

Analgesics linked to hearing loss in women

September 12 2012



This is Sharon G. Curhan, M.D. Credit: BWH Communication & Public Affairs

(Medical Xpress)—Headache? Back pain? At the first sign of pain, you might reach for a pain-relieving medicine to sooth your bodily woes.

Analgesics are the most frequently used medications in the United States and are commonly used to treat a variety of [medical conditions](#).

But although popping a pill may make the pain go away, it may do some damage to your ears.

According to a study by researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital (BWH), women who took ibuprofen or acetaminophen two or more days

per week had an increased risk of hearing loss. The more often a woman took either of these medications, the higher her risk for hearing loss. Also, the link between these medicines and hearing loss tended to be greater in women younger than 50 years old, especially for those who took ibuprofen six or more days per week.

There was no association between aspirin use and hearing loss.

The study will be published in the September 15, 2012 issue of the *American Journal of Epidemiology*.

The researchers prospectively examined the relationship between frequency of [aspirin](#), ibuprofen and acetaminophen use and risk of hearing loss among women in the Nurses' [Health Study II](#).

Data from 62,261 [women ages](#) 31 to 48 years at baseline was studied. The women were followed for 14 years, from 1995 to 2009. Ten thousand and twelve women self-reported hearing loss.

Compared with women who used ibuprofen less than once per week, those who used ibuprofen 2 to 3 days per week had a 13 percent increased risk for hearing loss, while women who used the medication 4 to 5 days per week had a 21 percent increased risk. For those who used ibuprofen six or more days per week, the increased risk was 24 percent.

Compared with women who used acetaminophen less than once per week, women who used acetaminophen 2 to 3 days per week had an 11 percent increased risk for hearing loss, while women taking the medicine 4 to 5 days per week had a 21 percent increased risk.

"Possible mechanisms might be that [NSAIDs](#) may reduce blood flow to the cochlea—the hearing organ—and impair its function," said first study author Sharon G. Curhan, MD, BWH Channing Division of

Network Medicine. "[Acetaminophen](#) may deplete factors that protect the cochlea from damage."

Curhan notes that although analgesics are widely available without a prescription, they are still medicines that carry potential side effects.

"If individuals find a need to take these types of medications regularly, they should consult with their health care professional to discuss the risks and benefits and to explore other possible alternatives," said Curhan.

Over 50 percent of American adults suffer from high-frequency hearing loss by the time they reach 60 years old. One-third of women in their 50s and nearly two-thirds in their 60s have experienced hearing loss.

According to the World Health Organization, adult-onset [hearing loss](#) is the sixth most common disease burden in high-income countries.

More information: [aje.oxfordjournals.org/content ...
/aje.kws146.abstract](http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/.../aje.kws146.abstract)

Provided by Brigham and Women's Hospital

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