البحث الخامس (بحث مشترك- منشور محليا)

عنوان البحث باللغه الانجليزي:Otoxicity in Cisplatin-treated nasopharyngeal carcinoma in children

عنوان البحث باللغه العربيه: التسمم السمعى في اطفال السرطان البلعومى

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Background: The most prevalent malignancy Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) occurring at the nasopharynx affecting males more than females. The gold standard method for the management of patients with NPC is a combination of radiotherapy (RT) and chemotherapy. The most ototoxic widely used platinum-based chemotherapy in the management of patients with NPC is Cisplatin.**Aim:** To determine the incidence of ototoxicity after chemo-radiotherapy in children suffering from nasopharyngeal carcinoma. **Methods and Material:** We enrolled 68 children suffering from nasopharyngeal carcinoma and treated with chemotherapy or chemo-radiotherapy, in the time period from 2011 to 2019, 50 males and 18 females. We conducted audiometry and tympanometry to assess the hearing system before the start of therapy and after each cycle of treatment with cisplatin. **Results:** Pre, during and Post chemotherapy cycle audiometry of the included patients revealed that 33 patients had no hearing loss, the rest were diagnosed with hearing loss (21 patients with SNHL, 9 patients with CHL, and five patients with mixed hearing loss). Hearing evaluation in the right ears showed that 35 patients had no hearing loss, 21 patients had SNHL 5 patients had CHL, and five patients had mixed hearing loss. Hearing thresholds in the left ear revealed normal hearing in 36 patients, while 22 patients had SNHL, 4 patients had CHL, and four patients had mixed hearing loss. **Conclusion:** Treatment of NPC with RT with concurrent cisplatin had been shown to cause a significant ototoxic effect, especially with long-term administration of the chemo-radiotherapy and the physician should be aware of the possible hearing impairment. The patients should be carefully monitored to prevent the progression and permanent damage to the hearing system.