

Assessment of hearing loss among taxi and agency drivers in a city in northern Iran in 2011

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Abstract

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Background: Taxi drivers have the most important role in the public transport services. They are exposed to various harmful agents and occupational hazards. Noise is a harmful occupational factors and hearing loss is its most important effect. Protection of drivers against hearing loss is essential. This study was performed to determine the prevalence of hearing loss among taxi and agency drivers.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on 95 drivers (43 taxi drivers and 52 agency drivers) who were selected via simple random sampling. The threshold of drivers' hearing was measured by an audiometer. After data extraction, data were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test to compare the average level of hearing between the left and right ears and drivers.

Results: The average age of taxi drivers and agency drivers was 43.5 ± 10.8 and 40.7 ± 8.3 years, respectively. In addition, the average work experience of taxi drivers and agency drivers was 9.5 and 6.5 years, respectively. The average of hearing threshold level in right and left ears of agency drivers was 12.96 ± 4.2 and 12.74 ± 4.64 dB and of taxi drivers was 12.53 ± 5.16 and 15.61 ± 12.7 dB, respectively. A hearing threshold of less than 25 dB in each ear illustrates the lack of hearing loss; thus, the studied drivers did not have hearing loss.

Conclusions: The results showed that the drivers hearing status was satisfactory. Furthermore, the prevalence of hearing loss in taxi drivers was higher than agency drivers.

Keywords: Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced Hearing Loss, Noise, Drivers, Audiometry.

Introduction

Noise is irregular and unwanted sound waves that generally exposure to them is inevitable (1). Noise is one of the factors threatening the health of workers in different occupations such as taxi driving. Sound can have significant effects on humans from different aspects. In addition, it can lead to hearing impairments and physiological effects such as increased blood pressure and heart rate, impact on visual organs and the human balance control system, psychiatric and neurological effects, sleep disorders, subjective effects, interference in communication, and social problems (2-8). Noise in the work environment can affect individuals' safety and efficacy, and thus, may lead to accidents in the

workplace. Communication problems, failure to maintain alertness and concentration, and stress and fatigue increase in individuals who are exposed to noise (9-12). Hearing loss is the most important noise-induced disorder, although noise-induced hearing loss is preventable. However, it is now considered as a major health problem and one of the 10 most common occupational diseases, and thus, as one of the most important occupational diseases in Europe (13, 14). The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated the daily amount of financial losses caused by noise as nearly 4 million dollars

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(15). In 1992, it was estimated that approximately 1.7 million people in the UK were experiencing hearing loss (16). According to the WHO, noise pollution is considered as the third harmful factor in large cities. Although noise pollution in urban areas is caused by a variety of sources such as road traffic, construction, businesses, airports, and industrial and residential areas (7, 17), vehicle traffic is the most important factor in the development of urban noise (18). This problem is intensified by the increase in vehicles in urban networks (19). Automobiles are considered as moving environmental sources of noise (traffic) and also occupational sources of noise for drivers (17). Driving is one of the occupations that expose individuals to physical and psychological stressors such as noise, vibration, oscillation, and ergonomic problems and safety risks such as accidents (20, 21). Drivers are exposed to high levels of noise due to working with old and faulty vehicles, on very bumpy roads, and dealing with different people during their work shift (22). Many studies have been conducted in industrial environments in relation to occupational hearing loss; however, very few studies have been performed on hearing loss in taxi drivers. The study conducted by Lewis et al. on drivers showed that the threshold of hearing in 22% of drivers was high at frequencies ranging from 3000 to 6000 Hz and its value increased with age (23). Berjis et al. in their study on drivers of heavy vehicles, showed that hearing thresholds at 2000 Hz in the left ears of subjects were significantly higher than the right ears (24). In many studies, the prevalence of hearing loss among drivers has been reported as 32.6% to 55.4% (25,26). This study aimed to determine the prevalence of hearing loss among taxi drivers in a city in northern Iran.

Material and Methods

In this cross-sectional study that was conducted in 2011, the hearing of 95 drivers in a northern city of Iran was evaluated. The participants were

divided into two groups of taxi drivers ($n = 43$) and agency drivers ($n = 52$). The number of subjects was determined according to the formula for determination of sample size in descriptive studies (Equation 1).

$$n_0 = \frac{z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 \cdot \frac{pq}{d^2}}{\quad} \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

The subjects were selected randomly. The inclusion and exclusion criteria of this study consisted of 1 year work experience, lack of neurological and hearing disorders, willingness to participate in the study, and lack of a second job.

It should be noted that confounding factors, such as history of ear disease, history of working in noisy work environments and risk of hearing loss caused by it, use of certain drugs such as streptomycin and gentamicin, a blow to the head, and etcetera that affect the hearing, were excluded from the study. After recording the demographic data of drivers, an audiometer (MAICO, Minneapolis, MN, USA) was used to assess the status of their hearing. The audiometry test was performed in an acoustic room. The hearing thresholds of drivers were measured separately for left and right ears at frequencies of 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, and 8000 Hz and were recorded on audiogram sheets. In the next step, the average of the hearing thresholds was calculated per person at frequencies of 500 to 4000 Hz for each ear. In this study, all data were analyzed in SPSS software (version 17, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). In addition, Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the average level of hearing between left and right ears and drivers.

Results

The demographic information of these subjects is presented in tables 1 and 2. Mean age of all drivers was 41.9 ± 9.6 . Mean age of taxi and agency drivers was 43.5 ± 10.8 and 40.7 ± 8.3 , respectively.

Table 1: The age range of studied taxi and agency drivers (n = 95)

Age group	Taxi drivers	Agency drivers
	Number (%)	Number (%)
Less than 30 years	5 (11.6)	6 (11.5)
30 to 40 years	10 (23.3)	13 (25)
40 to 50 years	16 (37.2)	26 (50)
More than 50 years	12 (27.9)	7 (13.5)

According to the results of this study, mean work experience of drivers was 7.9 ± 3.4 years, and maximum and minimum work experience of

drivers was 22 years and 1 year, respectively. The range of work experience of the studied taxi and agency drivers is shown in table 2.

Table 2: The work experience range of the studied taxi and agency drivers

Work experience (years)	Agency drivers	Taxi drivers
	Number (%)	Number (%)
Less than 5	22 (42.3)	17 (39.5)
5 to 10	19 (36.5)	14 (32.6)
10 to 15	4 (7.7)	3 (7)
15 to 20	3 (5.8)	1 (2.3)
More than 20	4 (7.7)	8 (18.6)

Mean hearing threshold level (at 500 to 4000 Hz) for right and left ears of agency drivers was 12.96 ± 4.2 and 12.74 ± 4.64 dB and taxi drivers was 12.53 ± 5.16 and 15.61 ± 12.7 dB,

respectively. Mean hearing loss in the two groups of drivers, according to sound-frequency, is shown in table 3 and figure 1.

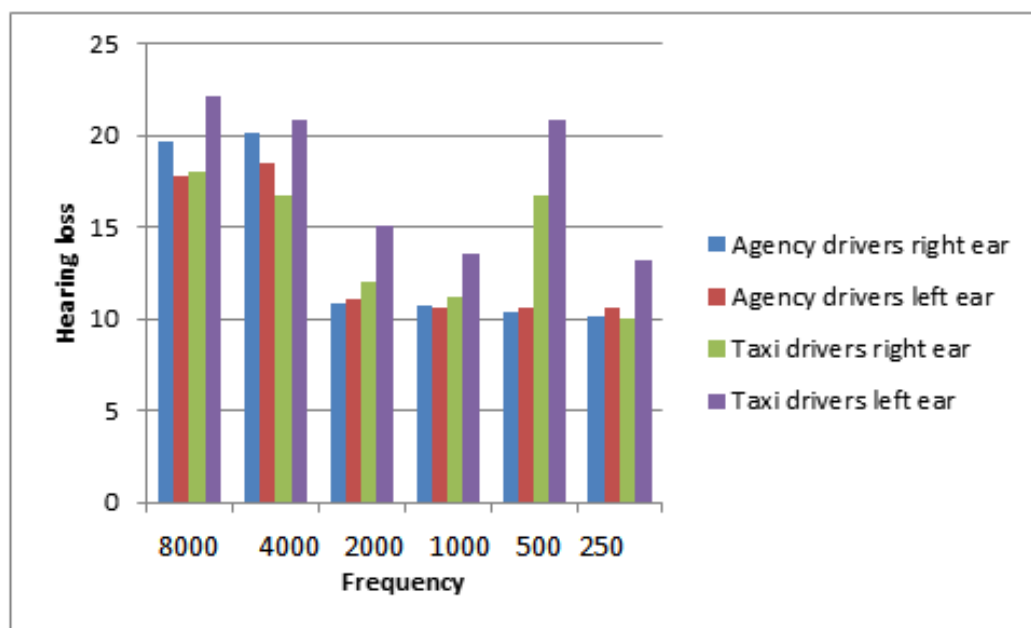
**Figure 1: Mean hearing loss according to sound-frequency among taxi and agency drivers**

Table 3: Overall hearing loss in taxi and agency drivers

Group	Ear	Hearing loss	Overall hearing loss
Agency drivers	Right	12.96 ± 4.4	13.42 ± 4.2
	Left	12.74 ± 4.64	
Taxi drivers	Right	12.53 ± 5.16	14.6 ± 8.17
	Left	15.61 ± 12.7	

In this study, 77.5% of agency drivers and 6.98% of taxi drivers had partial hearing loss. Overall hearing loss in taxi and agency drivers is shown in table 3.

According to table 3, the incidence of hearing loss was higher in taxi drivers than agency drivers. Kruskal-Wallis test results showed no significant difference between the two groups in terms of hearing loss ($P > 0.050$). Spearman's correlation coefficient showed that in agency drivers and taxi drivers there was a significant relationship between hearing loss and age with correlation coefficients of 0.497 and 0.666, respectively, ($P < 0.001$). There was a significant correlation ($r = 0.485$) between hearing loss and work experience in taxi drivers ($P < 0.001$). However, no significant correlation was observed between hearing loss and work experience in agency drivers ($P > 0.050$). According to the Kruskal-Wallis test results, there was no significant difference in the mean threshold of hearing of right and left ears between the two groups ($P_{\text{left}} = 0.920$) ($P_{\text{right}} = 0.280$).

Discussion

The results of this study indicated that the drivers' hearing status was satisfactory. This may be due to lack of traffic on roads and streets and lack of noise-producing resources in their city. The low work experience of drivers may also be the cause of this result. The study by Pourabdian et al. showed that the prevalence of bilateral noise-induced hearing loss in drivers in Isfahan, Iran, was 18.1% (27). The prevalence rates were higher in the left ear (6.5%) than the right ear (3.0%) (27).

The results of the present study showed that hearing loss or, in other words, average hearing threshold level in taxi drivers was higher than agency drivers. One reason for this could be that taxi drivers drive throughout their work shift and circulate in the streets. Nevertheless, agency drivers only drive and are exposed to noise when they have passengers and stop at the agency when they do not. As shown in many studies, average of hearing threshold at 4000 Hz in the left and right ear of drivers is greater than other frequencies, which confirms occupational hearing loss (28, 29).

The results of this study show that the hearing threshold of agency drivers in the right ear was higher than the left ear. This finding is not in agreement with the results of the study by Berjis et al. (24). Lopes et al. in their study showed that hearing loss is significantly associated with age and work experience of drivers (23), which is in contradiction with the results of this study. Many studies (30,31) have shown that hearing loss affects health and quality of life (QOL) and the prevalence of hearing loss may be growing because of an aging population and increasing noise exposure. The study by Agrawal showed that in 2003-2004, 16.1% of US adults (29 million Americans) had voice frequency hearing loss (30). In the youngest age group (20-29 years), 8.5% exhibited hearing loss, and the prevalence seemed to be growing among this age group. The odds of hearing loss were 5.5 times higher in men compared to women and 70% lower in black subjects compared to white subjects. Increases in hearing loss prevalence occurred earlier among participants who smoked, were exposed to noise and at risk of

cardiovascular diseases (30). The study by Shargorodsky also showed that the prevalence of any hearing loss in adolescents in the US increased significantly from 14.9% in 1988-1994 to 19.5% in 2005-2006 (31). Thus, the prevalence of hearing loss among a sample of adolescents in the US aged 12 to 19 years was higher in 2005-2006 compared with 1988-1994 (31).

Effective factors in differentiating between the results of studies are driving type (urban or suburban) and vehicle type (light or heavy vehicle). Other effective factors in desirability of Hearing status of drivers investigated in this study can be their work experience, because work experience of 42.2% of agency drivers and 39.5% of taxi drivers was less than 5 years that included more than a third of the drivers. However, based on the results of this study, taxi drivers did not have noise-induced hearing loss. Nevertheless, human exposure to noise can lead to effects and complications such as temporary and permanent hearing loss, neurological and psychiatric disorders, reduced efficiency, and increased hazards (32, 33). Furthermore, noise has indirect effects on human performance including efficiency and productivity reduction, and increased risk of accidents due to lower focus (34). Therefore, you must first apply the sound control on the devices that produce a lot of noise.

Conclusion

According to results of this study, the average of hearing threshold level in right and left ears of agency drivers was less than 25 dB and the studied drivers did not have hearing loss.

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Conflict of interests: None declared.

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