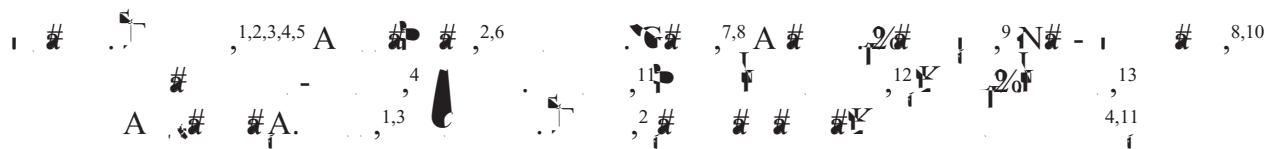


Prevalence of Childhood Hearing Loss in Rural Alaska



Objectives: Childhood hearing loss has well-known lifelong consequences. Certain rural populations are at higher risk for infection-related

A N
 31%, 1.7 5%
 (1967;
 2009). A 50
 A -
 (2004;
 . 2010; . 2011;
 . 2011). A
 7- 7) 13- 13)
 (2009, 2018).

A N
 3- 13 (2018).

A N
 (2017 2019)

-12 (-12)
 (2019; 2019 ;
 2022).

-12
 1634 3 21

A >25 (0.5, 1, 2, 4)
 2021

A 20

Definitions

$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

N

()

2

2

(A > 25)

20

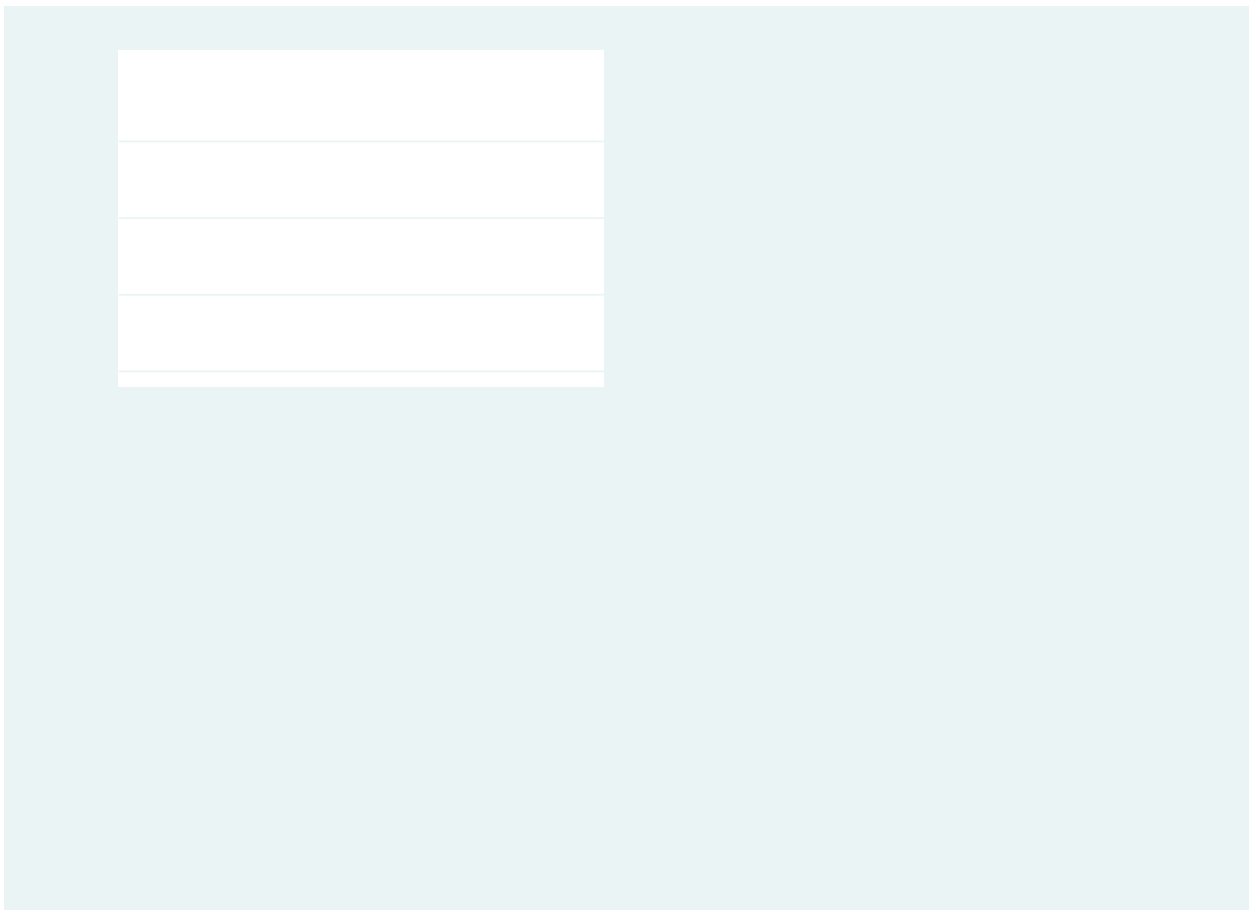
7

... A% / A & A N, % 44, N .5, 1240 1250

... 3.3% (95% CI, 2.3 - 4.3)
... (13.5%, 95% CI, 11.6 - 15.5)

TABLE 2. Prevalence of hearing conditions across all ages (first screening), with complete case and multiply imputed estimates

Outcome	Complete Case		Multiply Imputed	
	Obs	Prevalence (95% CI)	Obs	Prevalence (95% CI)
WHO defined hearing loss (PTA > 25 dB definition)*	1556	8.5 (7.2–10.0)	1634	10.5 (8.9–12.1)
WHO defined hearing loss severity		7.2–10.0		10.5 (8.9–12.1)



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1, < (7 / 124).
3 6

A

20

A 3.1%

A > 25 (. 2009).

A (. 2018).

15

(15)

71%

23,000

(2018).

2).

2).

(2009).

12 18

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments section containing various citations and references, including phone numbers like -1602-34571 and -005360, and other identifiers like 03309553, N 03662256.

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 1/10/2024