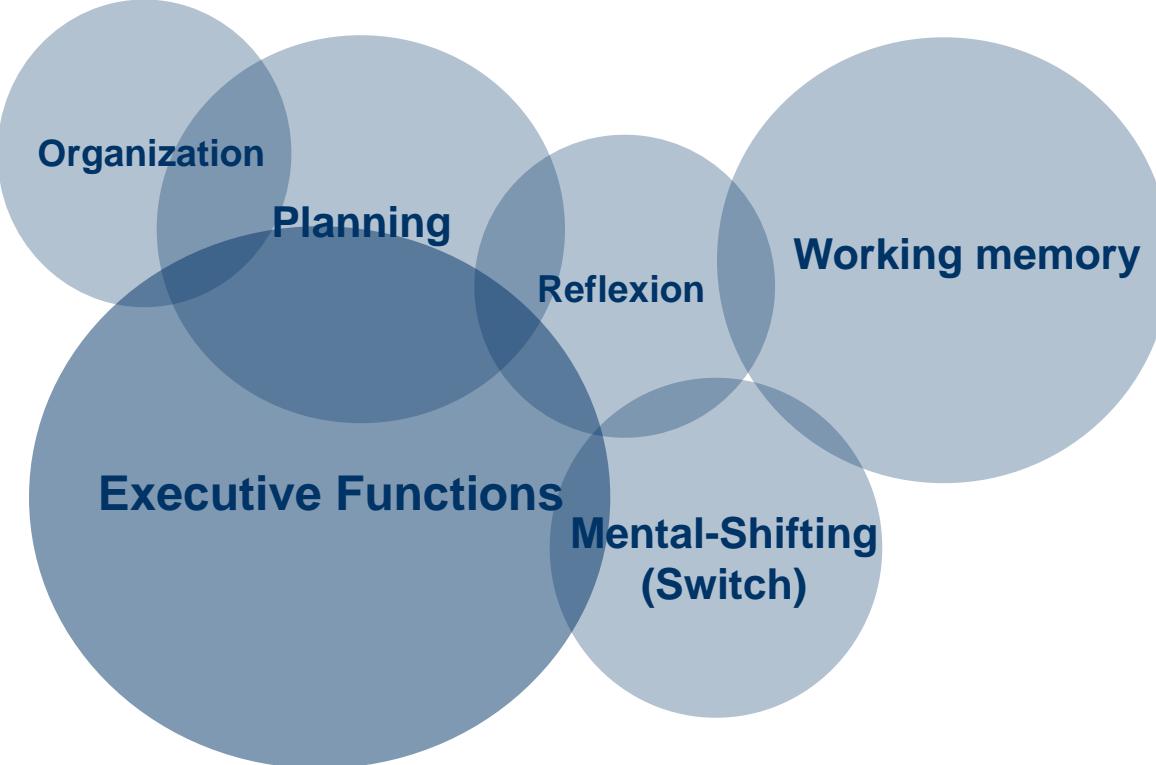


# cognitive functions



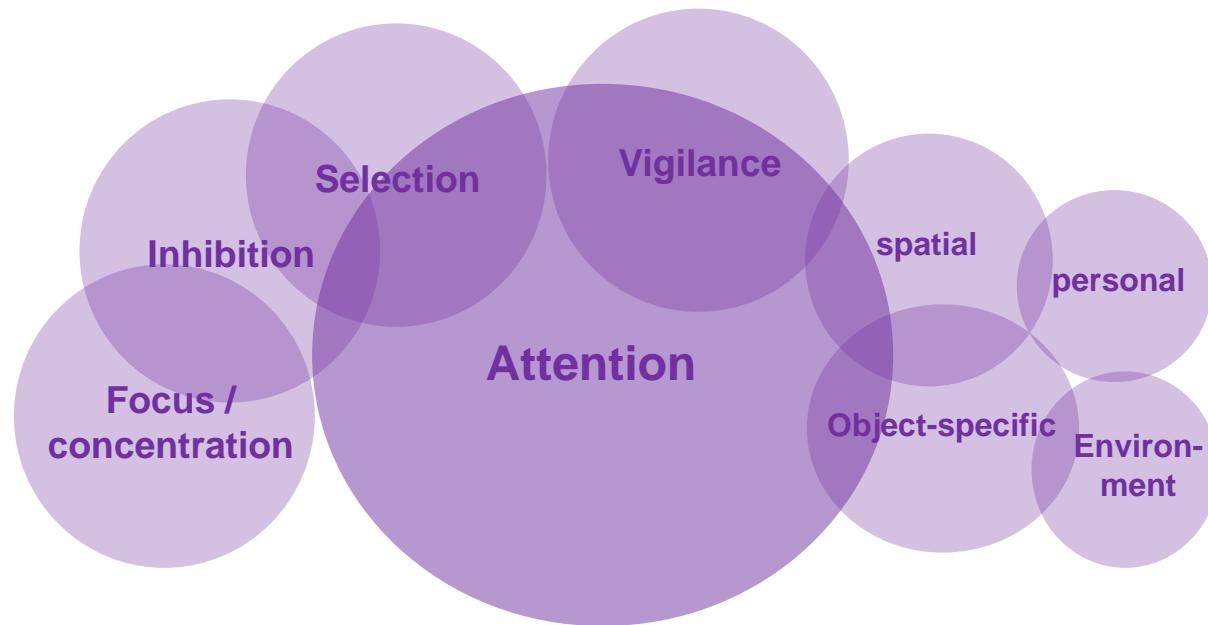


# cognitive functions



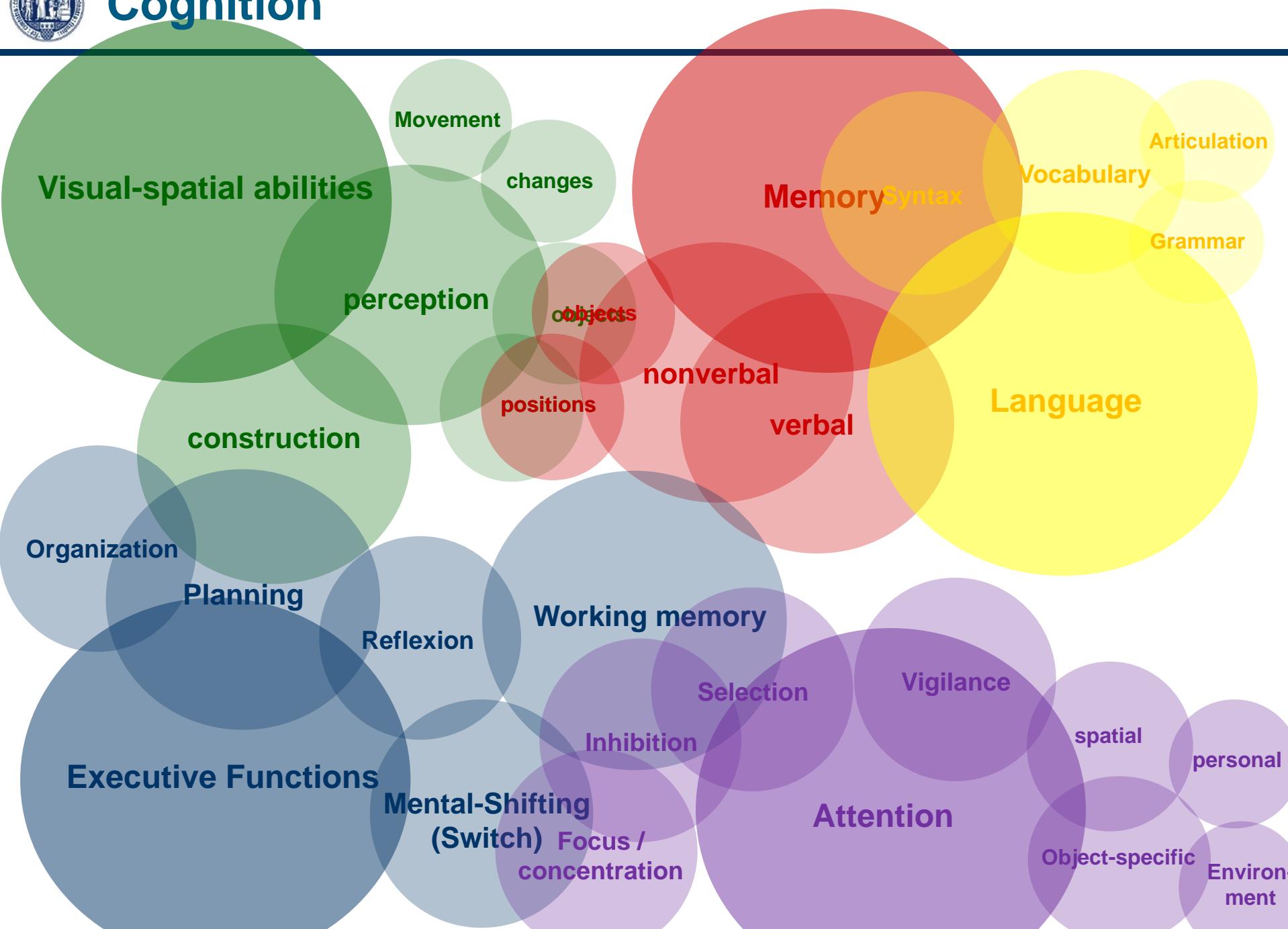


# cognitive functions





# Cognition





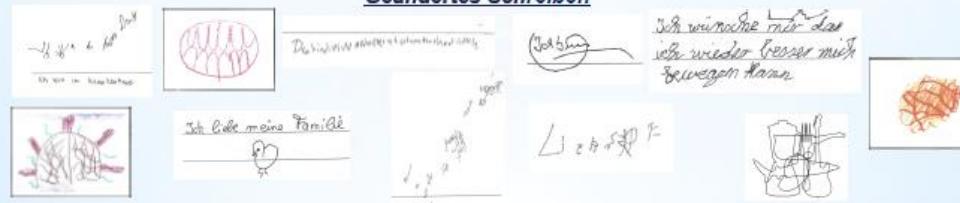
## *Das Leben ist scheisse*

Was ist in den letzten zwei Wochen...

- 1. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 2. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 3. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 4. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 5. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 6. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 7. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 8. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 9. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem
- 10. kann ich das Buch nicht passen zu meinem



### Geändertes Schreiben



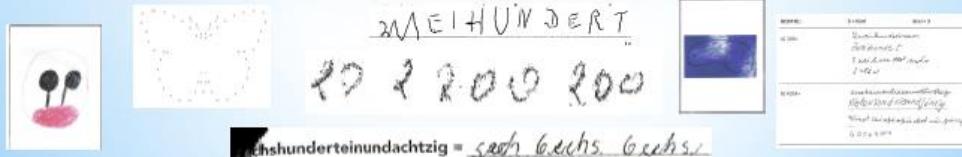
### Closing-In Behavior // Visuo-konstruktive Störung



### Rey-Osterrieth-Figur



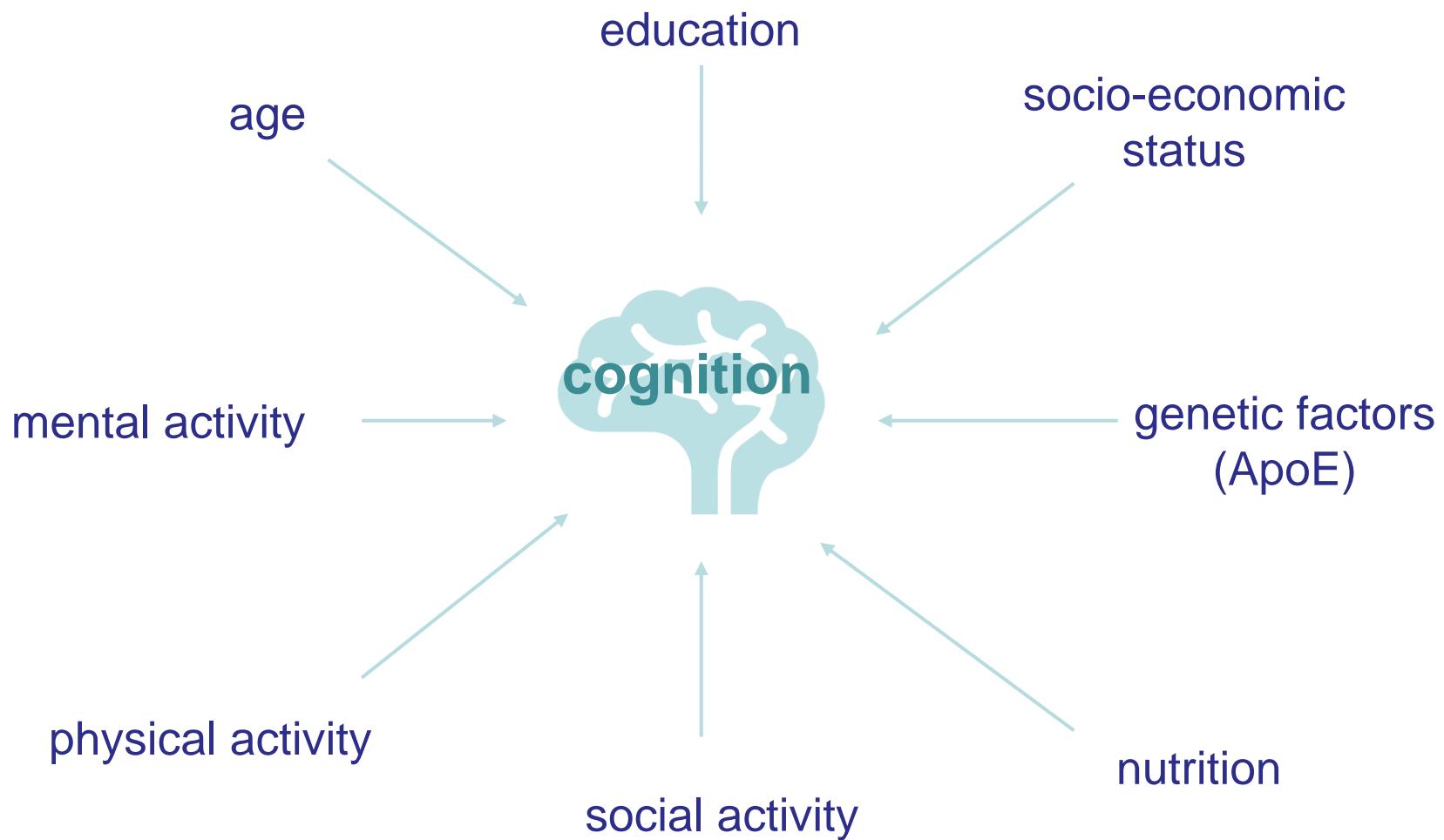
### Zahlen transformieren



NAME:	BRUNNEN	WERT:	1
NAME:	BRUNNEN	WERT:	1
NAME:	BRUNNEN	WERT:	1



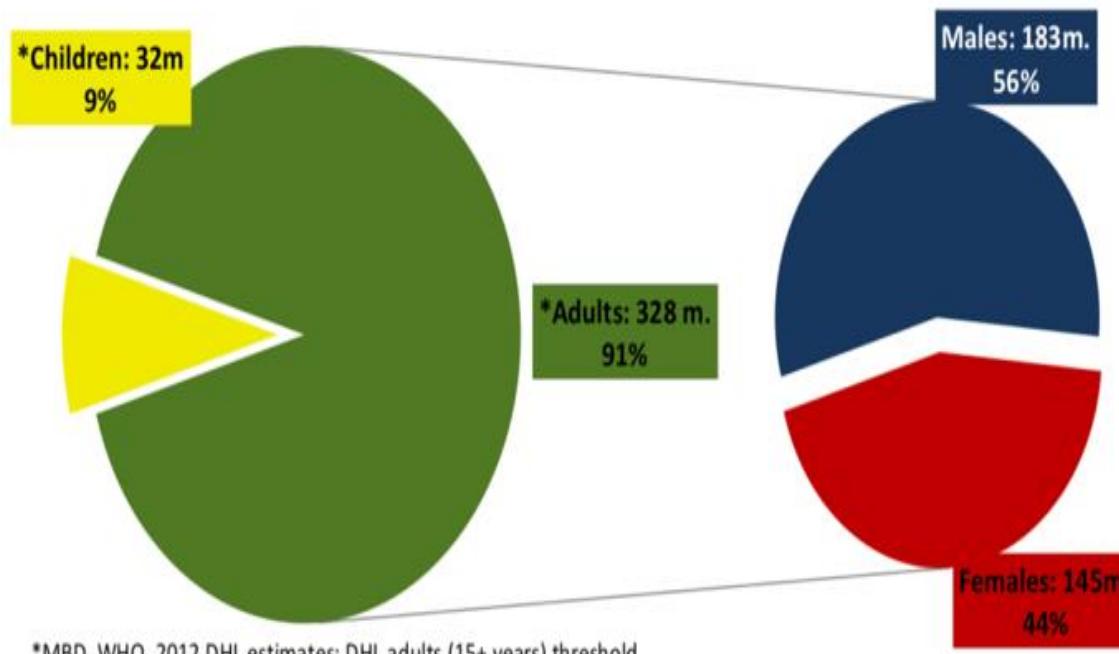
# Influencing factors of cognitive performance





# Aging and hearing loss

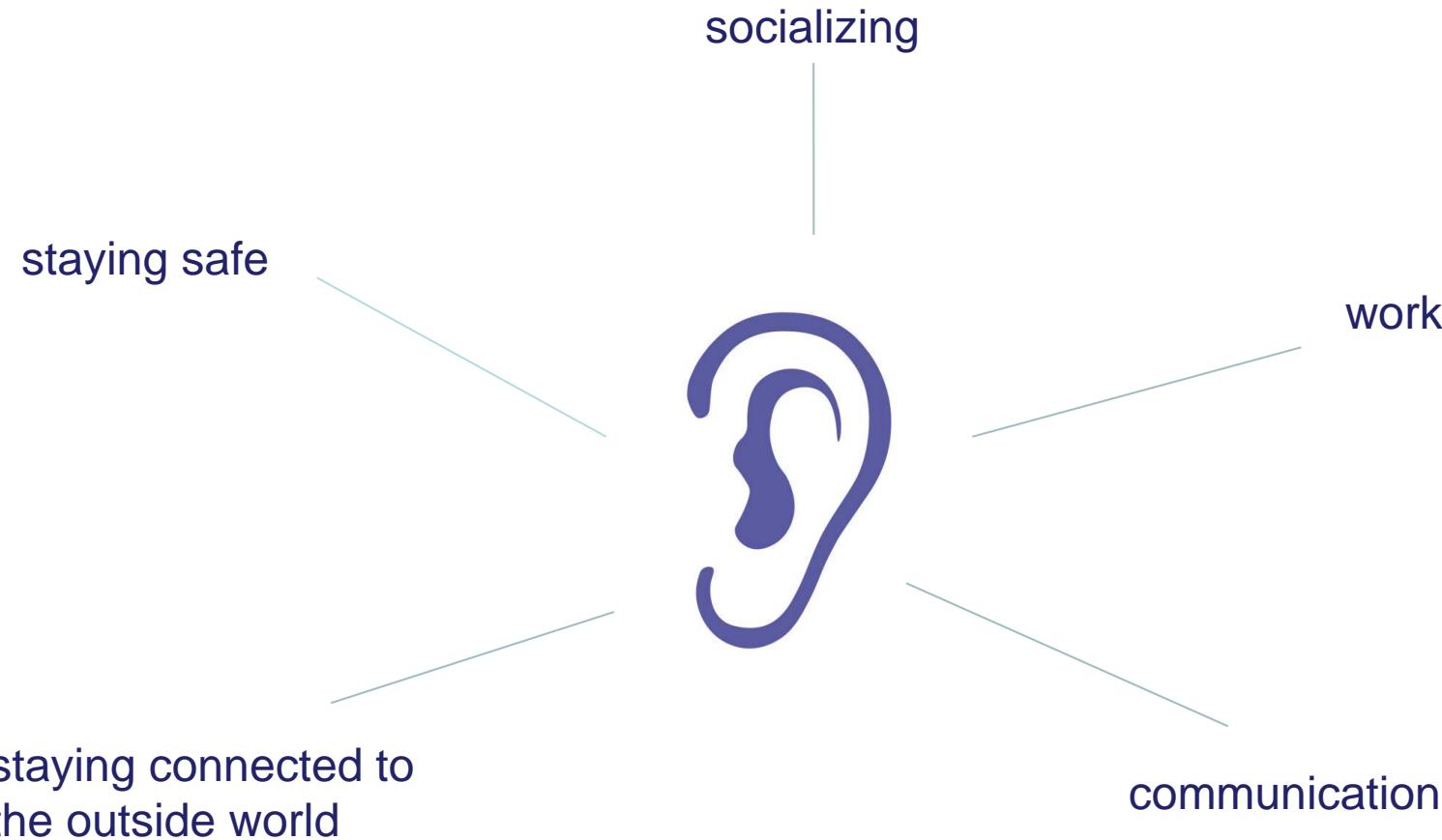
- 40–50% of adults over the age of 65 years have a measurable hearing impairment
- rising to 83% of those over the age of 70 years
- third most common chronic condition among older adults



Summary Health Statistics for  
U.S. Adults: National Health  
Interview Survey, 2002  
Gordon-Salant, JRRD, 2005



# What means hearing in our daily lives





# Psychological consequences of hearing loss

- Embarrassment
- Concern
- Sense of shame, guilt and anger
- Frustration
- Sadness or depression
- Anxiety and distrust
- Insecurity
- Low self-esteem
- Social isolation
- Concentration difficulties



### 3. What is this world with disturbed hearing?

Less rich- with impact on quality of life, mental health, and cognition

Disturbed hearing causes neuronal changes and cortical reorganization

Action needs to be taken early in the deprivation process to prevent maladaptation

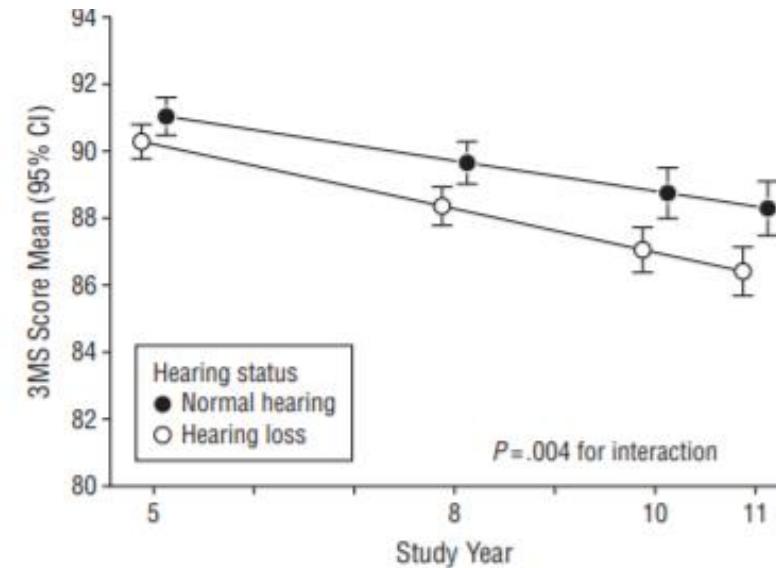


# Loss of hearing as another influencing factor?

Small but significant correlations between hearing acuity and

- cognitive functions in non-demented older people (Lin et al., 2011)
- occurrence of dementia (Gates et al., 2012; Lin et al., 2011)

.. even after controlling for gender, age, education, diabetes, smoking, hypertension (Lin et al., 2011; Humes et al., 2013)



## No. of Participants

Normal hearing	818	660	605	530
Hearing loss	1157	876	766	639



# Working Memory and Hearing



## The Association Between Cognitive Performance and Speech-in-Noise Perception for Adult Listeners: A Systematic Literature Review and Meta-Analysis

Trends in Hearing  
Volume 21: 1–21  
© The Author(s) 2017  
Reprints and permissions:  
[sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav](http://sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav)  
DOI: 10.1177/2331216517744675  
[journals.sagepub.com/home/tia](http://journals.sagepub.com/home/tia)  
\$SAGE

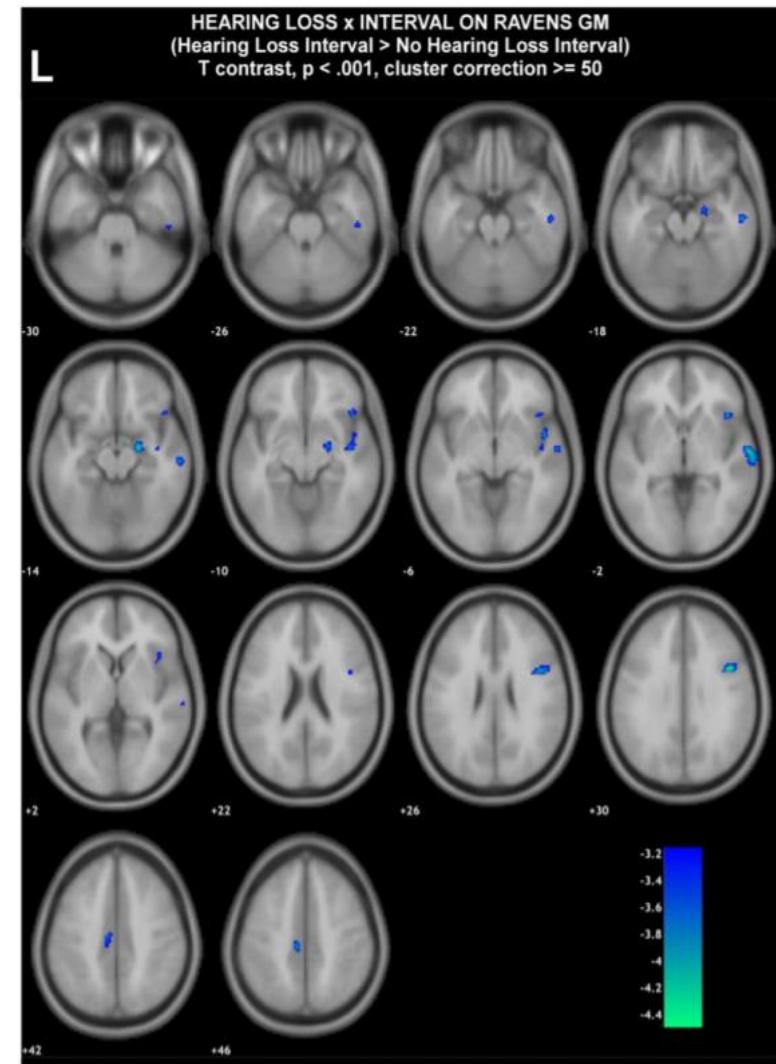
Speech in noise perception related to

- *processing speed:*  $r=.39$
- *inhibitory control:*  $r=.34$
- *working memory:*  $r=.28$
- *episodic memory:*  $r=.26$
- *crystallized intelligence:*  $r=.18$



# Loss of hearing as another influencing factor?

Peripheral hearing impairment is independently associated with accelerated brain atrophy with regard to the whole brain as well as regional volumes especially in right temporal lobe



# 4 POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

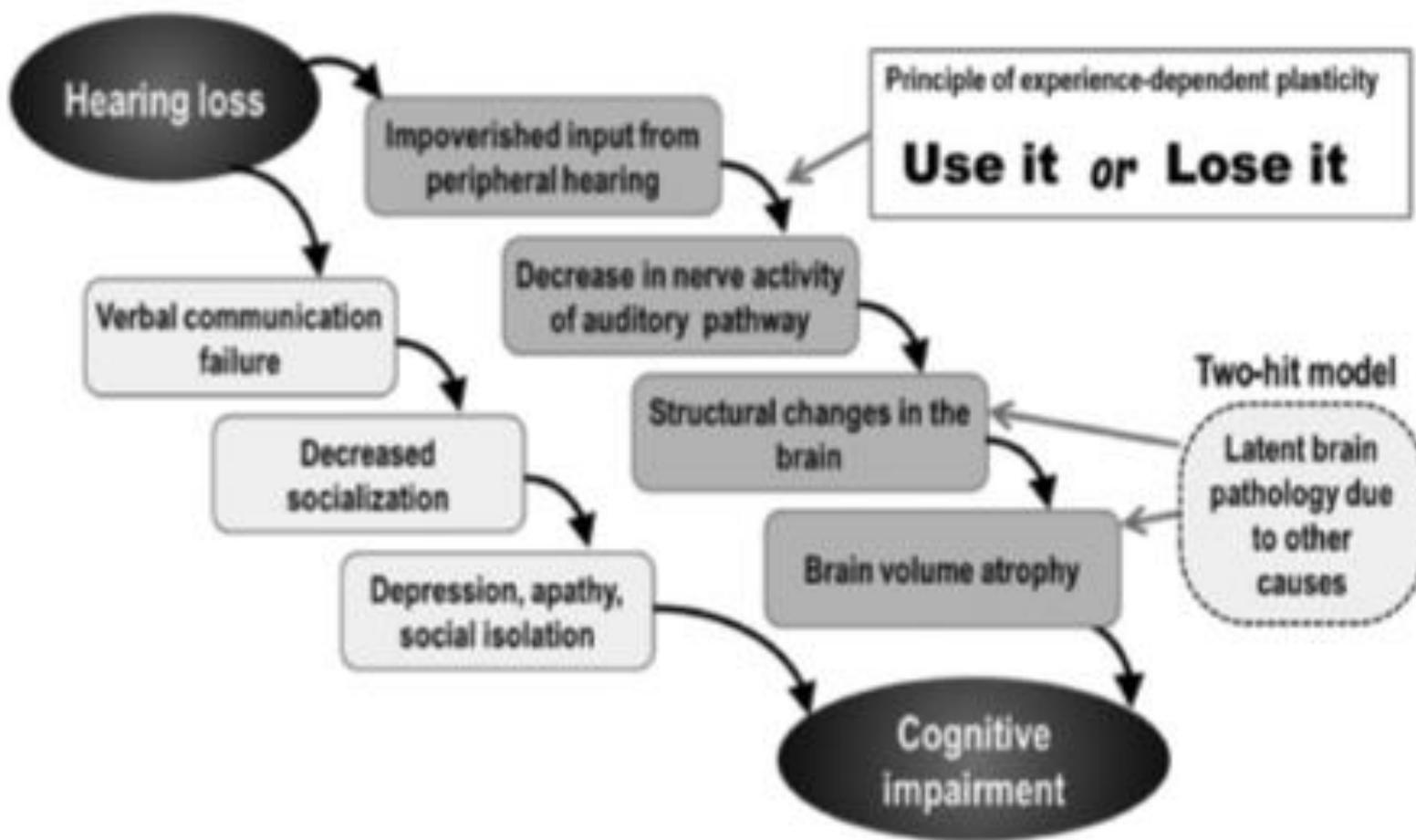
- 1) sensory-deprivation hypothesis
- 2) information-degradation hypothesis
- 3) cognitive load on perception hypothesis
- 4) common-cause hypothesis



# Possible relations



Uchida et al. Ausis Naris Larynx 2018

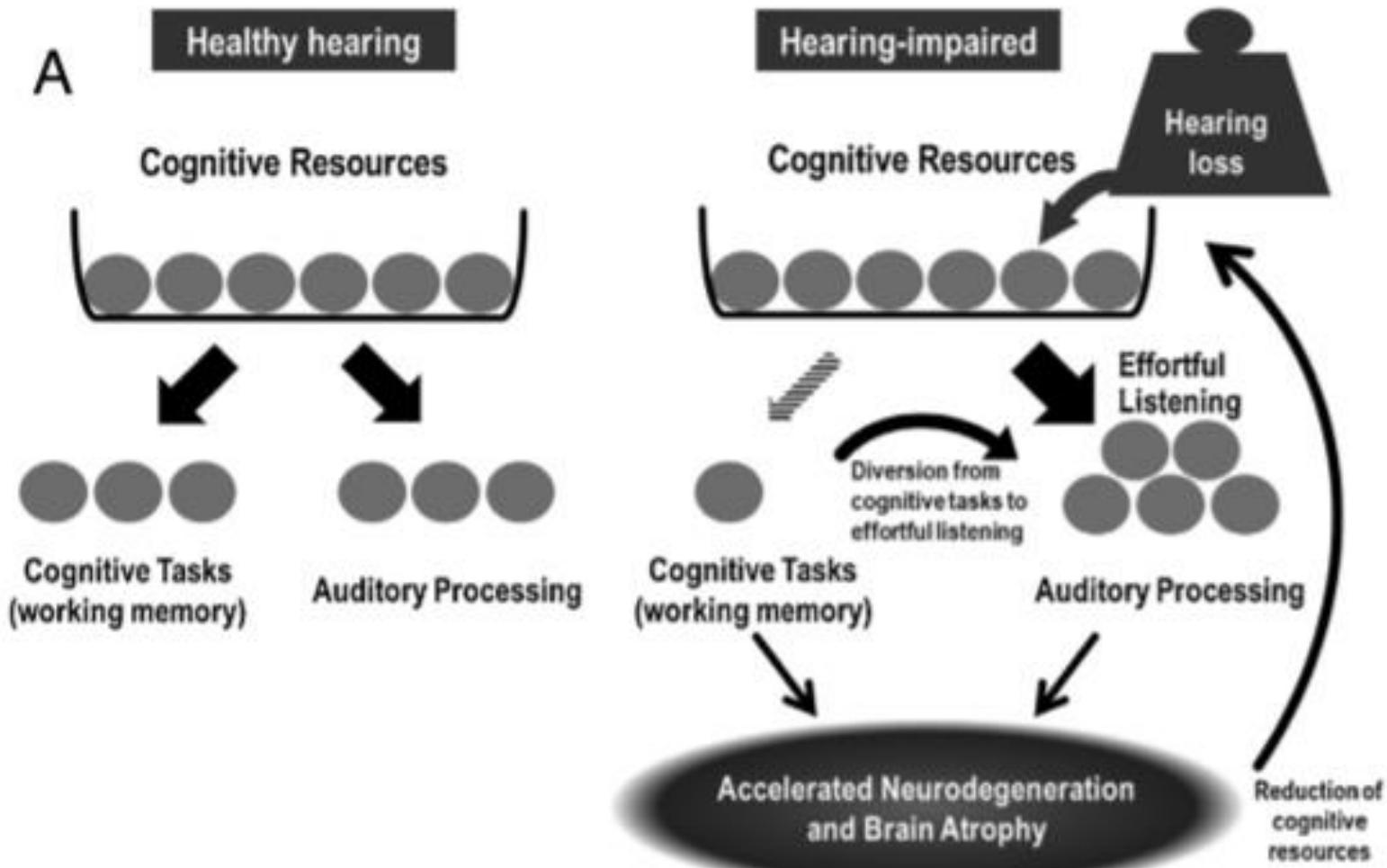




# Possible relations



Uchida et al. Ausis Naris Larynx 2018





# Perceived hearing disability – some facts

Compared with young adults with similar hearing sensitivity, elderly adults (65–76 years) with mild-to-moderate hearing loss report less social and emotional impact of hearing impairment on their daily lives, fewer communication problems, and less demand for communication.

Overall, middle-aged and elderly men report less hearing disability than women in the same age range but men generally have poorer hearing sensitivity than women of the same age.



# Versions of ignorance

- Mild Cognitive Impairment (single or multiple domain)
- Mild Behavioural Impairment
- altersbezogener kognitiver Abbau
- leichte neurokognitive Störung
- altersassozierter kognitiver Abbau
- cognitive impaired, not demented
- very mild senile dementia
- fragliche Demenz
- zweifelhafte kognitive Einbußen
- geringe kognitive Leistungseinbußen
- altersassoziierte Gedächtnisbeeinträchtigungen (AAMI)
- alterskonforme Gedächtnisbeeinträchtigungen (ACMI)
- altersbedingte Gedächtnisbeeinträchtigungen (LLF)

# DEMENTIA AND HEARING LOSS

Several possible means:

- 1) hearing loss increases the cognitive load → diverting cognitive resources to auditory processes at expense of other cognitive processes
- 2) hearing loss leads to isolation → dementia
- 3) a common cause of both disease and hearing loss is the early manifestation of the underlying pathology

**Hearing loss: ~1.27 increased risk**

**→Dose-response-relationship independent risk factor!**



# What can I do? Avoiding cognitive decline

CAIDE: cardiovascular risk factor, aging, and incidence of dementia

## „risk scores“: factors to predict a dementia 20 years later

Kuiper et al., *Lancet Neurol*, 2006

### risk of dementia

age  
gender  
education  
systolic bloodpressure  
Body-mass-Index  
total cholesterol  
physical activity  
APOE ε4

**low:**  
0,13 %  
**(score=0)**  
≤ 47 years  
female  
≥ 10 years  
≤ 140 mm Hg  
≤ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
≤ 6,5 mmol/l  
active  
–

**high:**  
49%  
**(score=18)**  
≥ 53 years  
male  
≤ 6 years  
≥ 140 mm Hg  
≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
> 6,5 mmol/l  
inactive  
ε4



# Der Verstand muss weg

## Zeitnah und zielführend in die Demenz

Ein Buch von Prof. Dr. Josef Kessler und Pia Linden, Psychologin (B.Sc.)



Über vierzig Jahre Demenzforschung komprimiert in einem  
humoristischen Ratgeber



# Zusammengefasst...

Livingston et al. *Lancet* 2017

The Lancet Commissions

Dementia prevention, intervention, and care



Key message: Be ambitious about prevention!

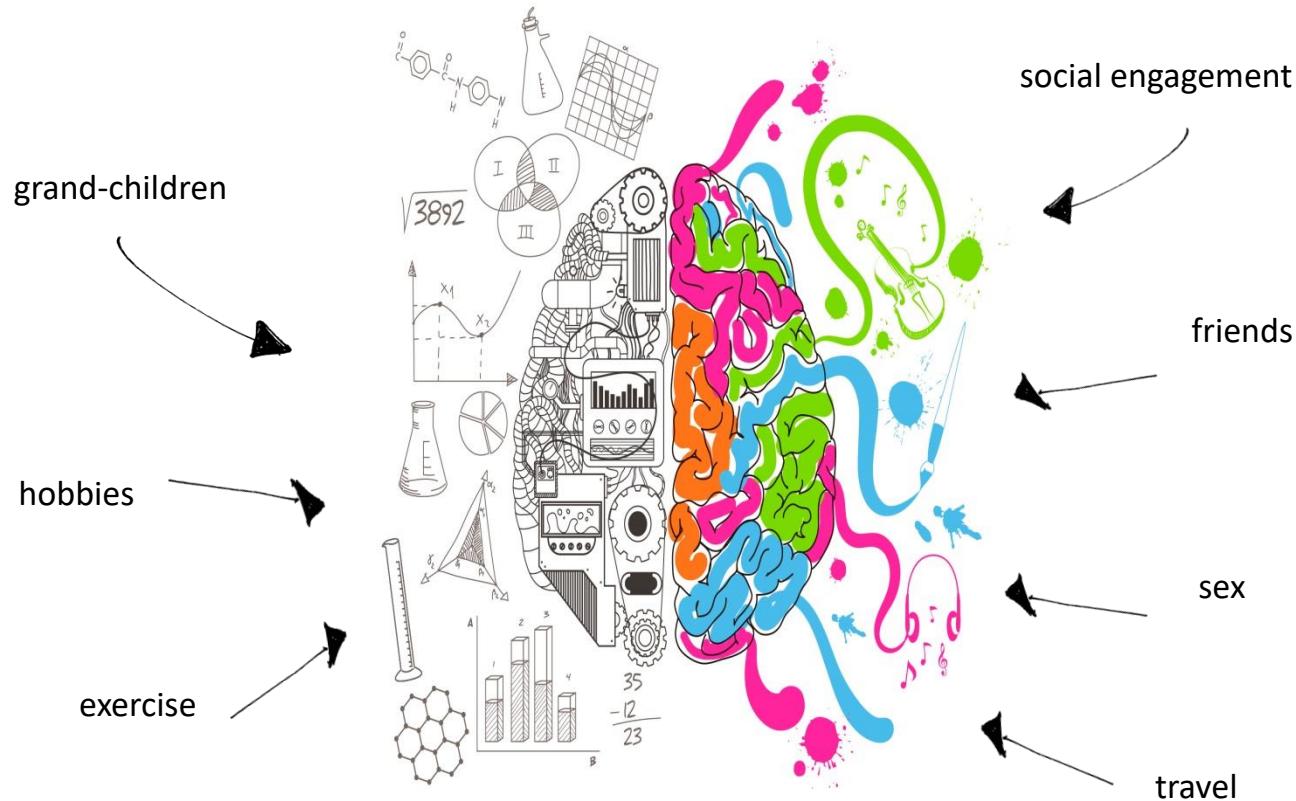
- Mehr Bildung bei Kindern
- Physische Aktivität
- Soziale Aktivität
- Management: Depression
- Management: Hörverlust
- Bluthochdruck behandeln
- Management: Diabetes
- Management: Übergewicht
- Weniger Rauchen



Verhinderung/  
Verzögerung  
von 1/3 der  
Demenzfälle  
möglich

# DAS.pralle.LEBEN.ist die.beste.DEMENZPRÄVENTION

Aber zur Teilhabe am prallen Leben, müssen wir körperlich fit sein





O-  E M

Cognitive Screening for the Hearing Impaired



UNIKLINIK  
KÖLN

Josef Kessler – Sarah Conradt – Isabell Ballasch – Lisa Straetmans – Elke Kalbe

# Modified dementia screenings

## 1) DemTect Ear

- All instructions in written form (word lists on extra sheet)
- Patient answers in written form

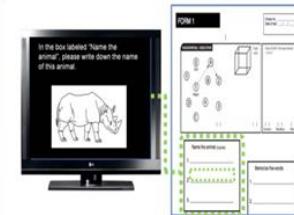
**Schlussfolgerungen:** Es ist möglich den ursprünglichen DemTect<sup>®</sup> so zu modifizieren, dass er ohne visuellen (DemTect<sup>®</sup>) und akustischen Input (DemTect<sup>®</sup>) durchgeführt werden kann. Die Punktverteilung für die Rohwerte der Adaptation, die den Transformationsregeln des DemTect<sup>®</sup> folgte, war varianzanalytisch nicht mehr unterschiedlich. Auch mit den neuen DemTect-Varianten konnte eine Punktaufteilung von 0-8 „Demenzverdacht“, 9-12 „leichte kognitive Beeinträchtigung“ und 13-18 „altersgemäße Leistung“ erreicht werden.

## 2) MMST for Hearing Impaired

- Patients read the MMST items
- Serial seven' and impaired group. Hearing loss has been shown to impair performance in the standard version of the test [4], but the written MMSE made no difference in our population, which included subjects with hearing that ranged from normal to severe impairment. Our study did not include subjects with

## 3) HI- MoCa

- Participants get the instructions via a computer screen and fill in their answers on a sheet of paper



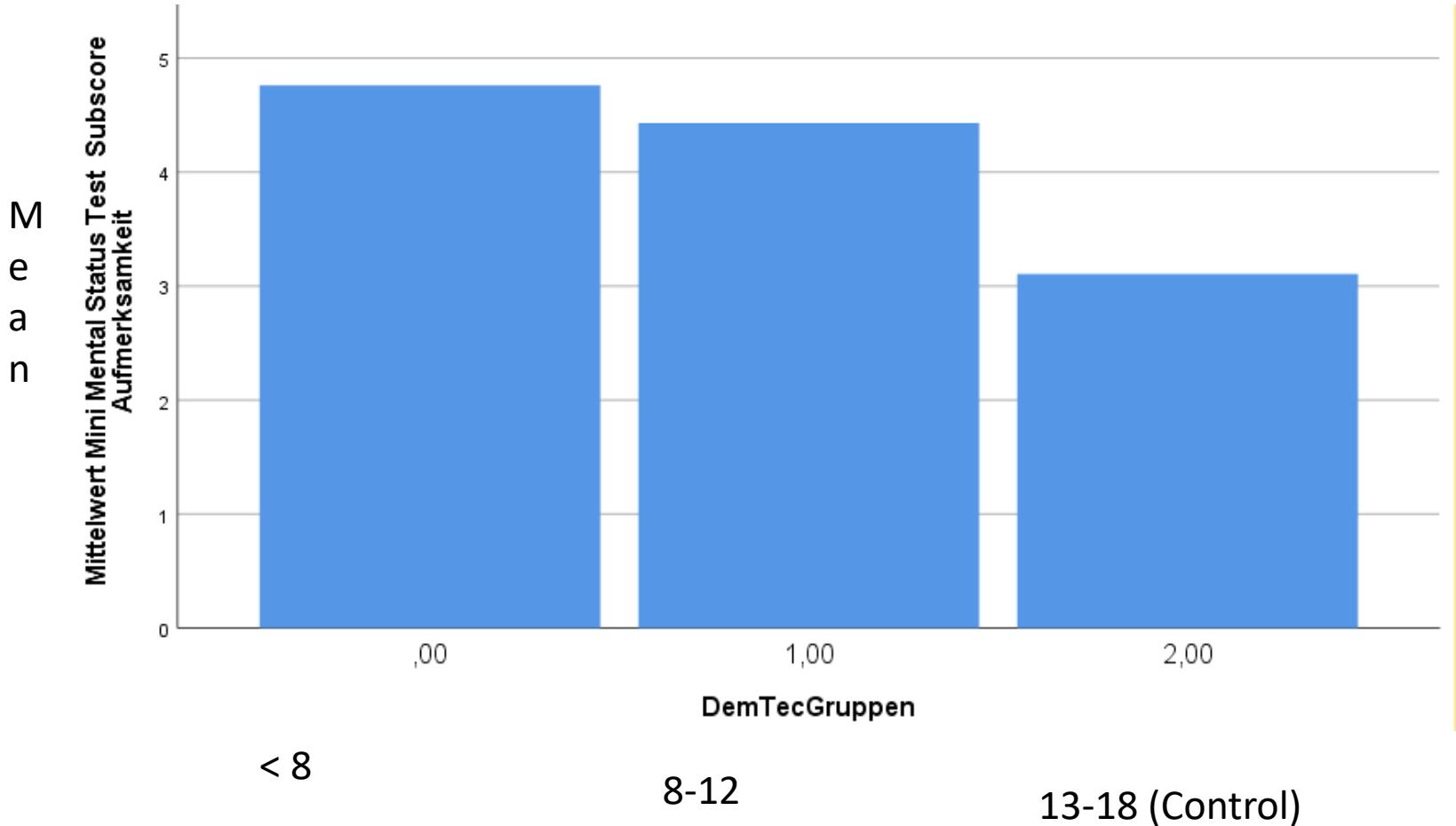
# O-DEM

**WHY?**

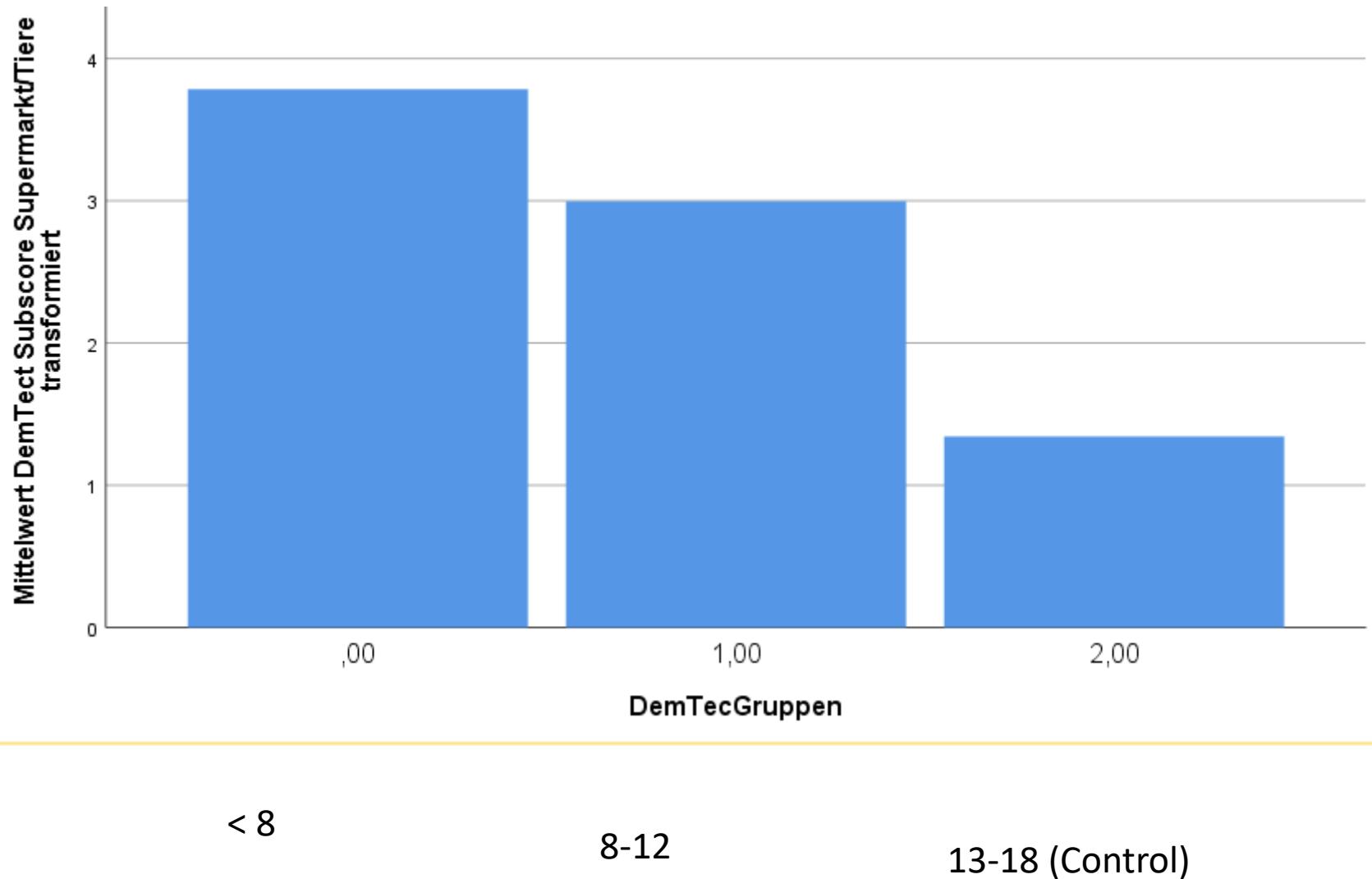
O-DEM is a fast and easy applicable screening

- *Trail Making Test (TMT) A*
- *DemTect Supermarkt*
- *MMST ,serial seven'*

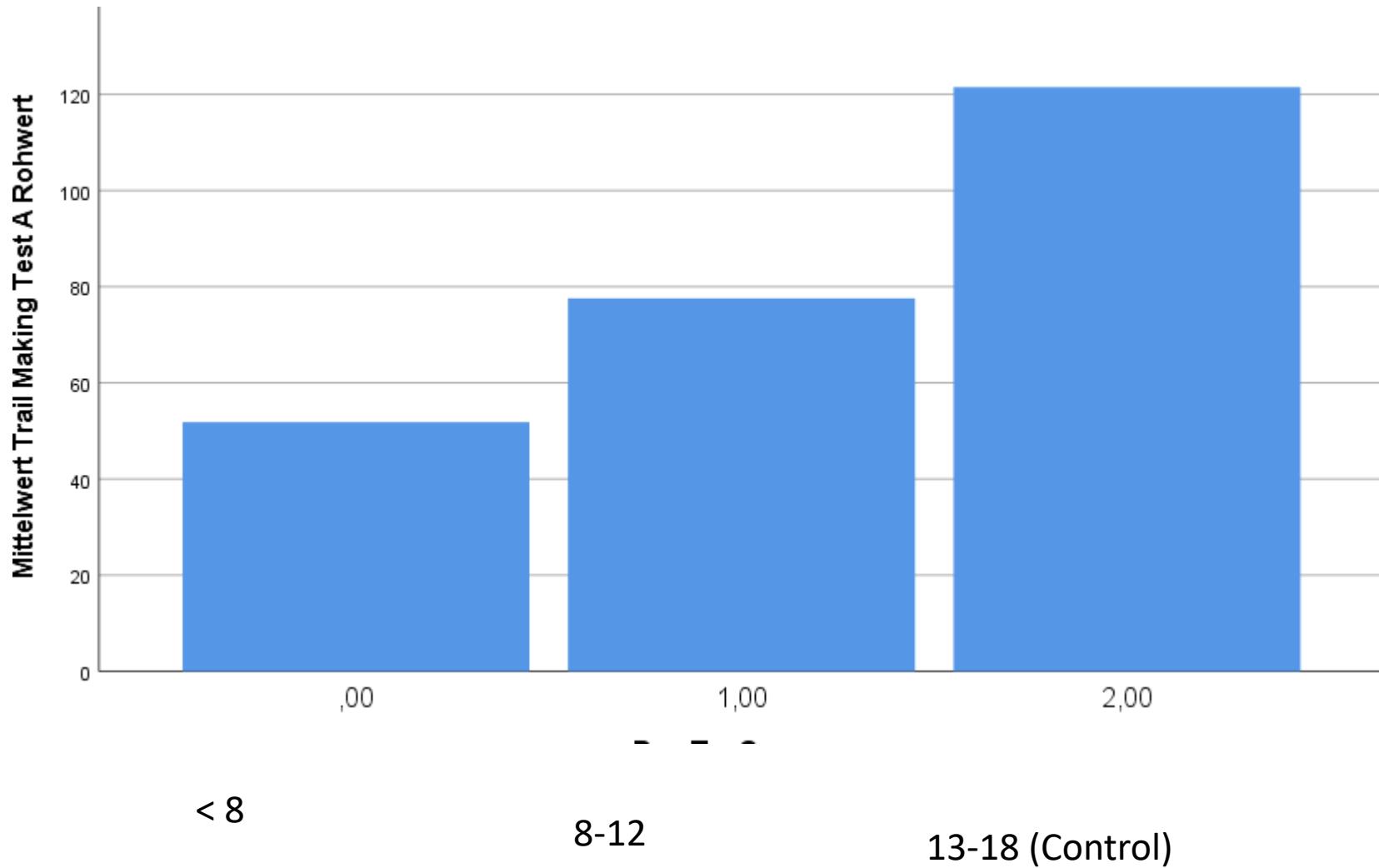
# Serial Seven



# Verbal Fluency (Supermarket)



# Trail-Making Test A



# Preliminary Results

- There is no difficulty to understand the instruction and execute the test
- All subtests differentiate accurately between people with or without cognitive impairment
- Subjects with hearing impairment are needed to define the sensitivity and specificity of our screening



# Urkunde

Die Deutsche Alzheimer Gesellschaft e.V.

Selbsthilfe Demenz

vergibt die

## Forschungsförderung 2018

an Prof. Dr. Josef Kessler,  
Prof. Dr. Elke Kalbe,  
Isabel Brünecke

von der Universität Köln, Klinik für Neurologie  
mit dem Projekt

„DemTec-Eye+Ear – Kognitives Screening bei Menschen mit  
sensorischen Störungen“

Weimar, den 20. Oktober 2018

Monika Kaus

1. Vorsitzende der Deutschen Alzheimer Gesellschaft



Deutsche Alzheimer Gesellschaft e.V.  
Selbsthilfe Demenz

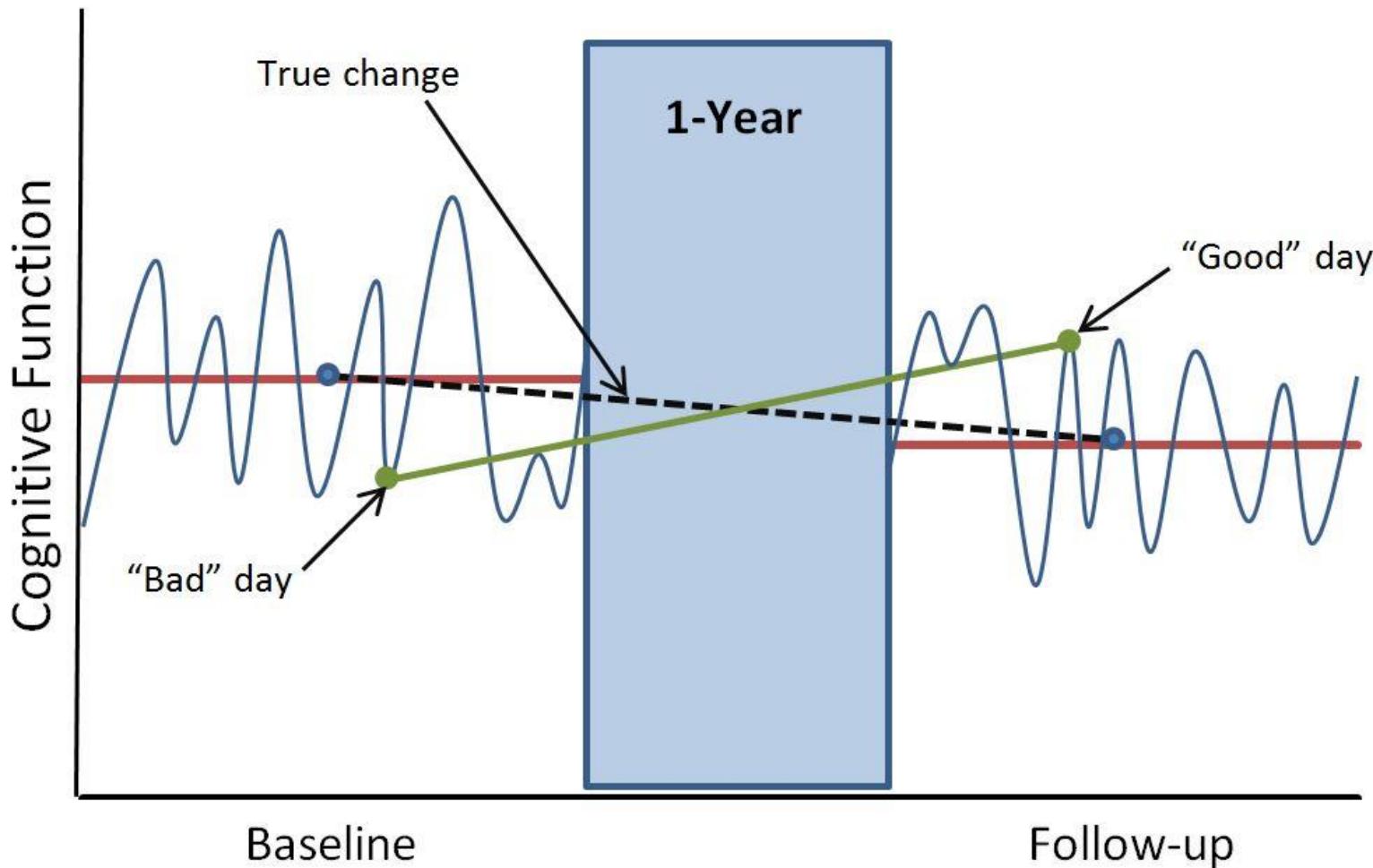


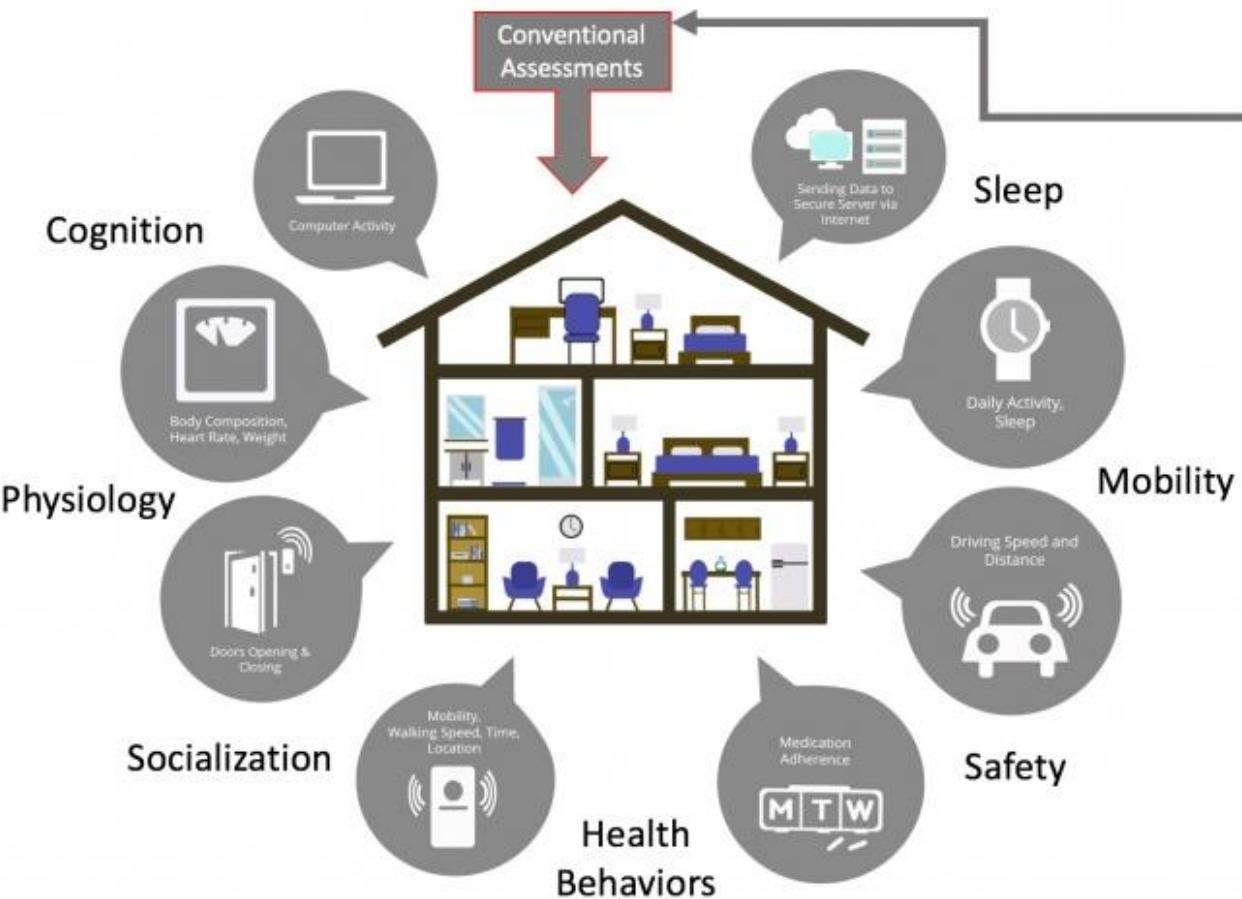
[https://www.ganzohr.ch/  
wp-  
content/uploads/2015/1/hoerverlust-  
300x300.png](https://www.ganzohr.ch/wp-content/uploads/2015/1/hoerverlust-300x300.png)

„DemTect Ear“



# New ways of testing and technology





Data Collection Instrument	Screening	Baseline Visit
Demographics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Phone Script	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp A1 Subject Demographics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CART SES & Employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CART Cognitive Status	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CART Mobility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp C2 Neuropsych Battery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp B1 Physical	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp A5 Health History	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp D2 Clinician Assessed Medical Conditions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
RAND Health Survey SF-36	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
OARS ADL/IADL	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CART Habits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PASE	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Modified Sleep	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
UCLA Loneliness	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lubben Social Network Scale	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Zarit Burden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp B6 GDS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GAD-7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ADCO MCIRS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp B4 Global Staging CDR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp B8 Neurological Examination Findings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp B9 Clinician Judgement of Symptoms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NACC Ivp D1 Clinician Diagnosis	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Study Staff Reportable Event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Scanned Data Collection Forms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

# Relationship of impaired hearing and dementia

Relationship of Hearing Loss and Dementia:  
A Prospective, Population-Based Study

\*Richard Klaus Gurgel, \*Preston Daniel Ward, †Sarah Schwartz,  
††‡Maria C. Norton, ||Norman L. Foster, and †§JoAnn T. Tschanz

Hearing Impairment as a Predictor of Cognitive Decline in  
Dementia  
Christie A. Peters BS, Dr. Jane F. Potter MD, Susan G. Scholer MD

study period. Decline in cognitive functioning at follow-up was greater in hearing impaired subjects and this difference persisted after adjustment for the greater age of hearing impaired subjects ( $P < .009$ ). Further division of subjects by diagnosis showed that only in the Alzheimer's group did hearing impairment predict more rapid cognitive decline at follow-up.

**Conclusion:** Elderly individuals with HL have an increased rate of developing dementia and more rapid decline on 3MS-R scores than their nonhearing impaired counterparts. These

## TAKE HOME

No Hearing Aid → Higher risk for dementia

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

