Endnotes

- 1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. (2016) https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/statistics/quick-statistics-hearing.
- 2. Paken J, Govender CD, Pillay M, Sewram V. (2016) Cisplatin-associated ototoxicity: A review for the health professional. J Toxicol 1809394.
- 3. Li C, Zhang X, Hoffman HJ, Cotch MF, Themann CL, Wilson MR. (2014) Hearing impairment associated with depression in US adults, national health and nutrition examination survey 2005–2010. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 140(4):293–302.
- 4. Friedland DR, Cederberg C, Tarima S. (2009) Audiometric pattern as a predictor of cardiovascular status: Development of a model for assessment of risk. Laryn 119:473–486.
- 5. Horikawa C, et al. (2013) Diabetes and risk of hearing impairment in adults: A meta-analysis. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 98(1):51–58.
- 6. Lin SW, Lin YS, Weng SF, Chou CW. (2012) Risk of developing sudden sensorineural hearing loss in diabetic patients: a population-based cohort study. *Otol Neurotol* 33(9):1482–1488.
- 7. Jayakody DMP, Friedland PL, Martins RN, Sohrabi HR. (YEAR) Impact of aging on the auditory system and related cognitive functions: A narrative review. Front Neurosci.
- 8. Uhlmann RF, Larson EB, Rees TS, Koepsell TD, Duckert LG. (1989) Relationship of hearing impairment to dementia and cognitive dysfunction in older adults. *JAMA*, 261(13):1916–1919.
- 9. Vilayur Eswari, et al. (2010) The Association Between Reduced GFR and Hearing Loss: A Cross-sectional Population-Based Study. Amer J Kid Dis 56(4):661–669.
- 10. Lin FR, Ferrucci L. (2012) Hearing loss and falls among older adults in the United States. Arch Intern Med 172(4):369-371.