

Etymotic Research

QuickSIN™

Speech-in-Noise Test

Why Measure SNR Loss?

- Speech intelligibility cannot be predicted from the audiogram
- Knowing the SNR loss makes it possible to:
 - Recommend appropriate technological solutions
 - Counsel patients regarding appropriate expectations

Features:

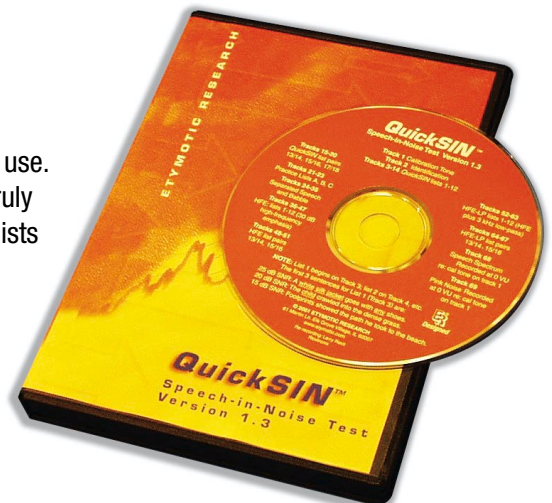
- 12 equivalent one-minute tests for estimating SNR loss
- High Frequency Emphasis (HFE) lists to assess SNR loss with ski-slope loss
- HFE/Low-Pass filtered list to determine if hearing aids with extended HFE will help or degrade speech intelligibility in noise
- Separated speech and noise channels to demonstrate directional mic effectiveness

The QuickSIN was developed to:

- Provide a quick way for clinicians to quantify a patient's difficulty hearing in noise
- Demonstrate that hearing aids with directional microphones improve speech intelligibility in noise
- Assist dispensers in choosing appropriate amplification and other assistive technologies
- Determine if extended high frequency emphasis improves or degrades understanding of speech in noise
- Provide a large number of equivalent test lists for use in clinical and research work

Problems with the original SIN Test:

- The original SIN Test is too time consuming for everyday clinical use.
- Only five or six of the lists are truly equivalent, resulting in too few lists available for some clinical comparisons and research purposes.
- Some subjects can not attain a 50% correct score, even at the best (+15 dB) signal-to-noise ratio.



Price: \$160.00

Additional copies to same site: \$95