

## Hearing Testing

- Characteristics of a Hearing Loss
- Hearing Testing
- Middle Ear Measurement

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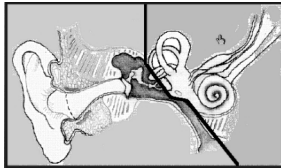
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## Characteristics of a Hearing Loss



- Conductive
  - Impacted Cerumen
  - Ruptured T.M.
  - Otitis Media
  - Otosclerosis
- Sensorineural
  - Noise Induced
  - Presbycusis (Age)
  - Genetic & Congenital
  - Central Lesions

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- Conductive loss.
  - Any medical problem in the outer or middle ear.
  - Can be medically treated.
- Sensorineural loss.
  - Any medical problem in the inner ear.
  - Problem with loudness and speech understanding.
  - Treatment is usually by a hearing aid.

## Hearing Loss (cont.)



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### *Degree of Hearing Loss*

- Mild (20 to 40 dB)
- Mild (40 to 50 dB)
- Moderate (50 to 70 dB)
- Severe (70 to 90 dB)
- Profound (> 90 dB)

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### *Hearing Testing*

- Audiometer
- Audiogram
- Middle ear measurement (tympanometry)

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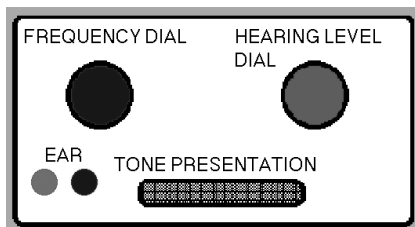
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### *Audiometer*



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### Audiometer




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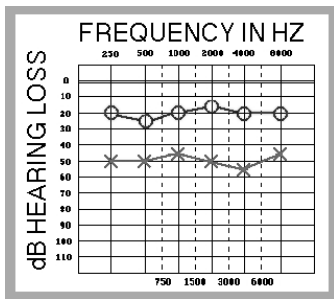
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### Audiogram




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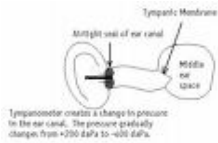
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### Middle ear measurement (tympanometry)

- Tympanometry is method of “bouncing” a sound off the tympanic membrane and measuring the sound characteristics of the reflected sound wave.




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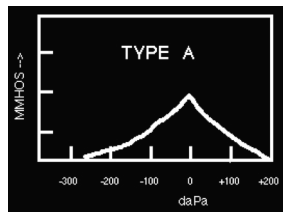
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## Middle ear measurement (tympanometry)

Can help identify  
conductive  
pathologies such as

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- Ruptured tympanic membrane
- Otitis media
- Otosclerosis
- Eustachian tube dysfunction



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## Audiological Evaluation

**Basic  
Audiological  
Evaluation**

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