

Background: Occupational hazards are a significant concern for workers in all industries, and the potential for hearing loss is one of the most serious. Hearing loss caused by workplace noise is a common occupational hazard and can significantly impact an individual's quality of life. This is the first time to assess hearing affection among Egyptian archaeologists. This study was started from November 2019 to November 2022, at Sakkara and Haram area. **Aim:** To detect for audiovestibular affection among archaeologists. **Subjects and methods:** This study included 102 participants (71 males, 31 females) underwent a medical history taking and basic audiological evaluation including pure tone audiometry; air conduction thresholds were tested at frequencies between 250 and 8000 Hz at octave intervals and bone conduction were tested between 500 Hz- 4000 khz frequencies. Speech audiometry; Speech reception threshold (SRT) and word discrimination scores (WDS) were also tested. Acoustic immittance testing was done through tympanometry and acoustic reflexes (ipsilateral and contralateral). Participants were working at depth ranging from 8 meters to 30 meters according to historical centuriry, and they are used to be exposed to sound level 70-110 dB, however the normal sound level ranges from 40 -110 dB. They work from 7 am to 5 pm daily. **Results:** One hundred and two archeologists; 71 males (69.6%) and 31 females (30.4%) were included in this study with a mean age of 40.3 ± 9.5 . Of all the included participants, 78 (76.5%) did not have any complaints, the remaining 24 participants (23.5%) suffered from different audiovestibular complaints. Eighteen participants (17.6%) had bilateral hearing loss (HL) and two only had unilateral HL which is not related to our research. Five participants had positive consanguinity, of which, only one have HL. No one of HL participants have positive family history. Pure tone audiometry in the right ear reported that 14 had sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL), two had mixed hearing loss, and one had conductive hearing loss (CHL). In the left ear; 16 had sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL), two had mixed hearing loss, and one had CHL **Conclusion and recommendations:** The study concluded that the occupational hazard related to the work of archaeologists do not have significant correlation between occupation and hearing health and the noise-induced hearing loss may be associated with the risk of chronic diseases as hypertension and diabetes mellitus. **Recommendation:** Periodic screening should be done for early detection and intervention for hearing loss particularly in chronic disease participants as hypertension and diabetes mellitus