**Hearing and Eye Age-Related Diseases**

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Presbycusis refers to the loss of hearing that steadily happens in many people as they age. Loss of hearing is a typical issue related to aging. “Approximately 30-35% of adults 65 years and older suffer from hearing loss. Studies also show that 40 to 50% of individuals 75 years and older suffer from hearing loss” (Purnami et al., 2020, p. 1). “Some of the signs and symptoms of presbycusis are slurred or mumbled speech, conversations that are difficult to comprehend, high pitched sounds such as "th" and "S" which are tough to hear, overly loud sounds and tinnitus” (Zhang et al., 2020, p. 2).

Sensorineural hearing misfortune is brought about by issues of the auditory nerve or inner ear. Presbycusis is, for the most part, a sensorineural hearing issue. Steady changes in the inner ear commonly cause this issue. The combined impacts of repeated subjection to everyday construction work or loud traffic sounds, noisy workplaces, devices that make noise, and loud music can lead to sensorineural hearing issues. The sensorineural hearing usually begins because of lost hair cells which are tactile receptors of the inner ear. This hearing loss can also happen due to genetic and aging factors, different ailments, and adverse effects of specific prescriptions like ibuprofen and individual anti-infection agents (Purnami et al., 2020). Presbycusis might be brought about by changes in the blood supply channels towards the ear due to cardiovascular illnesses, hypertension, vascular conditions brought about by diabetes, or other circulatory issues.

 The hearing loss can be subtle, moderate, or profound. Sometimes, presbycusis may be a conductive hearing problem, which means loss of sound affectability is brought about by variations from the norm of the outer ear and middle ear. The inconsistencies may incorporate the tympanic membrane's decreased capability, also called the eardrum or diminished capacity of the three small bones found in the ear that convey ripples of sound from the tympanic membrane to the inner ear. The presbycusis differential diagnosis encompasses noise exposure, trauma, perilymph fistula, autoimmune disease, otosclerosis, Meniere disease, metabolic dysfunction, infection, genetically inherited presbycusis, and exposure to ototoxic agents (Cheslock, 2020).

Some of the interventions which are available for patients with presbycusis to remove the wax blockage, surgical procedures whereby a doctor can insert tiny tubes that assist in draining the ear if the patient has repeated infections, use of cochlear implants if the patient has a severe hearing impairment, or use of hearing aids if the inner ear is damaged (Zhang et al., 2020).

There are three different kinds of retinal and macular diseases. These are:

* Stargardt disease is an inherited retinal issue that usually leads to vision loss in children or adults.
* Wet macular degeneration is a severe eye disorder causing blurred vision and is caused by unusual leaking blood vessels that leak blood or fluid into the macular.
* Dry macular degeneration is the deterioration of the retina whereby a tiny yellow deposit called drusen forms under the retina.

References

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