



*Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology
Summer Institute 2000*

*Snowbird, Utah
June 9-11, 2000*

FRIDAY, JUNE 9

8:30 - 10:00 Opening Remarks

Denzel Brooks, 2000 Keynote Speaker; *Stockport, England*

For over 20 years Denzel Brooks was the Consultant Audiological Scientist at Withington Hospital in Manchester, England. He has dedicated his life to the study and treatment of adults with hearing loss. He is internationally known for his work in adult hearing aid adjustment. He will be speaking today on the changing practices of adult rehabilitation.

10:15 - 11:15 The Predictors of Speech Development of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children (Birth Through Five Years)

Christie Yoshinago-Itano; *University of Colorado at Boulder*

Dr. Yoshinago-Itano will be discussing the results from an ongoing longitudinal study from the National Institutes of Health to study the Speech and Language Development of Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Infants and Toddlers.

11:15 - 11:45 Audiology Awareness Campaign

Alice E. Holmes; *University of Florida*

11:45 - 12:15 Aural Rehabilitation Program Development in the University Clinic

Jan A. Moore and Anne M. Wallace; *University of Iowa*

Over the last 2 years two new aural rehabilitation programs have been developed at the Wendell Johnson Speech and Hearing Clinic. These two new programs replaced a 50-year-old model of service delivery to reflect current thought on treatment efficacy, take advantage of both cochlear implant and hearing aid technology, and satisfy legal requirements to provide more family-centered programming as well as provide follow-up to the local professionals treating these children. In addition, student competencies were developed to specifically meet the needs of these two unique programs.

1:45 - 3:00 Evaluation of FM Systems Using the New ASHA Guidelines

Linda M. Thibodeau; *University of Texas at Dallas*
Sponsored by Phonic Ear

The precision in fitting FM systems should be equivalent to that routinely applied to hearing aids. Acoustic and Real Ear measurements are necessary to ensure appropriate gain and output of FM systems for an individual. Annual electroacoustic evaluation of a group of FM systems is also important to ensure consistency in the interaction of multiple units. The recently approved ASHA Guidelines for Fitting and Monitoring FM systems will be applied to various FM arrangements.

3:30 - 4:30 Achieving Bilingualism Among the Profoundly Deaf

Judith Curtain; *Lansdale, PA*

Video presentations of profoundly deaf who have achieved fluency in spoken English and/or French and German, including reading and writing, as well as fluency in the symbolic language of ASL. Cued speech was the tool that accelerated clear reception of the spoken language. Panel discussion consisting of parents, accompanied by their children, discussing their successes and struggles with exposing their children to English/ASL bilingualism facilitated by cued English.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10

8:00 - 8:45 Perspectives of Older Women in Help-Seeking for Presbycusis and Interacting With the Auditory System

Arlene J. Carlson; *University of British Columbia*

This presentation highlights key findings of a qualitative study with older women, exploring help-seeking for presbycusis and the influence that these have on their future action for hearing loss. This research is unique in that, through in-depth interviewing and participant observation, it explores help-seeking perspective, starting at the point when help is sought, follows each woman through and beyond her first audiologic assessment, and solicits the perspectives of a close family member and the assessing audiologist on the help-seeking and rehabilitative process.

9:00 - 10:00 The Effects on Significant Others of Providing a Hearing Aid to the Hearing-Impaired Partner

Denzel Brooks, 2000 Keynote Speaker; *Stockport, England*

10:15 - 11:15 Validation of Hearing Aid Fitting in Infants and Toddlers Through Behavioral Observation

Melody Harrison; *University of North Carolina*

11:30 - 12:30 POSTER SESSIONS

1. Building Communication Skills While Increasing Community Awareness

Laura Kelly; *Miami University*

Support groups provide an important role in aural rehabilitation. Group activities can be designed to combine several goals including training in communication skills, carry-over of new behaviors, and community awareness. The Hear-Hear Restaurant Project is an example of such an activity. The Hear-Hear self help group designed a form for use in rating restaurants on several aspects deemed important for accessibility in individuals with hearing loss. The group members volunteered to use the form in local restaurants and using the information obtained to educate the restaurant owners about factors relating to hearing loss.

2. Changes in Vowel Production During Babbling as a Function of Vowel Treatment

Sheila Pratt; *University of Pittsburgh*

The babbling of two preschool aged children with hearing loss was monitored while the children completed a vowel training protocol. Production of the vowels /a/, /i/, and /u/ was trained, with both children showing improvement on at least one of the vowels. However, overall improvement was noted in the vowel inventories of the children while spontaneously babbling in response to computer feedback display.

3. Integrating Audiological Rehabilitation Into the Hearing Aid Dispensing Process

Linda Thibodeau; *University of Texas/Callier Center*

The "Making Sense of Your Hearing Loss" outreach program was initiated to provide audiological rehabilitation for clients who purchased amplification from the Callier Center for Communication Disorders. The program involved graduate student experience with designing and implementing group rehabilitation sessions. Following the purchase of amplification, clients were given the choice of either attending four rehabilitation sessions or receiving four follow-up phone contacts. For parties who attended the sessions, return rate was 0%. In contrast, return rate for participants who chose rehabilitation by phone contact was 11%.

4. Client Perception of a Prototype Digital Tinnitus Masker

Shaum Bhagat and Ashish Bhutada; *University of Texas - Austin*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of digitally generated noise on masking tinnitus. Three male clients matched the pitch of their tinnitus to a 6 kHz tone. A tinnitus masker equipped with a digital noise generator produced band limited noise with a center frequency at 6 kHz. The clients received a trial period and their subjective response was noted. No client stated that the masking noise was aversive. However, total relief from tinnitus was not experienced by any client. The results of the study suggest that digitally generated noise is a viable option in masking tinnitus.

5. The Audience is Listening

Helen McCaffrey; *Texas Christian University*

This poster describes a telephone survey of cinemas, live theaters, and performance halls with regard to availability and use of assistive devices. The objectives were to (a) identify types of assistive devices available, (b) describe knowledge of assistive devices by employees, and (c) identify how de-

vices are maintained and serviced. Respondents were asked how devices were obtained by audience members, how they are worn, and how they work. Responses were analyzed according to the size and type of venue (municipal, non-profit, national franchise). The poster concludes with recommendations for audiologists and consumers.

6. Analysis of Conversations of Older Adult Couples, With and Without the Stress of Hearing Loss

Susan K. Harned, Alice E. Holmes, and Norman N. Markel; *University of Florida*

Conversations of 40 older adult couples (mean age = 65), with and without hearing losses, were analyzed for percentage of talking time, categories of communicational intent, topic patterns, and elements of conversational breakdown. Results found spouses of men with hearing loss used more neutral statements while spouses of men without hearing losses used more direct statements and humor. Spouses of men with hearing losses took greater responsibility for maintaining topics than spouses of the control group. Couples contending with hearing loss experienced more conversational interruptions and found talking more effortful than did couples with normal hearing.

SUNDAY JUNE 11

8:00 - 8:30 National Campaign for Hearing Health

Deafness Research Foundation

8:30 - 9:00 Hearing Aid Inputs – We’ve Come a Long Way

John A. Nelson, Maria C. Downing, Sheree R. Anderson, and Fredrick N. Martin; *University of Texas*

There are numerous situations where an input to a hearing aid, other than a microphone, is advantageous. The telecoil and Direct Audio Input (DAI) are the traditional options. Pulse-width modulation is a recent technology which provides the benefits of both telecoil and DAI in one unit. ANSI 3.22 – 1996 requires the development of a direct method for telecoil frequency response evaluation, which provides a tool to evaluate the telecoil under different listening situations. This presentation will cover the new technique for evaluating the telecoil, the limitations of the electromagnetic interference, and comparisons across electroacoustic measurements of the telecoil, DAI, and pulse-width modulation systems.

9:00 - 10:00 Round Table Discussion: The Effects of Internet Sales of Hearing Aids on Audiologic Rehabilitation

Barbara Parker, *Moderator*

10:15 - 11:15 The Predictors of Language Development of Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children (Birth Through Five Years)

Christie Yoshinago-Itano; *University of Colorado/Boulder*

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11:15 - 11:45 Vowel Durations in Speech Directed to Children With Hearing Loss by Mothers During a Reading Task

Sheila Pratt; *University of Pittsburgh*

This study assessed whether mothers modified their speech as a function of their children's hearing status. The productions of a group of mothers were recorded while reading to their young hearing-impaired children. The vowel productions were analyzed for differences in vowel duration. Comparisons were made to vowels in the same utterances produced by two other groups of mothers: mothers of age-matched and mothers of language-matched children. The vowels that typically have long durations were longer when produced by the mothers of the children with hearing loss than when they were produced by the mothers of the normal hearing children.