

## Introduction

- Tinnitus is the perceived “ringing sound”.
- It can also be a *symptom* of other underlying infections, diseases, or a *side-effect* of various drugs<sup>[1]</sup>. Unidentified causative mechanisms and a poor understanding of pathophysiology can lead to unclear treatment options<sup>[2]</sup>.

## Consequences of Tinnitus



Reduced quality-of-life (QoL)

Anxiety and Irritability



Disrupted sleep, Impaired Concentration



## Research Gaps



**Lack** of clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) on tinnitus treatment



**Inconclusive evidence** on the use of pharmacological, medical technology therapies (MedTech), herbal therapies in tinnitus patients



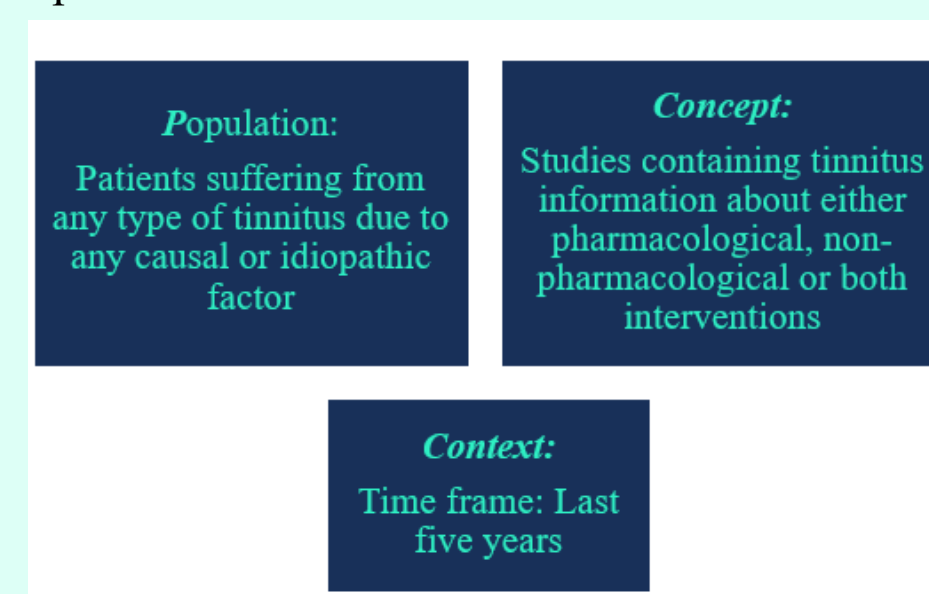
Previous systematic/scoping reviews (ScRs) focused on **standalone therapies** in tinnitus treatment

## Objectives

- To study prevalent options for tinnitus treatment and management to date.
- To review the global evidence-based guidelines on tinnitus care.
- To review the evidence-based therapies.

## Methods

- A literature search was performed on PubMed, and Google using an AI-powered evidence synthesis tool – **MaiA**.
- We retrieved randomized trials, systematic reviews & meta-analyses, and observational studies from 2014 to 2021 on tinnitus patients.

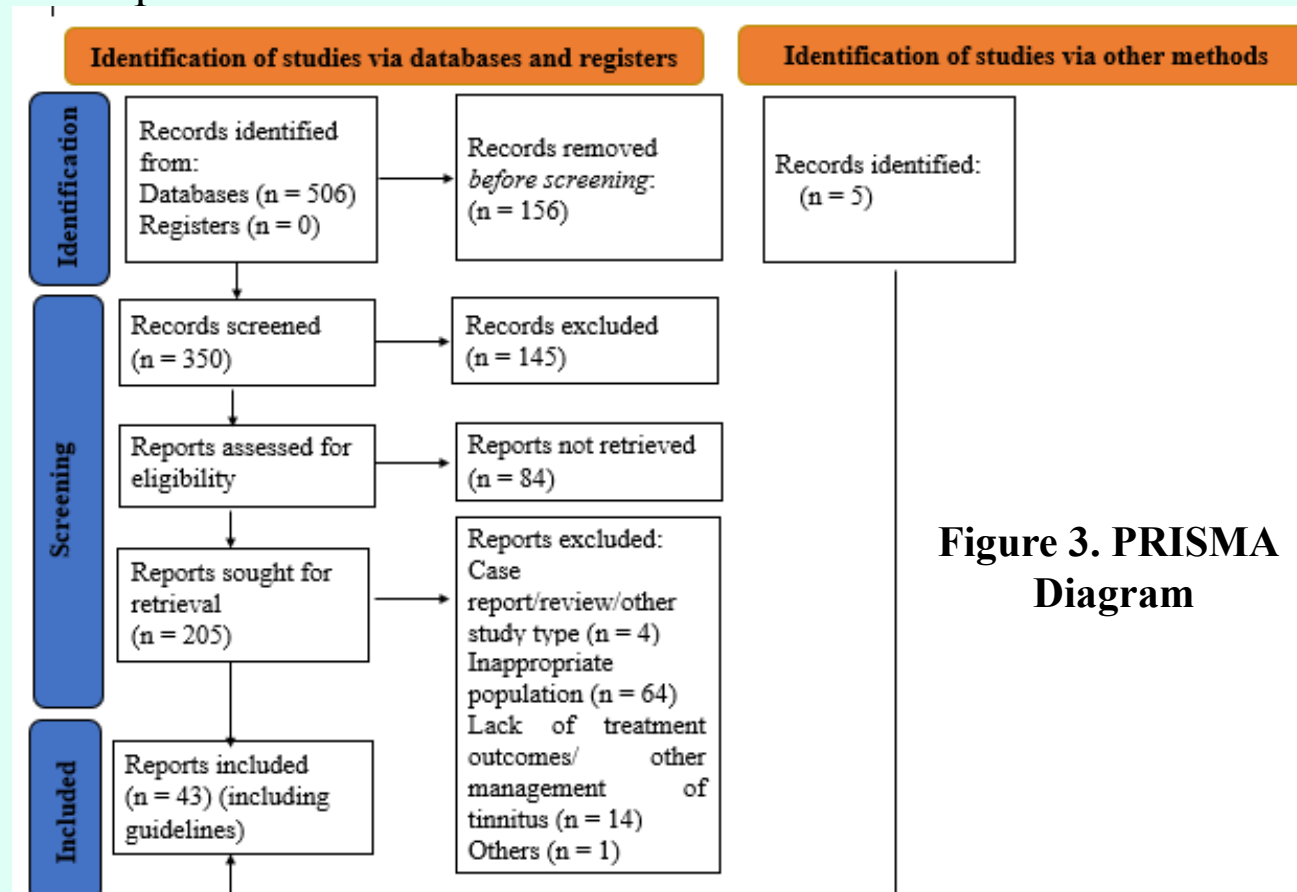


**Figure 2. PCC mnemonic used for retrieval of studies**

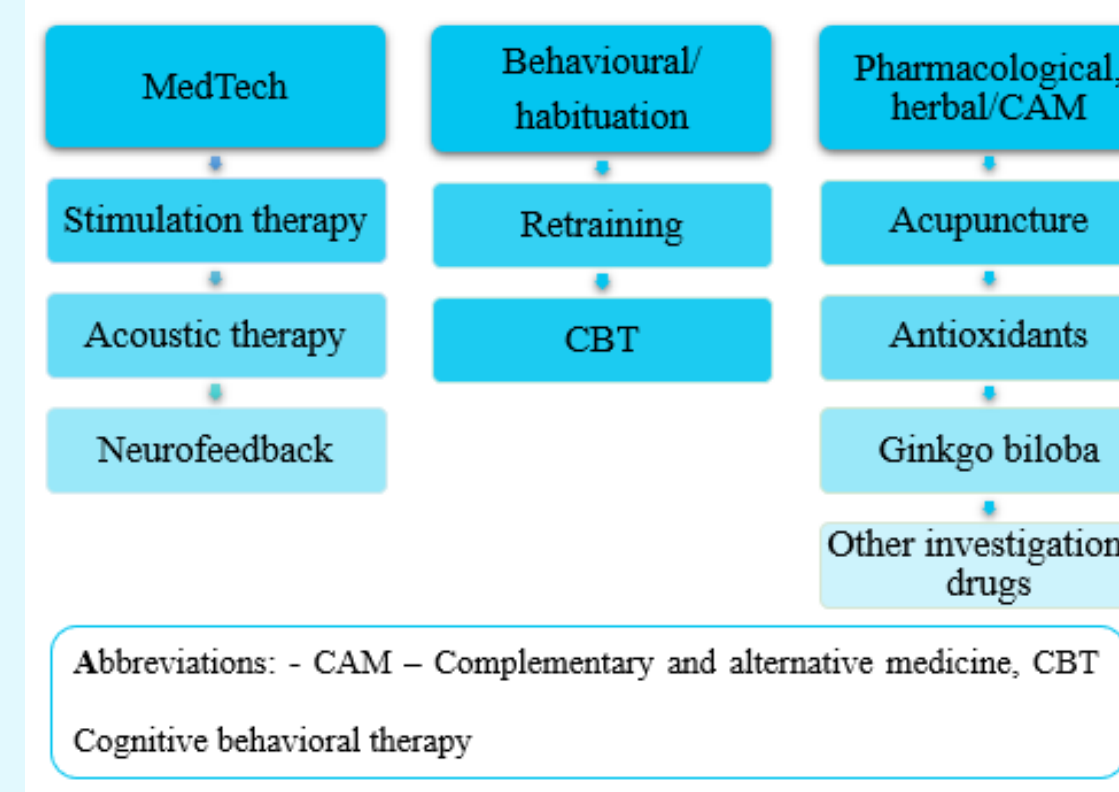
- Data charting: Microsoft Excel-based data charting using JBI ScR data extraction template<sup>[3]</sup>.

## Results

- We retrieved **38 articles** and **five evidence-based CPGs** from United States [US], European [EU], United Kingdom, and Japan.



**Figure 3. PRISMA Diagram**



**Figure 4. Three Major Treatment Modalities in Tinnitus Treatment**

- Among these major treatment modalities (fig. 4), repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, CBT, dexamethasone, ginkgo biloba, antioxidants, and acupuncture were found to be effective therapies.
- Two studies on digital interventions also demonstrated the therapeutic potential of *audiologist-guided internet-based CBT*.
- Except for CBT, none of these therapies were recommended in practice as per the latest EU guidelines (2019) due to limited strength of evidence.

## Discussion & Conclusion

- Machine-assisted ScR** promotes fast and robust evidence synthesis. Our review was performed in less than a week using **MaiA**.
- Only one ScR to date, focusing on behavioural and habitual therapies. However, we overcome the limitation by including broad and informed search strategy. Our review also aligns with evidence-based guidelines on tinnitus management.

- Our ScR found several new therapies such as **stimulation therapies, pharmacological** (antidepressants, anxiolytics) & **CAM** (acupuncture) than those mentioned in included guidelines, reflecting recent developments in tinnitus research.
- Majority of studies in our review focused on stimulation and acoustic therapies, however, there are no strong recommendations for such therapies in CPGs, owing to potential side-effects like tingling, burning, and pain sensation.
- No studies were found from the Asia-Pacific region, warranting for large-scale studies in these countries for deeper insights.
- Inclusion of secondary outcomes like **QoL, depression, and anxiety** in future research, to understand the impact of tinnitus in an individual's life.
- Digital* and *MedTech* interventions can be explored further as it holds the potential to provide newer insights and also as a **cost-effective** approach to manage tinnitus.
- Recent trends in the field of audiology shows potential direction for tinnitus research including the use of *innovative diagnostic strategies (neuroimaging), incorporating a multidisciplinary approach, and patient-centered care in tinnitus care*. This could further shape our understanding and management of tinnitus.

## References

- Bisht M, Bist SS (2011) Ototoxicity: The Hidden Menace. Indian J Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 63:255–259.
- Haider HF, Bojić T, Ribeiro SF, Paço J, Hall DA, Szczeppek AJ (2018) Pathophysiology of Subjective Tinnitus: Triggers and Maintenance. Front Neurosci 12:866.
- JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis. 11.2.7 Data extraction. Accessed at: <https://jbi-global-wiki.refined.site/space/MANUAL/4687700>.