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## Making the Case for Custom

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Allied Health Media

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## Making the Case for Custom AudiologyOnline 2014 NIHL Expert Seminar Series

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## Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Seminar Series 2014

Wed July 2, 2014: 8-9am

Brian Fligor, ScD

***Making the Case for Custom***

Wed July 16, 2014: 10-11am

William H. Martin, PhD

***Tinnitus Care: What Should I Know When Starting To Provide Tinnitus Care***

Wed July 23, 2014: 12-1pm

Jeffrey M. Ellenbogen, MD

***Sound Sleep on Noisy Nights: The Influence of Noise on Sleep Quality***

Wed July 30, 2014: 12-1pm

Robert Ghent, AuD

***Management of Hearing Loss Prevention in Live Entertainment***

## Making the Case for Custom

### Disclaimer:

The views expressed herein are mine, based on 14 years of practice of audiology fitting custom hearing protection, consumer earphones, in-ear monitors, and hearing aids to musicians and music enthusiasts. These views are not intended to reflect the views of my employer, Lantos Technologies. Any representation of benefits of custom-fitted devices are for educational purposes, and not intended as promoting any particular company.

## Agenda

- Introduction of Pros and Cons of Custom for Hearing Protection and Consumer Earphones
- At risk-populations, how much risk
- Acoustics: non-custom and custom
- Influence of earphone isolation on chosen listening level
- Economics of custom
- Utility of custom in NIHL Treatment
- Take-home messages

## Making the Case for Custom

Why aren't ALL devices in the ear custom!?

- ✓ There is good evidence that “custom” hearing protection devices and consumer earphones (and hearing aids) perform better than non-custom devices
- ✓ Custom *should* be more comfortable and secure
- ✓ Custom personalizes the device (and the care)
- ✓ Custom is potentially another revenue stream

## Making the Case for Custom

Barriers:

- ✓ Custom requires additional resources (time, equipment), and may involve exposure to risk (audiologist and patient)
- ✓ Custom is not *always* more comfortable
- ✓ Non-custom is easier to commoditize
- ✓ Non-custom might be *good enough*/ custom might not be so much better

Result: low adoption rate for custom in hearing protection device (HPD) and consumer earphones

## Populations at Risk

### Occupational noise exposure (unwanted byproduct)

- U.S. mandated in Hearing Conservation Programs for all workers exposed to  $\geq 90$  dBA, 8-hr TWA (offered to all workers exposed  $\geq 85$  dBA, 8-hr TWA)
- 9 million workers in the U.S.; 40 million worldwide
- Education and Motivation component of HPD use
  - NIHL *still* amongst highest incidence work-related injuries (11.8% of non-fatal injuries in 2011; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012)
- EPA rating of HPD performance (e.g., “NRR”): de-rating for effective hearing protection (variability)
- NRR vs.  $\text{NRR}_{\text{SF}}$  and move to Field PAR/f-MIRE measures

## Populations at Risk

### Music exposures (intent of the activity)

- Portable listening devices (PLD) 103 – 121 dBA (FFE)
  - 250 million smartphones worldwide
  - 15-50% exceed  $L_{\text{Awn}} \geq 85$  dBA (equivalent continuous level)
- Concert attendance: 103 – 112 dBA  $L_{\text{A8hn}}$  ( $\sim 5000\%$  dose)
- Musician (amplified) stage levels 100 – 110 dBA
  - Highest adoption of full-custom (in-ear monitors) – pro musicians
- Orchestral, drum corp, chamber musician: own instrument/neighbors  $> 100$  dBA at fortissimo
  - Monitoring needs

## Bamboozle Road Show, June 2010

- Stage Levels 94 – 108 dBA (drum kit)
- Audience 90 – 117 dBA



## Sound Exposures: Bamboozle Road Show

Leq* (dBA)	105
Time (hrs)	4
Noise dose**	5000%

**Table 1. Total audience exposure**

101.9 dBA  $L_{A8hn}$

Leq* (dBA)	99
Time (hrs)	7
Noise dose**	2198%

**Table 2. Total crew exposure** (4 hours show + sound check and setup)

\* Leq is the typical 5-minute equivalent continuous sound level in A-weighted decibels

\*\* DRC for determining "Noise dose" = 85 dBA for 8-hr Leq, 3dB exchange rate

98.4 dBA  $L_{A8hn}$

*Audiology Today* May/June 2011: pp 30-40

## Damage Risk Criteria: Excess risk for “Material Hearing Impairment”

### OSHA (1981): Minimum Standard for Safety

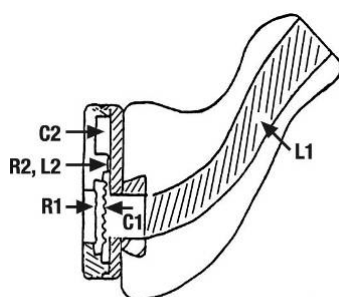
<u>Organization</u>	<u>TWA Noise Exposure</u>	<u>Estimated % at Risk</u>
<b>ISO</b>	90 dBA	21%
	85 dBA	10%
	80 dBA	0%
<b>EPA</b>	90 dBA	22%
	85 dBA	12%
	80 dBA	5%
<b>NIOSH</b>	90 dBA	29%
	85 dBA	15%
	80 dBA	3%
Prince, et al 1997	85 dBA	8%

## Damage Risk Criteria

- |                   |                  |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| • OSHA            | • NIOSH          | • WHO            |
| • 90 dBA          | • 85 dBA         | • 75 dBA         |
| • 5 dB            | • 3 dB           | • 3 dB           |
| Exchange rate     | Exchange rate    | Exchange rate    |
| • 90 dBA   8 hrs  | • 85 dBA   8 hrs | • 75 dBA   8 hrs |
| • 95 dBA   4 hrs  | • 88 dBA   4 hrs | • 78 dBA   4 hrs |
| • 100 dBA   2 hrs | • 91 dBA   2 hrs | • 81 dBA   2 hrs |
| • 105 dBA   1 hr  | • 94 dBA   1 hr  | • 83 dBA   1 hr  |

LIBERAL .....➔ CONSERVATIVE

Can't we just stick a plug in it?



Schematic side view of the ER-15

C = compliance  
L = inductance  
R = resistance

Musicians Earplugs™ schematic design.  
© Copyright Etymotic Research Inc.  
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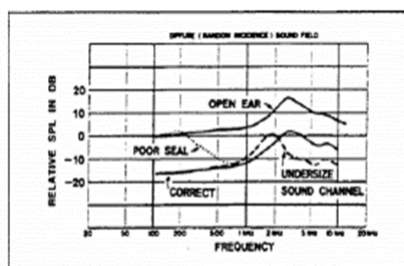


Figure 8. Expected eardrum SPL with ear open and with three constructions of ER-15 earmold.

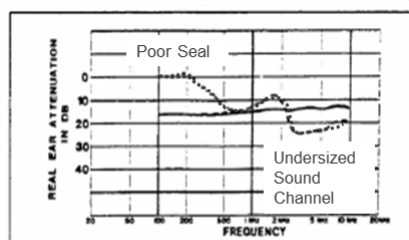


Figure 9. Calculated ER-15 performance vs. earmold construction: (—) correct (3.5 mm) sound channel, well-sealed; (---) poor seal, equivalent to 0.028" vent hole; (---) undersized sound channel (2-mm dia.).

Killion, DeVilbiss and Stewart 1988



## Hypothetical Protected Sound Exposures: Bamboozle Road Show 2010

Leq (dBA)	105
Time (hrs)	4
Noise dose*	5000%
w/ ER9 (-9dB)	629%
w/ ER15 (-15dB)	158%
w/ ER25 (-25dB)	16%
w/ foam (-20dB)	50%

← *Only valid if plug is used > 95%  
of exposure time*

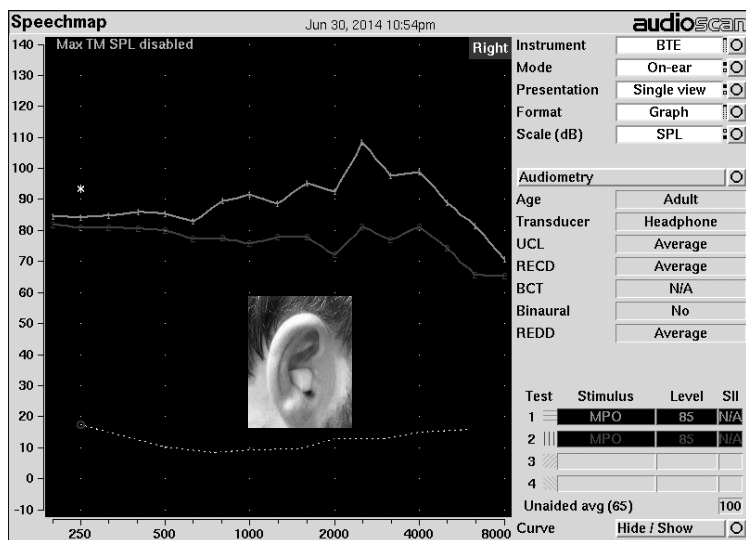
**Table 3. Total audience exposure with hypothetical reduction in exposure from use of different HPD**

Leq (dBA)	99
Time (hrs)	7
Noise dose*	2198%
w/ ER9 (-9dB)	277%
w/ ER15 (-15dB)	70%
w/ ER25 (-25dB)	7%
w/ foam (-20dB)	22%

**Table 4. Total crew exposure with hypothetical reduction in exposure from use of different HPD**

*Audiology Today* May/June 2011: pp 30-40

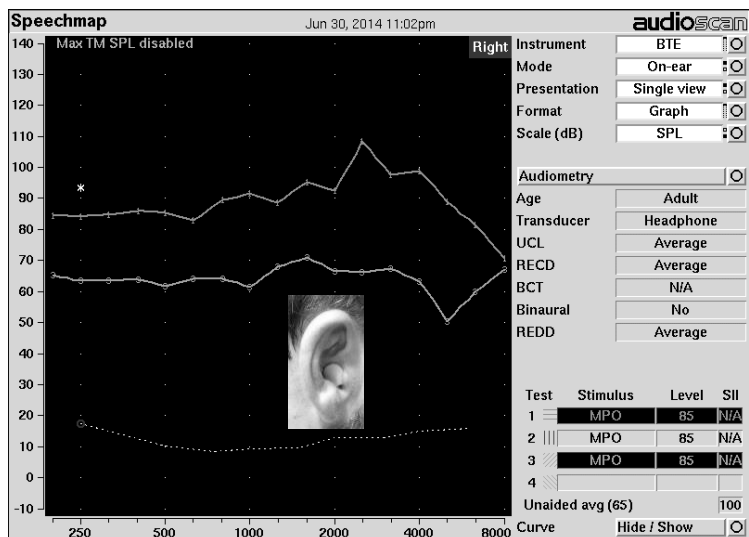
## Non-Custom earplug, shallow insertion



Open

Shallow  
Plug

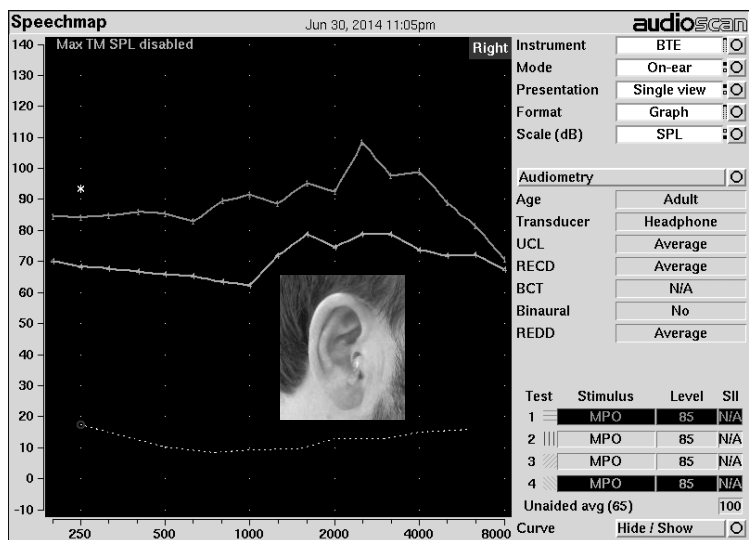
## Non-Custom earplug, full insertion



Open

Deep Plug

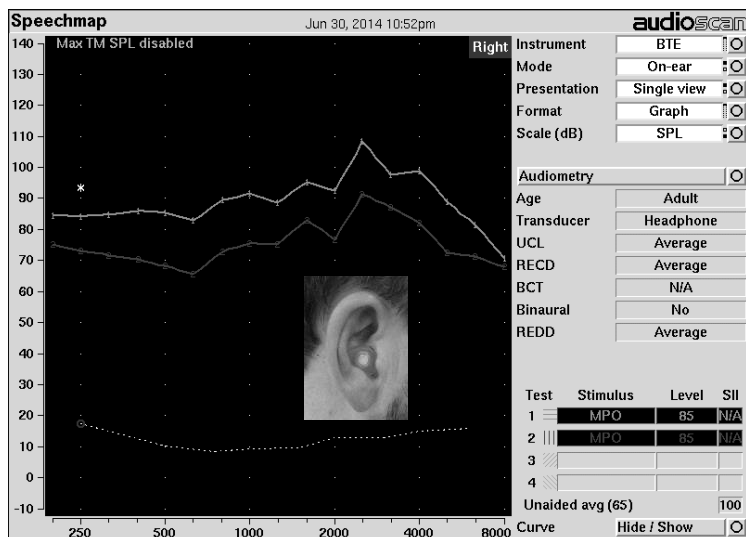
## Non-Custom ER20 earplug



Open

ER20

## Custom ER15 earplug



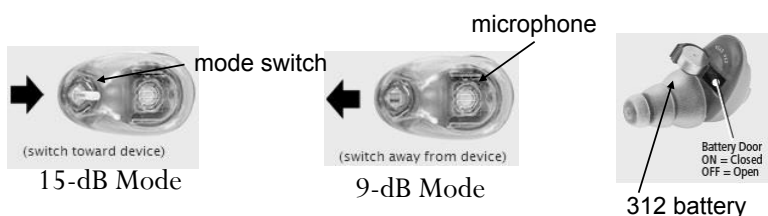
Open

ER15

## Electronic earplugs

MusicPRO (Etymotic Research, Inc.)

- No attenuation (unity gain) until starts compression at 70-85 dBA inputs; clips above 105/110 dB SPL
- Two modes
  - -15 dB attenuation between 85-105 dBA ("15-dB Mode")
  - +6 dB boost below 70 dBA, -9dB attenuation 90-110 dBA ("9-dB Mode")



EB15 Electronic Blast Plug

- Similar function, different range of compression and clipping

## MusicPRO electronic earplugs



Custom Sleeve



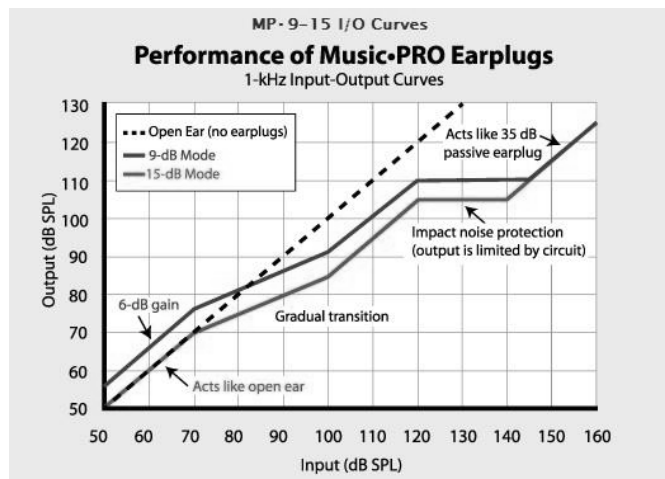
Non-Custom Eartip

Adequate seal to combat gaps?

Piano: 27.5 – 4186 Hz

Violin: 196 – 2637 Hz

## MusicPRO electronic earplugs



<http://www.etymotic.com/hp/mp915.html>

## Custom vs. Non-Custom Earplug

### Variability dictates performance, comfort

Tufts, et al. (2012):

Consistency of Attenuation, custom vs. non-custom

- Custom and non-custom: high average PAR
  - Custom: significantly more consistent 500, 1k, 2k Hz
  - Training effects: significant 250, 500, 1k Hz (both)

Tufts & Chen (2013):

Attenuation and comfort, function of canal length (custom)

- Direct correlation: canal length and attenuation (2<sup>nd</sup> bend)
- Inverse correlation (variable): canal length and comfort
  - Lower tolerance for deviation from ideal fit deeper in canal

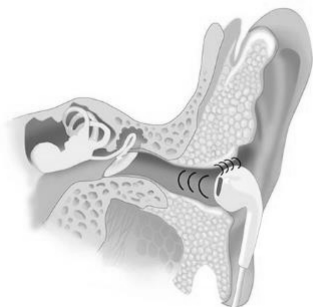
## Consumer earphones:

### Sound isolation and comfort, custom vs. non-custom

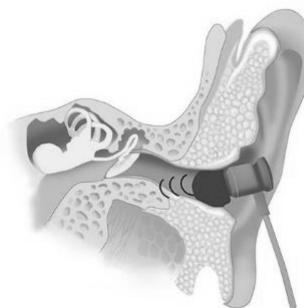


*Used with permission by Sensaphonics*

## Non-custom earphone acoustics



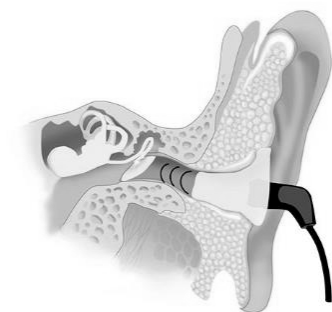
Low-frequency:  
Escapes gaps between  
earphone and canal  
- Loss of bass/warmth



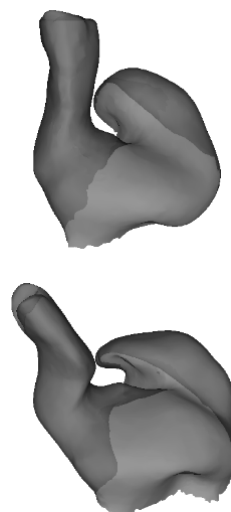
High-frequency:  
Absorbed rather than bend  
around sharp curves in canal  
- Loss of treble/brilliance

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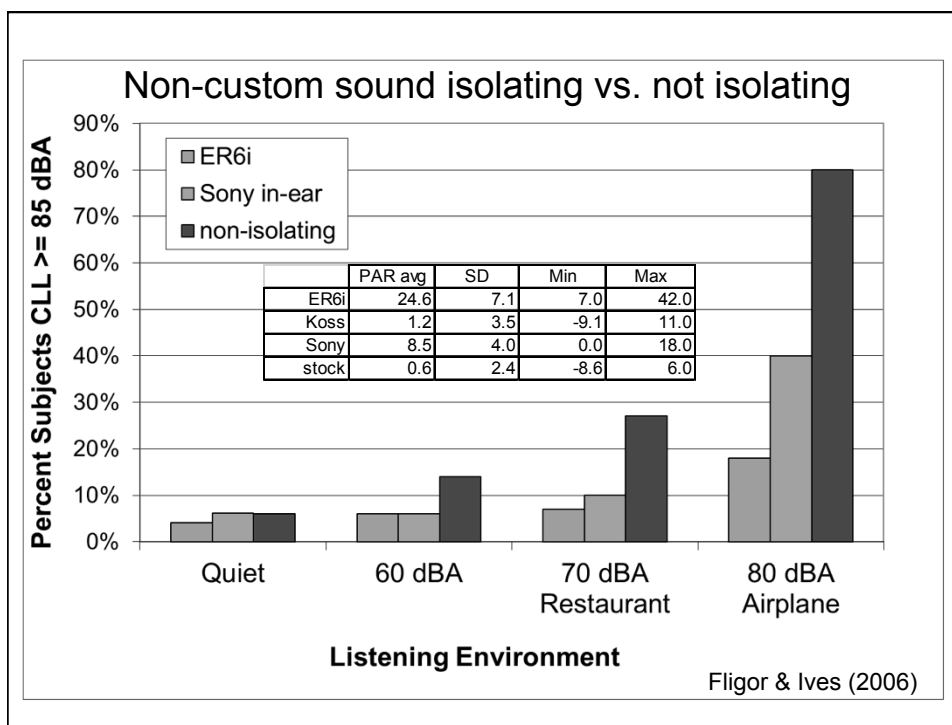
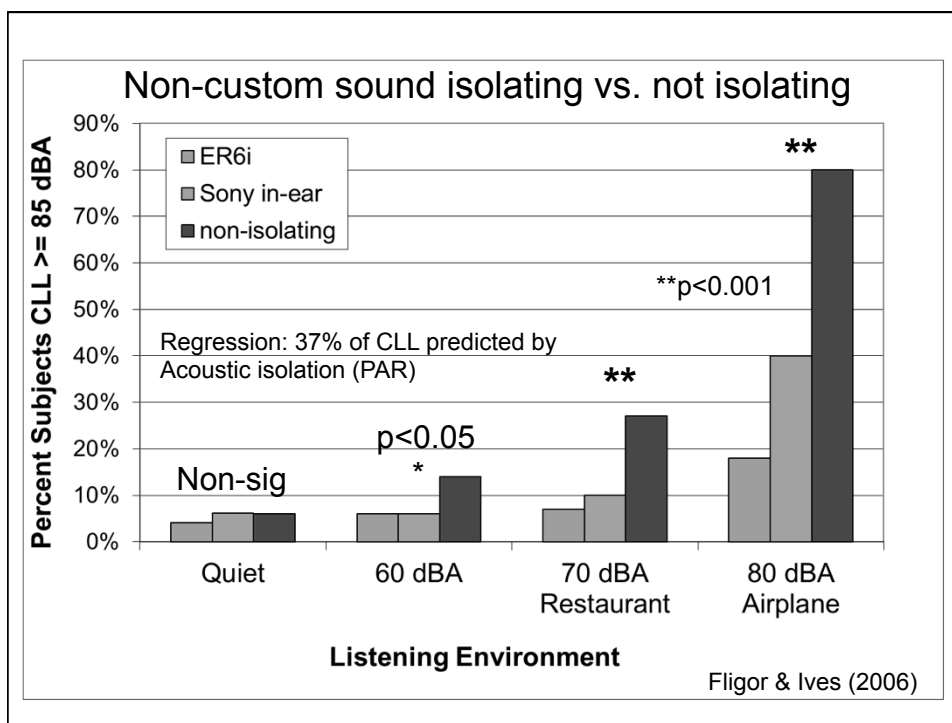
## Custom earphone acoustics



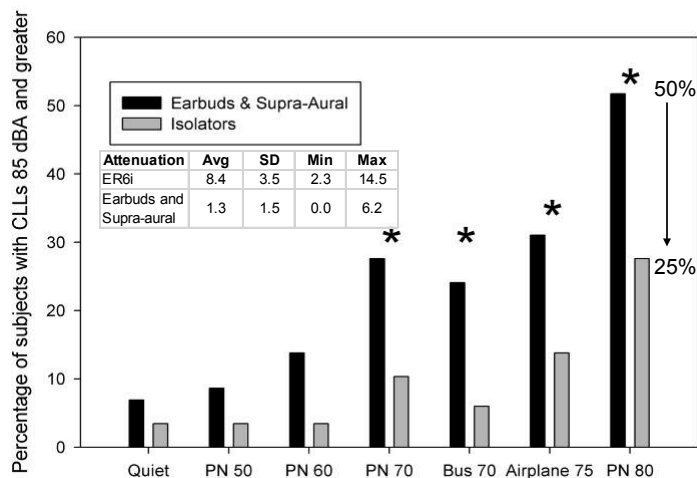
Custom:  
Fidelity maintained



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## Teenagers and Earphones: Non-custom sound isolating vs. not isolating



Portnuff, Fligor & Arehart (2011)

## Economics

### Consumer Earphones:

- \$200-450 device... \$10k content download... \$40 MSRP headphone (!?)
- Custom: \$100 – 200 sleeves, \$100 – 500 earphone

### HPD:

- Disposable foam: ~20¢ per pair (2 pairs/day \*21 days/month)
- Custom: \$200/pair
- Cost savings after 2 years

<http://www.washingtonaudiology.com/hearing-protection-cost-comparison.htm>



## Utility of Custom in NIHL Treatment

Coburn, et al. (2014), AAS poster

Acoustic variability of occluded earbuds in RIC hearing aid fittings

- Non-custom closed and open domes
  - Low acoustic variability in non-custom open dome fittings (direct/ambient and indirect/amplified sound; mild/mod loss)
  - High acoustic variability in non-custom closed dome fittings (extend fitting range to more severe loss)
  - Acoustic properties of coupling assumed by software
- Implications for signal processing (feedback management, gain characteristics, tinnitus masker effectiveness, battery drain)
- Increased reliability on objective verification of fitting

## Summary

- ✓ Non-custom solutions are convenient in the short term, at cost of unpredictable performance
- ✓ Unpredictable performance gambles incorrect assumptions re: NIHL risk mitigation
- ✓ Customization (done well) increases likelihood of consistent HPD use
- ✓ Effective sound isolation induces PLD users to moderate listening level
- ✓ Economics can be a win-win
- ✓ Commoditization of devices, vs. customizing hearing care?