

Learning Objectives devices in everyday life.

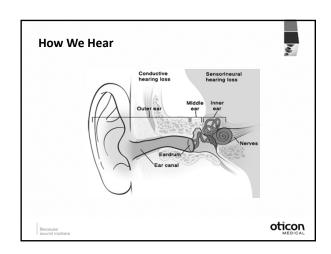


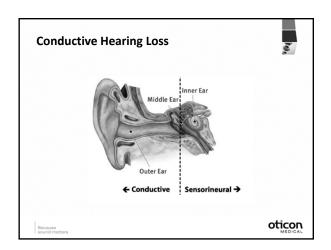
- Explain to patients the benefits of Power bone anchored
- Describe the new surgical technique MIPS (Minimally Invasive Ponto Surgery).
- Explain how to connect wireless accessories to both Oticon Medical Ponto as well as Oticon Inc hearing aids.

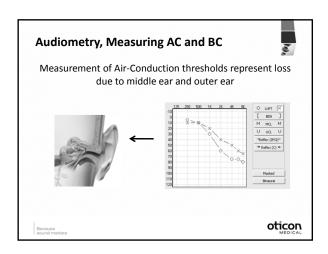
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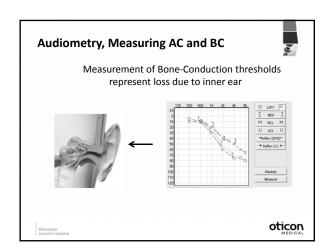
Introduction to Bone Anchored Hearing Solutions





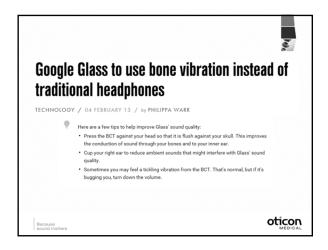








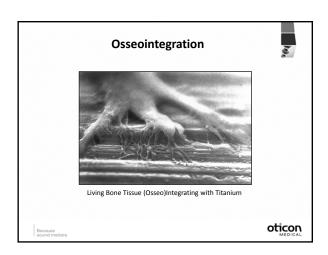


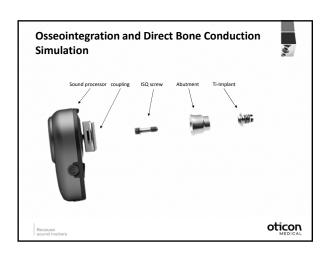


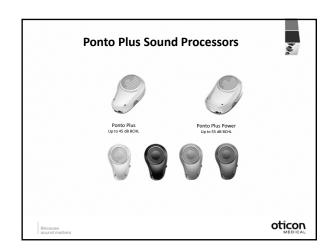


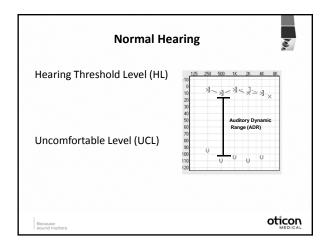


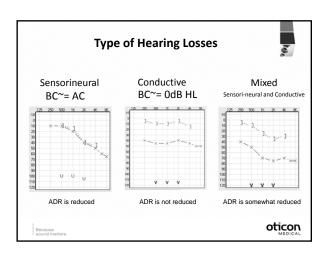


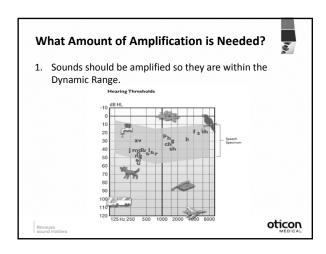


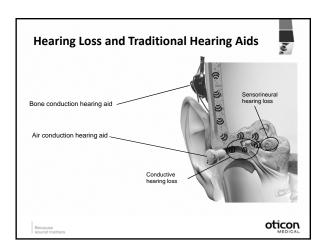




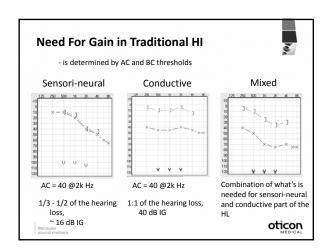


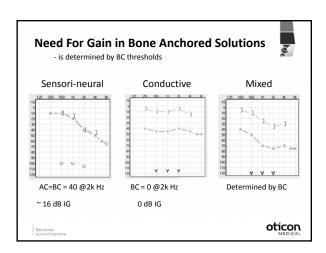


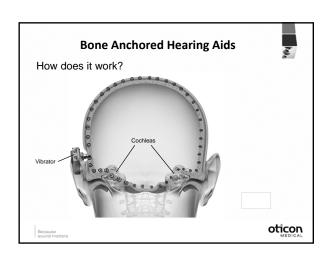


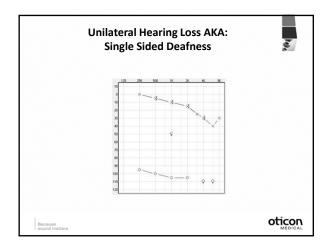


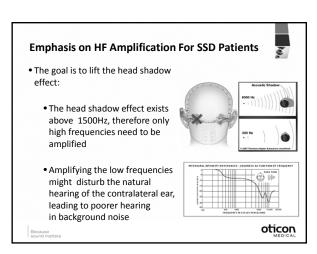
People with sensorineural, conductive or mixed HL have different ADR; therefore they need different amount of amplification. Fitting rules (=rationale) tell how much amplification is needed to compensate for the HL. The needed gain is often expressed in Insertion Gain (dB IG).

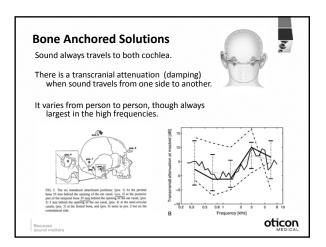












Power Across the Frequency Spectrum



- BAHS are inherently weak because the vibrator has to vibrate the whole skull
- More power means more audibility of everyday sounds
- Lower power means:
 - Reduced audibility
 - Poorer reproduction of own voice because of saturation issues
 - Tinny sound quality
 - Poorer result for patients with mixed hearing losses the 45 dB HL fitting range may certainly be a stretch
 - Poorer general acceptance by patients

Because

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Ponto Plus Power and Single-Sided Deafness Ponto Plus Power Ponto Plus Power Single-sided deaf patients with slight cochlea loss will get more HF amplification when fitted with Ponto Plus Power Bocause Bocause

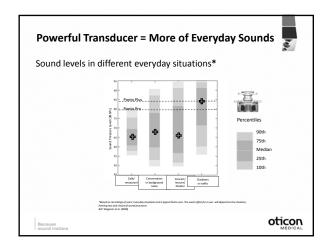
Known Consequences of Low MFO



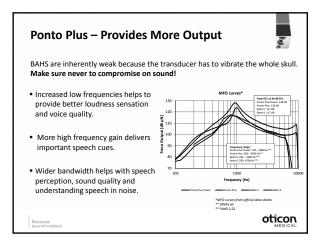
- BAHS are inherently weak because the vibrator has to vibrate the whole skull – focus ought to be on making them stronger – not weaker
- What are the potential issues?
 - \bullet Poor reproduction of own voice because of saturation issues
 - Reduction of patient's ability to hear speech at a distance
 - Tinny sound quality
 - Poor general acceptance by patients especially upgrades
 - Poor result with patients with mixed hearing losses the 45 dB HL fitting range may certainly be a stretch

Because

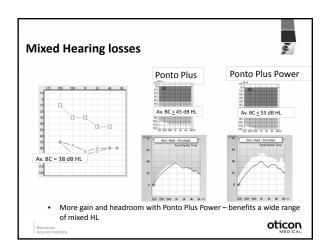
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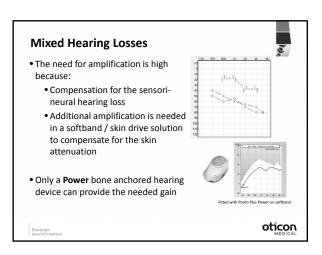


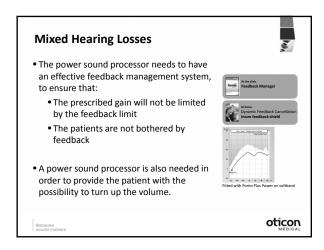
Known Consequences of Reduced Bandwidth Good high frequency performance is very important as patients with BAHS normally have good cochlear function and therefore can benefit from hearing the high frequencies What are the potential issues? Reduced general sound quality For patients with good cochlear function a reduction in speech understanding in certain background noise situations A harder and less balanced sound experience as the reduced bandwidth might force audiologists to provide more gain in the mid frequencies

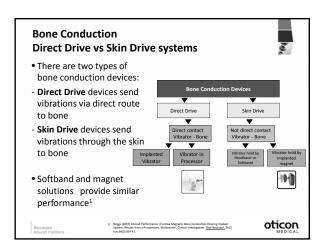


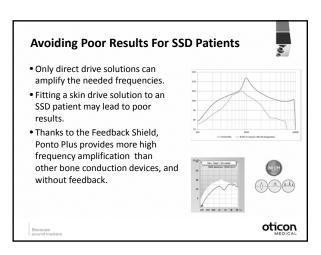


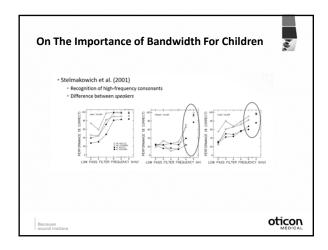




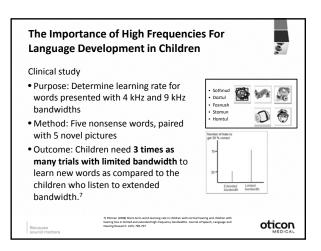








Medwetsky, 1992; Boothroyd, Erickson, and Medwetsky, 1994; Jongman, Wayland, and Wong, 2000), these results suggest that, when fitting hearing aids to young children, audble energy through 5 kHz is needed to maximize perception of /s/ produced by a male talker and that a 9-kHz upper limit is needed for /s/ produced by a female. From a clinical perspective, it is important to distinguish between cases where performance cannot be improved by high-frequency



• 3rd or 4th most frequently occurring phoneme in the English language • Makes a word plural • Shows tense • Shows possession • Is that Mary? vs Is that Mary's? • She put it on vs. she puts it on • Keep Vs. Keeps • Bring the Chair Vs. Bring the chairs

oticon

