

Hearing Loss, Dizziness, and Carbohydrate Metabolism

Pedro L. Mangabeira Albernaz¹

¹Department of Otolaryngology, Hospital Albert Einstein, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Int Arch Otorhinolaryngol 2016;20:261–270.

Address for correspondence Pedro L. Mangabeira Albernaz, MD, PhD, Department of Otolaryngology, Hospital Albert Einstein, Av. Albert Einstein, 627 Sala 117, São Paulo, SP 05652-000, Brazil (e-mail: albernaz@einstein.br).

Abstract

Introduction Metabolic activity of the inner ear is very intense, and makes it sensitive to changes in the body homeostasis. This study involves a group of patients with inner ear disorders related to carbohydrate metabolism disturbances, including hearing loss, tinnitus, dizziness, and episodes of vertigo.

Objectives To describe the symptoms of metabolic inner ear disorders and the examinations required to establish diagnoses. These symptoms are often the first to allow for an early diagnosis of metabolic disorders and diabetes.

Methods Retrospective study of 376 patients with inner ear symptoms suggestive of disturbances of carbohydrate metabolism. The authors present patients' clinical symptoms and clinical evaluations, with emphasis on the glucose and insulin essays.

Results Authors based their conclusions on otolaryngological findings, diagnostic procedures and treatment principles. They found that auditory and vestibular symptoms usually occur prior to other manifestations of metabolic changes, leading to an early diagnosis of hyperinsulinemia, intestinal sugar malabsorption or diabetes. Previously undiagnosed diabetes mellitus type II was found in 39 patients.

Conclusions The identification of carbohydrate metabolism disturbances is important not only to minimize the patients' clinical symptoms, but also to help maintain their general health.

Keywords

- ▶ sensorineural hearing loss
- ▶ dizziness
- ▶ carbohydrate metabolism

Introduction

The inner ear is a highly complex organ with similarly complex metabolic mechanisms. Changes in glucose and insulin blood concentration may cause hearing loss and vestibular disorders.

A relation between hearing loss and diabetes was first reported by Abel Jordão in 1864.¹ Hearing loss in diabetic patients may be of vascular origin, due to atherosclerosis. Rust et al.,² however, demonstrated a loss of external hair cells in diabetic rats, more intense in the ones that ingested rapidly absorbable sugars. It is quite probable that these changes can also happen in diabetic patients.

Hypoglycemia, however, affects the inner ear by means of strictly metabolic mechanisms.

Harril,³ in 1951, described hypoglycemia as a cause of migraine and vertigo. Tintera and Goldman⁴ (1956), Goldman⁵ (1962), and Powers⁶ (1972) analyzed cases of Menière's disease associated to hypoglycemia.

Updegraff,⁷ in 1977, proposed routine insulin titration for examining patients with auditory and/or vestibular disorders that presented a clinical possibility of altered carbohydrate metabolism.

Updegraff's proposal was based on the observations of Joseph R. Kraft,⁸ who, in 1975, published his database with 3,000 glucose tolerance tests, including simultaneous insulin

received
March 20, 2015
accepted
May 6, 2015
published online
July 23, 2015

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0035-1558450>.
ISSN 1809-9777.

Copyright © 2016 by Thieme Publicações Ltda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

License terms



titration. He demonstrated that glucose levels alone were insufficient to diagnose accurately carbohydrate metabolism disorders. He introduced the concept of diabetes *in situ*, or occult diabetes, to describe types of changes that would evolve gradually to clinical diabetes. In his book, published in 2008,⁹ he concluded that, based on more than 14,000 tests, his original observations were correct.

Fukuda,¹⁰ in 1982, and Mangabeira-Albernaz and Fukuda,¹¹ in 1984, using Kraft's method, analyzed a group of patients with metabolic problems and inner ear disorders, and concluded that hyperinsulinemia was the most common finding. They confirmed that the insulin levels were more sensitive indicators of carbohydrate metabolism changes than glucose levels.

In 1985, Mangabeira-Albernaz et al.¹² described for the first time vestibular disorders caused by hypoglycemia resulting from defective enzyme mechanisms of the small intestine (brush border membrane disease). Mangabeira-Albernaz & Miszputen¹³ reviewed this subject in 2014.

D'Avila and Lavinsky, in 2005, studied the glucose and insulin profiles in patients with Menière's disease¹⁴ and Zuma, Maia and Lavinsky, in 2006, studied otoacoustic emissions in an animal model of induced hyperinsulinemia.¹⁵ Ramos, Ramos et al. revised the topic of metabolic vertigo in 2014.¹⁶

The stria vascularis is the essential metabolic center of the inner ear. It is responsible for the endocochlear potential and the maintenance of the chemical structure of endolymph, removing its sodium and controlling its high concentration of potassium. This is accomplished by $\{Na^+-K^+\}$ ATPase, commonly called sodium-potassium pump, an enzyme that is well-distributed in the organism and present in the stria in high concentrations.¹⁷

Koide et al.,¹⁸ in 1960, studied the action of insulin in the inner ear of guinea pigs. They noticed that a reduction of cochlear microphonics occurred three hours after the administration of 80 UI of insulin per kilogram of body weight. This reduction lasted for approximately 80 minutes. The administration of glucose or other Krebs' cycle substrates resulted in a partial recovery.

Mendelsohn and Roderique,¹⁹ in 1972, administered insulin to guinea pigs and reported changes in the chemical composition of endolymph: a progressive reduction of the potassium concentration and progressive increase in sodium concentration. Three hours after insulin administration, the potassium concentration varied from 147.8 mEq/L to 57.1 mEq/L and the sodium concentration increased from 5.85 mEq/L to 96.4 mEq/L. There was a simultaneous reduction of the endocochlear potential, and of cochlear microphonics.

It is well known that glucose and oxygen are essential nutrients to the sodium-potassium pump; however, glucose transport mechanisms in the cochlea are not so well known. There are studies showing that glucose transport is accomplished through communication junctions (nexus) with the help of a transporter (GLUT1), the presence of which has been demonstrated in the basal cells of the stria vascularis in mice. Immunochemical tests have shown that GLUT1, occludin (a protein that closes the nexus) and the proteins connexin

26 and connexin 30 have also been demonstrated in the basal cells of the stria, also in mice.²⁰

The +80 mV endocochlear potential is essential for normal hearing and is intimately related to the mechanisms for potassium transportation.^{21,22} Sodium is also metabolized by the stria vascularis by means of selective channels.²³

In patients with brush border membrane disease, the high concentrations of lactose and saccharose in the small intestine create an osmotic unbalance that results in transposition of blood glucose to the intestine, producing hypoglycemia. The unabsorbed sugars proceed to the colon and are digested by intestinal bacteria, resulting in abdominal distension and, often, gas and diarrhea.¹³

Changes in glucose and insulin blood concentration affect cochlear homeostasis by changing the chemical structure of endolymph. The increase in sodium concentration and reduction of potassium increase osmotic pressure, requiring more water in the endolymphatic space. The volume increase causes endolymphatic hydrops. It is known that endolymphatic hydrops is the substrate of Menière's disease, but we also know that hydrops occurs in other inner ear disorders. On the other hand, hydrops may derive from excessive production or lack of absorption of the endolymph and these mechanisms are unrelated with metabolic disorders.

Methods

This research was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Hospital Albert Einstein (CAAE: 36936314.8.0000.0071).

This is a retrospective study, including 376 patients (155 males and 221 females) sequentially seen in a clinic, from January 2004 to June 2014, under suspicion of metabolic inner ear problems. Their ages varied from 14 to 81 years, with a mean of 46.90 years. The age distribution is shown in ►Fig. 1. Twenty-six of these patients (6.91%) were obese or markedly overweight.

The clinical suspicion was based on the patients' histories and hearing tests. All of the patients underwent a clinical examination, a neurotological evaluation and laboratory procedures.

Physical and Otolaryngological Examinations. All of the patients underwent a general physical examination and ear, nose, and throat evaluation.

Audiological Evaluation. Next, patients underwent audiological tests, including pure tone audiometry, speech discrimination tests and immittance tests. Auditory brainstem responses and electrocochleography were performed in selected cases.

Vestibular tests. Balance and cerebellar tests were performed, as well as tests for spontaneous and gaze nystagmus, eyetracking, optokinetic nystagmus, torsion swing tests, and air caloric tests. The eye movements were recorded by electronystagmography.

Laboratory Tests. The glucose tolerance test with simultaneous insulin titration is the most important test for this group of patients. In the last years, three-hour curves are obtained, collecting blood at 0 (fast), 30, 60, 90, 120, and 180 minutes. Immediately after the fast sample, the

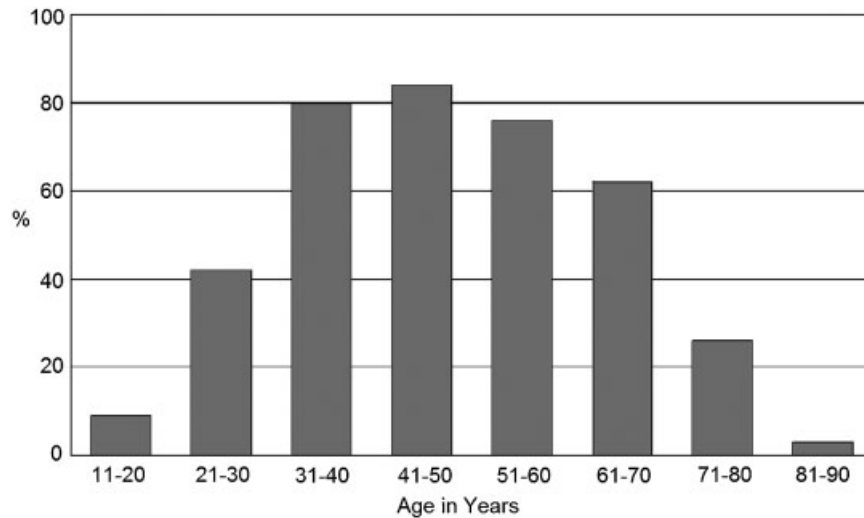


Fig. 1 Age distribution.

patients drink a solution with 75 g of glucose. The authors deemed unnecessary to increase patients' sugar intake before the test.

Authors considered a value equal to or smaller than 55 mg/dL of glucose at any point as hypoglycemia. Values of more than 200 mg/dL at any point were considered indicative of diabetes mellitus type II.

Resistance to insulin was measured by taking into account the fast values of glucose and insulin, using a calculator for HOMA IR (Homeostasis Model Assessment – Insulin Resistance).

The interpretation of the insulin curves was conducted according to the principles established by Kraft.

Kraft's type I curve represents the normal pattern of insulin release. The normal fast levels are 5 to 30 μ UI/mL and the peak values occur either at 30 or 60 minutes. The maximum value for the sample obtained at 120 minutes is 50 μ UI/mL and the sum of the value for 120 and 180 minutes shall not exceed 60 μ UI/mL.

In Kraft's type II curve, peak levels also occur at 30 or 60 minutes; however, the values at 120 and 180 minutes are higher, characterizing a *normal peak and slow recovery*.

In Kraft's type III curve the peak is delayed. The peak may occur at 120 minutes – subtype IIIA – or at 180 minutes – subtype IIIB.

Kraft's type IV curve is characterized by high fast values of insulin (50 μ UI/mL or more) and are seen in diabetic patients. The patients with fast values of 30 μ UI or more with one or more glucose values above 200 mg/dL were included in this category.

Kraft's type V curve shows low values of insulin at all times and is suggestive of intestinal sugar malabsorption.

Fifty-one of the patients with a type V curve were submitted to an oral lactose tolerance test, with samples collected at fast, then 30, 60, and 90 minutes after the ingestion of 50 g of lactose. The increase in the glucose blood levels is normally higher than 20 mg/dL; lesser levels suggest brush border membrane disease, a small intestine disorder affecting the

production of disaccharidases, particularly lactase.^{12,13} The test is also considered positive when the patient has diarrhea after the lactose intake.

The test was not ordered when the patient had a clinical history of frequent diarrhea and gas episodes. For four patients, only the oral lactose tolerance test was ordered, in view of their gastrointestinal symptoms.

More recently, a genetic test for lactose intolerance that does not require a lactose intake has been also employed.^{24,25}

For some patients other laboratory tests related to their clinical history, such as T₄ and TSH, cholesterol and its fractions, triglycerides, liver function tests, cortisol, and dehydroepiandrosterone.

Imaging. Some image tests were ordered for some patients. Computerized tomography scans are important in the differential diagnosis of structural cochlear defects such as Mondini's dysplasia, dilated vestibular aqueducts, superior semicircular canal dehiscence and malformations of the internal acoustic meatus. Magnetic resonance imaging with paramagnetic contrast was required in patients with unilateral deafness to discard vestibular schwannomas and other tumors.

Results

Clinical History. The patients in this study presented cochlear symptoms, vestibular symptoms or a combination of both types. Cochlear symptoms alone were observed in 77 patients (20.42%); vestibular symptoms in 155 (41.11%). Cochlear and vestibular symptoms occurred together in 36 patients (9.54%). Tinnitus was present in 102 (27.05%) of the patients with cochlear symptoms. Typical Meniere's syndrome was seen in 29 patients (7.69%); 28 patients (7.42%) had migraine; intraaural pressure was present in 16 patients (4.24%). A history of drop attacks was referred by 9 patients (2.38%) and 12 patients (3.18%) had panic syndrome.

The most common cochlear symptom was discomfort when hearing loud sounds. Some patients complained of

Table 1 Patients' symptoms

Symptoms	N	%
Vestibular symptoms	189	50.81
Cochlear symptoms	111	29.84
Tinnitus	102	27.42
Meniere's disease	29	7.80
Migraine	28	7.53
Aural pressure	16	4.30
Panic syndrome	12	3.23
Drop attacks	9	2.42

Abbreviations: N, number of individuals.

intermittent blocking of the ears, similar to that observed during an airplane's descent.

The most common vestibular symptom was the sensation of floating, like walking on a soft rubber foam floor. Typical vertiginous episodes occurred in some patients.

Many patients described a sudden need to ingest foods rich in sugar; this usually coincided with moments of hypoglycemia. Some of them had parents or relatives with type II diabetes.

Some patients complained of digestive problems such as constipation, diarrhea, and abdominal distention.

Episodes of severe hypoglycemia were associated to dumping in patients submitted to gastrectomy. This also occurred, less severely, in patients subjected to bariatric surgery.

A few patients referred episodes of blurred vision.

Many patients stated that stress and tension often aggravated their symptoms.

The symptoms of the 376 patients are shown in ►Table 1. It is worth noting that many patients presented more than one of the symptoms listed.

Audiological Findings

►Fig. 2 shows the most common audiometric curve observed in these patients. Speech discrimination was normal.

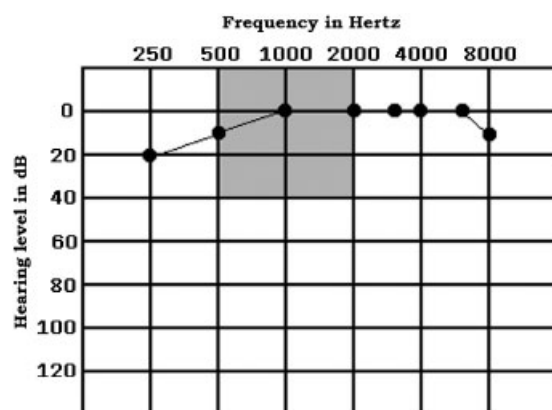


Fig. 2 Audiogram most commonly seen in patients with metabolic disorders.

Immittance tests were usually normal. In some cases, electrocochleography showed changes in the relation between summation and action potentials.

Vestibular Examination

Vestibular hyperreflexia was the most characteristic finding in the vestibular evaluation of these patients. It was usually symmetrical, causing unsteadiness and a floating sensation. Some patients, however, presented asymmetrical responses and episodes of vertigo.

Glucose and Insulin Assays

The patients were divided into groups I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V, according to the type of their insulin curves, using Kraft's classification.

►Table 2 shows the means and standard deviations of the glucose blood levels.

The fast levels for glucose ranged from 67 to 146 mg/dL, with a mean of 85.93 and a standard deviation of 16.99.

Thirty-nine patients presented glucose levels of 200 mg/dL or more during the three-hour glucose tolerance tests.

►Table 3 shows a statistical evaluation of the significance of the differences in glucose blood levels found for groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V in relation to group I (normal). Student *t* tests were employed to establish the significance of the results; the values of the expected *t* correspond to a level of confidence of 0.05 (5.00%).

The values for the insulin curves, including the means and the standard deviations, are shown in ►Table 4.

►Table 5 shows a statistical evaluation of the significance of the differences in insulin blood levels found for groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V in relation to group I (normal).

Since all of the patients with insulin curve types II, IIIA, IIIB, and IV present hyperinsulinemia, they were compared together with the patients with type V curves, who present intestinal malabsorption of carbohydrates (brush border membrane disease).

►Table 6 shows mean glucose blood levels for the patients with hyperglycemia (groups II, IIIA, IIIB, and IV together) and the corresponding standard deviations.

►Table 7 shows mean glucose blood levels for the patients with brush border membrane disease (group V) and the corresponding standard deviations.

►Table 8 shows mean insulin blood levels for the patients with hyperinsulinemia (groups II, IIIA, IIIB, and IV) and the corresponding standard deviations.

►Table 9 shows mean insulin blood levels for the patients with brush border membrane disease (group V) and the corresponding standard deviations.

►Fig. 3 shows a comparison of mean glucose levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia and brush border membrane disease.

►Fig. 4 shows a comparison of mean insulin levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia and brush border membrane disease.

►Table 10 shows a statistical evaluation of the significance of the differences in insulin blood levels found for the patients with hyperinsulinemia (groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, together) and brush border membrane disease (group V).

Table 2 Patients' glucose blood levels

Group		Time in minutes					
		0	30	60	90	120	180
I	mean	86.70	146.72	138.23	110.79	93.67	86.21
N = 31	std	9.88	31.63	44.12	46.28	33.89	25.07
II	mean	89.01	152.56	152.13	132.8	117.09	78.50
N = 111	std	9.40	23.09	39.51	33.47	24.98	23.33
IIIA	mean	95.79	161.15	181.90	171.49	151.28	92.56
N = 81	std	15.30	30.74	42.77	45.11	47.43	32.51
IIIB	mean	90.67	149.67	164.33	161.67	162.33	133.00
N = 3	std	15.30	30.74	42.77	45.11	47.43	32.51
IV	mean	100.36	199.09	179.91	180.27	157.18	104.10
N = 11	std	16.11	32.02	37.92	47.18	58.33	50.81
V	mean	85.40	127.67	118.70	106.24	96.13	79.44
N = 135	std	9.05	25.50	29.19	26.01	22.17	23.10

Abbreviations: N, number of individuals; std, standard deviation.

Table 3 Statistical differences between groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V in relation to group I - glucose levels

Group		Time in minutes					
		0	30	60	90	120	180
II	Calculated <i>t</i>	1.16	0.06	1.58	2.46	3.59	1.54
Expected <i>t</i> = 1.98	Significant	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
IIIA	Calculated <i>t</i>	3.7	2.18	5.49	5.49	7.16	1.10
Expected <i>t</i> = 1.98	Significant	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
IIIB	Calculated <i>t</i>	1.63	0.17	2.50	2.47	5.60	2.18
Expected <i>t</i> = 2.04	Significant	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
IV	Calculated <i>t</i>	2.64	5.33	4.29	4.22	3.41	1.12
Expected <i>t</i> = 2.02	Significant	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
V	Calculated <i>t</i>	0.67	6.71	2.35	0.53	0.39	1.38
Expected <i>t</i> = 1.98	Significant	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

Table 4 Insulin blood levels

Kraft Type		Time in minutes					
		0	30	60	90	120	180
I	mean	7.33	85.41	103.77	52.57	29.87	17.57
n= 31	std	4.04	88.69	94.14	22.56	11.50	10.14
II	mean	11.57	93.55	116.65	102.03	88.30	30.11
N = 111	std	8.13	47.42	60.05	61.57	44.54	20.57
IIIA	mean	12.64	72.60	107.43	123.19	140.86	56.00
N = 81	std	6.23	44.06	61.73	77.74	85.21	58.00
IIIB	mean	16.00	100.33	156.33	132.33	165.67	225.67
N = 3	std	9.42	75.12	92.51	55.05	79.24	100.24
IV	mean	38.45	96.18	123.45	146.09	129.27	66.50
N = 11	std	16.15	65.80	102.58	124.75	117.20	90.12
V	mean	5.82	43.80	45.30	40.65	32.75	17.48
N = 135	std	3.08	21.71	17.99	19.43	17.68	15.09

Abbreviations: N, number of individuals; std, standard deviation.

Table 5 Statistical differences between groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V in relation to group I - insulin levels

Kraft type		Time in minutes					
		0	30	60	90	120	180
II Expected $t = 1.98$	Calculated t Significant	3.75 YES	0.49 NO	0.73 NO	7.07 YES	12.43 YES	67.16 YES
IIIA Expected $t = 1.98$	Calculated t Significant	5.31 YES	5.31 YES	0.20 NO	8.39 YES	11.45 YES	5.74 YES
IIIB Expected $t = 2.04$	Calculated t Significant	1.58 NO	0.32 NO	0.94 NO	2.47 YES	1.74 NO	3.59 YES
IV Expected $t = 2.02$	Calculated t Significant	6.33 YES	0.42 NO	0.55 NO	2.95 YES	2.81 YES	1.79 NO
V Expected $t = 1.98$	Calculated t Significant	1.96 NO	2.57 YES	3.43 YES	2.79 YES	1.13 NO	0.04 NO

Table 6 Mean glucose blood levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia ($N = 241$)

	Time in minutes					
	0	30	60	90	120	180
Mean (mg/dL)	92.31	158.54	166.46	151.99	133.33	86.11
std	11.81	28.15	42.51	43.28	41.05	31.22

Abbreviations: std, standard deviation.

Table 7 Mean glucose blood levels in patients with brush border membrane disease ($N = 135$)

	Time in minutes					
	0	30	60	90	120	180
Mean (mg/dL)	85.40	127.67	118.70	106.24	96.13	79.44
std	9.05	25.50	29.19	26.01	22.17	23.10

Abbreviations: std, standard deviation.

Table 8 Mean insulin blood levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia ($N = 241$)

	Time in minutes					
	0	30	60	90	120	180
Mean ($\mu\text{U/mL}$)	13.49	85.38	113.97	117.37	112.28	44.96
std	10.19	48.84	65.57	76.97	75.45	54.35

Abbreviations: std, standard deviation.

Table 9 Mean insulin blood levels in patients with brush border membrane disease ($N = 135$)

	Time in minutes					
	0	30	60	90	120	180
Mean ($\mu\text{U/mL}$)	5.82	43.80	45.30	40.65	32.75	17.48
std	3.08	21.71	17.99	19.43	17.68	15.09

Abbreviations: std, standard deviation.

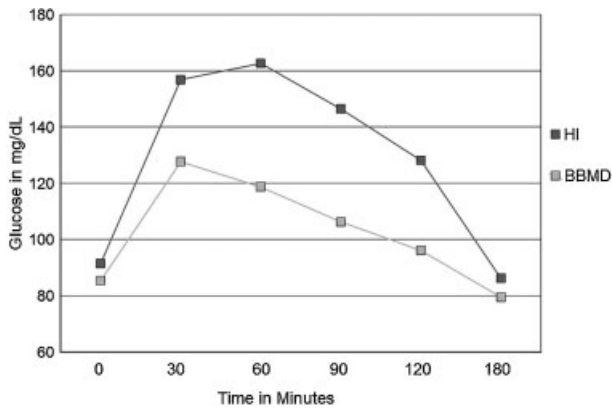


Fig. 3 Mean glucose levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia (HI) and brush border membrane disease (BBMD).

– **Table 11** shows the means and standard deviations of the glucose levels of the 55 patients submitted to an oral lactose tolerance test.

– **Table 12** shows the HOMA IR values for the patients with hyperinsulinemia, showing the percentage of cases in each type of Kraft curve that showed a value above the established limit of 2.7.

Imaging

The author found that one patient had a 1.5 mm intracanalicular vestibular schwannoma in the left ear. All other ear and/or cranial images were normal.

Discussion

Taking into consideration the series of studies previously performed by the present author and his associates,^{10,11,26} a total of 1377 patients have been investigated over a period of 32 years, providing a significant amount of clinical experience.

There are no clear explanations for the fact that some patients have only cochlear symptoms, some have only vestibular symptoms whereas others have both cochlear and vestibular symptoms. Since the endolymph in the vestibular portion of the system does not have the 80 mV electric

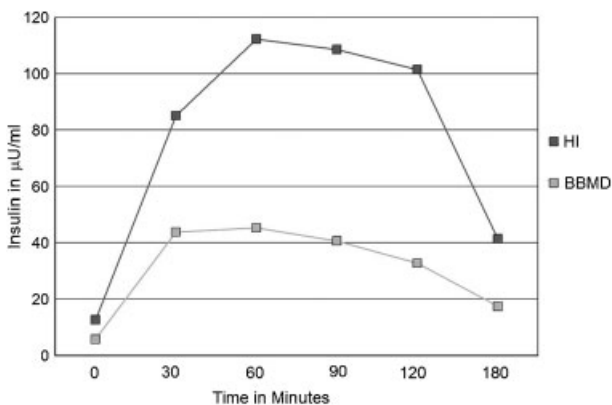


Fig. 4 Mean insulin levels in patients with hyperinsulinemia (HI) and brush border membrane disease (BBMD).

charge, it would be reasonable to infer that the cochlea should be more sensitive to changes in fluids' chemical composition, but this is not the case. Mention must be made of symptoms not related to the inner ear, such as metabolic migraine, caused by excessive accumulation of sodium in the brain cells and blurred vision, caused by loss of glycogen in the lens in moments of intense hypoglycemia, recognized as a cause of cataracts in young persons.

Patients with hyperinsulinemia (Kraft curves type II, IIIA, IIIB, and IV) and patients with brush border membrane disease (Kraft curve type V) exhibit some clinical differences.

Patients with excessive liberation of insulin have a tendency to present low glucose blood levels during certain hours of the day. The foods that cause excessive insulin liberation in sensitive people are the rapid absorption carbohydrates, such as purified sucrose and fructose.

Overweight patients have high levels of blood insulin caused by the increased peripheral insulin resistance due to blocked receptors. It is interesting to note the effect of bariatric surgery on these patients.

– **Fig. 5** shows the marked differences in glucose and insulin blood levels in a 41-year-old female patient that underwent bariatric surgery. The glucose pre-operative curve shows a high fast blood level that rises to a delayed peak at 120 minutes.

The post-operative glucose curve shows a normal fast level, a normal peak at 30 minutes and reactive hypoglycemia at 120 minutes. This reactive hypoglycemia is common in total or partial gastrectomies due to dumping.

The pre-operative insulin curve shows a delayed peak at 180 minutes, showing that the pancreas is unable to react to the sudden increase in glucose blood level. The post-operative insulin curve is normal.

Brush border membrane disease, on the other hand, causes a fluctuation of the glucose level due to the osmotic imbalance caused by unabsorbed sugars (usually lactose) in the small intestine. The limit established by Kraft is 30 µUI/mL, but the author observed that some patients with confirmed disaccharidases had values up to 50 µUI/mL. A double-peaked insulin curve, parallel to the glucose curve, was also found to be common in patients with intestinal carbohydrate malabsorption.

For these patients, the hypoglycemic peaks usually occur one to two hours after the glucose ingestion; whereas, in patients with hyperinsulinemia, it usually occurs three hours or more after the ingestion. The fact that patients with brush border membrane disease have symptoms similar to those with hyperinsulinemia supports the concept that the inner ear symptoms are actually related to hypoglycemia.

The involvement of the transport proteins that carry the monosaccharides into the blood stream after the enzymatic break-up of the disaccharides is usually affected by the disorder; therefore, it is also important to restrict sucrose to a certain extent. Maltase production is very rarely affected; it was only seen in rare cases of marathon runners, who would only eat carbohydrates for long periods of time. Contrary to patients with hyperinsulinemia, patients with

Table 10 Statistical differences between patients with hyperinsulinemia and brush border membrane disease

	Time in minutes					
	0	30	60	90	120	180
GLUCOSE LEVELS Expected $t = 1.98$	6.34	10.83	12.84	12.82	11.41	19.04
Calculated t Significant	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
INSULIN LEVELS Expected $t = 1.98$	11.93	11.36	15.26	14.67	15.62	5.10
Calculated t Significant	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

brush border membrane disease very seldom become diabetic.

In our original study¹² biopsies of the jejunal mucosa of the patients with suspected brush border membrane disease were obtained and we confirmed reduction or absence of lactase by microchemical assay. This was performed to exclude other types of intestinal disorders that could eventually produce similar symptoms. This turned out to be an unnecessary procedure.

The hearing loss presented by each of these categories of patients is usually mild. Most of the time, the hearing thresholds for low and high tones show some fluctuation. As a rule, there is no complaint of hearing loss, since the thresholds for the speech frequencies are almost always within the normal social range; however, they often report the sensation of intermittent blocking, which they compare to what one experiences in a descending airplane. Furthermore, several patients refer to a sensitivity or discomfort toward loud noises.

The fluctuant hearing loss and the sensitivity to noise are usually reversible with treatment. In some untreated cases, however, the hearing losses may become socially significant.

The episodic sensation of floating, or walking over foam, is the most frequent vestibular symptom, although many patients refer to episodes of vertigo. Vestibular hyperreflexia is the most common finding in vestibular examination, and is probably related to the changes in the density of endolymph, caused by the increased sodium concentration and water accumulation to correct osmotic changes.

Tension and stress often aggravate the symptoms by increasing the consumption of glucose by central nervous system cells.

The diagnosis of altered carbohydrate metabolism is confirmed by the oral glucose tolerance test with simultaneous

insulin titration. Most clinicians rely only on the glucose fast levels for this diagnosis, but this is a test of low sensitivity, even if it is interpreted together with the glycated hemoglobin test. In this series of 376 patients, only 56 (14.89%) had glucose fast levels of 100 mg/dL or more. HOMA IR was abnormal (2.7 or greater) only in 25 patients (6.72%), suggesting that most of the patients in this study have intolerance to rapidly absorbable carbohydrates and do not show resistance to insulin.

The insulin curves were found to be twice as sensitive as the glucose curves.¹¹ It is interesting to note that there is a reluctance on the part of many clinicians and endocrinologists to accept the predictions based on Kraft's classification, in spite of the clinical and experimental data available.^{9,11,18,19,26} Our findings confirm Kraft's observations that insulin curves do, in fact, allow for the prediction of future diabetes.^{8,9}

On the other hand, only 31 patients (8.22%) in this study had a normal (Kraft type I) insulin curve, indicating the value of the clinical history and neurological evaluation as a basis for the diagnosis of impaired carbohydrate metabolism.

The insulin curves were used to divide the patients into six groups, according to Kraft's classification. Taking in consideration that the patients were selected on the basis of their clinical symptoms and results of neurotological tests, an actual control group is unavailable. For this reason the statistical tests were performed by comparing the patients with Kraft's curve types II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V with the patients with type I (normal) curves.

In spite of the fact that the groups followed the classification of their insulin curves, it will be noted (→ **Tables 2 and 3**) that the glucose curves of the patients in groups II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, and V showed statistically significant differences in relation to those of group I. This indicates that the glucose blood levels at

Table 11 Means and standard deviations for oral lactose tolerance curves ($N = 55$)

	Time in minutes			
	0	30	60	90
Mean (mg/dL)	84.31	96.05	92.12	91.25
std	12.57	15.76	16.82	19.63

Abbreviations: N, number of individuals; std, standard deviation.

Table 12 HOMA IR values

	Type I	Type II	Type IIIA	Type IIIB	Type IV
Mean	0.93	1.41	1.64	1.96	4.70
Range	0.35/2.52	0.38/3.75	0.54/3.68	0.92/3.64	1.96/7.30
Standard Deviation	0.50	0.72	0.85	1.20	1.84
% above HOMA = 2.7	0%	5.41%	12.35%	33.33%	81.82%

Abbreviations: HOMA IR, Homeostasis Model Assessment – Insulin Resistance.

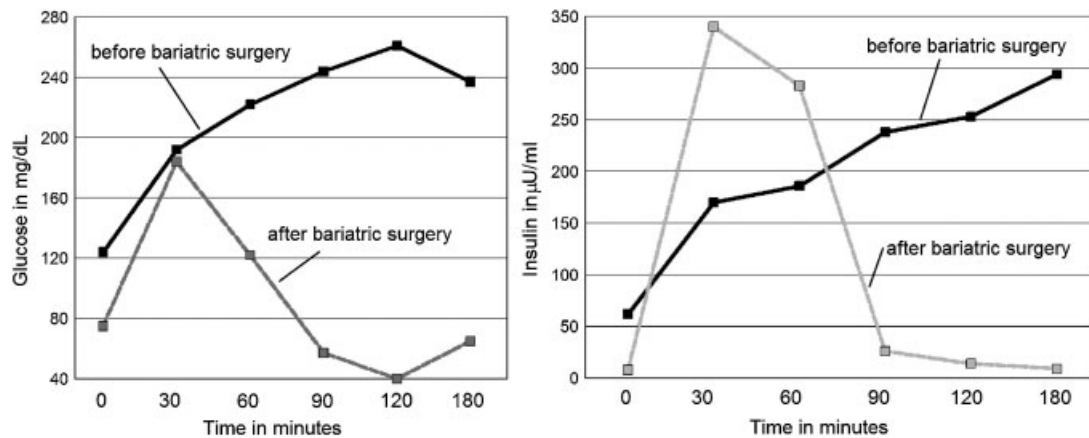


Fig. 5 Glucose (left) and insulin (right) blood levels in a patient before and after bariatric surgery.

different times are essentially dependent on the amount of liberated insulin. Statistically significant differences were also observed in relation to the insulin curves.

A comparison between the glucose and insulin levels of patients with hyperinsulinemia (groups II, IIA IIIB, and IV, together, compared with group V) also showed statistically significant differences.

The hearing losses that result from impaired carbohydrate metabolism are among the few that can be adequately treated and may return to normal. The same can be said of the vestibular symptoms, that disappear in most patients. In fact, controlling glucose blood levels and the amount of insulin liberated by the pancreas are effective not only to control inner ear symptoms, but also to identify patients that are prone to become diabetic and, possibly, delaying the onset of the disease.

These patients must reduce the intake of quickly absorbable sugars and reduce intervals between their meals, eating every three hours of the day. The ideal food for the intermediate meals are fruits; the fructose in fruit is not rapidly absorbed, being attached to the pulp of the fruit. As an alternative, unsweetened cereal bars or crackers can be consumed, or a light yogurt. Large molecule carbohydrates (i.e., bread, pasta, rice, beans) may be consumed, up to 100 g per day. Obese patients are strongly advised to lose weight to reduce the effect of insulin resistance due to the blocking of insulin receptors. The alternative is bariatric surgery, when indicated.

In patients with brush border membrane disease, we recommend only milk products without lactose. Commer-

cially available lactase may also be used to help digest milk and derivatives.

In view of the frequent involvement of the transport proteins that carry monosaccharides into the blood stream, sucrose must also be restricted. The amount of sugar intake must be determined by each patient using a trial-and-error approach. Such diets usually take 45 to 90 days to regulate the patient's glucose levels. Those that suffer from severe vestibular disorders are given medications for a short period of time, until audiological tests show that hearing has been stabilized. Many vasodilator drugs increase the glucose consumption by the central nervous system cells; these medications must be avoided.

The follow-up of patients with carbohydrate metabolism disorders of the inner ear is quite complex. Many patients do not return for tests. Occasionally, patients' friends, or patients referred by them, relay that they are well. Some patients that abandoned their diets occasionally return when their symptoms get worse; most of them have been found to be diabetic.²⁶

The identification of these problems, however, is very important for the patients. It provides them with a better quality of life, correcting their inner ear symptoms and preventing, or at least postponing for many years, the occurrence of clinical diabetes.

Conclusions

The inner ears are very sensitive organs and, in many patients, are the first to show signs of carbohydrate metabolism disorders. The cochlear and vestibular symptoms resulting

from these disorders are very common, can be diagnosed and treated, and are often reversible.

References

- 1 Jordão A. Estudos sobre a Diabete. Lisboa, Portugal: Typographia da Academia; 1864
- 2 Rust KR, Prazma J, Triana RJ, Michaelis OE IV, Pillsbury HC. Inner ear damage secondary to diabetes mellitus. II. Changes in aging SHR/N-cp rats. *Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1992;118(4):397–400
- 3 Harrill JA. Headache and vertigo associated with hypoglycemic tendency. *Laryngoscope* 1951;61(2):138–145
- 4 Tintera JW, Goldman HB. Hypoadrenocorticism in otolaryngologic surgical procedures. *N Y State J Med* 1956;56(6):872–877
- 5 Goldman HB. Hypoadrenocorticism and endocrinologic treatment of Meniere's disease. *N Y State J Med* 1962;62:377–383
- 6 Powers WH. Metabolic aspects of Meniere's disease. *Laryngoscope* 1972;82(9):1716–1725
- 7 Updegraff WR. Impaired carbohydrate metabolism and idiopathic Meniere's disease. *Ear Nose Throat J* 1977;56(4):160–163
- 8 Kraft JR. Detection of diabetes mellitus *in situ* (occult diabetes). *Lab Med* 1975;6(2):10–22
- 9 Kraft JR. Diabetes Epidemic and You. Trafford Publishing; 2008
- 10 Fukuda Y. Glicemia, Insulinemia e Patologia da Orelha Interna. [dissertation]. São Paulo: Escola Paulista de Medicina, 1982
- 11 Mangabeira Albernaz PL, Fukuda Y. Glucose, insulin and inner ear pathology. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1984;97(5-6):496–501
- 12 Mangabeira-Albernaz PL, Fukuda Y, Vilela MP, Miszputen SJ. Vestibular disorders caused by defective enzyme mechanisms in the small intestine. *Acta Otolaryngol* 1985;99(3-4):330–335
- 13 Mangabeira-Albernaz PL, Miszputen SJ. Vertigem e enzimas digestivas. In Zuma e MFC, Mangabeira APL, Carmona PL. *Otoneurologia Atual*. Rio de Janeiro: Revinter; 2014:365–379
- 14 D'Avila C, Lavinsky L. Glucose and insulin profiles and their correlations in Ménière's disease. *Int Tinnitus J* 2005;11(2):170–176
- 15 Zuma e Maia FC, Lavinsky L. Distortion product otoacoustic emissions in an animal model of induced hyperinsulinemia. *Int Tinnitus J* 2006;12(2):133–139
- 16 Ramos S, Ramos RF, et al. Vertigem de Origem Metabólica. . In Zuma and Maia FC, Mangabeira Albernaz PL, Carmona PL. *Otoneurologia Atual*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Revinter; 2014:349–364
- 17 Kuijpers W, Bonting SL. Studies on (Na⁺-K⁺)-activated ATPase. XXIV. Localization and properties of ATPase in the inner ear of the guinea pig. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1969;173(3):477–485
- 18 Koide Y, Tajima S, Yoshida M, Konno M. Biochemical changes in the inner ear induced by insulin, in relation to the cochlear microphonics. *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol* 1960;69:1083–1097
- 19 Mendelsohn M, Roderique J. Cationic changes in endolymph during hypoglycemia. *Laryngoscope* 1972;82(8):1533–1540
- 20 Suzuki T, Matsunami T, Hisa Y, Takata K, Takamatsu T, Oyamada M. Roles of gap junctions in glucose transport from glucose transporter 1-positive to -negative cells in the lateral wall of the rat cochlea. *Histochem Cell Biol* 2009;131(1):89–102
- 21 Nin F, Hibino H, Doi K, Suzuki T, Hisa Y, Kurachi Y. The endocochlear potential depends on two K⁺ diffusion potentials and an electrical barrier in the stria vascularis of the inner ear. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2008;105(5):1751–1756
- 22 Quraishi IH, Raphael RM. Generation of the endocochlear potential: a biophysical model. *Biophys J* 2008;94(8):L64–L66
- 23 Kakigi A, Okada T, Takeda T, Taguchi D, Nishioka R. Presence and regulation of epithelial sodium channels in the marginal cells of stria vascularis. *Acta Otolaryngol* 2008;128(3):233–238
- 24 Enattah NS, Sahi T, Savilahti E, Terwilliger JD, Peltonen L, Järvelä I. Identification of a variant associated with adult-type hypolactasia. *Nat Genet* 2002;30(2):233–237
- 25 Mattar R, Monteiro MdoS, Silva JMK, Carrilho FJ. LCT-22018G: A single nucleotide polymorphism is a better predictor of adult-type hypolactasia/lactase persistence in Japanese-Brazilians than LCT-13910C>T. *Clinics (São Paulo)* 2010;65(12):1399–1400
- 26 Mangabeira-Albernaz PL. Inner Ear Disorders Induced by Impaired Carbohydrate Metabolism: a Long Term Follow Up. In Lim DJ (eds.), *Meniere's Disease and Inner Ear Homeostasis Disorders*. Los Angeles, CA: House Ear Institute; 2005:326–327