

SEMINAR INSTRUCTOR



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Hearing Loss in Aging:

Impact on Overall Health and Wellbeing



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Signs and Causes of Hearing Loss

"Why does my wife mumble all the time?" "I can hear in quiet but have a hard time in noisy situations." "Why is the tv volume so loud?"

II. Understanding the Effects of Hearing Loss

"Getting together with friends used to be fun but it's more of a hassle these days." "I feel so lonely lately." "I have diabetes and high cholesterol- are these conditions are related to my hearing?"

III. Treatment Options

"What are my options for treatment?" "Can I just get surgery to fix my hearing problems?" "What's the difference between an ENT and audiologist?"



Common Scenarios

It never used to be this way. What changed?





Hearing Loss Statistics

In the United States,

 Third most common chronic physical condition

(National Center for Environmental Health, 2018)



Increases with age:

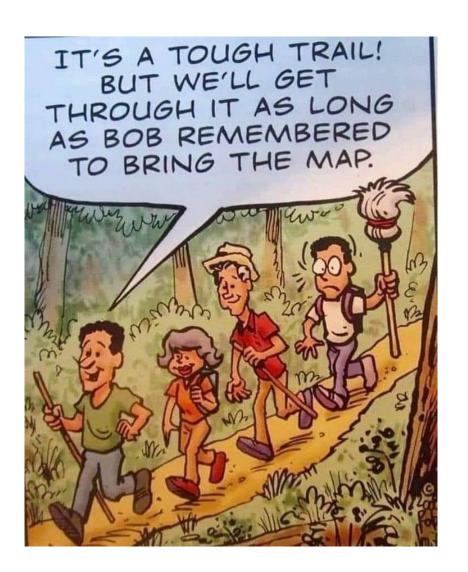
- 30-35% of adults 65-75
- 40-50% of adults 75+
 (NIH Hearing Loss: A Common Problem for Older Adults)
- As many as 81.4% of adults 80+

(Sharma et al., 2020)



Signs of Hearing Loss

- Asking to repeat more
- Turning up the volume on TV/ radio
- Hard time understanding people in noisy places
- Complains that voices sound mumbled/ slurred
- Difficulty with certain voices
- Avoidance of the telephone
- Listener Fatigue
- Pretending to hear
- Ringing in ear/ tinnitus





EAR ANATOMY

OUTER EAR MIDDLE EAR INNER EAR SEMICIRCULAR CANALS VESTIBULAR NERVE MALLEUS COCHLEA COCHLEAR NERVE EAR CANAL INCUS STAPES EUSTACHIAN TYMPANIC TUBE -CONCHA MEMBRANE



Ear Wax: Friend or Foe?

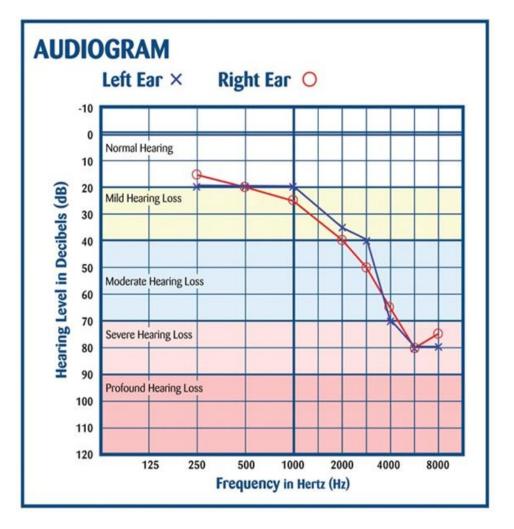
- Consists of sebum, dead skin, and hair
- Provides lubricating and anti-microbial features that are beneficial
- Natural migration outward
- Safe removal: NO Q-TIPS!





The Audiogram

- Provides information about type and degree of hearing loss
- Used in conjunction with case history, otoscopy, and other tests
- Used to program prescription-based hearing aids for more accuracy





Types of Hearing Loss:

Conductive

- excessive wax
- ear infection
- otosclerosis

Sensorineural

- presbycusis
- noise exposure
- Meniere's
- Mixed (combination)
 - excessive wax + noise exposure





Presbycusis (Age Related Hearing Loss)

Combination of Changes:

- Reduced blood flow and structures of the inner ear
- Changes to the nerve of hearing
- How the brain processes speech and sound

Characterized By:

- Gradual progression
- Difficulty with softer voices, children's voices, speech in background noise, and clarity
- Additional Factors: diabetes, poor circulation, noise exposure, certain medications



Noise Induced Hearing Loss

- Intensity of Sound & Time of Exposure
- <60% maximum volume</p>

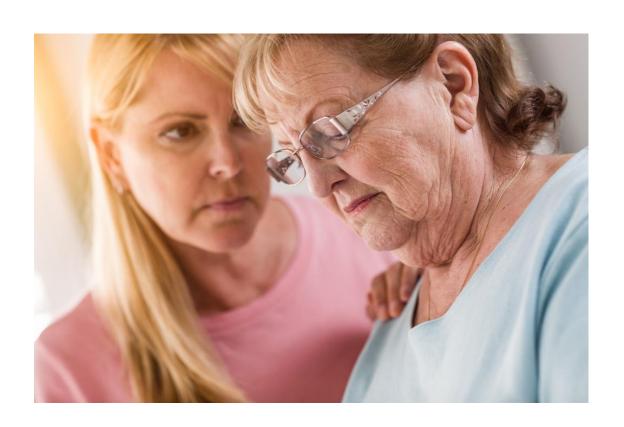
Use earplugs





Comorbidities:

- Sleep Apnea
- Diabetes
- High Blood Pressure
- High Cholesterol
- Cardiovascular Disease





Consequences of Hearing Loss

- Social Isolation
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Risk of Falls
- Cognitive Decline & Dementia





Tinnitus

- Ringing, buzzing, roaring, clicking, humming, hissing, crickets etc.
- 15-25% of population, very common with older adults
- Mild to Severe
- No Cure. How to Manage? hearing aids, sound generators, behavior therapy
- About 80% of people with hearing loss also have tinnitus



Vertigo

- Specific sensation of motion or spinning
- Related inner/vestibular system
- Often underdiagnosed
- Dizziness effects 15-20% (~a quarter have inner ear related/vestibular vertigo)
- Comprehensive hearing and balance assessment





Auditory Deprivation:Use It Or Lose It

• What Is It?

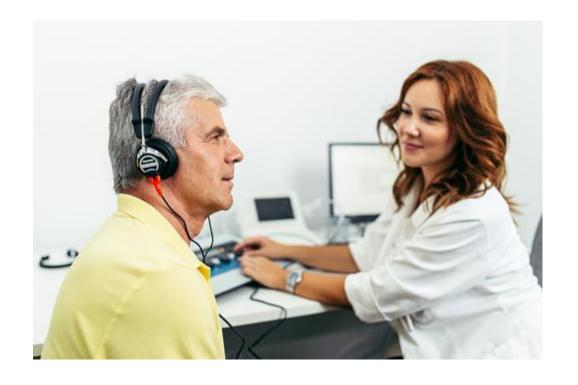
How to Avoid this?





TREATMENT OPTIONS

- Medication
- Surgery
- Hearing Aids
- Cochlear Implants
- Bone Anchored Hearing Aids (BAHA)





Hearing Aids

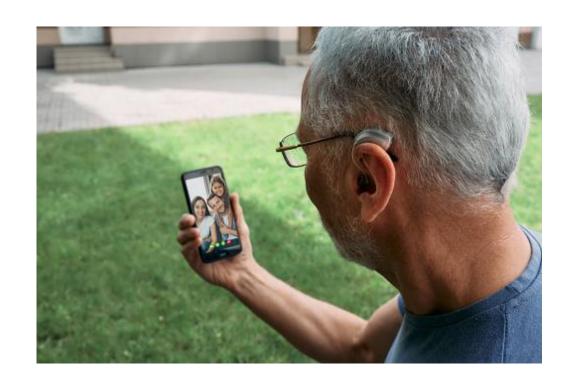
- Different Styles
- Technology
- Rechargeability
- Smartphone Integration:
 - Bluetooth & Apps
- Telehealth





Hearing Aids continued:

Commodity vs.
 Commodity+Service
 Package





Prescription-Based vs. OTC

Prescription-Based

- Requires a HHP
- Uses audiogram/comprehensive tests
- Extended fitting range from mild to profound
- Different styles/Coupling
- Accuracy & Customization

OTC

- Mild-to moderate HL/ Adults
- Lack of customization
- Self fit/ Lack of professional Assistance
- Sold online/retail
- Usually cost less

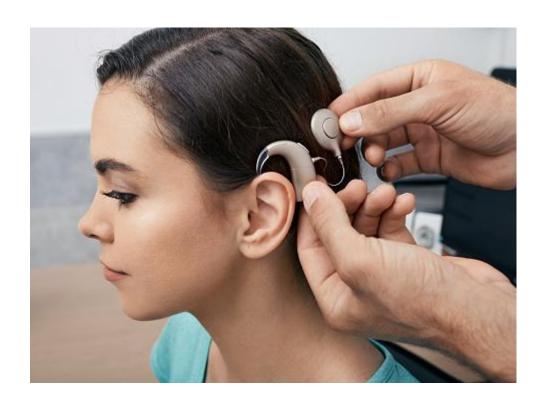


Treatment Options continued:

Candidacy Specific:

Cochlear Implants

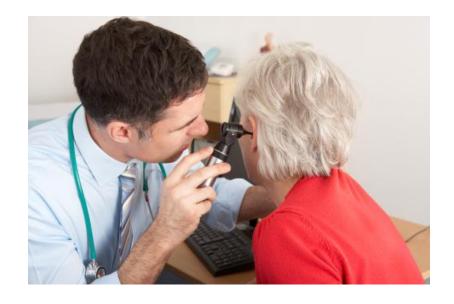
 Bone Anchored Hearing Aids (BAHA)





Hearing Healthcare Professionals

- Otolaryngologists (Ear Nose Throat Specialists/ENTs):
 - Physicians (M.D.)
 - Surgery/ Prèscribé medication/ Order tests and scans
- Audiologists:
 - Doctorate (Au.D.) or Masters (M.A.)
 - Diagnostic Testing
 - Hearing Aid services/ CI programming
- Hearing Aid Dispenser
 - Associates/HS diploma/additional coursework
 - Hearing aid dispensing





Helpful Suggestions

- Establish healthy foundations
- Use earplugs in loud situations
- Routine testing starting 60+
- Aural rehabilitation strategies
- Address hearing loss to minimize long term effects





Closing Remarks

- Reflections
- Motivation is key!





Useful Links

The House Institute: https://houseinstitute.com/

American Academy of Audiology: https://www.audiology.org/consumers-and-patients/

American Speech Language and Hearing Association: https://www.asha.org/public/

American Tinnitus Association: https://www.ata.org/

To donate or receive hearing aids if you are in need:

https://hearingaiddonations.org/

https://www.starkeyhearingfoundation.org/

https://helpamericahear.org/

https://www.lionsclubs.org/en/explore-our-clubs/eyeglasses-and-hearing-aids-recyc ling

VA Audiology services: https://www.prosthetics.va.gov/audiology/index.asp

Mobile Audiology: https://conciergeaudiologylv.com











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