

Connections Matter. Learn how hearing loss relates to overall health.



AGING Age-related hearing loss is permanent but treatable with hearing devices.



DEMENTIA Research indicates the severity of hearing loss is closely related to the risk of dementia.



DEPRESSION Untreated hearing loss may lead to social isolation and sensory overload.



VISION LOSS Untreated vision and hearing loss can increase the risk of falls and difficulty in performing activities of daily living.



HEART DISEASE Studies suggest a connection between low-frequency hearing loss and heart disease.



DIABETES Hearing loss occurs almost twice as often in adults who have diabetes than in those who don't.



OTOTOXICITY More than 100 classes of commonly used over-the-counter and prescription drugs can cause damage to the inner ear.



KIDNEY DISEASE An estimated 54% of American adults with chronic kidney disease have hearing loss, possibly caused by toxins related to kidney failure.



RISK OF FALLS Those with hearing loss often have diminished spatial orientation awareness, impaired brain pathways or reduced attention capacity – which can increase the risk of falls.



THYROID DISEASE When the thyroid gland does not produce enough of certain crucial hormones, altered brain structure or function may impair attention, memory and executive function.



SLEEP APNEA Lack of or disturbed sleep may negatively affect brain structure and function. In particular, episodic memory, working memory and executive function may be harmed.



**Sound
Advice**
Hearing Aid Center

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soundadviceweb.com

Don't wait years, take care of your ears.

