The Sociology of Age-related Hearing Loss	
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# **Learning Objectives**

- Participants will be able to list the typical reaction patterns that older adults will demonstrate when face with physical or social limitations as they age.
- limitations as they age.
  Participants will be able to describe how changes in social interaction patterns may potentially make the person more at risk for accelerated cognitive decline.
- Participants will be able to identify potential subtle changes in patient counseling to reflect what we know about social interaction patterns in the older adult.





AUDITORY ECOLOGY IN A GROUP OF EXPERIENCED HEARING-AID USERS: CAN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEARING-AID USERS' AUDITORY ECOLOGY IMPROVE THEIR REHABILITATION?

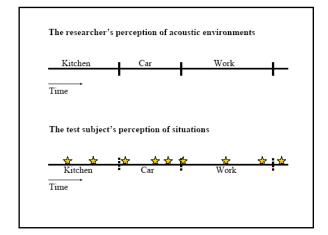
Niels Søgaard Jensen and Claus Nielsen Oticon Research Centre, 'Eriksholm', Denmark

2005

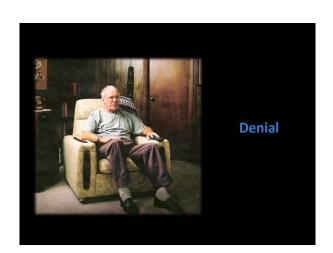
The researcher's perception of acoustic environments

Kitchen Car Work

Time







Normalization & Passive Acceptance	
	"This is just what happens when you get older"

### Discounting / Misinterpretation / Normalization / Passive Acceptance

- Many health issues evolve over time
- Body change is expected / Can't fix every little thing / "Growing old gracefully"
- Definition of "do I need to talk to a doctor about this" is
  unclear.
- Symptom minimization has a positive aspect: helps protect self-image





### Self-confidence often erodes in older persons:

- Children grow up, start own families and no longer user parents as the safety net
- Replaced at work (either actually or in effect) by younger person
- No longer in work force, holding a position of responsibility
- · Physical limits on the activities that can be enjoyed
- Falling behind in technology uptake
- Out of touch with popular culture
- Friends die off, move away
- Need care assistance
- Not allowed to do things such as drive
- Etc

### **SOC Model of Reaction to Aging**

- <u>S</u>electivity
- Optimization
- Compensation

SOC Model of Reaction to Aging	
/ Most common	
<ul> <li><u>S</u>electivity</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Optimization</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li><u>C</u>ompensation</li> </ul>	
L each common	
\Least common	



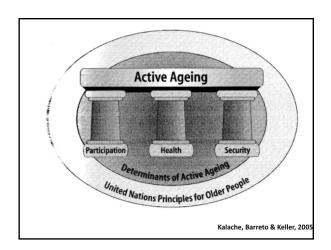
Well, there is a distinction between that I have to direct my attention to what is being said and that someone is merely saying something.

That is two very distinct actions.

- Hans, 88 years old.

Therese Thorstholm , 2013

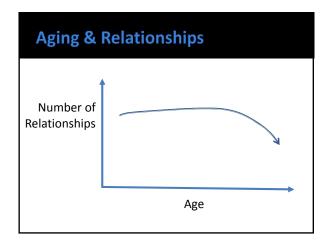
# Communication as a Health Issue

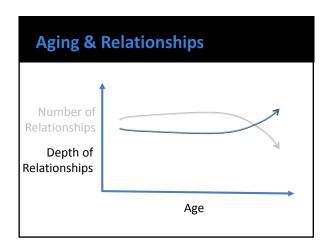




I				
	<ul><li>1: Free from disease</li><li>2: Maintaining good cognitive</li></ul>	function		
	3: Maintaining quality contacts	s with people and activities		
		STATE OF THE PARTY.		
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[			]	
	Preventing Alzheimer's Disease a	nd Cognitive Decline		
	Authors: John W. Williams, M.D., M.P.H. Brenda L. Plassman, Ph.D.			
	James Burke, M.D. Ph.D. Tracey Holsinger, M.D. Sophiya Benjamin, M.D.	DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER		
	April 2010			
ſ			1	
	Preventing Alzheimer's Diseas	se and Cognitive Decline		
	Greatest Risk Factors:  • Diabetes  • Genetic predisposition	Protective Factors:  • Cognitive Engagement  • Physical Activity		
	<ul><li> Smoking</li><li> Depression</li></ul>	r nysicai Activity		









## **Framilies**

# **Adult Friendships**

- Typically:
  - Voluntary
  - Nonobligatory
  - Emotional support
  - Less likelihood of ambivalence
  - Better predictor of overall psychological well-being

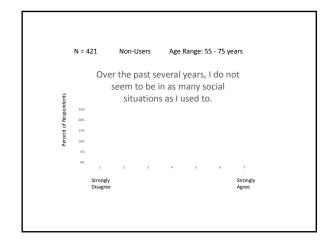


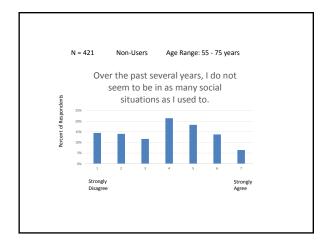
# Loneliness

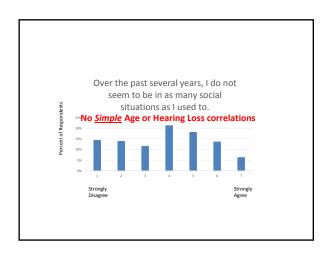
Health risk

Loneliness	
Health risk	
Not related to <i>number</i> of relationships	
Is related to <i>depth</i> of relationships	
Eriksholm Ear Miles Project	
What factors predict help seeking in	
patients with hearing loss?	
Eriksholm Ear Miles Project	
<ul><li>Age</li><li>Gender</li></ul>	-
Measured Hearing Loss     Duration of Loss	
Help Seeking, Obtaining Has or Benefit with HAs:  Health Expectations	
Activity Level     Etc.	

Eriksholm Ear Miles Project	
Ernsholli Edi Miles i Toject	
Only consistent factor:	
Self-perceived Hearing Difficulties	
	]
N = 92 First Time Users Average Age: 73 years	
When at a social gathering, I would prefer to:	
Have a quiet conversation with one person	
Participate in a group discussion	
N = 92 First Time Users Average Age: 73 years	
When at a social gathering, I would prefer to:	
47% Have a quiet conversation with one person	
53% Participate in a group discussion	
Not related to: • Age	
∙Age •Audiogram	



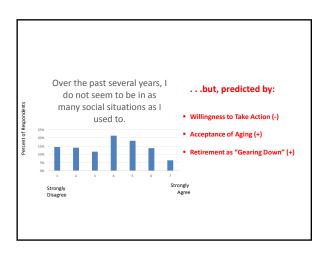






### **Factors:**

- Willingness to take action Retirement as "gearing down"
- Sociability
- Self-efficacy
- Acceptance of aging

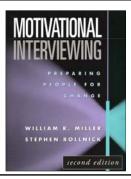


### Health Belief Model (L. George, 2001)

Elderly seeking out medical attention? (5 factors)

- Susceptibility (can it really happen to me)
- Symptom severity
- Perceived (expected) benefits
- Perceived (expected) costs
- Self-efficacy

# **Creating Change**



# **Motivational Interviewing**

- Patient makes decision to change: Options & Personal Goals
- Demonstrated to be effective in a variety of health behavior change contexts (i.e., drug use, alcohol use, weight control, etc.)
- Ambivalence lead to inaction
- Counselor develops discrepancy (but non-confrontational)
- Implementation is short term

www.motivational interview.org

Suggestions on Counseling Strategy:	
Hearing loss as a disruptor of socialization, not just communication	
	-
Suggestions on Counseling Strategy:	
Move the discussion from how they <b>FEEL</b> about their hearing loss	
<ul><li> to what they <i>MISS</i> because of hearing loss</li></ul>	-
	·
Suggestions on Counseling Strategy:	
Refer to The Second Life: participation without	
limitations	

