

Key Hearing Aid Feature	Fitting strategy for severe losses
Signal Processing Strategy	No clear choice between WDRC and AGC-O, slight edge to WDRC in most recent studies.
Gain and Frequency Response	Match the appropriate prescriptive fitting target. Some high frequency loss benefit from extended bandwidth (Hornsby & Ricketts, 2003) and other do not (Turner, 1999). Evaluate performance on an individual basis (Keidser et al. 2007).
Compression Ratio	Between 1.1 and 2:1, with slightly higher CR for high frequencies.
Compression Time Constants	Limited evidence suggests longer release time for compression (Souza, 2008)
Directional Microphones	Equalized directional mic offers similar benefit in noise. Directional benefit is similar to what mild to moderate losses experience (Hornsby & Ricketts, 2003).
Digital Noise Reduction	Benefits of noise reduction were lower and more varied compared to omni-directional WDRC processing. Noise reduction best employed in second program of device. (Keidser, et al. 2008).
Multiple Memories	Patients with severe high frequency loss may benefit from no frequency gain (Turner, 1999). A multi-memory device allows the patient to make a preference choice.
Frequency Lowering	Little real world evidence to date supports its effectiveness with adults. Manufacturer's field studies indicate some benefit with frequency lowering in adult populations.
ALD that improves signal-to-noise ratio	ALDs need to be offered and possibly trialed by the patient, but the rejection rate is high.