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Changes in Tinnitus Perception in Post-9/11 Service Members and Veterans: **A Five-Year Markov Analysis**

¹VA RR&D, National Center for Rehabilitative Auditory Research, VA Portland Health Care System, Portland, Oregon; ²OHSU-PSU School of Public Health, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon; ³Biostatistics and Design Program, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon; ⁴The Geneva Foundation, Tacoma, Washington; ⁵DoD Hearing Center of Excellence, Defense Health Agency, San Antonio, Texas; ⁶Center to Improve Veteran Involvement in Care (CIVIC), Veterans Affairs Portland Health Care System, Portland, Oregon

all time points and higher rates of transitions. Similar

patterns in the proportion with constant tinnitus were

among older individuals (2d).

observed among individuals identifying as white (2c), and

INTRODUCTION

Tinnitus is prevalent in military Service members and Veterans¹. There remain gaps in our understanding of how tinnitus develops and changes over time. To address the distribution, determinants, progression, and latent development of tinnitus during and following military service, we initiated a longitudinal epidemiological examination of active-duty Service members and Veterans recently-separated from the military. The objective of this analysis was:

To describe intraindividual change in the temporal parameters of tinnitus perception in military personnel over a period of five years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Noise Outcomes In Service members Epidemiology Study NOISE Study²

Study Sample:

- 535 Service member and 579 Veteran participants (total n=1,114).
- Veterans within 2.5 years of separation and Active-Duty Service members (ADSM) are eligible for the NOISE study.

Data Collection

- Comprehensive audiological evaluation and self-report questionnaires, includes determination of tinnitus status.
- Follow-up questionnaires on a yearly basis over a 5-year period (n=3,260) Tinnitus Classification:
- Tinnitus categories "No Tinnitus", "Temporary/Occasional", "Intermittent", or "Constant" were defined using the Tinnitus Screener (TS).³ Statistical Methods:
- Markov chain models were used to describe and estimate (timehomogeneous) probabilistic transitions between tinnitus categories over study time points.
- Transitions across tinnitus categories by age tertiles (19-29, 30-39, 40-62 years), sex (men, women), and race (white, non-white) were examined.

Table 1. Study sample demographics by tinnitus category at baseline.

	No tinnitus $(N = 474)$	Uccasional	Intermittent	Constant (N=422)	Overall (N=1114)
	(1 - 47 + 7)	345(9.22)	(1 - 1 2)	(1 - 422)	345(0.10)
Aye (years)	32.9 (0.40)	34.3 (0.23)	32.3 (7.51)	30.0 (9.00)	34.5 (9.10)
Sex					
Male	309 (65.2%)	71 (67.0%)	92 (82.1%)	369 (87.4%)	841 (75.5%)
Female	165 (34.8%)	35 (33.0%)	20 (17.9%)	53 (12.6%)	273 (24.5%)
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	392 (82.7%)	90 (84.9%)	103 (92.0%)	363 (86.0%)	948 (85.1%)
Hispanic	77 (16.2%)	14 (13.2%)	8 (7.1%)	54 (12.8%)	153 (13.7%)
Decline to answer	5 (1.0%)	2 (1.9%)	1 (0.9%)	5 (1.2%)	13 (1.2%)
Race					
Non-White	98 (20.7%)	20 (18.9%)	18 (16.1%)	52 (12.3%)	188 (16.9%)
White	322 (67.9%)	71 (67.0%)	84 (75.0%)	322 (76.3%)	799 (71.7%)
More than 1 race	42 (8.9%)	12 (11.3%)	8 (7.1%)	33 (7.8%)	95 (8.5%)
Decline to answer	12 (2.5%)	3 (2.8%)	2 (1.8%)	15 (3.5%)	33 (2.9%)
Military Status					
Service member	289 (61.0%)	54 (50.9%)	32 (28.6%)	160 (37.9%)	535 (48.0%)
Veteran	185 (39.0%)	52 (49.1%)	80 (71.4%)	262 (62.1%)	579 (52.0%)
Service (years)	10.5 (7.59)	12.4 (7.68)	9.74 (6.31)	14.2 (9.14)	12.0 (8.31)
Branch					
Army	127 (26.6%)	29 (27.4%)	61 (54.5%)	175 (41.5%)	391 (35.1%)
Marines	29 (6.1%)	15 (14.2%)	14 (12.5%)	44 (10.4%)	102 (9.2%)
Navy	61 (12.9%)	15 (14.2%)	13 (11.6%)	56 (13.3%)	145 (13.0%)
Air Force	258 (54.4%)	47 (44.3%)	24 (21.4%)	146 (34.6%)	475 (42.6%)
Combat Deployment					
No	223 (47.0%)	31 (29.2%)	19 (17.0%)	90 (21.3%)	363 (32.6%)
Yes	251 (53.0%)	75 (70.8%)	93 (83.0%)	332 (78.7%)	751 (67.4%)

RESULTS



Panel 1b displays the results stratified by sex, 1c displays the results stratified by race, and 1d displays the results stratified by age.

Kelly M. Reavis, PhD^{1,2}, Seiji Koike, MAS³, Thuan Nguyen, MD, PhD³, Emily J. Thielman, MS¹, Wendy Helt, MA¹, James Schultz, AuD⁴, Sarah M. Theodoroff, PhD¹, Carlos Esquivel, MD⁵, James A. Henry, PhD¹, Kathleen F. Carlson, PhD^{1,2,6}

Table 2. Estimated probability of transitioning between tinnitus categories from year-to-year

	No Tinnitus	Occasional	Intermittent	Constant
No Tinnitus	0.867	0.057	0.023	0.053
Occasional	0.255	0.590	0.062	0.092
Intermittent	0.111	0.083	0.639	0.168
Constant	0.038	0.021	0.029	0.911

Table 3. Estimated probability of transitioning between tinnitus categories from year-to-year stratified by sex.

	No Tinnitus	Occasional	Intermittent	Constant	
Men					
No Tinnitus	0.862	0.051	0.026	0.061	
Occasional	0.237	0.612	0.066	0.085	
Intermittent	0.105	0.079	0.650	0.165	
Constant	0.031	0.018	0.027	0.924	
Women					
No Tinnitus	0.877	0.066	0.017	0.040	
Occasional	0.297	0.546	0.054	0.103	
Intermittent	0.134	0.099	0.596	0.171	
Constant	0.087	0.044	0.047	0.822	

Table 4. Estimated probability of transitioning between tinnitus categories from year-to-year stratified by race.

	No Tinnitus	Occasional	Intermittent	Constant	
Non-White					
No Tinnitus	0.889	0.051	0.022	0.038	
Occasional	0.335	0.529	0.043	0.092	
Intermittent	0.113	0.077	0.524	0.286	
Constant	0.095	0.019	0.022	0.864	
White					
No Tinnitus	0.877	0.055	0.023	0.046	
Occasional	0.285	0.568	0.054	0.093	
Intermittent	0.110	0.081	0.599	0.210	
Constant	0.056	0.020	0.026	0.898	

Table 5. Estimated probability of transitioning between tinnitus categories from year-to-year stratified by age.

	No Tinnitus	Occasional	Intermittent	Constant	
19-29 years					
No Tinnitus	0.869	0.067	0.028	0.037	
Occasional	0.266	0.596	0.036	0.102	
Intermittent	0.109	0.091	0.664	0.136	
Constant	0.045	0.034	0.022	0.900	
30-39 years					
No Tinnitus	0.894	0.044	0.013	0.048	
Occasional	0.251	0.628	0.064	0.057	
Intermittent	0.118	0.064	0.671	0.147	
Constant	0.051	0.023	0.028	0.898	
40-62 years					
No Tinnitus	0.820	0.061	0.030	0.088	
Occasional	0.247	0.523	0.096	0.134	
Intermittent	0.106	0.092	0.574	0.229	
Constant	0.026	0.013	0.033	0.927	

Download the full poster at NOISEstudy.org

DISCUSSION



- Among those with no tinnitus, occasional tinnitus, or intermittent tinnitus at baseline, the probability of transitioning to a state of constant tinnitus was 5.3%, 9.2% and 16.8% year-to-year, respectively.
- Conversely, among those with occasional tinnitus, intermittent tinnitus, or constant tinnitus, the probability of transitioning to a no-tinnitus state was 25.5%, 11.1%, and 3.8% year-to-year, respectively.
- For the entire cohort, distribution of tinnitus states remained consistent year-to-year, with a slight increase in those reporting constant tinnitus and a slight decrease in those reporting no tinnitus.
- Participants 40 and older at baseline consistently reported constant tinnitus at a higher rate than any other state and at a higher rate than participants in younger tertiles.
- Men are more likely than women to report constant tinnitus and remain in the constant tinnitus state over time (92.4% and 82.2%, respectively).
- · Women tend to transition to no tinnitus from every other tinnitus state at higher rates than men, but the rates are more similar when it comes to transitioning into the constant tinnitus state.
- The non-white race cohort showed lower rates of constant tinnitus than the white race cohort and higher rates of no tinnitus. Both cohorts had similar increasing estimated trends of reporting constant tinnitus.

CONCLUSION

Understanding the distribution and changes in tinnitus over time within military populations is critical to inform prevention and disruption of tinnitus progression. Our results suggest that the frequency of experiencing tinnitus grows slightly over time, during and shortly after military service. More aggressive interventions are needed to address tinnitus progression. Next steps include examining possible tinnitus progression risk factors, such as excessive exposure to noise and traumatic brain injury.

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