

Genetic analyses for hearing disorders

Hereditary hearing disorders are among the most common known monogenic disorders and are characterised by strong genetic heterogeneity and clinical variability. Depending on the severity of the symptoms and age of onset, a hearing disorder can lead to serious social and cognitive impairments. Therefore, an early diagnosis and individualised medical care are essential.

A	Alport syndrome
	Alström syndrome
	Auditory neuropathy
B	Branchio-oto-renal syndrome (BOR)
C	CHARGE syndrome
	Cone-rod dystrophy and hearing loss
H	Hearing loss, mitochondrial disease
	Hearing loss, nonsyndromic, autosomal dominant (ADNSHL)
	Hearing loss, nonsyndromic, autosomal recessive (ARNSHL)
	Hearing loss, nonsyndromic, X-linked
J	Jervell-Lange-Nielsen syndrome
M	Meniere's disease
N	Norrie disease
O	Oral-facial-digital syndrome (OFD)
P	Pendred syndrome
	Perrault syndrome
	Piebaldism
R	Refsum disease
S	SANDD (Sinoatrial node dysfunction and Deafness)
	SeSAME (Seizures, Sensorineural deafness, Ataxia, Mental retardation, and Electrolyte imbalance)-Syndrome/EAST (Epilepsy, Ataxia, Sensorineural deafness, Tubulopathy)-Syndrome
	Stickler syndrome
T	Deafness and myopia syndrome
	Treacher-Collins syndrome
U	Usher syndrome
W	Waardenburg syndrome
Z	Zellweger spectrum disease (peroxisome biogenesis defect)