

BRIDGE to better communication



Aural Rehabilitation for the Older Adult

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Disclosure

Michael Douglas, MA, CCC-SLP, LSLS Cert AVT

Manager of Aural Rehabilitation

Michael is employed with MED-EL

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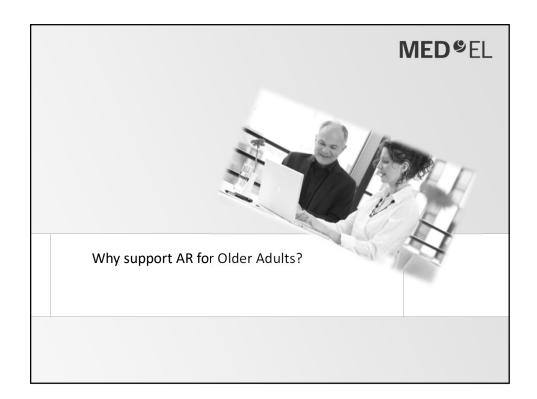
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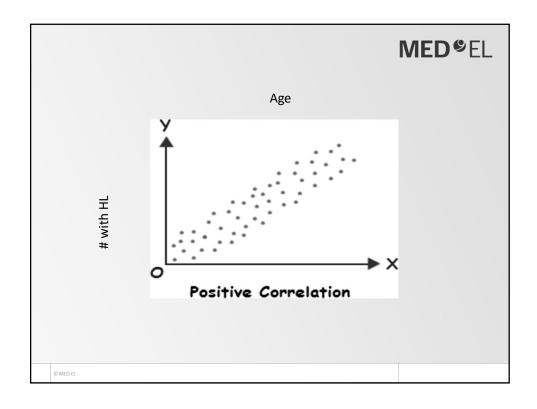
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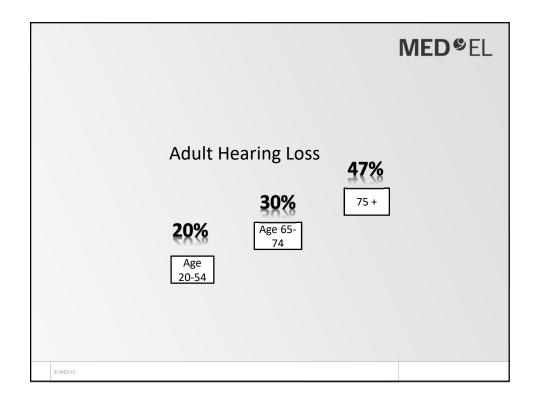
Course Objectives

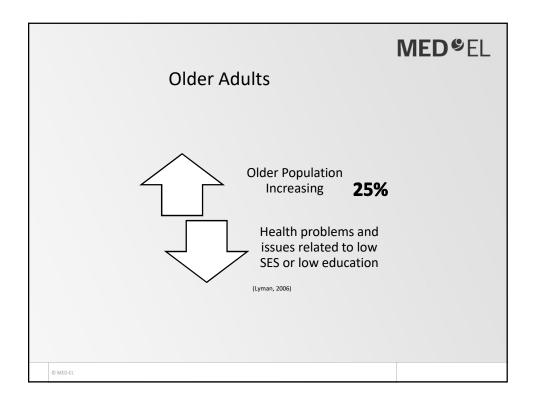
- Describe three to five life-situation factors that may impact the older adults sense of self-sufficiency and independence.
- List at least three questions that will allow the speech and hearing professional and the patient to identify listening goals and priorities.
- List three types of intervention strategies that may alleviate activity limitations and participation restrictions for the older adult with hearing loss.

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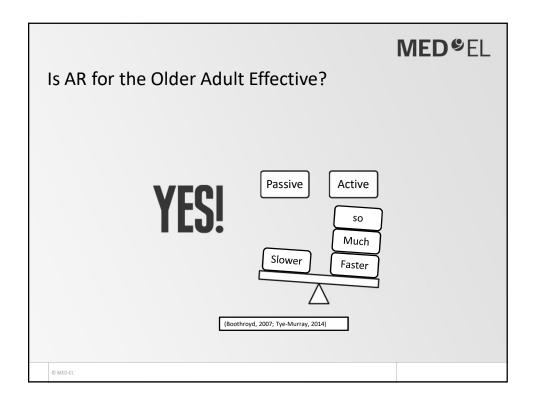


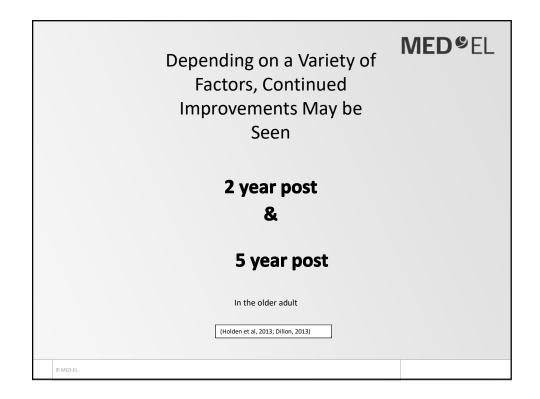












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Reasons to Support AR for the Older Adult

- -More active older population
- -Potential to slow or prevent cognitive decline
- -Accelerate adjustment period

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Management Considerations for Cochlear Implant Recipients in Their 80s and 90s

Advanced age is not a contraindication for Cls. But some things should be kept in mind...

By MEREDITH ROOTH, AuD; ENGLISH R. KING, AuD; MARGARET DILLON, AuD; and HAROLD PILLSBURY, MD

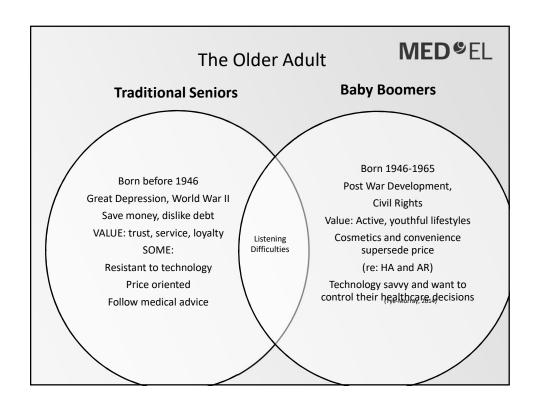
Cochlear implants can lead to life-

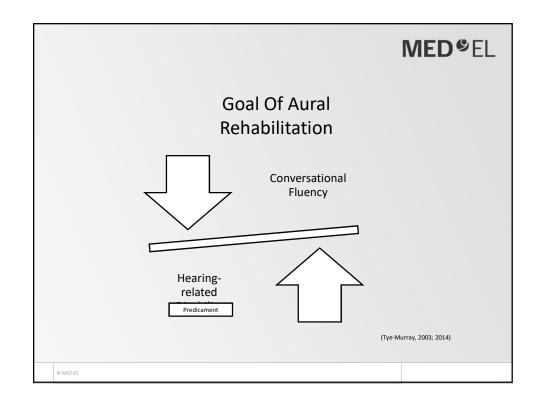
Cochiear implants can lead to life-altering improvements in hearing and quality of life. If an older adult candidate questions, "I'm too candidate questions, "I'm too did a dult in their 80s and 90s evolves as they candidates implant candidates."

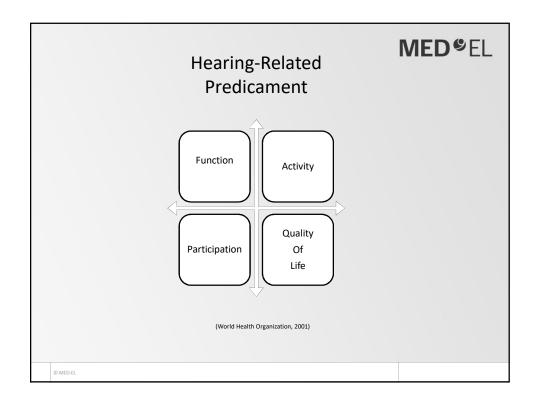
Medical Concerns Related to Age Older adult cochlear implant candidates in their 80s and 90s evolves as they if I only live one more year?" our response is, "What do you wish to do with this last year of your life?" omplicated if patients are lost to follow-up to fourpatient surgery. In general, the older due to driving restrictions or changes in care-

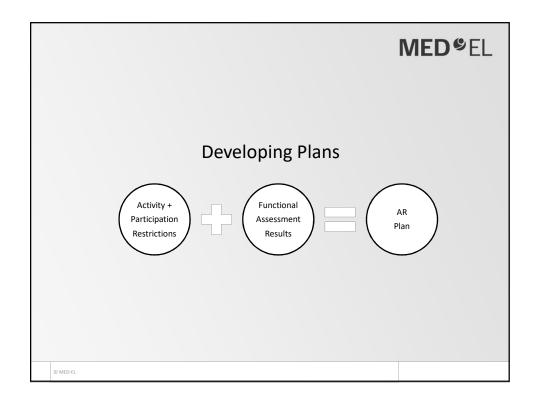
the number of older adults who are agement considerations in geriatric patients

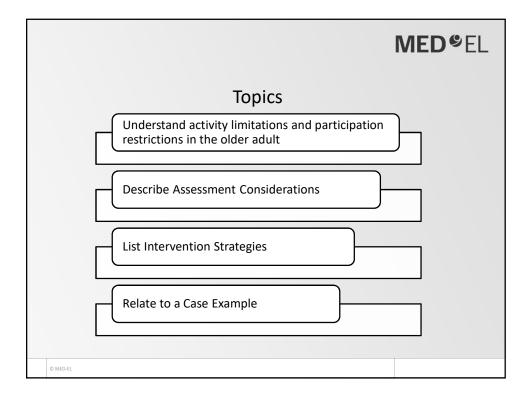
old for a cochlear implant. What advance in age. This population has distinct have additional medical considerations as type of outpatient surgery. In general, the older (Ruth, King, Dillon & Pillsbury, 2017)

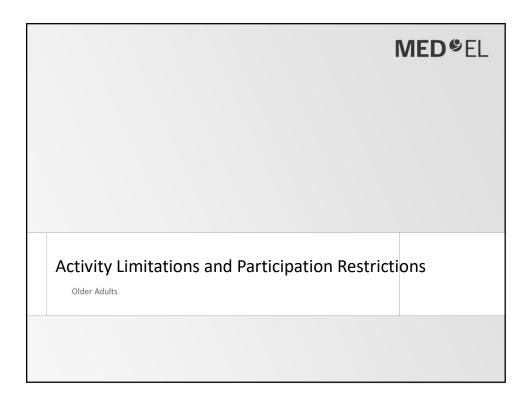


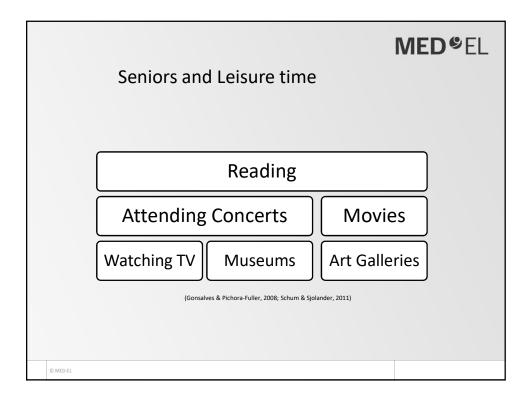








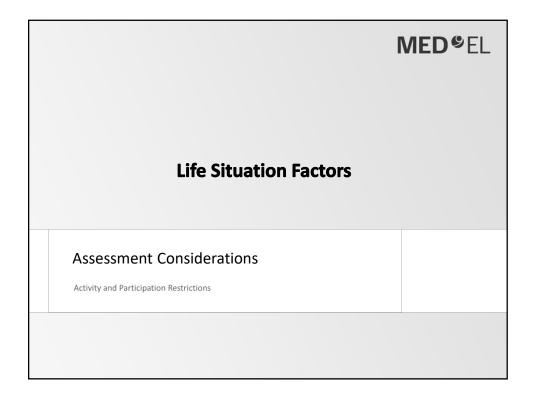


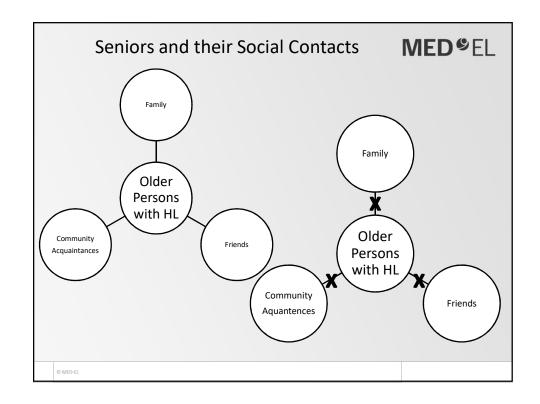


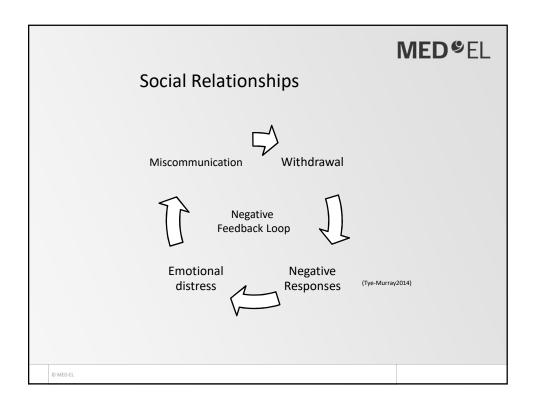


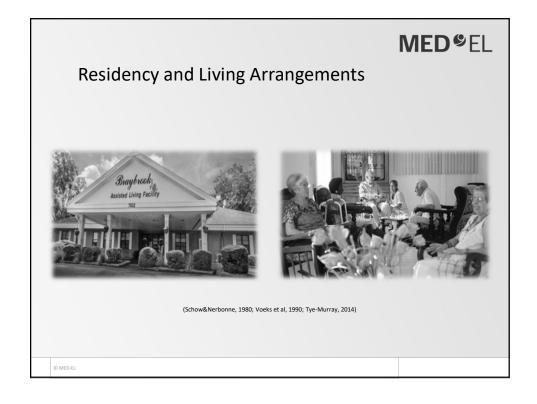


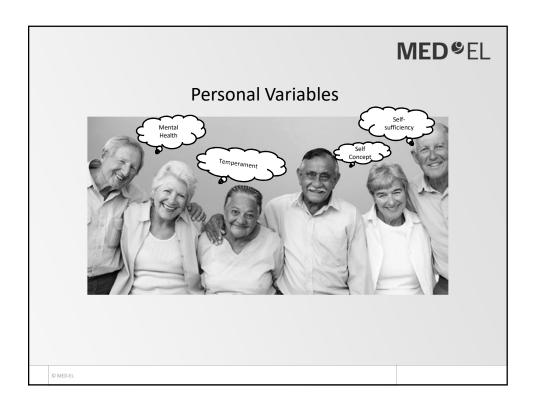


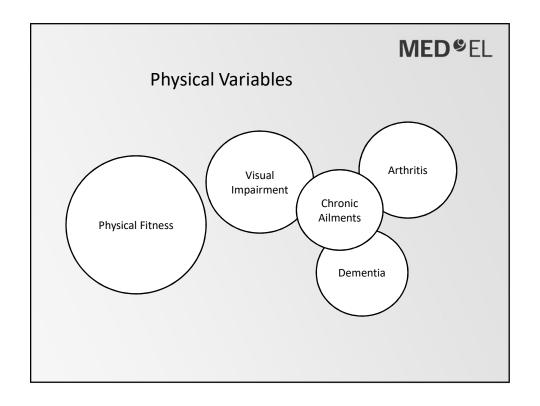


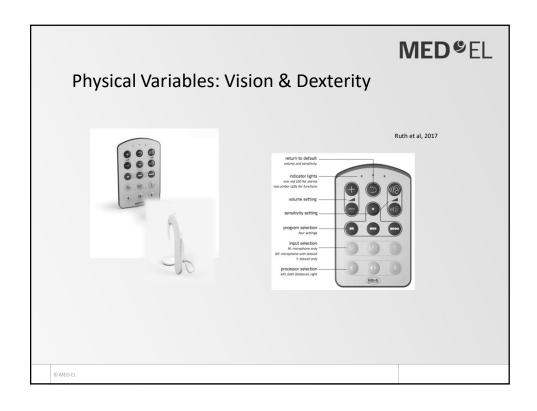


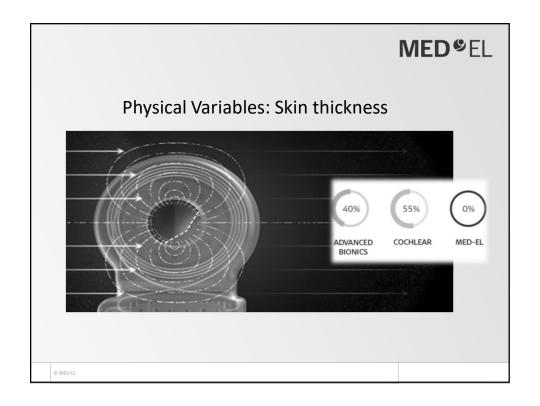


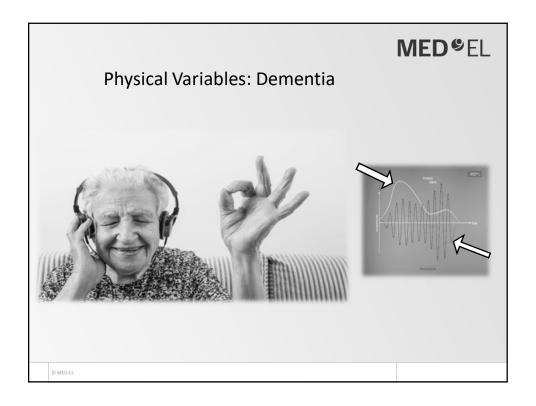


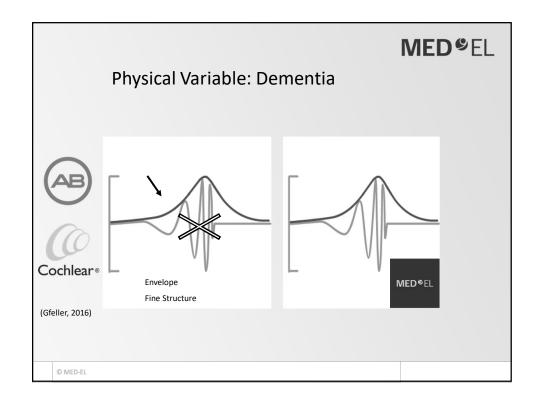


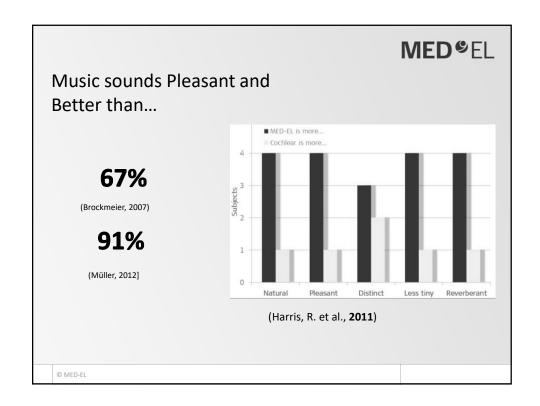


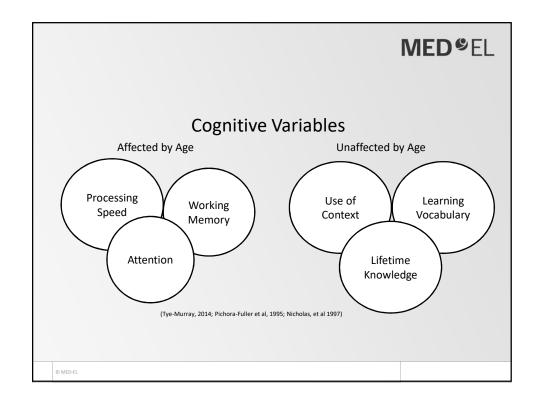




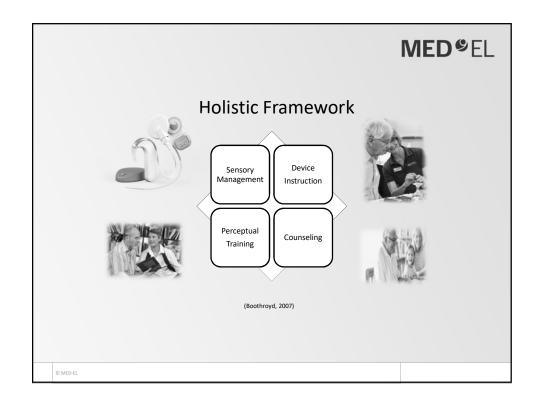














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Sensory Management

(Bess, 2000; Leung et al, 2005; Stark & Hickson, 2004; Holden et al, 2005; Clark et al 2005; Tye-Murray, 2014; Ruth et al, 2017)

Excellent and Frequent Device Instruction is Key!

Hearing Aids

Lead to improved:

 Confidence, independence, relationships and life outlook.

Need to be:

- Easy to handle
 - Self Adjusting
 - Automatic T-Coils
 - Remote controls
 - Rechargeable batteries

Cochlear Implants

Despite Concerns, CIs lead to:

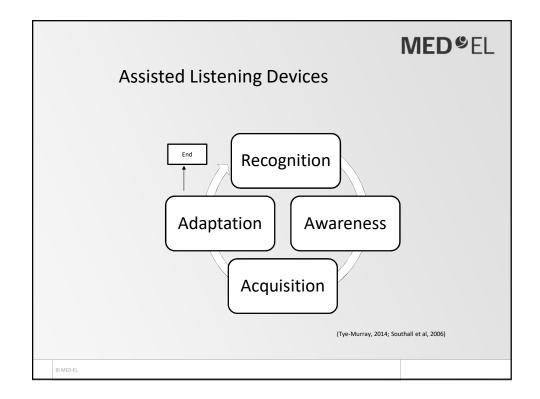
- Similar benefits as younger adults
- Improved communication, confidence, participation and QoL

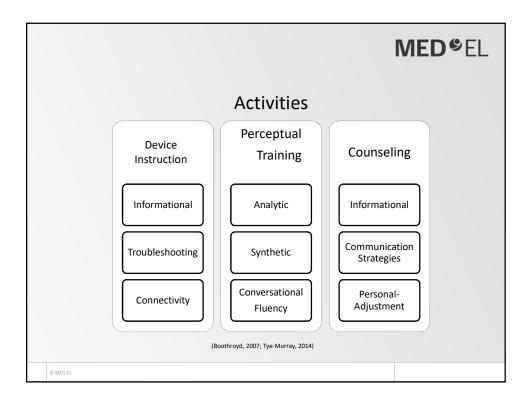
Audilogists may simplify:

- Initially MAP on comfort or volume
- Once acclimated, reduce the number of maps
- Deactivate certain features

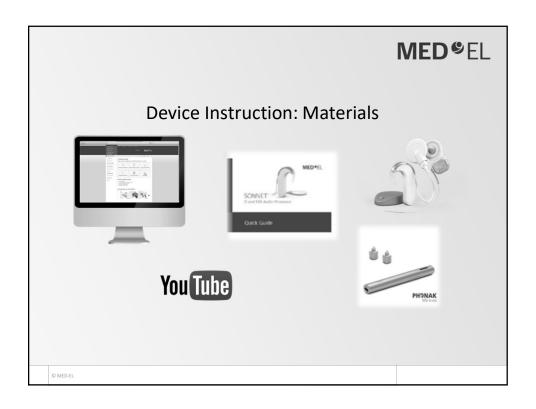
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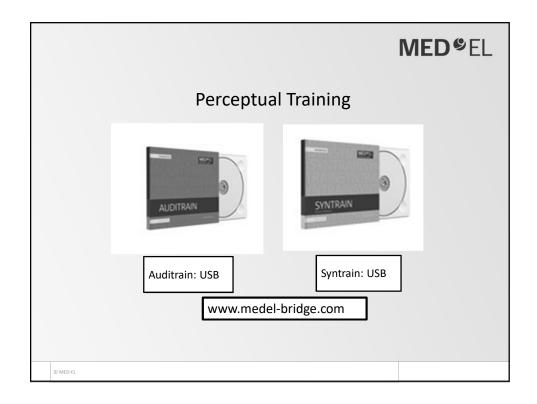




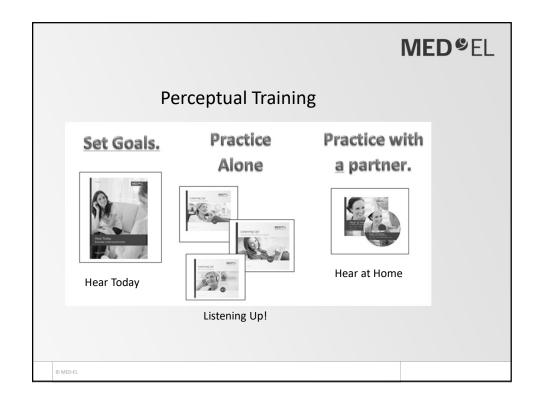






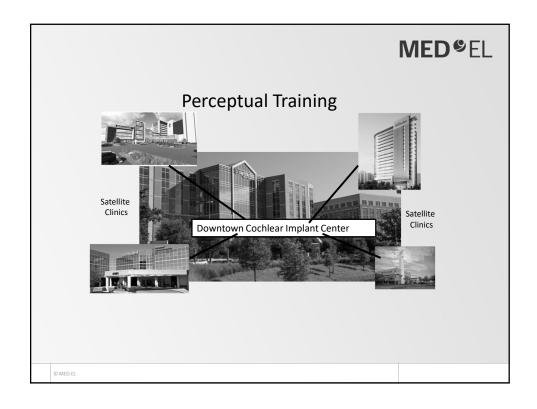




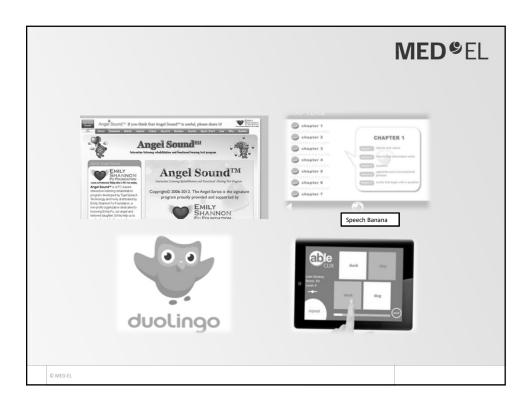


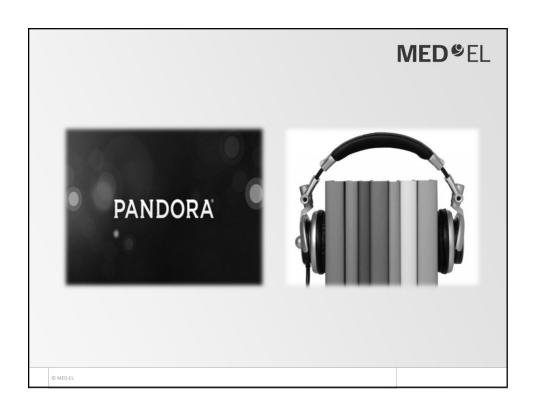








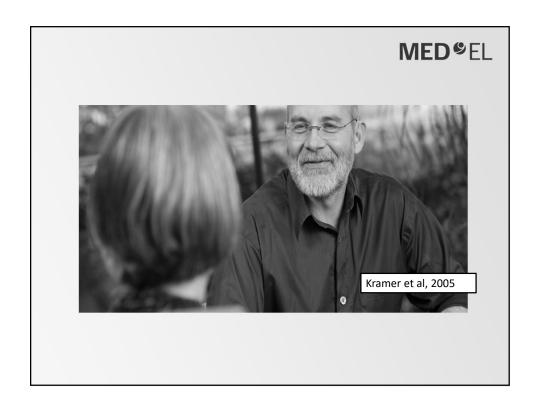


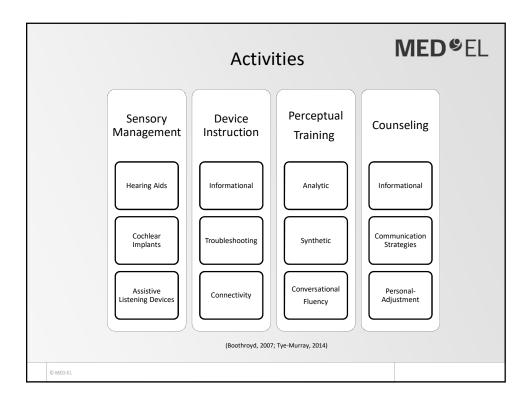




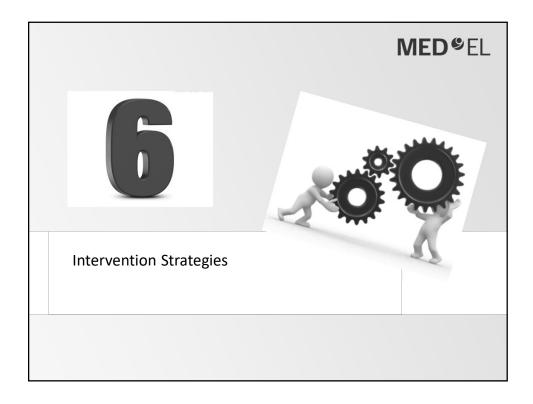


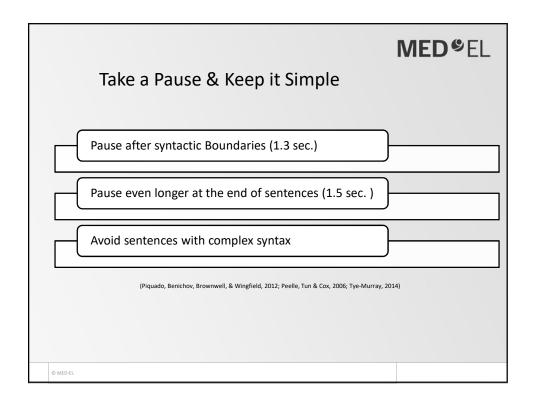


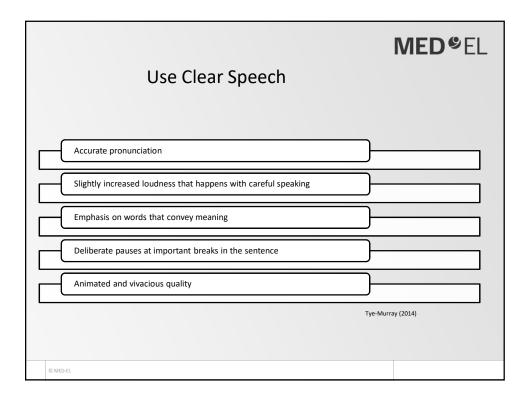




A Honstic	Approac	th is MOS	ST Effective	
Goal	Function	Activity	Participation	Quality of Life
Sensory Management	*	*	*?	*?
Device Instruction	*	*	?	?
Perceptual Training	х	*	?	?
Counseling	X	X	*	*
HOLISTIC	*	*	*	*







Involve Family and Frequent Communication Partne	MED®EL
Provide counseling and practice in:	:13
Clear Speech	}
Conversation: can now be tiring)
Patience and Understanding: especially during breakdowns	
(Kramer et	al, 2005; Hickson et al, 2006)
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Involve Caretakers

- -When the patient might have a form of dementia
- -Preventing loss of devices
- -Maintaining devices
- -Providing in-service training
- -Dealing with high turnover of facility personnel

(Ferguson & Nerbonne, 2003; Lockey et al, 2010; Pichora et al, 2001; Tye-Murray, 2014)

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Provide or Refer to Group Rehabilitation



(Pichora et al, 2001

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Incorporate Cognitive-Linguistic Training

- -2 approaches:
- A process-specific approach: improve or restore specific cognitive processes
- A functional approach: improving independence in performing real-life tasks. Emphasis on adaptation and compensation not restoration of cognitive processes

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Incorporate Cognitive-Linguistic Training

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The Developing Relationship Among Cognition, Amplification, and Aural Rehabilitation

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Cognitive-Linguistic Training: Considerations

- -Analytic training should receive initial attention
- -Plateaus may be observed in the first few weeks
- Expect only modest improvements for those with cognitive decline
- Greater frequency and/or intensity is not necessary to enhance auditory function

Krishnamurti et al, 2014

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Summary of Strategies	
Pause and Keep it Simple	
Use Clear Speech	
Involve FCPs and Family Members	
Involve Caretakers	
Provide or Refer to Group Aural Rehabilitation	
Incorporate Cognitive-Linguistic Training (when appropriate)	
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Case Examples	

