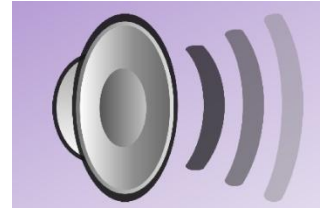


Race to the Brain Game

Hearing & Hearing Loss



AUDIOLOGIC INFORMATION AND SUPPORT			
#	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1.	What is the name of the professional who tests hearing? Audiologist	What are the names of the professionals who a) test hearing? Audiologist b) check the health of your ears? Ear, Nose & Throat Physician	What is the difference between an Audiologist and an Ear, Nose & Throat physician? Audiologists identify hearing loss and fit amplification; ENTs identify and treat medical causes of hearing loss.
2.	True or False: It is good for hearing to be tested in a noisy room. False	What is the name of the special room that your hearing is tested in? Soundbooth or hearing test suite	Why is it important to test hearing in a soundbooth? Ensures that no outside sounds are affecting the results of the hearing test
3.	Point to the line that shows someone's hearing level in their left ear. Now right ear.	What is the graph of your hearing called? Audiogram	Explain how the audiogram describes a hearing loss. Line shows where you detect sound at different pitches/frequencies
4.	Point to the lowest and highest pitches on the audiogram.	What are frequencies? Which ones are tested in a hearing test? Pitches. 250-8000 Hz	Why are these specific frequencies used to test hearing? They encompass the range of speech sounds.
5.	On the audiogram, point to where the /t/ sound might be.	A new friend told you she has a <i>high frequency hearing loss</i> . On the audiogram point to the frequencies where you think her hearing loss is.	What is a sloping hearing loss? A hearing loss that gets worse with increasing frequency.
6.	To test how well you can hear through your entire ear (from ear canal to cochlea) you have to listen through _____. Earphones	On the audiogram, what symbols are used to record hearing through earphones? x and o	What is air conduction testing? When you respond to sound through headphones (earphones, ear inserts).

7.	To test how well only your cochlea hears you have to listen through a _____. Bone Osscillator/Vibrator	If an audiologist were using a bone conduction vibrator, what would they be trying to identify? Conductive hearing loss	What is bone conduction testing? Obtaining responses at different pitches through a bone conduction vibrator.
8.	Where would an audiologist place a bone conduction vibrator? Behind pinna, mastoid bone, bump behind ear	On the audiogram, what symbols are used to record hearing through the bone osscillator? < > []	Why does/does not placement of the bone osscillator matter? The skull bone conducts sound to both cochleas.
9.	Tell me about the speech testing part of the hearing test. Listen to words or sentences, sometimes with noise in the background.	When asked to repeat words back, the audiologist is testing: a. your vocabulary b. the volume of your speech c. your ability to understand speech	Why do audiologists test speech understanding? To identify how hearing ability is impacting speech understanding. Point to where it is recorded on the audiogram.
10.	What is the audiologist trying to do when they put air pressure in your ear canal? Identify how well your eardrum moves.	If a tympanogram is performed and the result is a flat line, what could that mean? The eardrum is not moving. It could mean a hole in the drum or an ear infection.	Explain how an audiologist measures the function of your middle ear? What is it called? Tympanometry tests how well the eardrum moves as a way to identify if there could be fluid behind the eardrum.
11.	The volume of your ear canal measures how much space there is between the opening of your ear canal and your _____. Eardrum	What is ear canal volume? The amount of space between where the tympanometer tip is inserted and the eardrum.	What could physically be wrong if you have a too small ear canal volume? A large ear canal volume? Too small = earwax. Too big = hole in eardrum.
12.	Does a hearing loss have to be the same in both ears? No	What does it mean to have symmetrical versus an asymmetrical hearing loss? Symmetrical = Hearing loss is the same in both ears (same degree across the frequencies - ears match). Asymmetrical = Hearing loss is different between ears.	You woke up and your hearing feels asymmetrical. What does this mean? What should you do? You feel like you now have poorer hearing in one ear. Make a doctor's appointment to see if you have an ear infection or other cause.
13.	Can a hearing loss get worse? Yes. Permanent loss can progress over time. Conductive loss can happen at any time.	What does it mean to have a stable hearing loss? When a hearing loss does not change over time. Stays the same.	What does it mean to have a progressive hearing loss? What might cause this?

			The hearing loss gets worse over time. Causes may be genetics, disease, or trauma (like from noise) .
14.	Is everyone's hearing loss the same? No	What type of hearing loss do you have?	What are the four types of hearing loss? Conductive, Mixed, Sensorineural, Central (ASD, auditory processing).
15.	On the audiogram, point to where very quiet sounds would be. Point to very loud sounds.	The "degree" describes what about a hearing loss? How much hearing loss you have compared to people with normal hearing.	What are the differing degrees of hearing loss? Minimal, mild, moderate, moderate-severe, severe, profound.
16.	Tell me one cool thing about your audiogram. Personal response	Ask a question about your audiogram. Personal response	Describe your audiogram. Personal response