Hearing Loss & Hearing Assistance Technologies

Elaine Mormer, Ph.D, CCC-A Communication Science and Disorders



Learning Objectives

- Describe basic components of the auditory system
- Describe functional communication disabilities associated with hearing loss
- Identify technologies available to maximize communicative function for hard of hearing individuals
- Employ appropriate communication strategies with hard of hearing clients

How Many People Have Hearing Loss

- 10% of the population
- Over age 65:
- Age 45-64:
- Age 18-44:
- Under 18 years

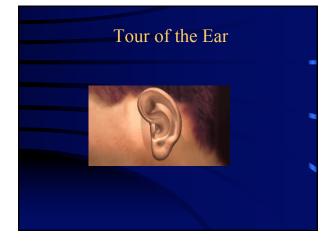


The Auditory System

- Environmental Monitor
 - distance
 - location
 - danger
- Facilitates Communication

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3yOzm_36DMY



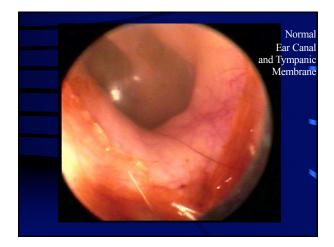


Disorders

- Outer Ear
- Middle Ear
- Inner Ear
- Central Auditory Pathway





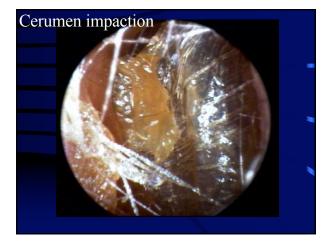


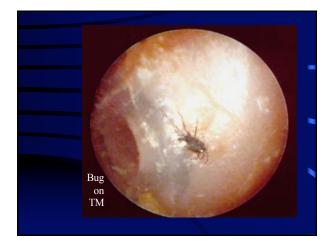


TM perforation

This image was obtained from a 52 year old adult male patient with Down's Syndrome and a history of long-standing bilateral chronic middle ear disease.







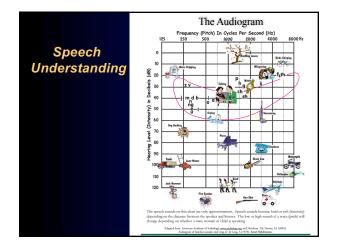
Presbycusis

- A decline in hearing as a part of the aging process
 - results from degeneration along the entire auditory pathway
 - reduced hearing sensitivity
 - reduced speech clarity

Measuring Hearing

Audiometer simulation

https://www.counselear.com/Controls/Pages/Public/Index.asp <u>x?page=Simulator/Audiometer</u>







Consequences of Hearing Loss

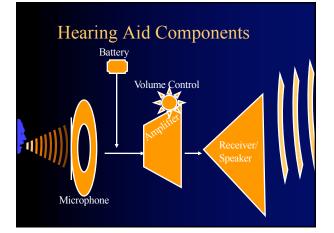
- Psychosocial/Health
 - reduced participation
 - in life activities
 - depression
 - withdrawal
 - social isolation
 - family/marital discord
 - financial loss
 - Reduced QOL

- Occupational
 - difficulty on telephone
 - difficulty in meetings
 - safety threatened with inability to hear alarm
- Medical
 - Poorer provider
 - communication
 - Health outcomes

er diabete

Challenges with Hearing Loss

- Overcoming Clarity
 - hearing loss in different frequency regions
 - damage to inner hair cells = poor speech clarity
- Overcoming Noise
 - noise = masking
 - reverberation = distortion of the signal
- Overcoming Reduced Dynamic Range – Need for amplification of speech signal
 - Reduced tolerance for loudness



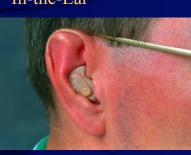
Hearing Aid Types

- Behind the Ear (BTE)
 - earmold
 - power
 - flexibility
 - telephone coil



In-the-Ear

- More or less cosmetically acceptable
- handles fairly high gain
- easier to get in and out



In-the-Canal

- More discrete
- Can have T coil or use telephone acoustically
- Requires little finger/hand dexterity



Completely in the Canal (CIC)

- Currently very popular
- virtually invisible
- can't have T coil
- use on phone normally
- high maintenance
- takes advantage of natural gain from auricle and EAM





Hearing Aids/Hearing Loss Simulation

Examples:

- http://www.starkey.com/hearing-losssimulator
- http://facstaff.uww.edu/bradleys/radio/fm/

Hearing Aid Development/ Features

- Programmability
- Multiple Memories
- Linear vs. Wide Dynamic Range
- Digital vs. Analog
- Directional Microphones
- Data Logging, Data Learning
- Integration with Remote Microphones, Inputs
- Thin tube, small cases
- \$\$\$\$\$ Prices \$\$\$\$\$
- Frequency Shifting
- · Iphone enabled hearing aids, bluetooth enabled devices



Assistive Listening Devices

- Why fit?
- Improve distance from signal to microphone
- Improve S/NR at microphone
- Hearing aid compatibility



FM for classroom instructors

 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M4lBkd RereE

Wireless Connection

•

- e.com/watch?v=ace <u>BleYj XM</u>
- <u>https://www.youtub</u> e.com/watch?v=ace Cell phone to hearing aid
 - Reduced electromagnetic interference
 - Adapted for reception from other audio sources



• Conversion of s signal to text or	
language	Presents
	1450.com

Alerting Devices

- Alerting Devices
 - smoke detector
 - siren alarm
 - doorbell
 - baby crytelephone ring
- Reception – shaker
- strobe light
 - flashing light
 - visual display
 - amplified sound
- motion sensor
 alarm clock
- hearing ear dog
- Mrs. N's HAT demo...

Communication Strategies to Use with Hard of Hearing Listeners

- Get the listener's attention before you speak
- Talk face to face, remind them to watch you
- Speak at a normal level, clearly and slowly
- Don't chew or smoke when speaking
- Reduce background noise e.g. radio, TV
- When misunderstood you should rephrase, not repeat
- Clue the listener in to your topic e.g. "I'm talking about..."
- Use assistive listening devices when available...keep a "Pocketalker" handy!

Thank You

- Elaine Mormer, Ph.D CCC-A
- emormer@pitt.edu