Evaluation of the Electrically-Evoked Stapedial Reflex Threshold in Pediatric Cochlear Implant Users with High-Frequency Probe Tones

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Abstract

Introduction Measurement of the electrically-evoked stapedial reflex threshold (ESRT) is an objective tool used to set the comfort levels in pediatric cochlear implant (PCI) users. The levels of ESRT have a strong correlation with comfort levels. However, the clinical utility of ESRT is limited because the ESRT response is not observed in all cochlear implant users.

Objective To assess the effects of probe-tone frequency on ESRT and its relationship with the behavioral comfort levels in PCI users.

Methods A total of 14 PCI users aged between 5 and 8 years participated in the study. The ESRT levels were measured using high-frequency probe tones (678 Hz and 1,000 Hz), and the default 226 Hz probe tone. The ESRT was measured with single-electrode stimulation across the three electrode locations (basal [E01]; middle [E11]; and apical [E22]). The ESRT levels measured with different probe tone frequencies were compared with the behavioral comfort levels.

Results The mean ESRT levels using 1,000 Hz and 678 Hz were lower than those measured using 226 Hz, but there was no main effect of probe-tone frequency (p > 0.05). A significantly high incidence of successful ESRT measurements occurred with higher-frequency probe tone (p < 0.039). Additionally, ESRT using higher probe tones significantly correlated with comfort levels.

Conclusion The ESRT with higher probe tones was correlated with behavioral comfort levels and increased the success rate of the measurements. Higher-frequency probe tones may be useful whenever ESRT with 226 Hz is not measurable.

Introduction Programming/mapping cochlear implants plays a significant role in determining the outcomes of the patients who will use them. Mapping involves setting the lower stimulation levels/threshold levels (the minimal amount of electrical stimulation required for the auditory system to perceive sound) and upper stimulation levels/comfort levels (the upper limit of electrical stimulation deemed to be the most comfortable, or loud but comfortable) across the electrode array. There is a range of objective measures from which to choose when mapping the implants of pediatric

Keywords
► cochlear implant
► electrical stapedius reflex threshold
► comfort levels
► probe tone


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cochlear implant (PCI) users, since reliable behavioral responses are challenging to obtain. One of them is the measurement of the electrically-evoked stapedius reflex threshold (ESRT), which is defined as the lowest level of electrical stimulation that elicits a contraction of the stapedius muscle. Numerous studies1–6 have shown a strong correlation between postoperative ESRT and the comfort levels of patients. However, the clinical usefulness of ESRT is limited because responses to it are not observed in all the cochlear implant (CI) users. A survey7 involving 47 cochlear implant centers worldwide revealed that only 14% of used ESRT measurements while setting the comfort levels. The successful measurement of the ESRT with the default probe-tone frequency of 226 Hz varied from 63% to 80%;1–3,5,8 These measurements can be affected by any insignificant alteration in the functioning of the middle ear.9 Several conditions could increase the middle ear’s stiffness, such as CI surgery in the implanted ear and previous history of middle ear disorders in the non-implanted ear.10 Recent studies have reported that the use of higher-frequency probe tones yielded better ESRT responses. Wolfe et al.11 reported that the use of higher-frequency probe tones (of 678 Hz or 1,000 Hz) resulted in lower ESRT levels than those obtained with 226 Hz in adult CI users. In a similar study in PCI users, Carranco Hernandez et al.12 reported that a higher probe tone could increase the successful measurement of the ESRT, especially in ipsilateral ears.

The middle ear maturational aspects affect the ESRT measurements in PCI users because a developmental trend in middle ear transmission is observed between 5 to 9 years of age.13 In ESRT measurements, it is essential to understand the use of different probe-tone frequencies and their relationship with comfort levels in younger children. There is a dearth of studies on the effectiveness of higher-frequency probe tones in ESRT measurements in the literature, especially in younger children. In addition to that, there is a need to identify the most appropriate probe-tone frequency for ESRT measurements in PCI users.

Hence, the objectives of the present study were to assess the effect of probe-tone frequencies on ESRT measurements and their relationship with behavioral comfort levels in PCI users.

Methods

The present prospective cross-sectional study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital from January 2019 to March 2020, and the participants were recruited from the Cochlear Implant Clinic at the Department of Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT). The study received approval from the institutional Ethics Committee for Human Studies (JIP/IEC/2018/46). The sample was composed of 14 PCI users (Nucleus CI24RE with full-band straight electrode, Cochlear, New South Wales, Australia). Only 1 out of the 14 participants was a bilateral CI user, and the remaining 13 were unilateral CI users. The mean age of the sample was 6.14 years (range: 5 to 8 years; standard deviation [SD] – 1.02; 10 males and 4 females). All the participants were diagnosed with bilateral severe to profound hearing loss. – Table 1 shows the demographics of the participants and their experience with the CI device.

All of the test procedures were performed in a sound-treated room with appropriate acoustic isolation and noise within the maximum permissible levels. The present study involved the following tests.

ESRT Measurements

Before the ESRT measurements, all of the participants underwent an otoscopic examination and tympanometry to rule out possible middle-ear dysfunction. The Tympstar Pro (Grason-Stadler Industries [GSI], Eden Prairie, MN, Unites States) immittance audiometer was used to perform the tympanometry and measure the ESRT, whose levels were estimated in unilaterally-implanted participants by placing the probe in the contralateral non-implanted ear. In the case of the bilateral CI user, the ESRT levels were estimated by placing the probe in the ear contralateral to the ear stimulated. All of the participants had type-A tympanograms in the probe ear, that is, the static compliance fell between 0.3 mL and 1.75 mL, and the peak pressure ranged from –100 to +60 daPa. – Table 2 shows the tympanometric results of the participants.

The procedure for ESRT measurements was as follows: In the immittance meter, reflex decay mode with a recording duration of 60 seconds was selected. The stimulus levels were set at a minimum (35 dBHL) and enabled the contralateral reflex measurement. The probe-tone frequency was set at 226 Hz, 678 Hz, or 1,000 Hz, and the ESRT levels were estimated for all 3 probe tones.
The statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, United States), version 19.0. The one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test revealed that all the data (Appendix A) followed a normal distribution (p > 0.05). The ESRT levels measured using 3 different probe-tone frequencies (226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz) across 3 electrode locations (apical, middle, and basal) were analyzed using two-factor repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). The independent variables for the analysis were probe-tone frequencies and electrode locations. To measure the incidence of successful ESRT measurement as a function of probe-tone frequencies, the Cochran Q test was performed. A correlational analysis (Pearson correlation) was performed to measure the relationship between ESRT measurements across different probe-tone frequencies and comfort levels for each electrode location. Values of p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

### Results
The average ESRT measurements with the probe-tone frequencies of 1,000 Hz and 678 Hz were lower than those measured using 226 Hz. Fig. 1 shows the average ESRT values across different probe-tone frequencies and electrode locations.

The statistical analysis using two-factor repeated measures ANOVA revealed no main effect of probe-tone frequencies (F [2, 20] = 1.24; p > 0.05; ηp² = 0.11) on the ESRT levels; however, there was a significant main effect of the
electrode locations (F [2, 20] = 18.7; p < 0.0001; \eta^2 = 0.65)). The mean ESRT levels on the apical electrode were significantly lower, by 11.8 CL, compared with the middle electrode, and lower by 22.2 CL than the levels measured on basal electrode. When comparing the levels measured on the middle and basal electrodes the mean levels on the middle electrode were significantly lower, by 10.3 CL. There was no interaction effect observed between probe-tone frequency and electrode location (F [4, 40] = 0.84; p > 0.05; \eta^2 = 0.07).

Regarding the electrode locations, the mean behavioral comfort levels were lowest for the apical electrode (E22), followed by the middle electrode (E11), and the highest levels were observed in the basal electrode (E01). – Fig. 2 shows the average comfort levels across different electrode locations.

The results of the measurements showed that, for the 226-Hz probe-tone frequency, the ESRT was measurable in 12/15 ears (80%), 14/15 ears (93.33%), and 14/15 ears (93.33%) on the basal, middle, and apical electrodes respectively; for 678 Hz, 12/15 ears (80%), 15/15 ears (100%), and 14/15 (93.33%) had successful ESRT measurements on the basal, middle, and apical electrode respectively; and, for 1,000 Hz, 14/15 ears (93.33%) on the basal electrode, and 15/15 ears (100%) on both the middle and apical electrode.

Overall, out of 45 electrodes tested, measurable responses were found in 40/45 (88.8%), 43/45 (95.5%), and 44/45 (97.7%) electrodes using the probe-tone frequencies of 226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz respectively. A total of 3 participants (P04, P06, and P10) showed no measurable ESRT at 226 Hz, but had measurable ESRTs with 678 Hz or 1,000 Hz. The Cochran Q test was used to determine the incidence of successful ESRT measurements (present or absent) as a function of probe-tone frequencies, and it revealed a significant difference in the incidence of successful ESRT measurements as a function of 3 probe-tone frequencies (Q [2] = 6.5; p = 0.039). The highest pair-wise difference was between 226 Hz and 1,000 Hz (p = 0.046).

The correlation analysis (►Table 3) revealed a high positive correlation between ESRT measurements using different probe-tone frequencies for all electrode locations tested. A significant relationship between ESRT values was observed using different probe-tone frequencies and comfort levels across different electrode locations. The correlation coefficient for the electrode locations ranged from 0.66 to 0.86, 0.54 to 0.96, and 0.61 to 0.84 for the frequencies of 226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz respectively. The linear-regression analysis revealed that the measurements with the frequencies of 226 Hz, 678 Hz and 1,000 Hz on different electrode locations can be used to reliably predict the behavioral comfort levels (p < 0.01). – Fig. 3 shows the scatter plot for the measurements with different frequencies versus the behavioral comfort levels.

Discussion

Effect of Probe-Tone Frequency on ESRT Measurements

The main objective of the present study was to assess the effect of three different probe-tone frequencies on ESRT measurements and their relationship with the behavioral comfort levels in PCI users.

In the present study, there was no significant difference in ESRT measurements for different probe-tone frequencies across all tested electrodes. This may be due to the relatively small sample size compared with that of other studies.11,12 Wolfe et al.11 measured the ESRT with 226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz in 23 adults using Advanced Bionics (Stäfa, Switzerland) implants. The authors11 reported that the use of higher probe-tone frequencies (of 678 Hz or 1,000 Hz) resulted in ESRT levels that were 11 to 12.5 clinical units lower when compared with the default frequency of 226 Hz. All of the 23 participants in this study11 had measurable ESRTs with higher probe tone frequencies, whereas, at 226 Hz, 17 out of 23 (73.9%) participants had measurable ESRTs. Similarly, Carranco Hernandez et al.12 evaluated the
effect of probe-tone frequency on ESRT measurements in ipsilateral and contralateral ears of 19 pediatric users of the Advanced Bionics HiRes 90 K CI. The ipsilateral ESRT was measured in 3 (16%), 4 (21%), and 7 (37%) ears, and the contralateral ESRT, in 11 (58%), 13 (68%), and 13 (68%) ears for 226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz respectively. There was no significant difference in mean ESRT levels as a function of probe-tone frequency and ipsilateral or contralateral measurements.

In the present study, there was a higher success rate of ESRT measurements and lower thresholds with higher-frequency probe tones. During ESRT measurements, reflex-

Table 3  Correlation analysis (Pearson correlation) between ESRT and comfort levels on different electrode locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective measure</th>
<th>Comfort levels</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E22</td>
<td>E11</td>
<td>E01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRT (226 Hz)</td>
<td>0.869*&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.666*&lt;0.01</td>
<td>0.790*&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRT (678 Hz)</td>
<td>0.960*&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.544*&lt;0.05</td>
<td>0.746*&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ESRT (1000 Hz)</td>
<td>0.842*&lt;0.001</td>
<td>0.613*&lt;0.05</td>
<td>0.781*&lt;0.01</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ESRT, electrically-evoked stapedius reflex threshold.
Note: * Significant (p < 0.05) in the Pearson correlation.

Fig. 3  Scatter plots of behavioral comfort levels versus ESRT levels. (A) ESRT (226 Hz) versus comfort levels; (B) ESRT (678 Hz) versus comfort levels; and (C) ESRT (1,000 Hz) versus comfort levels.
induced changes were predominantly observed across 500 Hz to 2000 Hz frequency region, and hence high success rate of ESRT measures was observed with high-frequency probe tones. Similarly, another study reported that the reflex induced changes in admittances were more significant for the 1000Hz than 250 Hz, and the lower reflex thresholds with 1000Hz than measured with 226 Hz probe tone.

The use of higher-frequency probe tones increases the success rate of ESRT measurements. In the study by Carranco Hernandez et al., the success rates of ESRT measurements in children were of 58%, 68%, 68% for 226 Hz, 678 Hz, and 1,000 Hz respectively, when measured in contralateral non-implanted ears. In adult participants, Wolfe et al. reported that 13 out of 13 showed measurable ESRTs with 678 Hz or 1,000 Hz, and 12 out of 13 (92.3%), with 226 Hz. The incidence of successful ESRT measurements in the present study was slightly higher than that of other studies. The higher incidence of the measurable ESRTs in the present study could be because all the participants had normal tympanogram findings and individual electrode stimulation during ESRT measurements in the present study. The individual electrode stimulation enabled the presentation of higher CLs before the ESRT. There is a significantly higher success rate of ESRT measurements using higher-frequency probe tones than the 226 Hz probe tone. In other words, the success rate of the measurements was higher for 1,000Hz compared with 226 Hz, maybe because the frequency of 1,000 Hz is closer to the resonance frequency of the middle ear. The resonance frequency of the middle ear in children aged between 6 and 15 years ranges from 650 Hz to 1,400 Hz, with a mean resonance frequency of 1,000 Hz. However, further studies are needed to provide evidence for these statements.

**Relationship between ESRT and Comfort Levels**

The correlation analysis revealed a significantly high correlation (R² = 0.69 to 0.94) between ESRT levels measured with different probe-tone frequencies and behavioral comfort levels across all tested electrodes. The correlation coefficient ranged from 0.61 to 0.96. The linear-regression analysis revealed that behavioral comfort levels can be reliably predicted with the ESRT measurements estimated using different probe-tone frequencies. The ESRTs estimated with higher-frequency probe tones also significantly correlated with the behavioral comfort levels. Lorens et al. studied the relationship between ESRT and behavioral comfort levels in experienced PCI users, and reported a high correlation (R² = 0.78). Other studies have reported that the estimation of comfort levels using the ESRT is reliable and useful in PCI users. Thus, we could state that ESRT measurements could be the most useful objective tool to establish the comfort levels in PCI users.

The present study has certain limitations. The ESRT responses were measured only on the contralateral side of the implanted ear. The probable reason for non-significant probe-tone effects on ESRT measurements is the relatively small sample size. Future studies should investigate middle-ear resonance in ESRT measurements in implanted and non-implanted ears in a larger population.

**Conclusion**

The findings of the present study indicate that higher-frequency probe tones, such as 678 Hz or 1,000 Hz, could increase the incidence of success in measuring the ESRT in PCI users. The ESRT with higher probe tones was correlated with behavioral comfort levels. Higher-frequency probe tones may be useful whenever ESRTs are not measurable with 226 Hz. The strong relationship of successful ESRT measurements with comfort levels means that these measurements could be used to estimate the comfort levels, especially in the pediatric population.

**Conflict of Interests**

The authors have no conflict of interests to declare.

**References**

Appendix A Electrically-evoked stapedius reflex threshold (ESRT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>ESRT levels (current levels)</th>
<th>Comfort levels (current levels)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>226 Hz</td>
<td>678 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P01</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P02</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>202</td>
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<tr>
<td>P03</td>
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<td>P05</td>
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<td>190</td>
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<td>P06</td>
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<td>P14</td>
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Abbreviation: NR, no response.