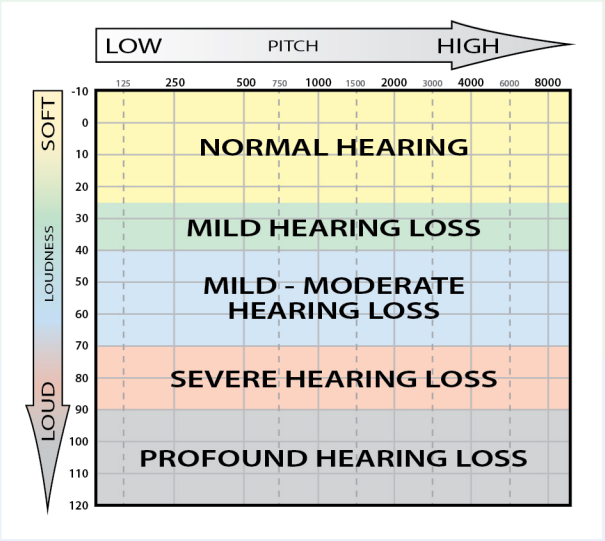
Evidence-Based Evaluation, A Diagnostic View

Your Patients' Hearing Health, Our Best Practices Care

Mild Hearing Loss

Often under-diagnosed are a person's listening challenges between 25 and 40 dB in typical speech frequencies. Those with mild hearing loss may hear and understand well in quiet conversations but have difficulty in noisy listening situations, at a distance or on the phone.

Sound Solution: *Properly fit hearing devices with expert follow-up care.*



Mild-to-Moderate Hearing Loss

Difficulty hearing sounds softer than 40 to 70 dB, which may negatively affect a person's daily quality of life. Individual may be unable to hear and understand normal conversations or a ringing telephone. They frequently ask people to repeat themselves and often unable to hear higher-pitched sounds or softer voices, such as those of women or children.

Sound Solution: *Properly fit hearing devices with expert follow-up care.*

Severe Hearing Loss

Inability to hear sounds softer than 70-90 dB, such as loud conversations, vacuum cleaners or traffic noise. This is likely to negatively affects a person's ability to effectively take care of many activities of daily living, limit their enjoyment of social activities and require more cognitive effort to communicate well.

Sound Solution: *Properly fit hearing devices with stronger power may be helpful. In some cases cochlear implants may be another treatment option to consider.*

Profound Hearing Loss

The most substantial degree of loss, with inability to hear sounds softer than 90-120 dB. The person cannot detect sound, even at the highest volume, such as fire alarms, trucks on the highway or airplane engines. Often, it is necessary for them to rely on lip-reading or sign language to communicate to the best of their ability.

Sound Solution: *With expert medical evaluation and treatment, a cochlear implant may be strongly considered as an effective way to improve quality of life.*

What is Speech Discrimination?

The ability to understand what is heard when speech is loud enough to listen comfortably. Discrimination loss testing evaluates difficulty in distinguishing between words and speech sounds. A speech discrimination score of 100 indicates one can understand 100% of what they hear, in contrast to a score of 0% that indicates no words can be understood, regardless of how loudly they are spoken.

Sound Advice Hearing Aid Center

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