

Self-reported hearing loss and visual impairment in adults from Central Mexico

Enrique O Graue-Hernández, MD, MSc,⁽¹⁾ Héctor Gómez-Dantés, MD, MSc,⁽²⁾ Martín Romero-Martínez, Math, DSc,⁽²⁾ Gerardo Bravo, MD, MSc,⁽³⁾ Jesús Arrieta-Camacho, MD,⁽⁴⁾ Aida Jiménez-Corona, MSc, PhD.^(5,6)

Graue-Hernández EO, Gómez-Dantés H, Romero-Martínez M, Bravo G, Arrieta-Camacho J, Jiménez-Corona A.
Self-reported hearing loss and visual impairment in adults from Central Mexico. *Salud Publica Mex.* 2019;61:629-636.
<https://doi.org/10.21149/10086>

Graue-Hernández EO, Gómez-Dantés H, Romero-Martínez M, Bravo G, Arrieta-Camacho J, Jiménez-Corona A.
Autorreporte de pérdida auditiva y discapacidad visual en adultos del centro de México. *Salud Publica Mex.* 2019;61:629-636.
<https://doi.org/10.21149/10086>

Abstract

Objective. To determinate the prevalence of hearing loss (HL) and visual impairment (VI) among adult population from Tlaxcala, Mexico. **Materials and methods.** A population-based cross-sectional study comprising persons 50 years and older was conducted in 2013. Self-reported HL was measured using the Hearing Impairment Inventory for the Elderly (SHIIE) questionnaire; VI was determined using the Snellen tumbling E chart. **Results.** 900 women and 611 men (mean age 66.1 years) were included. 481 (31.8%) individuals had HL (415 alone and 66 combined with VI). Prevalence of HL alone and together with VI was associated with age (per two years, OR=1.03 and OR=1.18, respectively) and self-reported poor health status (OR=1.90 and OR=3.69, respectively). **Conclusion.** The high prevalence of these disabilities calls for the implementation of public health interventions that help to reduce its impact in the population.

Keywords: hearing loss; vision disorders; prevalence

Resumen

Objetivo. Determinar la prevalencia de discapacidad auditiva (DA) y visual (DV) en adultos del estado de Tlaxcala, México. **Material y métodos.** Estudio transversal de base poblacional realizado en 2013 que incluye sujetos ≥ 50 años de edad. La DA se evaluó por autorreporte con el cuestionario *Hearing Impairment Inventory for the Elderly* (SHIIE); la DV se midió usando la cartilla E rotatoria de Snellen. **Resultados.** Se evaluaron 900 mujeres y 611 hombres (media=66.1 años). El 31.8% (481) tenía DA (415 sola y 66 con DV). La prevalencia de DA sola o con DV se asoció con edad (por cada dos años, RM=1.03 y RM=1.18, respectivamente) y con autorreporte del estado de salud deficiente (RM=1.90 y RM=3.69, respectivamente). **Conclusiones.** Se requiere la implementación de intervenciones en salud pública que reduzcan el impacto de estas dos condiciones en la población.

Palabras clave: pérdida auditiva; trastornos de la visión; prevalencia

- (1) Departamento de Córnea y Cirugía Refractiva, Instituto de Oftalmología Conde de Valenciana. Mexico City, Mexico.
- (2) Centro de Investigación en Sistemas de Salud, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública. Cuernavaca, Mexico.
- (3) Departamento de Otorrinolaringología, Hospital General Dr. Manuel Gea González. Mexico City, Mexico.
- (4) Departamento de Segmento Anterior, Instituto de Oftalmología Conde de Valenciana. Mexico City, Mexico.
- (5) Departamento de Epidemiología Ocular y Salud Visual, Instituto de Oftalmología Conde de Valenciana. Mexico City, Mexico.
- (6) Dirección General Adjunta de Epidemiología, Secretaría de Salud. México City, Mexico.

Received on: October 8, 2018 • **Accepted on:** February 21, 2019

Corresponding author: Dr. Aida Jiménez-Corona. Departamento de Epidemiología Ocular y Salud Visual, Instituto de Oftalmología Conde de Valenciana, Chimalpopoca 14, col. Obrera. 06800, Cuauhtemoc, Mexico City, Mexico.
E-mail: aidaajc@gmail.com

Worldwide, hearing and visual impairments are becoming an increasing burden of disability for public health systems due to the growth and aging of populations. Both are non-lethal impairments that have negative effects on quality of life and cognitive, psychosocial, and functional health; and they increase the risk of mortality as well.¹⁻⁴ Hearing loss has been associated with several chronic diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension, and it is caused by increased exposure to noisy environments, longer life expectancy, and ear infections, among other risk factors.^{5,6} Visual impairment is also associated with aging, but it may also be caused by some infections, nutritional deficiencies, metabolic causes, among other factors.^{7,8} However, these impairments are preventable, avoidable, or treatable with effective medical or surgical interventions that can reduce the severity and magnitude of the disability.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), by 2012, 328.5 (15%) million people 15 years and older were affected by hearing loss worldwide, of whom 164.5 million (50%) were 65 years or older. Prevalence is higher in low- and middle-income (48%) than in high-income countries (18%), particularly in the Latin America and Caribbean region, where it reaches 38%.^{9,10}

As for visual impairment, in 2015, 253 million people worldwide had visual impairment (3.4%); of them, 217 million (2.9%) showed moderate or severe visual loss and 36 million (0.5%) had blindness. The highest proportion of visual impairment and blindness occurred in people older than 50 years (80%) living in low- and middle-income countries (89%). In Latin America and the Caribbean, 14.8 million people had visual impairment (2.4%); 2.3 million (0.4%) corresponded to blindness and 12.5 million (2%) to moderate or severe visual loss.^{8,11}

On the other hand, the presence of hearing loss with concurrent visual impairment is frequent in adult population; the reported prevalence of both impairments combined varies between 3.4 and 7%.^{4,12,13} Because of the impact of both hearing and visual impairment in the quality of life of patients, the assessment of the risk profile of patients with both disabilities could help to implement suitable strategies for prevention of these conditions.

In this study, we aimed to determine the prevalence of self-reported hearing loss alone and combined with visual impairment and the associated risk factors among adults aged 50 years and older from the state of Tlaxcala in East-Central Mexico.

Materials and methods

Study population

A population-based cross-sectional study was conducted between July and October 2013 in Tlaxcala, in Central Mexico, to determine the prevalence of hearing loss and visual impairment among persons 50 years of age and older. A multistage cluster random sampling design was used with 37 clusters selected from 38 municipalities. Of 2 163 individuals potentially eligible, only 1 617 (75%) agreed to participate in the study. Information about hearing loss was available for 1 511 individuals (93.4%). The assessments were performed at the participant's home by trained and standardized interviewers who administered questionnaires on general health and hearing impairment and measured visual acuity. The study was performed in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki¹⁴ and approved by the Institutional Review Boards of Research, Ethics and Biosecurity of the Conde de Valenciana Institute of Ophthalmology. All participants signed an informed consent form for the interview.

Sociodemographic and clinical variables

Sociodemographic variables included age, sex, literacy (yes/no), schooling (none/elementary or greater), area of residence (rural/urban), level of marginalization (very low/low/medium) as defined by Mexico's National Population Council (Conapo),¹⁵ and social security affiliation (yes/no). Clinical variables included self-report on general health (good/regular/poor), diabetes (yes/no), and hypertension (yes/no). Diabetes was defined as fasting serum glucose >7.8 mmol/l (126 mg/dl) or previous medical diagnosis of diabetes. Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg, or previous medical diagnosis of hypertension. Chronic comorbidities were defined as the presence of diabetes or hypertension.

Hearing loss assessment

Hearing loss was measured using the validated Spanish Hearing Impairment Inventory for the Elderly (SHIIE), which consists of 10 items and is designed to identify non-institutionalized individuals who should be referred to an audiological assessment.¹⁶ The questionnaire has an internal consistency of 0.956 and a sensitivity and specificity of 80 and 58%, respectively.¹⁷ Response

options for the SHIIE validated in Spanish are “Yes” (scoring 2 points), “Sometimes” (1 point), and “No” (0 points) within a 20-point range. A score <10 indicates normal hearing and a score ≥ 10 suggests hearing loss. In individuals with a total score ≥ 10 , and additional question (“Can you understand when someone is speaking to you on the telephone?”) was used to determine the degree of hearing loss. A “Yes” answer indicated mild hearing loss; “Sometimes”, moderate hearing loss; and “No” severe hearing loss.^{16,18}

Visual acuity measurement

Visual acuity was evaluated using a tumbling E chart with and without pinhole correction. Visual acuity in the better eye was classified as follows: blindness (visual acuity worse than 20/400), severe visual disability (worse than 20/200 but better than or equal to 20/400), moderate visual impairment (worse than 20/60 but better than or equal to 20/200), and normal vision (better than or equal to 20/60).¹⁹

Data analysis

Hearing loss was classified into the following three categories: normal hearing, mild/moderate hearing loss, and severe hearing loss. Comparisons of different risk factors according to level of hearing loss were done using Pearson Chi² test for categorical variables and analysis of variance (Anova) test for continuous variables. Prevalence with 95% confidence interval (95%CI) was estimated for mild/moderate and severe hearing loss according to age categories and visual acuity (normal, moderate visual impairment, and severe visual impairment/blindness). The risk factors associated with any degree of hearing loss alone or combined with visual impairment were evaluated by logistic and multinomial regression analyses, respectively. The diagnosis of the models was made using the Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test and with the analysis of outliers and influential points. All analyses were performed with Stata/MP 15.1 (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX, USA).

Results

Description of the study population

The study included 1 511 persons (611 men [40%] and 900 women [60%]; mean age 66.1 years; s.d. 10.4 years). Hearing status was normal in 1 030 individuals (68.2%), whereas 481 (31.8%) showed some degree of hearing impairment (mild 129 [26.8%], moderate 134 [27.9%],

and severe 218 [45.3%]). Hearing loss alone was detected in 415 (86.3%) persons, and combined hearing and visual impairment was observed in 66 (13.7%) individuals. Comparison between persons with normal hearing and those with mild/moderate and severe hearing loss showed that the affected individuals were older (63.7, 64.5, and 68.1%, respectively), self-reported poorer health status (4.2, 6.5, and 11%, respectively), had hypertension (46.1, 50.6, and 56.4%, respectively), and had more severe visual impairment (3.0, 3.8, and 10.6% respectively) and blindness (2.6, 4.6, and 9.6% respectively). Significant differences as regards area of residence, marginalization level, social security affiliation, and chronic comorbidities were also noted (table I).

Hearing loss and visual impairment

Of a total of 481 (31.8%) persons with hearing loss, 263 (54.7%) had mild/moderate impairment and 218 (45.3%) had severe hearing loss. Of the 415 (86%) individuals with hearing loss alone, 241 (58.1%) had mild/moderate and 174 (41.9%) had severe hearing loss, and of the 66 (13.7%) persons with combined hearing and visual impairment, 22 (33.3%) had mild/moderate hearing impairment and 44 (66.7%) had severe hearing loss. Combined hearing and visual impairment increased with age as follows: 1.6% for those younger than 60 years, 2.8% for those 60 to 69 years, and 9.9% for those 70 years and older.

Prevalence of severe hearing loss also showed a significant trend by age, ranging between 10.7% (95%CI 8.4-13.4) in persons 50 to 59 years and 20.8% (95%CI 17.2-24.9) in those 70 years and older (p trend<0.001) (figure 1). Additionally, an increment in the prevalence of severe hearing loss associated with visual acuity was observed as follows: 12.6% (95%CI 10.9-14.4) in individuals with normal vision, 35% (95%CI 24.0-47.9) in those with moderate visual impairment, and 36% (95%CI 25.1-48.4) in those with severe visual impairment/blindness (p trend<0.001). In contrast, no significant trend in the prevalence of mild/moderate hearing loss by age or visual acuity was observed (figure 2).

Risk factors associated with hearing loss

The multiple logistic regression model included age, literacy, marginalization level, self-reported health status, chronic comorbidities, and visual impairment. The probability of hearing loss increased with age (per two years, OR=1.04 [95%CI 1.02-1.06]; p <0.001) and was higher in illiterate persons (OR=1.51 [95%CI 1.05-2.15]; p =0.024), those who self-reported poor health status (OR=2.04 [95%CI 1.29-3.22]; p =0.002), and those

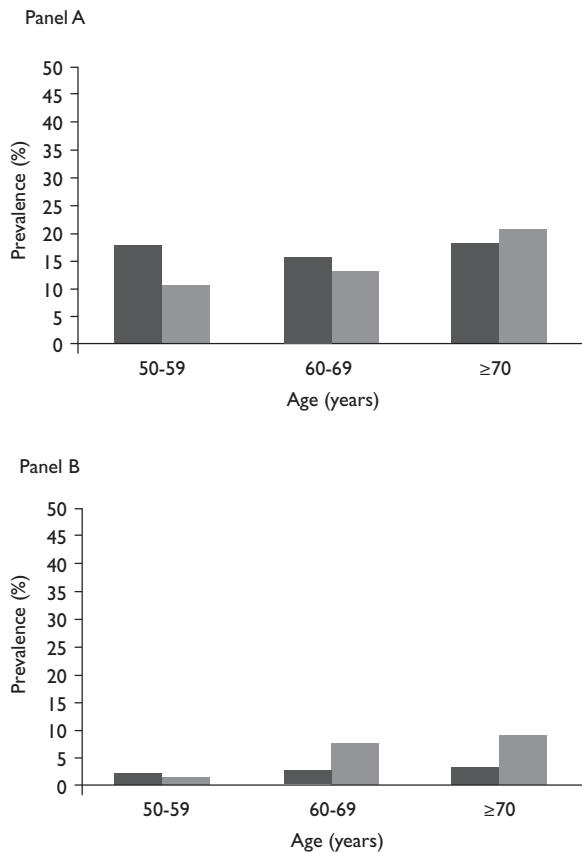
Table I
COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS BY HEARING LOSS CATEGORIES
AMONG ADULTS 50 YEARS AND OLDER FROM TLAXCALA, MEXICO. JULY-OCTOBER, 2013

Variable	Normal hearing* N=1 030, n (%)	Mild/moderate hearing loss* N=263, n (%)	Severe hearing loss* N=218, n (%)	P value
Age (yrs.), mean (s.d.)	63.7 (9.8)	64.5 (10.3)	68.1 (12.3)	<0.001
Sex				
Women	606 (58.8)	162 (61.6)	132 (60.6)	0.682
Men	424 (41.2)	101 (38.4)	86 (39.4)	
Literacy				
Yes	889 (86.3)	238 (90.5)	188 (86.2)	0.184
No	141 (13.7)	25 (9.5)	30 (13.8)	
Schooling				
None	228 (22.1)	57 (21.7)	37 (17.0)	0.236
Elementary or higher	802 (77.9)	206 (78.3)	181 (83.0)	
Area of residence				
Urban	793 (77.0)	221 (84.0)	163 (74.8)	0.024
Rural	237 (23.0)	42 (16.0)	55 (25.2)	
Marginalization level				
Very low/low	887 (86.1)	246 (93.5)	186 (85.3)	0.004
Medium	143 (13.9)	17 (6.5)	32 (14.7)	
Social security affiliation				
Yes	318 (30.9)	105 (39.9)	82 (37.6)	0.008
No	712 (69.1)	158 (60.1)	136 (62.4)	
Self-reported health status				
Good	575 (55.8)	107 (40.7)	87 (39.9)	<0.001
Normal	412 (40.0)	139 (52.8)	107 (49.1)	
Poor	43 (4.2)	17 (6.5)	24 (11.0)	
Diabetes				
Yes	330 (32.0)	92 (35.0)	79 (36.2)	0.385
No	700 (68.0)	171 (65.0)	139 (63.8)	
Hypertension				
Yes	475 (46.1)	133 (50.6)	123 (56.4)	0.016
No	555 (53.9)	130 (49.4)	95 (43.6)	
Chronic comorbidities‡				
Yes	615 (60.7)	172 (66.7)	148 (68.5)	0.037
No	398 (39.3)	86 (33.3)	68 (31.5)	
Visual acuity in the better eye§				
Normal	972 (94.4)	241 (91.6)	174 (79.8)	<0.001
Visual impairment	58 (5.6)	22 (8.4)	44 (20.2)	

* Hearing ability was defined as follows: normal hearing, score <10; mild hearing loss, score ≥10 with no difficulty to understand someone speaking on the telephone; moderate hearing loss, score ≥10 with difficulty sometimes to understand someone speaking on telephone; and severe hearing loss, score ≥10 with difficulty always to understand someone speaking on telephone.

‡ Included hypertension and diabetes.

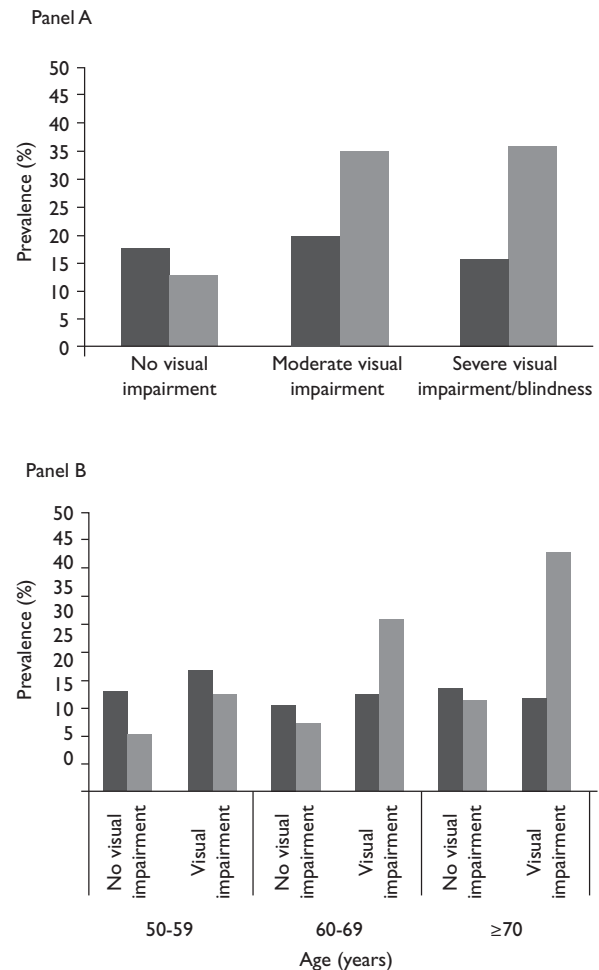
§ Visual acuity in the better eye was classified as follows: visual impairment, worse than 20/60, and normal vision, better than or equal to 20/60.



Panel A. For prevalence by age of severe hearing loss, p trend <0.001; and of mild/moderate hearing loss, p trend=0.391. Panel B. For prevalence by age of severe visual impairment/blindness, p trend<0001; and of mild/moderate visual impairment, p trend<0001.

FIGURE 1. PREVALENCE OF MILD/MODERATE (BLACK BARS) AND SEVERE (GREY BARS) HEARING LOSS (PANEL A), AND MILD/MODERATE (BLACK BARS) VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND SEVERE VISUAL IMPAIRMENT/BLINDNESS (GREY BARS) (PANEL B) BY AGE AMONG ADULTS 50 YEARS AND OLDER FROM TLAXCALA, MEXICO. JULY-OCTOBER, 2013

with visual impairment (OR=2.22 [95%CI 1.50-3.29]; p <0.001). In the multinomial logistic regression model, the associated risk factors for hearing loss alone were age, literacy, low/very low level of marginalization, and self-reported poor health status. As for hearing loss combined with visual impairment, the associated risk factors were age, self-reported poor health status, and chronic comorbidities, such as diabetes or hypertension (table II).



Panel A. For prevalence by visual acuity of severe hearing loss, p trend <0.001; and of mild/moderate hearing loss, p trend=0.185. Panel B. For prevalence by age of severe hearing loss with normal vision, p trend=0.007, and with visual impairment, p trend=0.022; for prevalence by age of mild/moderate hearing loss with normal vision, p trend=0.555, and with visual impairment, p trend=0.773.

FIGURE 2. PREVALENCE OF MILD/MODERATE (BLACK BARS) AND SEVERE (GREY BARS) HEARING LOSS BY VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (PANEL A), AND BY VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND AGE (PANEL B) AMONG ADULTS 50 YEARS AND OLDER FROM TLAXCALA, MEXICO. JULY-OCTOBER, 2013

Discussion

Sensory function in older adults plays a critical role in their general well-being. Coping with visual and hearing decline represents a great source of stress for older people and may significantly affect their health by association with an array of geriatric problems including falls, injuries, depression, and anxiety.^{20,21} These concerns hinder the capacity of older people to

Table II
RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HEARING LOSS ALONE AND COMBINED WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AMONG ADULTS 50 YEARS AND OLDER FROM TLAXCALA, MEXICO. JULY-OCTOBER, 2013

Variables	Hearing loss independent of visual impairment*		Hearing loss alone [‡]		Hearing loss combined with visual impairment [§]	
	Odds ratio (95%CI)	p value	Odds ratio (95%CI)	p value	Odds ratio (95%CI)	p value
Age (per two years)	1.04 (1.02-1.06)	<0.001	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	0.012	1.18 (1.13-1.24)	<0.001
Literacy [#]	1.51 (1.05-2.15)	0.024	1.61 (1.09-2.37)	0.016	0.99 (0.51-1.90)	0.969
Low/very low marginalization level [#]	1.46 (1.02-2.09)	0.036	1.54 (1.05-2.26)	0.026	0.87 (0.42-1.80)	0.705
Self-reported poor health status [#]	2.04 (1.29-3.22)	0.002	1.90 (1.17-3.09)	0.009	3.69 (1.66-8.20)	0.001
Chronic comorbidities [#]	1.20 (0.94-1.51)	0.140	1.13 (0.88-1.44)	0.332	3.64 (1.69-7.81)	0.001
Visual impairment [#]	2.22 (1.50-3.29)	<0.001	-	-	-	-

* Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed.

[‡] Multinomial logistic regression analysis was done.

[§] Chronic comorbidities included hypertension and diabetes.

[#] Variable categories: literacy, yes/no (reference); marginalization level, low and very low/medium (reference); self-reported health status, good and normal (reference)/poor; chronic comorbidities, yes/no (reference); visual impairment, yes/no (reference).

carry out daily activities that relate to personal care and social interaction.

Our study shows that the prevalence of any degree of hearing loss increases with age (10.7% in persons 50-59 years to 20.8% in those 70 years and older) and this increment is more remarkable for severe hearing loss. Several studies have shown that older adults can develop age-related partial or total sensorineural hearing loss, which is neither preventable nor reversible.¹⁸ In the 2012 National Health and Nutrition Survey in Mexico, only 9.5% of people 60 years and older self-reported hearing loss, with an increase in those 80 years and over (25.7%).²² Another study using the Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly-Screening version (HHIE-S) questionnaire reported a prevalence of hearing loss in the age groups 70-79 and 80-92 years of 20.6 and 33.2%, respectively.¹⁸ In the United States, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) study indicated that 30% of adults 60 years and older self-reported hearing loss,²³ which increased to 50% in the 80 year and older group.¹⁸

Both visual impairment and hearing loss are closely associated with aging and their concurrence has been reported previously.¹⁶ Aging of the population is a worldwide demographic process that brings along the potential increase of these impairments together with other comorbidities associated with the elderly population. In our study, the prevalence of hearing loss was significantly higher in individuals with moderate visual impairment (55%) or severe visual impairment/blindness (51.6%) than in those with no visual impairment (29.9%). The prevalence of hearing loss alone and

combined with any degree of visual impairment was 27.5 and 4.4%, respectively.

In a multiethnic study, Caban and colleagues reported a prevalence of hearing impairment alone of 27.6 and 36.5% among people ages 65-79 years and 80 years and older, respectively, whereas the prevalence for hearing loss combined with visual impairment was 7.3 and 16.6% for the same age groups, respectively. As for Hispanic people, the prevalence was lower compared with that of non-Hispanics, although Mexican-Americans had the highest prevalence among Hispanics.¹³ Jee and colleagues, in a small study that included individuals 65 years old and over, found a combined prevalence of hearing loss and visual disability of 22.5%.²⁴ Likewise, Schneck and colleagues reported that low vision was associated with increased risk of hearing loss in older adults.²⁵

Our study has documented large differences in the prevalence of hearing loss alone or combined with visual impairment in relation to poor health, literacy, and low/very low marginalization level. These variables concur almost universally.²⁶ The 2016 Global Burden of Disease Study (GBD) revealed that the state of Tlaxcala and Mexico had higher age-standardized prevalence rates for hearing and visual impairments than the prevalence rates of high income countries, such as United States, Australia, Japan, and Germany, but lower than the prevalence rates of Brazil, Peru, India or the Sub-Saharan countries. The age-standardized prevalence of hearing loss is higher in Bangladesh with 28 178.4 per 100 000 (UI 27 139.1-29 247.1), followed by Pakistan, India, and Sub-Saharan Africa compared with the prevalence rates of Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Americas. However,

the prevalence rate in Mexico in 2016 was 19 376.5 per 100 000 (UI 18 593-20 203), which was significantly higher than that reported for Chile, Argentina, United States, and Canada.²⁷

Also, the 2016 GBD study reported the highest age-standardized prevalence rates of blindness and visual impairment in the Sub-Saharan Africa region, particularly in Central African Republic (31 804.4 [UI 30 722.1-32 924.4]) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (31 740 [UI 30 666.8-32 916.2]). Mexico showed an intermediate prevalence rate of 14 762 (UI 14 202.7-15 318.7) in the Americas.²⁷

Our study did not explore the impact of hearing and visual impairment on quality of life or performance of daily activities. Nevertheless, several studies suggest that the combination of hearing loss and visual impairment increases the risk of reduced function in daily life instrumental activities and produces more depression compared with having either condition.²⁸⁻³⁰ Older adults with concomitant best-corrected visual impairment and mild hearing loss at baseline had a 2-fold increased risk of experiencing two or more falls five years later,³¹ and dual sensory impairment is associated with lower health status and increased risk of mortality.^{24,25} In contrast, some reports suggest that the main impact is caused by visual impairment, while hearing impairment alone does not further reduce functioning.^{12,25} As for the burden of both hearing loss and visual impairment, from 1990 to 2010 the years lived with disability significantly increased 29.1 and 53.4%, respectively, and from 2006 to 2016, the increment was of 18.8 (UI 17-20.4) and 20.4% (UI 19.1-22), respectively. This has undoubtedly a negative impact on quality of life and entails an increment of costs for public health systems.^{26,27,32}

A limitation of our study was the self-report nature of hearing loss measurement. In audiometric studies, prevalence ranges between 13.3 and 68%,^{12,13,20,23,28,33-36} whereas in studies using self-report questionnaires prevalence goes from 11.6 to 48.1%.^{5,20,22,37} However, some self-report questionnaires, including the Spanish Hearing Impairment Inventory for the Elderly, have an acceptable accuracy in comparison with pure-tone audiometry in elderly population.^{16,18} The variation on the precision depends on factors such as the questionnaire used and the definition of hearing loss by audiometry (i.e. ear used, best or worst ear, frequency in kHz [kHertz], and threshold level [dB hearing level]). The sensitivity and specificity of some questionnaires is about 80 and 60%, respectively, in comparison with audiometry, and both increase with age.¹⁸

In summary, the strong association between hearing loss and visual impairment in older people

put them at greater risk of dependency to family and community support. Even though a proportion of these impairments develop as part of the aging process, many of them are avoidable, preventable or treatable with medical or surgical interventions. Both hearing loss and visual impairment affect people's daily life activities and are tied to social isolation, depression, cognitive dysfunction, and dementia. Therefore, assessing the magnitude of the problem becomes mandatory to implement early interventions that address opportunely this mounting public health concern.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to the Health Authorities from the Health Department of the state of Tlaxcala for their support throughout the study, and are indebted to all residents of the neighborhoods that participated in the study. The authors also thank the Conde de Valenciana Institute of Ophthalmology in Mexico City for technical and administrative assistance.

Founding

This study was supported by the Government of the state of Tlaxcala and by the Conde de Valenciana Private Assistance Foundation (*Fundación de Asistencia Privada Conde de Valenciana*). Nevertheless, they did not participate in the elaboration of this manuscript.

Declaration of conflict of interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

References

1. Ciorba A, Bianchini C, Pelucchi S, Pastore A. The impact of hearing loss on the quality of life of elderly adults. *Clin Interv Aging*. 2012;7:159-63. <https://doi.org/10.2147/CIA.S26059>
2. Schneider J, Gopinath B, Karpa MJ, McMahon CM, Rochtchina E, Leeder SR, Mitchell P. Hearing loss impacts on the use of community and informal supports. *Age Ageing*. 2010;39(4):458-64. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afq051>
3. Campbell VA, Crews JE, Moriarty DG, Zack MM, Blackman DK. Surveillance for sensory impairment, activity limitation, and health-related quality of life among older adults-United States, 1993-1997. *MMWR CDC Surveill Summ*. 1999;48(8):131-56. PMID: 10634273
4. Lupsakko T, Mäntyjärvi M, Kautiainen H, Sulkava R. Combined hearing and visual impairment and depression in a population aged 75 years and older. *Int J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2002;17(9):808-13. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.689>
5. Liu XY, Han Y, Yang SM. A hearing self-reported survey in people over 80 years of age in China by hearing handicap inventory for the elderly-complete version vs screening version. *Acta Otolaryngol*. 2016;136(12):1242-7. <https://doi.org/10.3109/00016489.2016.1157729>

6. Agrawal NY, Platz EA, Niparko JK. Prevalence of hearing loss and differences by demographic characteristics among US adults: data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999-2004. *Arch Intern Med.* 2008;168(14):1522-30. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.168.14.1522>
7. Leasher JL, Bourne RR, Flaxman SR, Jonas JB, Keeffe J, Naidoo K, et al. Global estimates on the number of people blind or visually impaired by diabetic retinopathy: A meta-analysis from 1990 to 2010. *Diabetes Care.* 2016;39(9):1643-9. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc15-2171>
8. Bourne RR, Flaxman SR, Braithwaite T, Cicinelli MV, Das A, Jonas JB, et al. Magnitude, temporal trends, and projections of the global prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Glob Health.* 2017;5(9):e888-97. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(17\)30293-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(17)30293-0)
9. World Health Organization. Global cost of unaddressed hearing loss and cost-effectiveness of interventions: A WHO report, 2017. Geneva: WHO, 2017 [cited september 2018]. Available from: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/254659>
10. Stevens G, Flaxman S, Brunskill E, Mascarenhas M, Mathers CD, Finucane M. Global and regional hearing impairment prevalence: An analysis of 42 studies in 29 countries. *Eur J Public Health.* 2013;23(1):146-52. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckr176>
11. Flaxman SR, Bourne RA, Resnikoff S, Ackland P, Braithwaite, Cicinelli MV, et al. Global causes of blindness and distance vision impairment 1990-2020: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Glob Health.* 2017;5(12):e1221-34. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(17\)30393-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(17)30393-5)
12. Gopinath B, McMahon CM, Burlutsky G, Mitchell P. Hearing and vision impairment and the 5-year incidence of falls in older adults. *Age Ageing.* 2016;45(3):409-14. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/afw022>
13. Caban AJ, Lee DJ, Gomez-Marin O, Lam BL, Zheng D. Prevalence of concurrent hearing and visual impairment in US adults: The National Health Interview Survey, 1997-2002. *Am J Public Health.* 2005;95(11):1940-2. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2004.056671>
14. Wilson CB. An updated Declaration of Helsinki will provide more protection. *Nat Med.* 2013;19(6):664. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nm0613-664>
15. Consejo Nacional de Población. Índice de marginación por localidad en 2010, Colección: Índices Sociodemográficos. Mexico City: Conapo, 2012 [cited september 2018]. Available from: http://www.conapo.gob.mx/es/CONAPO/Indice_de_Marginacion_por_Localidad_2010
16. Lopez-Vazquez M, Orozco JA, Jimenez G, Berruecos P. Spanish hearing impairment inventory for the elderly. *Int J Audiol.* 2002;41(4):221-30. <https://doi.org/10.3109/14992020209078335>
17. Becerril-Ramirez PB, Gonzalez-Sanchez DF, Gomez-García A, Figueroa-Moreno R, Bravo-Escobar GA, Garcia de la Cruz MA. Hearing loss screening tests for adults. *Acta Otorrinolaringol Esp.* 2013;64(3):184-90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.otorri.2012.11.004>
18. Sindhusake D, Mitchell P, Smith W, Golding M, Newall P, Hartley D, Rubin G. Validation of self-reported hearing loss. The blue mountains hearing study. *Int J Epidemiol.* 2001;30(6):1371-8. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/30.6.1371>
19. Dandona L, Dandona R. Revision of visual impairment definitions in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases. *BMC Med.* 2006;4(1):1-7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1741-7015-4-7>
20. Chang HP, Ho CY, Chou P. The factors associated with a self-perceived hearing handicap in elderly people with hearing impairment—results from a community-based study. *Ear Hear.* 2009;30(5):576-83. <https://doi.org/10.1097/AUD.0b013e3181ac127a>
21. Bookwala J, Lawson B. Poor vision, functioning, and depressive symptoms: A test of the activity restriction model. *Gerontologist.* 2011;51(6):798-808. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnr051>
22. Manrique-Espinoza B, Salinas-Rodríguez A, Moreno-Tamayo KM, Acosta-Castillo I, Sosa-Ortiz AL, Gutiérrez-Robledo LM, Téllez-Rojo MM. Health conditions and functional status of older adults in Mexico. *Salud Publica Mex.* 2013;55(suppl 2):s323-31. <https://doi.org/10.21149/spm.v55i3.7209>
23. Gopinath B, Rochtchina E, Wang JJ, Schneider J, Leeder SR, Mitchell P. Prevalence of age-related hearing loss in older adults: Blue Mountains Study. *Arch Intern Med.* 2009;169(4):415-8. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archinternmed.2008.597>
24. Jee J, Wang JJ, Rose KA, Lindley R, Landau P, Mitchell P. Vision and hearing impairment in aged care clients. *Ophthalmic Epidemiol.* 2005;12(3):199-205. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09286580590969707>
25. Schneck ME, Lott LA, Haegerstrom-Portnoy G, Brabyn JA. Association between hearing and vision impairments in older adults. *Ophthalmic Physiol Opt.* 2012;32(1):45-52. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-1313.2011.00876.x>
26. Kempen GI, Verbrugge LM, Merrill SS, Ormel J. The impact of multiple impairments on disability in community-dwelling older people. *Age Ageing.* 1998;27(5):595-604. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/27.5.595>
27. GBD 2016 Disease and Injury Incidence and Prevalence Collaborators. Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 328 diseases and injuries for 195 countries, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet.* 2017;390(10100):1211-59. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32154-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32154-2)
28. Wallhagen MI, Strawbridge WJ, Shema SJ, Kurata J, Kaplan GA. Comparative impact of hearing and vision impairment on subsequent functioning. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2001;49(8):1086-92. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1532-5415.2001.49213.x>
29. Desai M, Pratt LA, Lentzner H, Robinson KN. Trends in vision and hearing among older Americans. *Aging Trends.* 2001;2:1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1037/e620682007-001>
30. Kim TS, Chung JW. Evaluation of age-related hearing loss. *Korean J Audiol.* 2013;17(2):50-3. <https://doi.org/10.7874/kja.2013.17.2.50>
31. Schneider JM, Gopinath B, McMahon CM, Leeder SR, Mitchell P, Wang JJ. Dual sensory impairment in older age. *J Aging Heal.* 2011;23(8):1309-24. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0898264311408418>
32. Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M, Lozano R, Michaud C, Ezzati M, et al. Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990-2010: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet.* 2012;380(9859):2163-96. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(12\)61729-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61729-2)
33. Smith SL, Bennett LW, Wilson RH. Prevalence and characteristics of dual sensory impairment (hearing and vision) in a veteran population. *J Rehabil Res Dev.* 2008;45(4):597-609. <https://doi.org/10.1682/JRRD.2007.02.0023>
34. Rosdina AK, Leelavathi M, Zaitun A, Lee V, Azimah M, Majmin Sh, et al. Self reported hearing loss among elderly Malaysians. *Malays Fam Physician.* 2010;5(2):91-4.
35. Lin FR, Thorpe R, Gordon-Salant S, Ferrucci L. Hearing loss prevalence and risk factors among older adults in the United States. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci.* 2011;66(5):582-90. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geron/glr002>
36. Smith AK, Ritchie CS, Miao Y, Boscardin WJ, Wallhagen ML. Self-reported hearing in the last 2 years of life in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2016;64(7):1486-91. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jgs.14145>
37. Gomez MI, Hwang SA, Sobotova L, Stark AD, May JJ. A comparison of self-reported hearing loss and audiometry in a cohort of New York farmers. *J Speech Lang Hear Res.* 2001;44(6):1201-8. [https://doi.org/10.1044/1092-4388\(2001\)093](https://doi.org/10.1044/1092-4388(2001)093)