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Considerations in the Evaluation of Auditory Fitness for Duty in Military Personnel, presented in partnership with American Auditory Society

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Considerations in the Evaluation of Auditory Fitness for Duty in Military Personnel

Douglas S. Brungart
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1



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Disclaimer

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I have no actual or apparent conflicts to disclose



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Introduction

Auditory Fitness for Duty: A Review

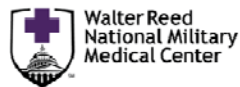
DOI: 10.3766/jaaa.20.9.3

Jennifer B. Tufts*

Kristin A. Vasil*

Sarah Briggs*

Auditory fitness for duty (AFFD) refers to the possession of hearing abilities sufficient for safe and effective job performance.



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Importance of Hearing in Operational Environments

The essential nature of hearing for military operations is undisputed

- Most agree that deaf individuals are unfit for duty
- However, little is known about “how well” warfighters need to hear

However, hearing acuity in military environments is rarely ideal

- Auditory stimuli are masked by loud weapon systems
- Situation awareness is impaired by use of Hearing Protection
- Speech signals are degraded by encryption, noise, use of PPE
- Hearing ability is impaired by hearing loss

Hard choices about hearing must be made *all the time* in the military

- Should an experienced soldier be disqualified due to hearing loss?
- Should a hearing protector be worn on a combat patrol?
- Should a weapon system be quieted despite loss of capability?



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Components of Situation Awareness

In military environments, there are four critical components of situation awareness that may be impaired by HPDs or NIHL

1) Detection and Identification



2) Localization



3) Communication



4) Acoustic Stealth



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Evaluating Operational Impact of Hearing Impairment

Even in cases where it is possible to accurately assess hearing acuity, rational decision making is only possible if we can determine the relationship between hearing acuity and mission effectiveness



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Evaluating Operational Impact of Hearing Impairment

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How Good is Good Enough?

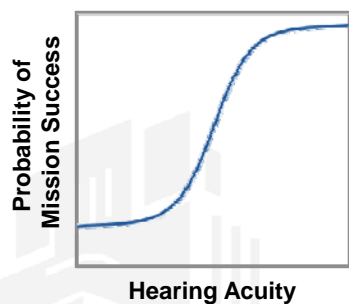
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Evaluating Operational Impact of Hearing Impairment

These questions can only be answered if we are able to generate curves relating operational performance to metrics of hearing acuity



- Providing Training on Hearing Protection Devices
- Developing and selecting new HPDs
- Justifying the use of engineering noise controls
- *Establishing auditory fitness-for-duty standards*

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Hearing Loss in the Military

Unfortunately, hearing loss is very prevalent in armed forces

- Tinnitus and Hearing Loss are the most common permanent injuries experienced by Service Members
- More than 250,000 service members have reported hearing loss following redeployment from OIF/OEF
- At the current estimated rate of increase, the number of veterans with a service-connected tinnitus disability will increase to over 1.5 million by 2014

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Evaluation of Fitness for Duty

The combination of the critical importance of hearing to military operations *and* the prevalence of hearing loss makes hearing one of the top readiness issues in the DoD

When faced with a military members who have acquired a hearing loss, audiologists must make critical judgments:

Is this individual's hearing loss severe enough to prevent the safe and effective execution of their military mission?

Do they need to be reassigned or separated from service?

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Identifying Mission Critical Auditory Tasks (MCATs)


Noise and Health Papers from UK

Fit for the frontline? A focus group exploration of auditory tasks carried out by infantry and combat support personnel

Zoë L. Bevis, Hannah D. Semeraro, Rachel M. van Besouw, Daniel Rowan,
Ben Lineton, Adrian J. Allsopp¹

Fit for the frontline? Identification of mission-critical auditory tasks (MCATs) carried out by infantry and combat-support personnel

Hannah D. Semeraro, Zoë L. Bevis, Daniel Rowan, Rachel M. van Besouw,
Adrian J. Allsopp¹




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Identifying MCATS

Stage 1: Exploration of auditory tasks

Method


Focus groups
80 infantry personnel
Range of ranks
Active service experience
Qualitative analysis



Results


Seventeen auditory tasks

- Eight speech communication
- Six sound localisation
- Three sound detection



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Identifying MCATS

Stage 1: Exploration of auditory tasks → Stage 2: Determination of MCATS



Hearing commands in a casualty situation
Hearing grid references
Hearing directions on patrol
Hearing directions in a vehicle
Hearing fire control orders
Hearing stop commands
Hearing the briefing before a foot patrol
Communicating through an interpreter
Locating a small arms firing point
Locating an artillery firing point
Locating the moving sound source of a motorbike
Locating the moving sound source of footsteps
Locating enemy movement in maize fields
Locating a talker
Identifying the type of weapon system being fired
Determining talker identity
Detecting a malfunction in an item of machinery



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Identifying MCATS

Which of the 17 auditory tasks are mission critical?

Method:

- Questionnaire with Likert scale ratings
- 87 infantry personnel
- Quantitative analysis

CONSEQUENCES of poor performance	WHO performs this task?	FREQUENCY of task
In your opinion how significant are the consequences of poor performance on this task?	In your opinion, during a training exercise or when serving on a tour of duty is this task carried out by all infantry personnel, some infantry personnel or no infantry personnel?	In your opinion, how frequently is this task performed during a training exercise or when serving on a tour of duty?
1 = No Consequence 2 = Minor 3 = Moderate 4 = Major 5 = Critical	1 = No infantry personnel 2 = Some infantry personnel (indicate which roles) 3 = All infantry personnel	1 = Seldom or yearly 2 = Occasionally or monthly 3 = Regularly or weekly 4 = Frequently or daily 5 = Continuously or several times per day



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Identifying MCATS

		Consequences of poor performance				
		No consequence	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Frequency of task performance	Seldom or yearly					
	Occasionally or monthly			T17	T10 T12	
	Regularly or weekly			T11 T13 T14 T16	T15	T1 T6 T9
	Frequently or daily				T2 T3 T4 T7	T5
	Continuously or several times per day					

Speech Communication

T1: Accurately hearing commands in a casualty situation

T2: Accurately hearing grid references

T3: Accurately hearing directions on patrol

T4: Accurately hearing directions in a vehicle

T5: Accurately hearing fire control orders

T6: Accurately hearing 'stop' commands

T7: Accurately hearing the briefing before a foot patrol

Sound Localisation

T9: Locating a small arms firing point

Sound Detection

T15: Identifying the type of weapon system being fired



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Clinical Tools to Assess Fitness for Duty



Clinical Tools to Efficiently Assess Hearing Loss

All services now require an entrance audiogram

All services require annual audiograms for those who are noise exposed

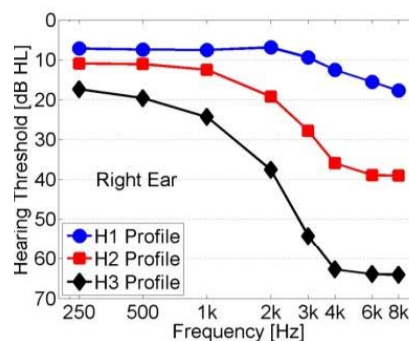
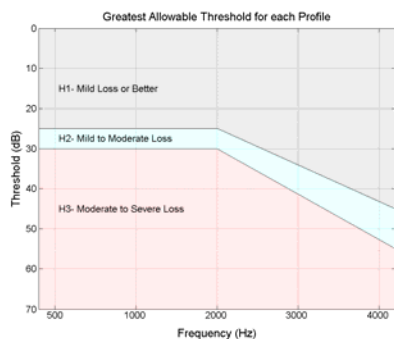
All Soldiers (Army) and Marines are now required to get annual monitoring audiograms

Hearing losses are typically detected by surveillance



Clinical Tools to Efficiently Assess Hearing Loss

Current Army Standard (AR40-501) defines a two-stage process for assessing AFFD

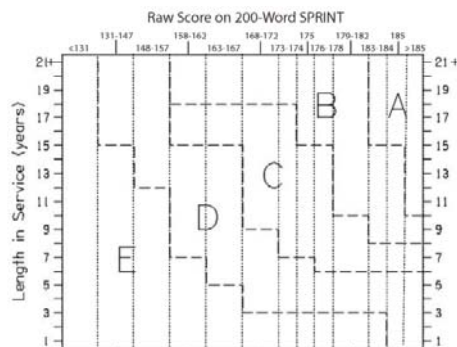
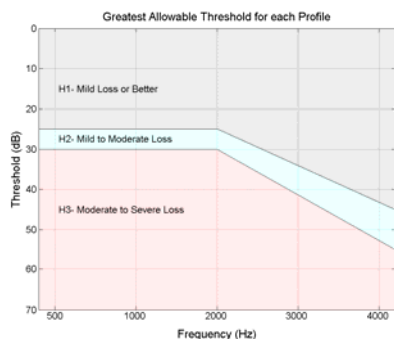


First stage is a Hearing Profile (H1-H3) defined by audiometric thresholds



Clinical Tools to Efficiently Assess Hearing Loss

Current Army Standard (AR40-501) defines a two-stage process for assessing AFFD



First stage is a Hearing Profile (H1-H3) defined by audiometric thresholds

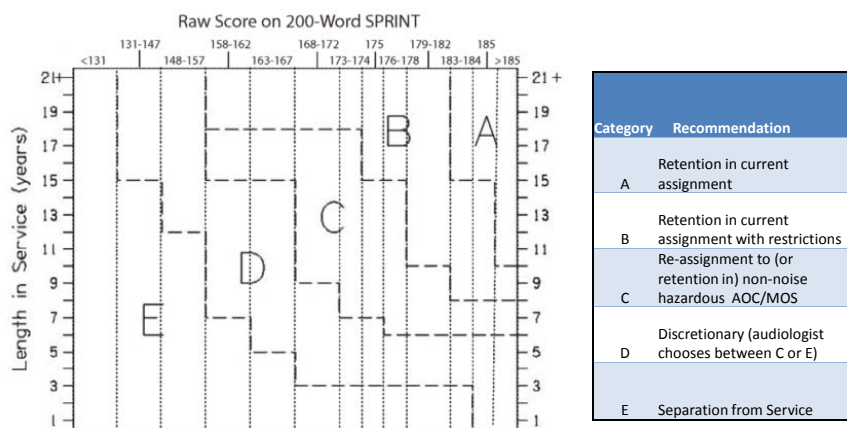
Second stage is score on 200-word Speech Recognition in Noise Test (SPRINT)
NU-6 Words, 6-Talker Babble
+9 dB SNR, 50 dB HL



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Assessment of Fitness for Duty

Once SPRINT score is determined, recommendation is based on Sprint Score and years of service



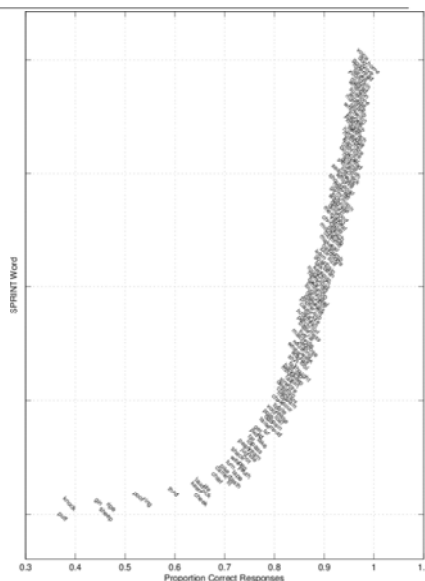
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Re-Evaluation of the SPRINT Test

The 200-word SPRINT is a long test

It takes 20 minutes to complete

Is there a way to increase efficiency?





Re-Evaluating the SPRINT Test

The 200-word SPRINT is a long test

It takes 20 minutes to complete

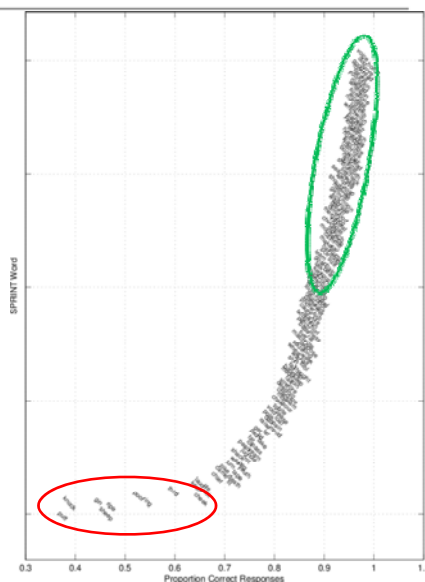
Is there a way to increase efficiency?

It turns out, there is!

Not all 200 words are equally difficult

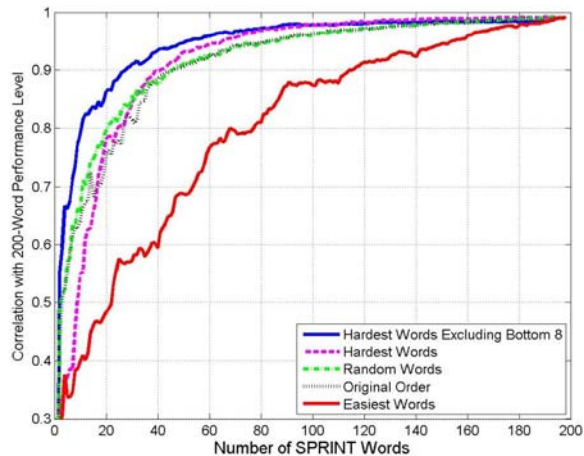
Eight are difficult for everyone

Roughly 100 are easy for everyone



Re-Evaluating the SPRINT Test

If we pick the hardest words, but exclude the bottom eight
we can almost perfectly predict 200-word result with 100 words

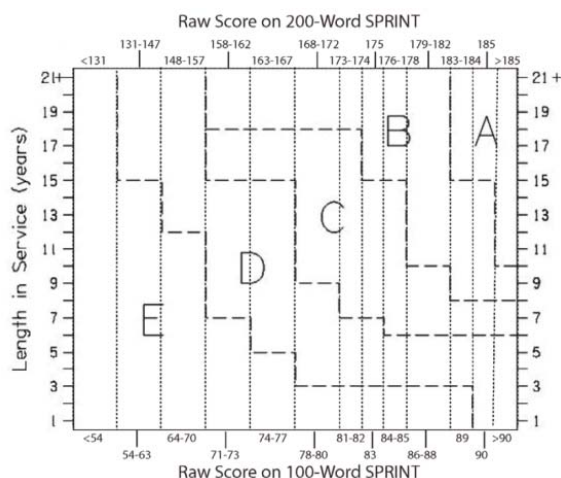




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New 100-word SPRINT Test

New SPRINT approved for Army Use in 2013:
For DoD/VA, Available from Army Hearing Program:



James.d.hite.civ@mail.mil

USAPHC Army Hearing Program
5158 Blackhawk Rd, Bldg E-1570
Edgewood, MD 21010-5403



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Issues with current FFD standard

Current standard does not provide a link between
clinical tests and performance in operational tasks

In order to establish link, we need large N study with

- Audiogram Data
- Speech-in-Noise Data from Clinical Test
- Performance in one or more operational tests

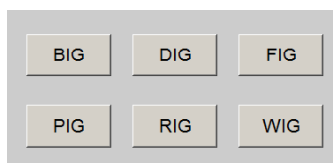
Practical approach needed to get data from 100's of SMs



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Speech-in-Noise Tests for Auditory Fitness-for-Duty



Two 104-word lists of equal difficulty selected:

- Closest in overall difficulty selected from 5 possible lists

Test conducted in closed-set trial:

- 10 Practice trials
- 104 Test trials (52 with Target at 78 dBA SPL, 52 at 72 dBA SPL)
- 10 "Easy" catch trials randomly interleaved in block



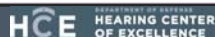
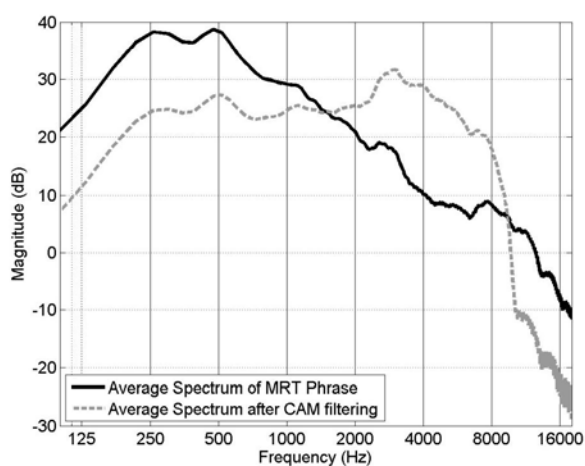
Speech-in-Noise Tests for Auditory Fitness-for-Duty

MRT Spectra adjusted with linear "CAM Fit" for typical H3

Gain for thresholds

- 20 dB @ 500 Hz
- 20 dB @ 1000 Hz
- 35 dB @ 2000 Hz
- 70 dB @ 4000 Hz

Masked by
speech-shaped
noise matching
spectrum of
target speech





Speech-in-Noise Tests for Auditory Fitness-for-Duty

Modified Rhyme Test was evaluated on 469 Listeners:

- Walter Reed Audiology Clinic
- Walter Reed Hearing Conservation Clinic
- Ft. Benning Hearing Conservation Clinic

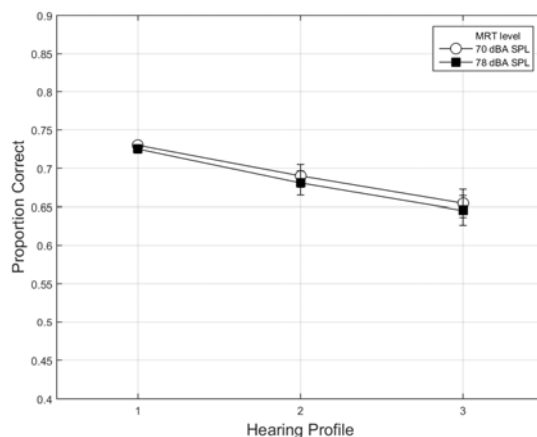
414 Listeners were ≤ 65 Years Old

Only 3 scored less than 90% correct on catch trials (!!!)

Left a total of 411 listeners for evaluation



Speech-in-Noise Tests for Auditory Fitness-for-Duty: MRT



Overall level has no impact on performance - even for H3
This implies that MRT measured “distortion” not “audibility”





Tablet-Based Test Procedure

Decision was made to piggyback on current DoD hearing conservation program

- Annual Audiogram collected from all Active Duty Soldiers and Marines
- Audiogram collected using automated system (DOERHS-HC)



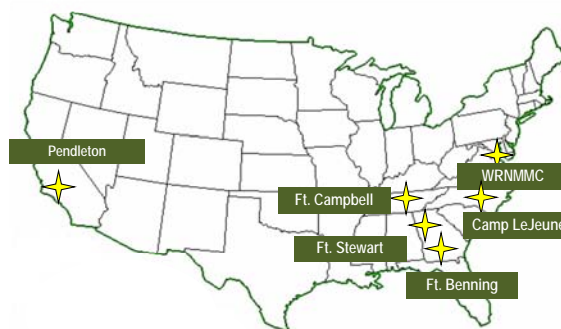
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FIT Test Sites

Active FIT Sites


- WRNMMC
- Ft. Campbell
- Ft. Benning
- Camp LeJeune
- Pendleton
- Ft. Stewart



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FIT Test Sites

Proposed FIT Sites

- San Diego
- Miramar
- Okinawa
- Quantico
- Pentagon
- Madigan
- Portsmouth
- Seymour Johnson
- Ft. Meade




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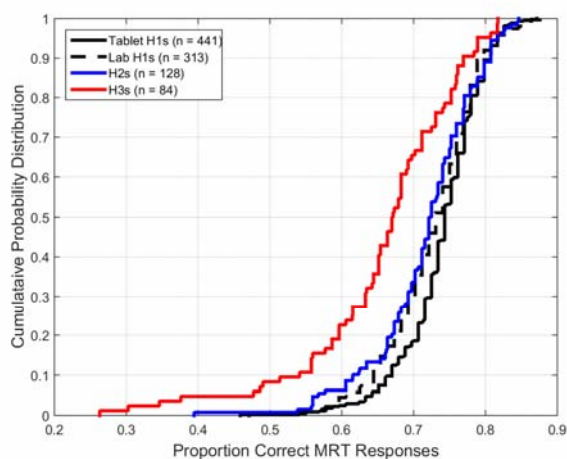
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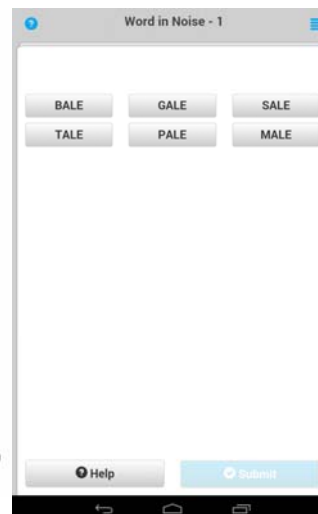
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Speech-in-Noise Tests for Auditory Fitness-for-Duty: MRT





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Test Operational Sounds on Hearing Impaired Listeners

First approach:

Measure real operational sounds in field...

Test on real hearing impaired listeners



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Extending to Operational Hearing


Recordings have been made with custom binaural device at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC), Ft. Polk, Louisiana



JRTC is the last stage of training for units deploying to Afghanistan





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Extending to Operational Hearing

Quiet  73 dB


TOC  73 dB

Crowd  78 dB


Humvee  85 dB

Chopper  87 dB


Talker 0.5 m from listener (0.25 m in TOC)




First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
Alan	bought	some	big	beds.
Barry	gives	two	cheap	chairs.
Hannah	got	three	dark	desks.
Kathy	has	four	green	mugs.
Lucy	kept	five	large	rings.
Nina	likes	six	old	ships.
Peter	sees	eight	pink	shoes.
Rachel	sold	nine	red	spoons.
Steven	wants	ten	small	tins.
Thomas	wins	twelve	thin	toys.



Matt
Makashay



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Ft Polk Operational Tests

Matrix speech tests have “face validity”,
but don’t reflect true environment

What about the real battlefield environment

- Complex background noises
- Highly stressed talkers



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Ft Polk Operational Tests

In the following scenario, imagine you are receiving critical battlefield instructions from your unit commander. You will be shown a still picture with accompanying audio to depict this situation. Your objective is to listen for the key pieces of information communicated. You will then be asked one or more questions about what you heard.

Press the button below when you are READY

READY

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Ft Polk Operational Tests



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Ft Polk Operational Tests

Please answer the following questions and click **SUBMIT** to proceed.

What is Bravo Attack told are on the perimeter? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> ANA soldiers <input type="radio"/> Snipers <input type="radio"/> Vehicles <input type="radio"/> Wounded civilians 	How many are on the perimeter? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 9
What are they supposed to do with them? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Load them into 2 trucks <input type="radio"/> Load them into 3 trucks <input type="radio"/> Load them into 4 vehicles <input type="radio"/> Load them onto the helicopter 	Where are they supposed to take them? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> To the field hospital <input type="radio"/> To the FOB <input type="radio"/> To the HLZ <input type="radio"/> To the community center

SUBMIT

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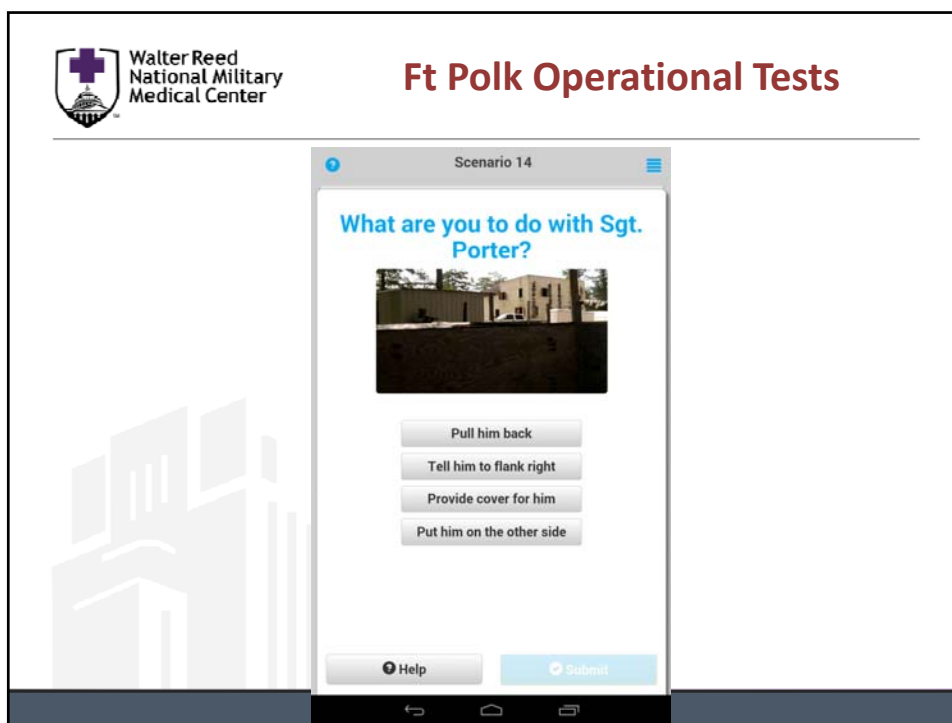
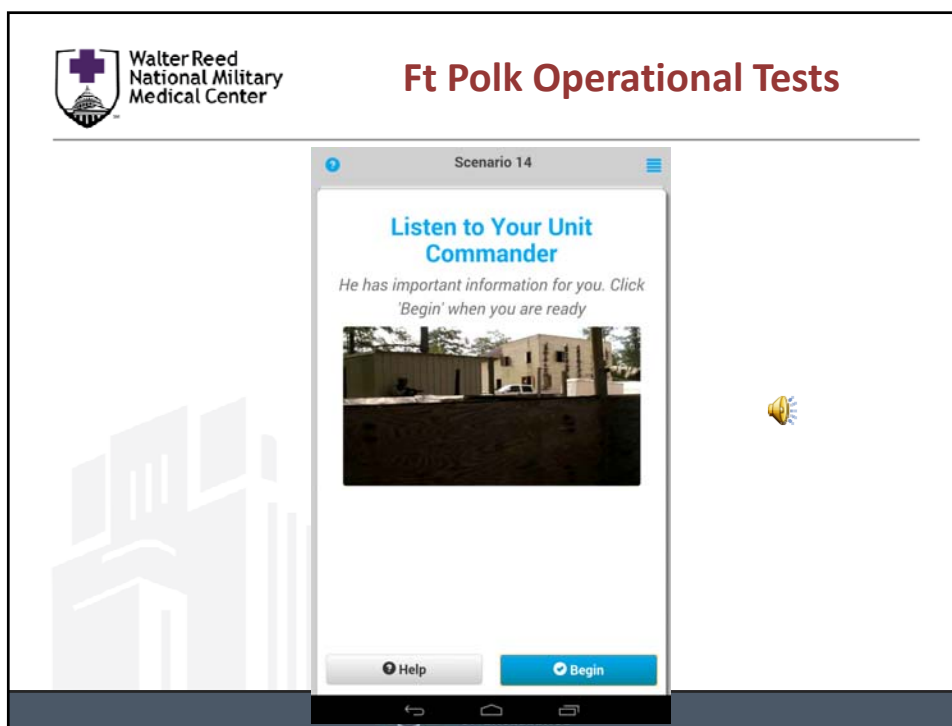
Ft Polk Operational Tests

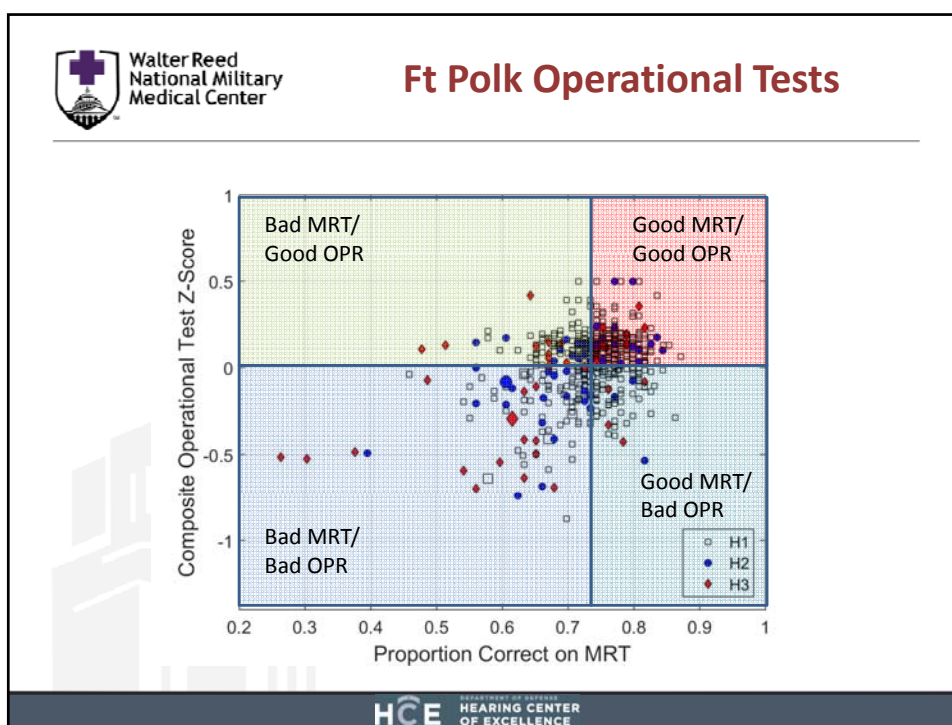
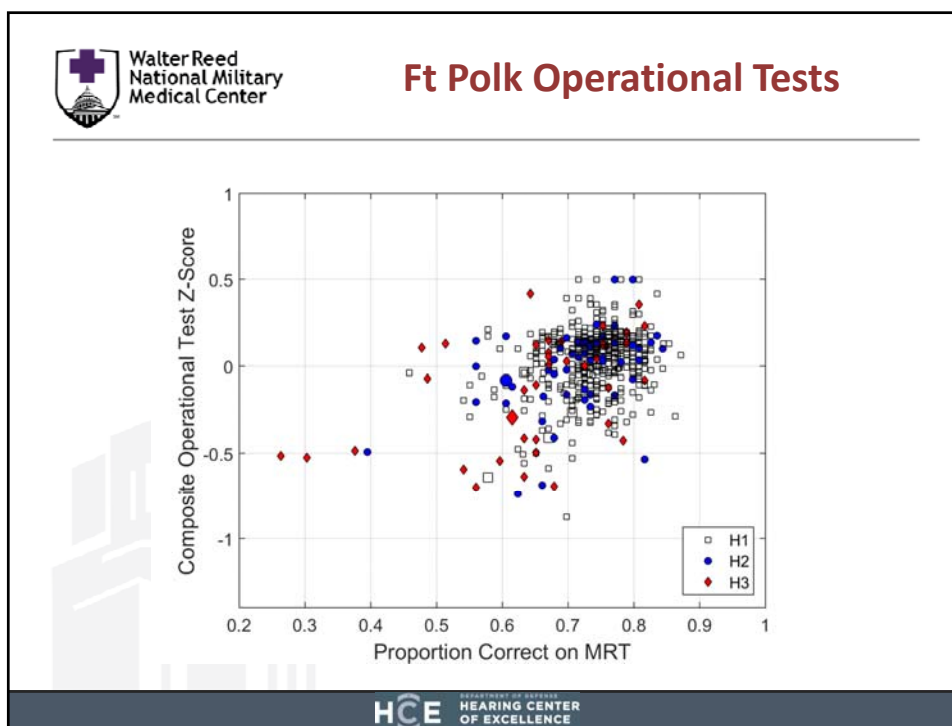
FIT Protocol

In the following scenarios, you will hear communications recorded during a military training exercise.

Listen carefully to what is said. Then, answer the questions that follow. Press the button below when you are **READY**

Help **READY**







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Pulling it All Together

Developing a validated auditory fitness standard requires testing on a large number of representative subjects...

Requires combination of

- 1) Pure-Tone Audiogram
- 2) Clinical Speech-in-Noise Test (MRT)
- 3) One or more operational tests

We are now developing an architecture to achieve this as part of routine DOEHS-HC audiogram



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Putting it All Together

Results will be used to develop 2D "Risk Analysis" table

- 1) For each operational test, determine 10th percentile for unmodified signal for "normal" hearing listener
- 2) For each possible "cutoff" value for audiogram and speech test, determine % of individuals below cutoff who fall in bottom 10th percentile normal
- 3) Could also be adapted to simulated noise, HPDs, etc.

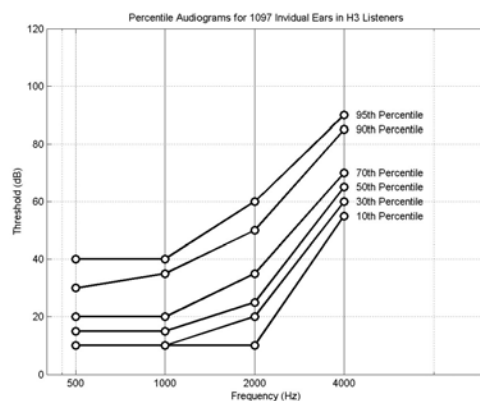




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Putting it All Together

Unlike current standard, table will take into account differences in audiogram for individuals in the H3 category....



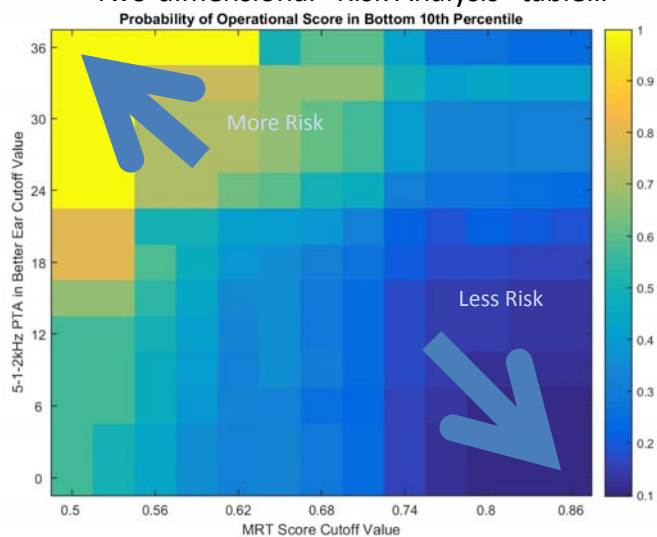
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Putting it All Together

Two-dimensional "Risk Analysis" table...






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Approach 2: Simulate Impaired Hearing in the Field

A second approach involves use of hearing loss simulators


- 1) Recruit trained operators with normal hearing
- 2) Systematically degrade their hearing with hearing-loss simulation systems
- 3) Measure operational performance as a function of simulated hearing acuity




U.S. Army Public Health Command



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Ben
Sheffield



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Hearing Loss Simulation Elevated Thresholds

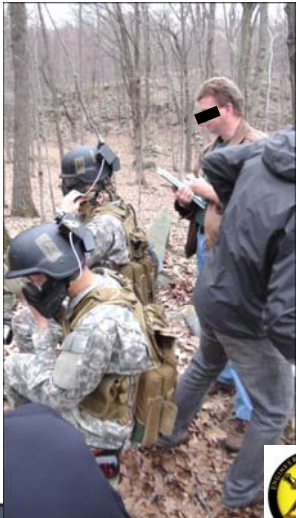
Paintball version of “Hunger Games”


Mission Objectives:

- Move to initial positions
- Eliminate all other players
- Avoid being eliminated


4-8 players in each round

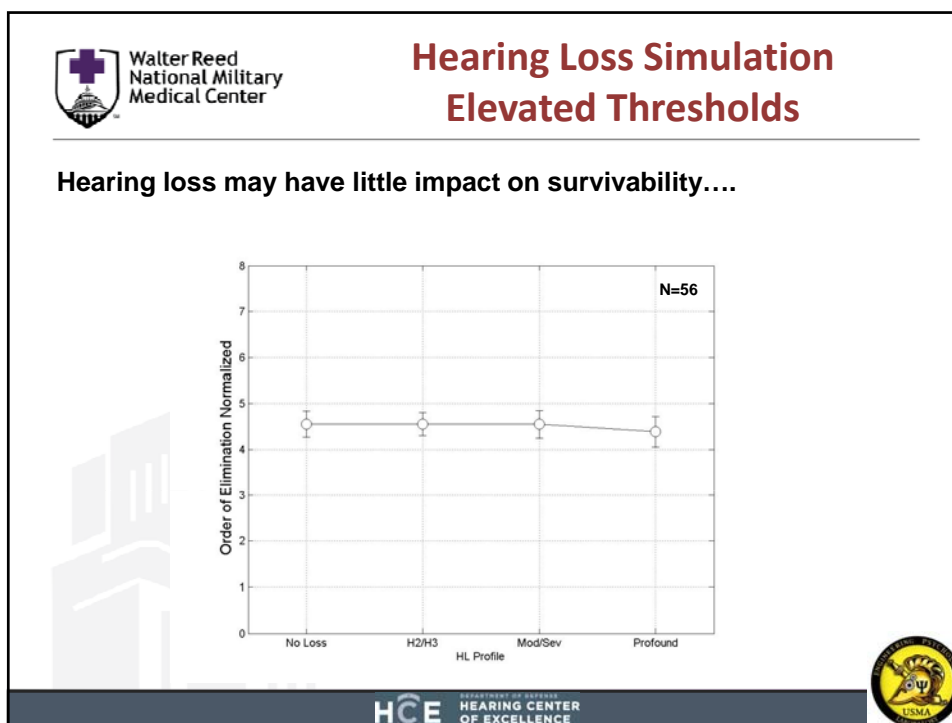
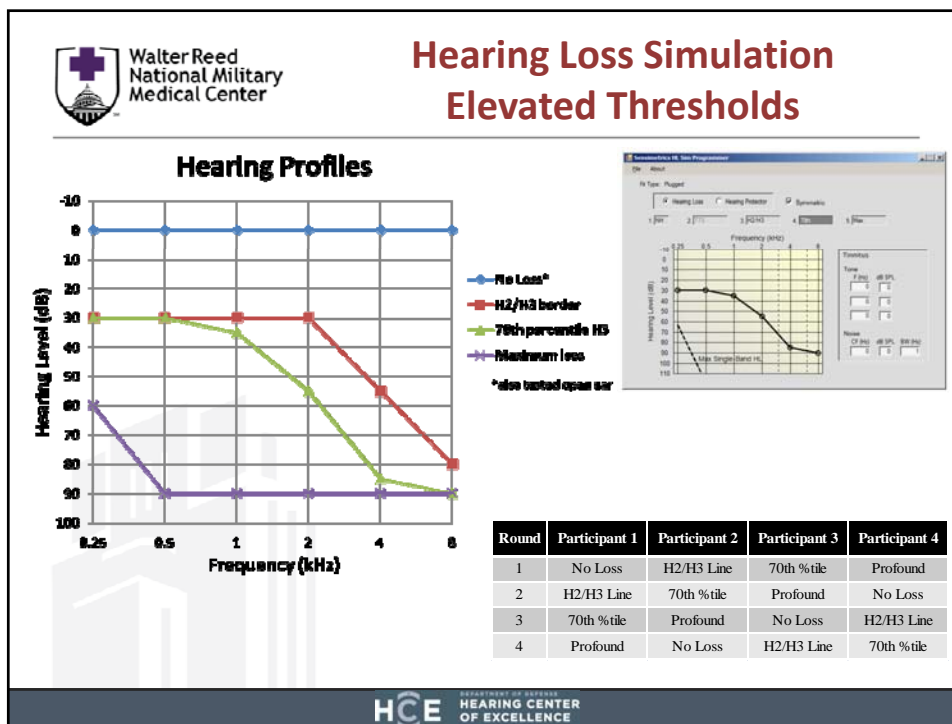
Data collected for total of 56 players





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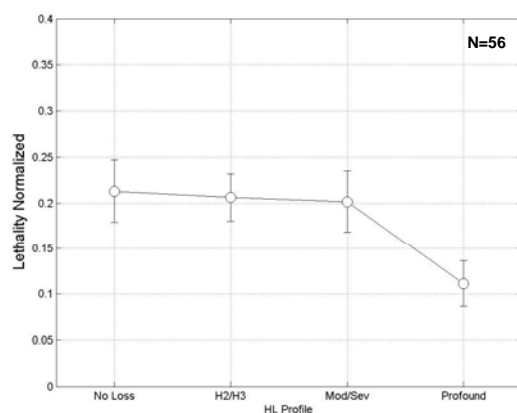


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Hearing Loss Simulation Elevated Thresholds

But individuals with profound hearing loss eliminate far fewer players.....

- Hearing impaired individuals “cower and hide”



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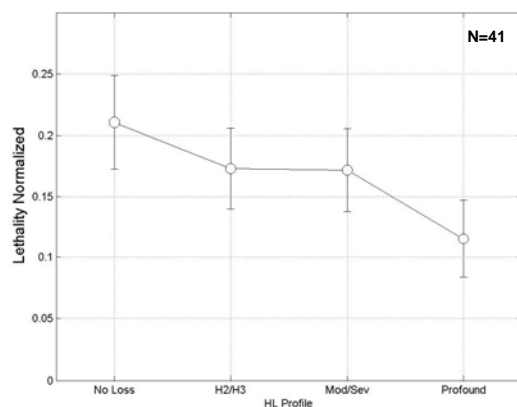
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Hearing Loss Simulation Elevated Thresholds

Hearing loss seems to have even greater impact in environments with impaired sight lines (i.e. not snow)



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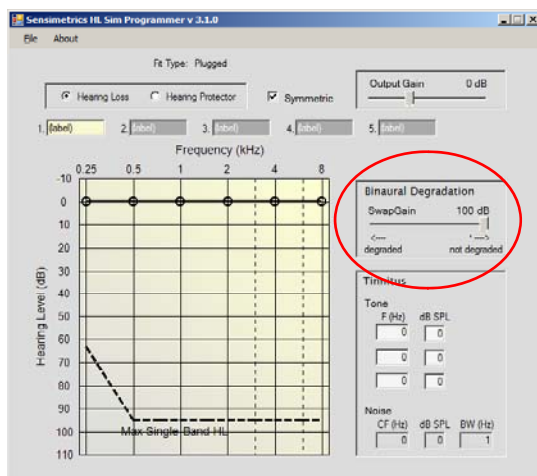
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Hearing Loss Simulation: Binaural Degradation

Current phase of data collection....



Binaural Degradation:

- Normal detection thresholds
- Explore full range of localization error (azimuth)
- Swap Gain parameter controls mixing ratio between Left and Right signals

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Hearing Loss Simulation: Binaural Degradation

The results show that degraded localization had a *greater* impact on combat performance than degraded audibility....

.... But that listeners were *much less aware* of localization impairment than they were of hearing impairment

Results suggest that they may have made decisions based on incorrect localization information, leading to bad outcomes

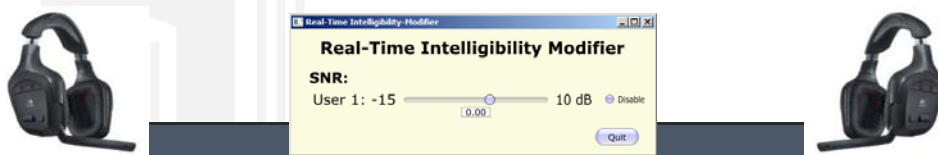
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Hearing Loss Simulation Impaired Intelligibility

The AIMS hearing loss simulator is designed to allow systematic control of speech intelligibility both in radio and face-to-face communications...

- Wireless and hands-free, to avoid interfering with operational tasks
- Fast enough to preserve audio-visual speech cues
- Adjusts level of input speech to comfortable level with 3-band AGC
Then adjusts level of background noise to control intelligibility of speech
- This is better than simply injecting noise in environment
 - Prevents speakers from talking louder to "talk over the noise"

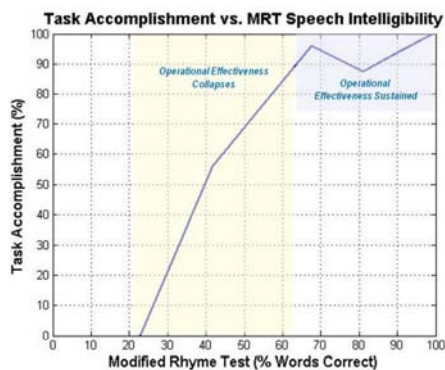


Hearing Loss Simulation Impaired Intelligibility



Effect of impaired
communication on
command and control
effectiveness

Aegis Simulator
NSWC - Dahlgren, VA



Mentel, K., Ziriak, J., Dachos, J., Salunga, A., Turner, H., Sheffield, B., Brungart, D. (2013). *The relationship between speech intelligibility and operational performance in a simulated naval command information center*. Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Annual Meeting. San Diego, CA.



Next Steps

- Thus far, experiments have primarily been conducted on untrained volunteers
- Next step is to conduct studies in field with service members trained in combat
- Studies will use HITS system
 - Battlefield-wide tracking of movements and actions



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Auditory Processing in Blast-Exposed Listeners

Many military and VA audiologists report seeing patients with normal audiograms with complaints similar to those seen in older listeners

- Difficulty understanding speech in crowded restaurants, etc.

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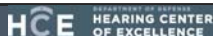
Auditory Processing in Blast-Exposed Listeners



Performance on tests of central auditory processing by individuals exposed to high-intensity blasts

Gallun, Diedesch, Kubli, Walden, Folmer, Lewis, McDermott, Fausti, Leek (2012)
JRRD, 49 (7) ; Pages 1005 — 1024

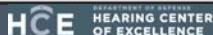
Showed 44% of Blast Exposed listeners with normal audiograms were abnormal
on two or more Central Auditory Processing Tests (vs 10% for normals)



Approaches for Evaluating Real-World Listening

Approach 1:

Use stimuli that simulate complex
real-world environments










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National Military
Medical Center

Auditory Processing in Blast-Exposed Listeners

Modified Version of Clinical “QuickSIN” test

- Qsin - Standard clinical QuickSIN with a 4-talker babble masker 
- Qsin_{NOST π} - 4-talker babble-masker with 180° interaural phase shift in target
- Qsin_{AV} - 4-talker babble-masker with a video of the talker 
- Qsin_{AV/NOST π} - 4-talker babble-masker video of talker and 180° phase shift
- Qsin_{SP} - Spatial condition with two 4-talker babble maskers at +/- 90°
- Qsin_{SP+RV} - Spatial condition with maskers at +/-90, simulated room reverberation 
- Qsin_{SP+RV+TC} - Spatial condition with simulated reverb, and time-compressed talker 
- Qsin_{Noise} - Condition with speech-shaped noise replacing the target talker 



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Binaural Processing: Masking Level Difference

Masking Level Difference for Speech and Noise

- 500 Hz Tone N_0S_0 : Baseline threshold for 50% detection of diotic tone in diotic noise
- 500 Hz Tone N_0S_π : Threshold for 50% detection of tone with in 180° phase shift
- 500 Hz Tone MLD: Difference between N_0S_0 and N_0S_π thresholds



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Binaural Processing: Masking Level Difference

Masking Level Difference for Speech and Noise

500 Hz Tone N_0S_0 : Baseline threshold for 50% detection of diotic tone in diotic noise

500 Hz Tone N_0S_π : Threshold for 50% detection of tone with in 180° phase shift

500 Hz Tone MLD: Difference between N_0S_0 and N_0S_π thresholds

Spondee N_0S_0 : Baseline threshold for 50% detection of diotic tone in diotic noise

Spondee N_0S_π : Threshold for 50% detection of tone with in 180° phase shift

Spondee MLD: Difference between N_0S_0 and N_0S_π thresholds



Self-Reported Survey

Hearing Self-Assessment

Listeners completed a 20-item self-assessment on their hearing, primarily from SSQ, e.g.

'You are talking to someone on the telephone and someone next to you starts talking. Can you follow what is being said by both speakers?

'You are talking to a person. There is continuous background noise, such as a fan or running water. Can you follow what the person says?'

'In the street, can you tell how far away someone is, from the sound of their voice or footsteps?'

'Can you tell from the sound whether a bus or truck (vehicle) is coming towards you or going away?'

'Do you have the impression of sounds being where you would expect them?'

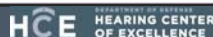
'Do you have to concentrate very much when listening to someone or something? (11 - Score)'

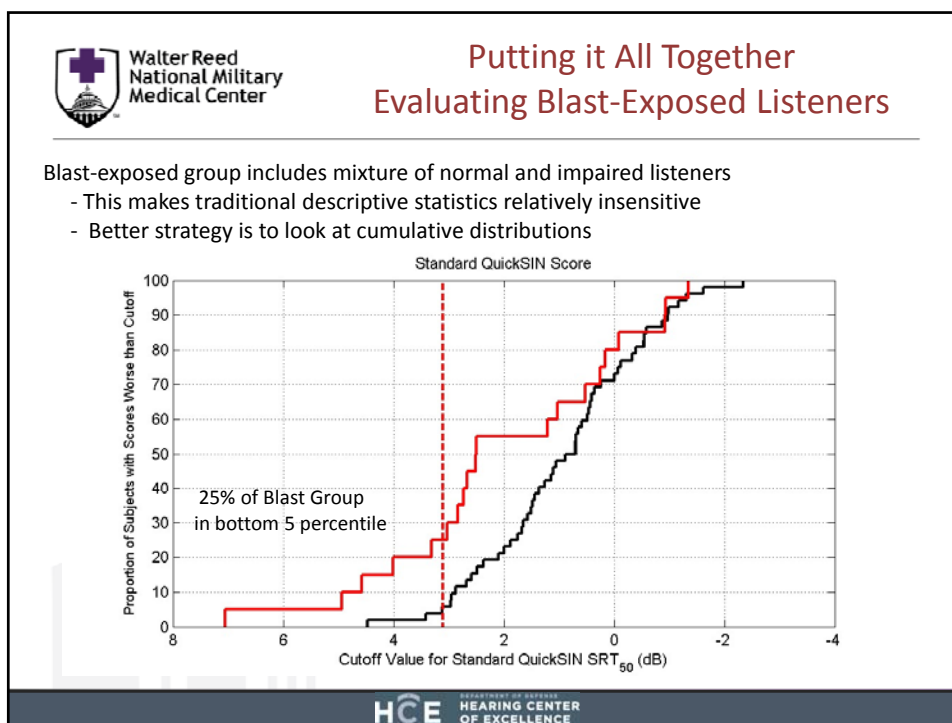
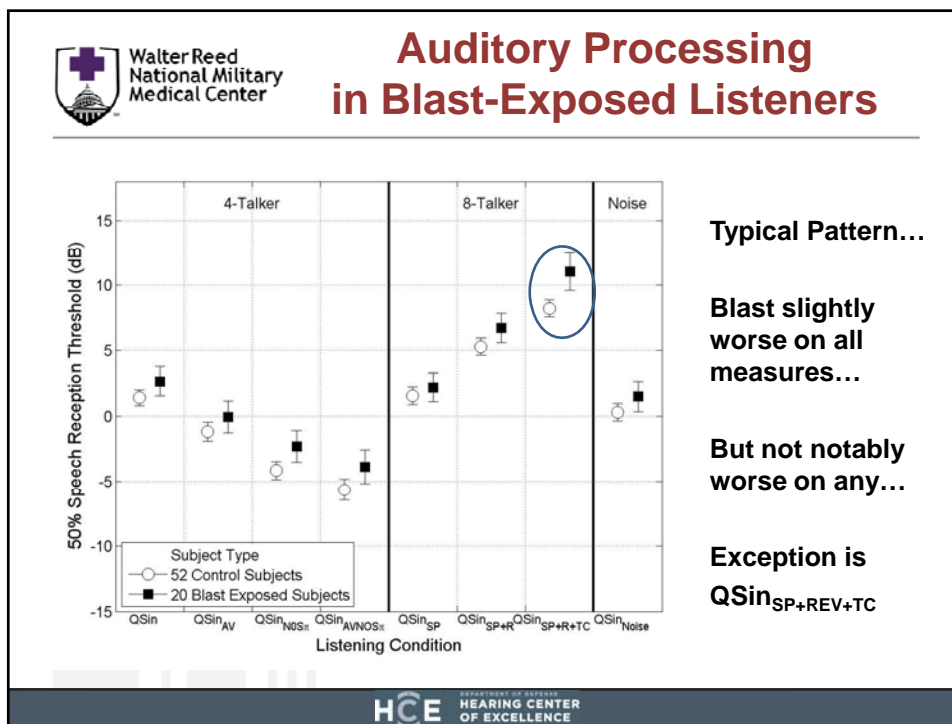
'Can you easily judge another person's mood by the sound of their voice?'

'Do everyday sounds that you hear seem to have an artificial or unnatural quality? (11 - Score)'

'Can you easily ignore other sounds when trying to listen to something?'

'Can you easily distinguish different pieces of music that you are familiar with?'



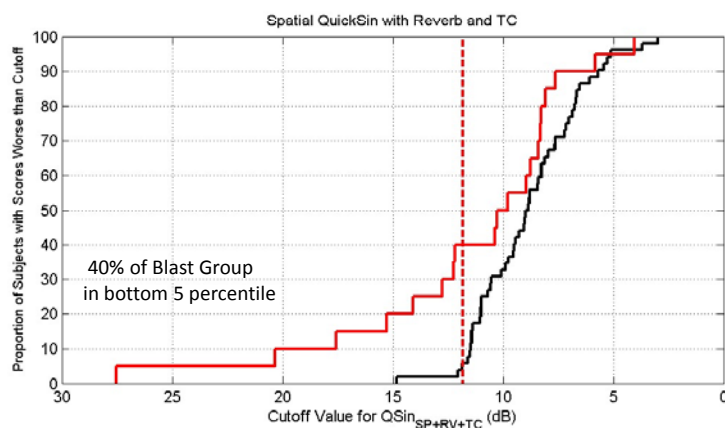




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Putting it All Together Evaluating Blast-Exposed Listeners

QuickSin with Reverb and Time Compression More Sensitive



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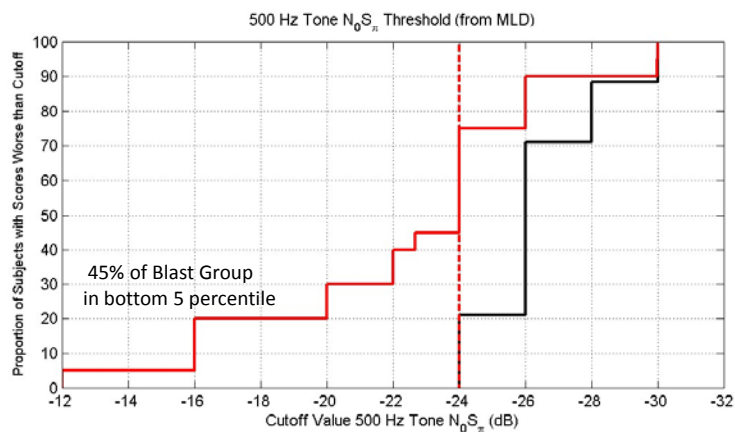
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500 Hz Tone N_0S_π most sensitive to blast exposure



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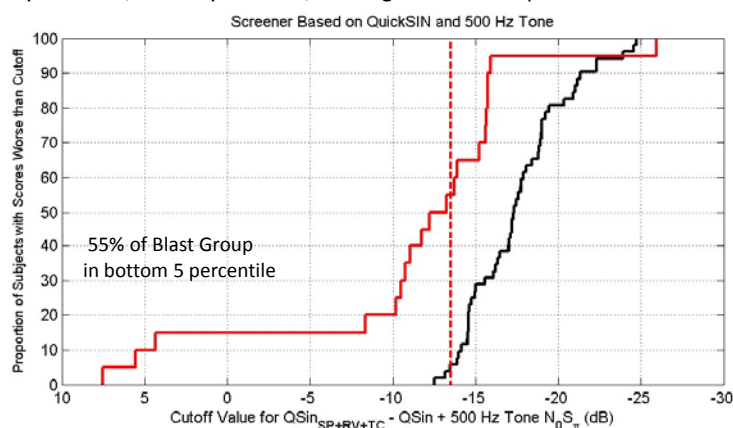


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Putting it All Together Evaluating Blast-Exposed Listeners

Combination of 500 Hz Tone N_0S_{π} Threshold with difference between $QSin_{SP+RV+TC}$ and $QSin_{SP+RV+TC}$ appears to be optimal screening tool

Very sensitive, clinically efficient, and aligned with complaint



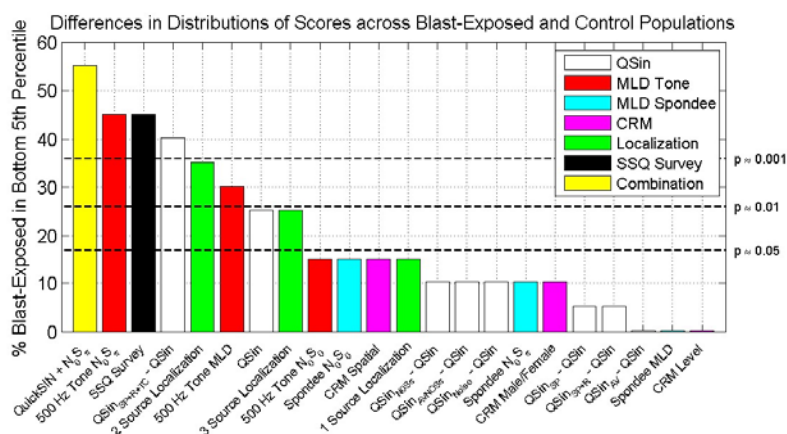
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Putting it All Together Evaluating Blast-Exposed Listeners

Evaluation of all tests in terms of percentage of impaired listeners in bottom 5th pctile



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Approaches for Evaluating Real-World Listening

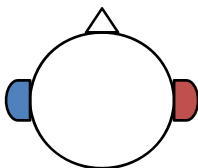
Approach 2:

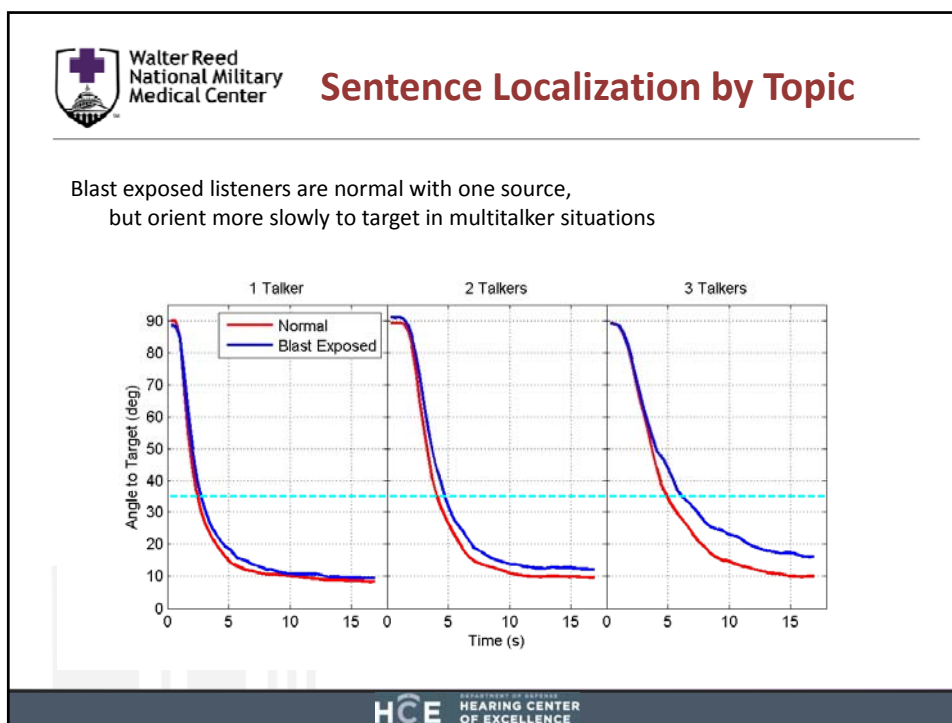
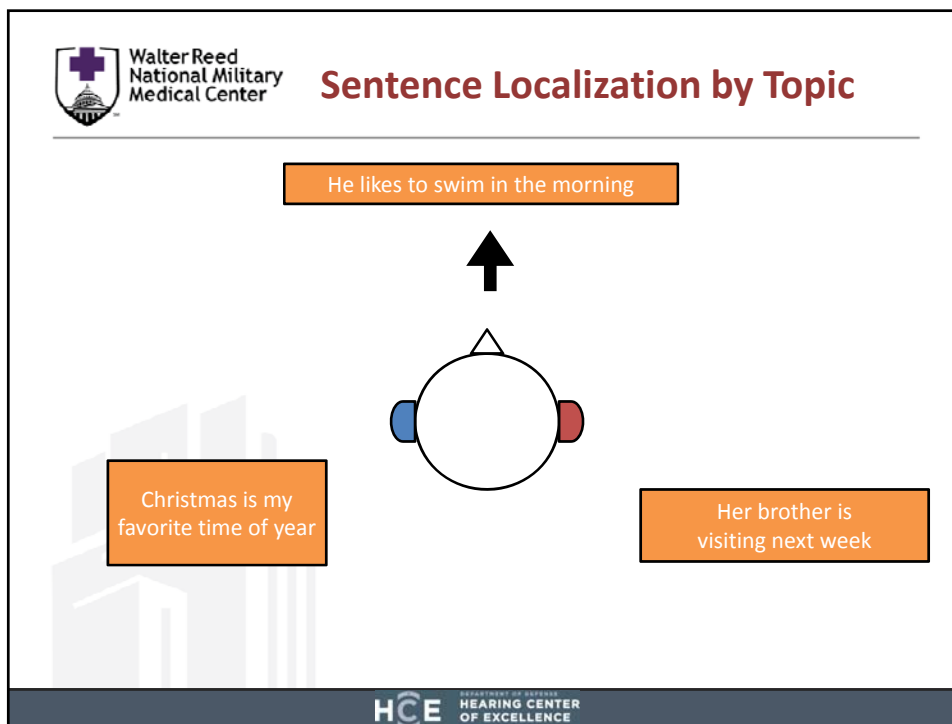
Use complex tasks that
measure speech intelligibility
indirectly, through behavior



Sentence Localization by Topic

The topic is "Sports"







Ongoing Study- Aurally-Aided Visual Search

Possibility of latent performance issues makes it important to test complex, multisensory integration tasks in fitness-for-duty evaluation

Ongoing test: MRMC-funded effort to evaluate aurally-aided visual search ability in normal and blast-exposed listeners, both standing and walking

64-channel Speaker Array
installed behind screen
in CAREN facility....



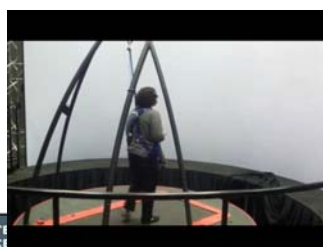
CAREN Study

Patients first perform a localization task



Then an aurally-aided visual-search task...

Both stationary and while walking





Other Blast / TBI Studies

Breacher Study



15- Year Natural History Study



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Conclusions and Next Steps

Impaired hearing negatively impacts operational performance

- In some cases, it also promotes unwanted changes in behavior

There is substantial variability in functional performance among H3s

- Suggests that audio thresholds alone are a poor AFFD measure

Small threshold shifts are unlikely to be catastrophic

- A good outcome, as it supports use of hearing protection

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Conclusions and Next Steps

Impaired hearing negatively impacts operational performance

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Small threshold shifts are unlikely to be catastrophic

- A good outcome, as it supports use of hearing protection

Questions remain-

- How should we account for HPD use in hearing impaired?
- Can we provide amplification to restore normal hearing?
- Do we need to screen H1 listeners for functional performance?