


# Measuring the Effect of a Hearing Aid

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# Why?

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**Learning Objectives:**

- ... develop a patient-oriented mindset when assessing the effect of a new fitting
- ... identify situations in which benefit may not be reflected in speech-in-noise measures
- ... recognize how more complex testing paradigms can reveal the cognitive effects of fittings

## Initial Observations

## Clinical versus Experimental

**Big Question:**  
Why are you assessing the impact of the hearing aids?

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- Institutional/payor compliance
- Standardization/consistency of database
- Tracking over time
- Comparison of Options
- Go/No-Go decision
- Documentation of benefit (?)
  - HCP reassurance
  - Patient/family reassurance
  - Counseling input

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One Patient at a Time

## Patient-centered Care

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## Patient-centered Care:

What does it take to ensure daily  
usage of devices?

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## What does it take to ensure daily usage of devices?

- Perceived Need
- Motivation & Confidence
- Functional
- Ease of Use
- Perceived Benefit/Value\*

An observation  
about baby  
boomers:



## Technical versus Behavioral Performance

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What does real-ear tell you?

What does it miss?

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## Traditional Speech-in-Noise Measures

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### Speech-in-noise testing - Positives

- Reliable & standardized
- Readily available
- Relatively time efficient
- Matches typical equipment set-up
- Reasonably simple to perform for both HCP & patient
- Useful spread in the results – it tells you something

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## Speech-in-noise testing - Observations

- Primarily testing peripheral integrity
  - Speech Recognition versus Spoken Language Understanding
  - Simple task
  - Simple constructions
  - No time demands
- Artificial sound environments
  - Location of sound sources
  - Predictability / stability of competition
  - Type of competition
  - Low reverberation
  - Style of the talker / single talker

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***Is it truly patient-centered?***

## Subjective Approaches

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“How do they sound?”

“How are things going for you?”

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## Time course of useful feedback (FTUs):



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## Time course of useful feedback (FTUs):

- Loudness / discomfort
- Sound quality
- Performance
  - in Quiet
  - in Noise

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## Questionnaires

- Alphabet soup

HAPI / HANA

SADL


HHIE


APHAB

HAPQ

CPHI

CPHI

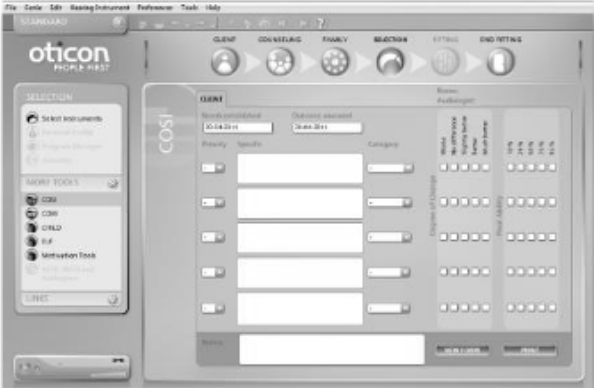






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## Questionnaires

- Alphabet soup
- COSI







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## Deeper Level Assessment

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### Speech-in-noise testing - Observations

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## What does the brain do well?



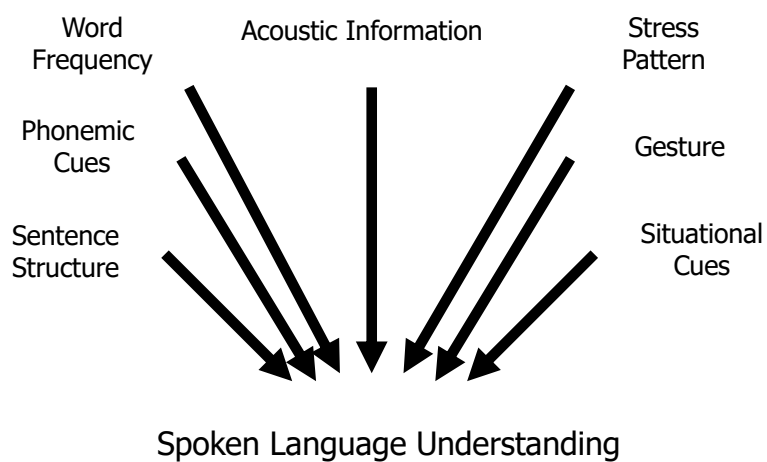
- Recognizes voices
- Streams (tracks) voices over time
- Predicts & fills in
- Shifts focus

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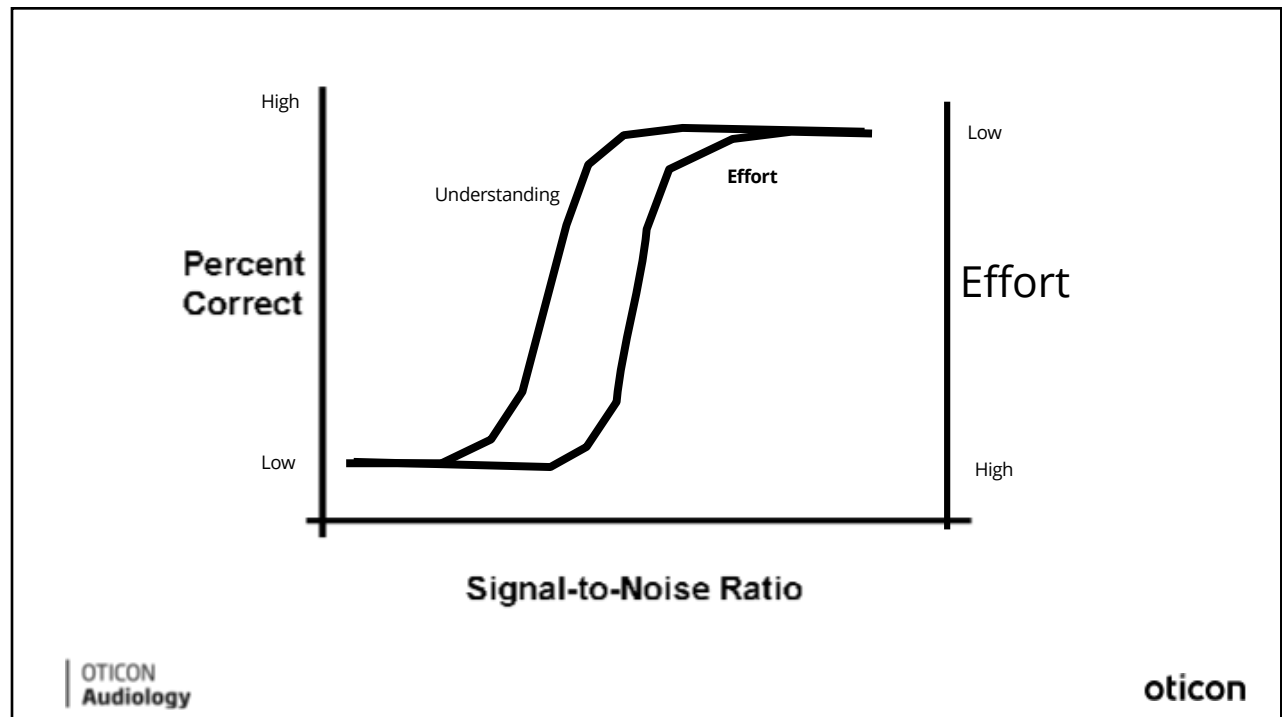
## Multiple Sources of Information



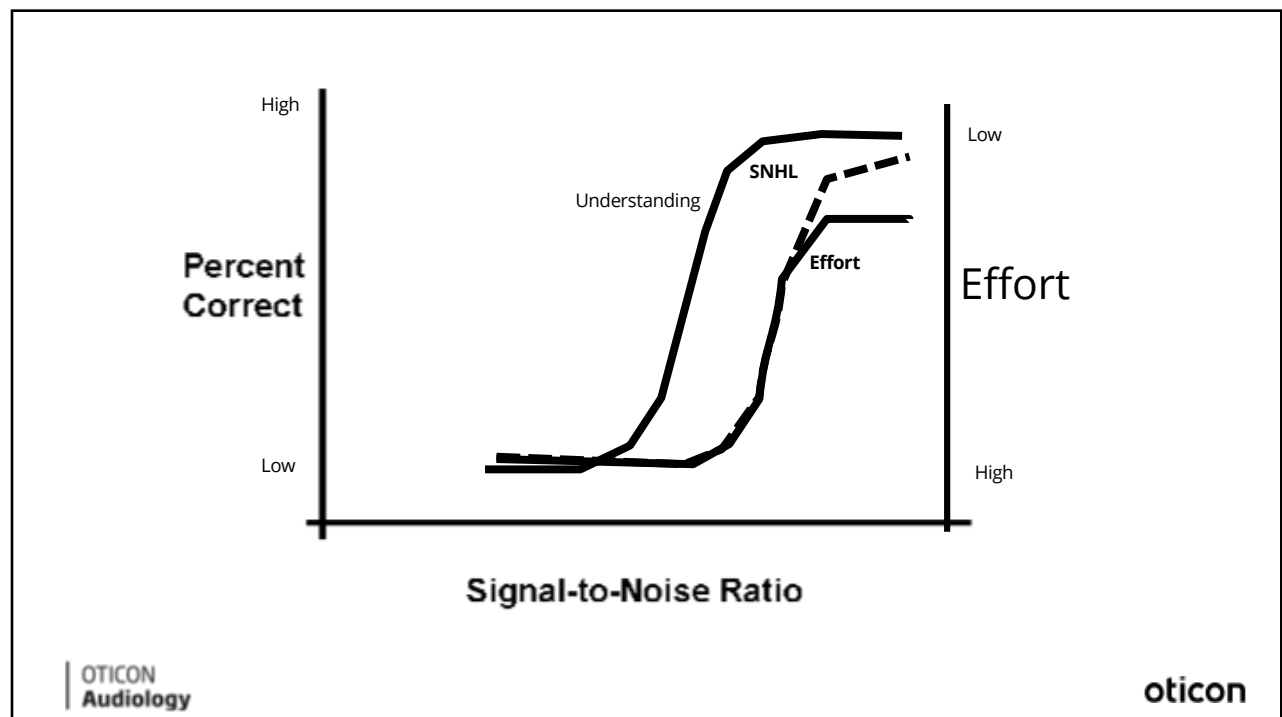
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## Finite Cognitive Resources

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What gets sacrificed?

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## Measuring Cognitive Effort (processing demands)



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### Two Considerations:

- 1: Immediate versus long-term measures
- 2: Effort is under the control of the listener

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## Measuring Processing Demands

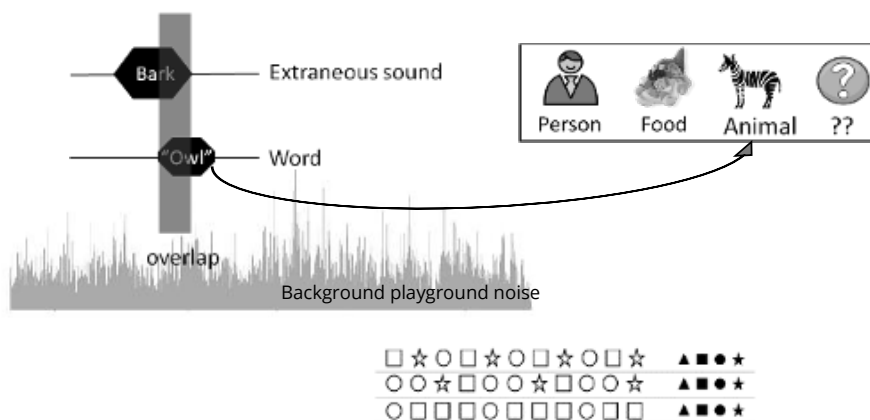
- Ratings
- Physiological
- Reaction Time
- Dual Task
  - Immediate (resource allocation)
  - Recall (depth of processing)

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Andrea Pittman et al. 2014 (JAAA): Fast, slow and Adaptive Amplitude Compression

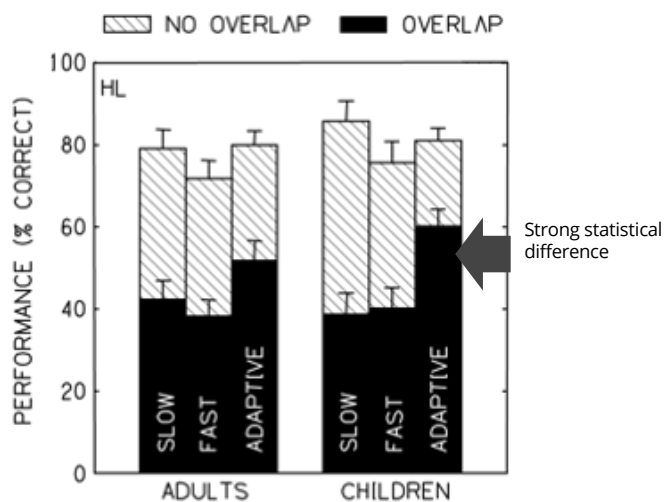
Stimuli:

Categories:



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## Word categorization performance



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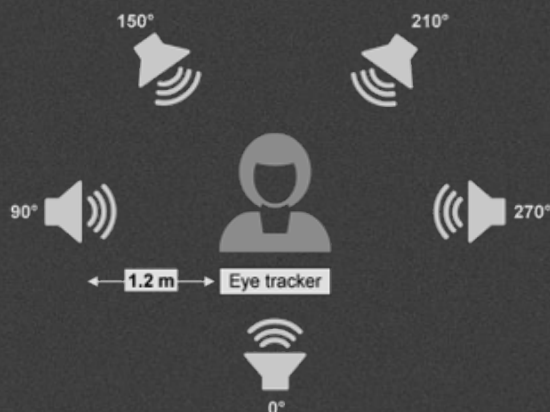
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## Pupilometry as a measure of effort

### Method:

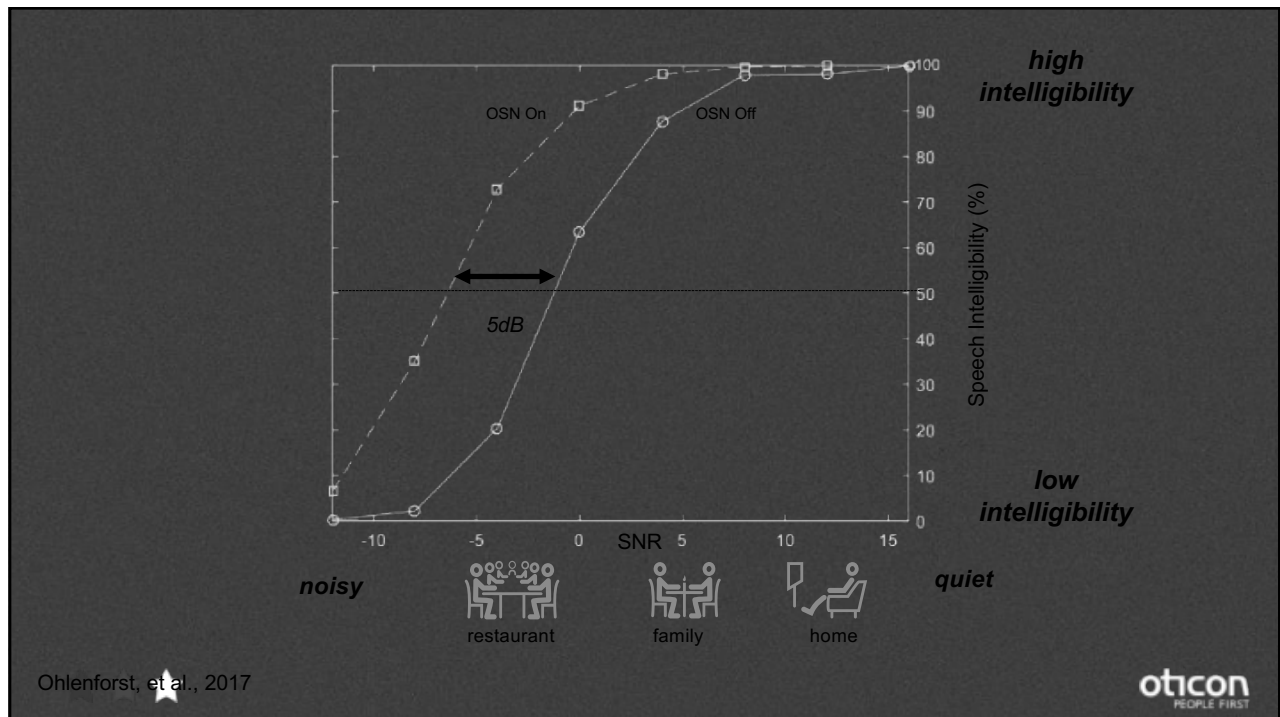
- 24 participants
- 4-talker babble speech masker
- OSN On/Off



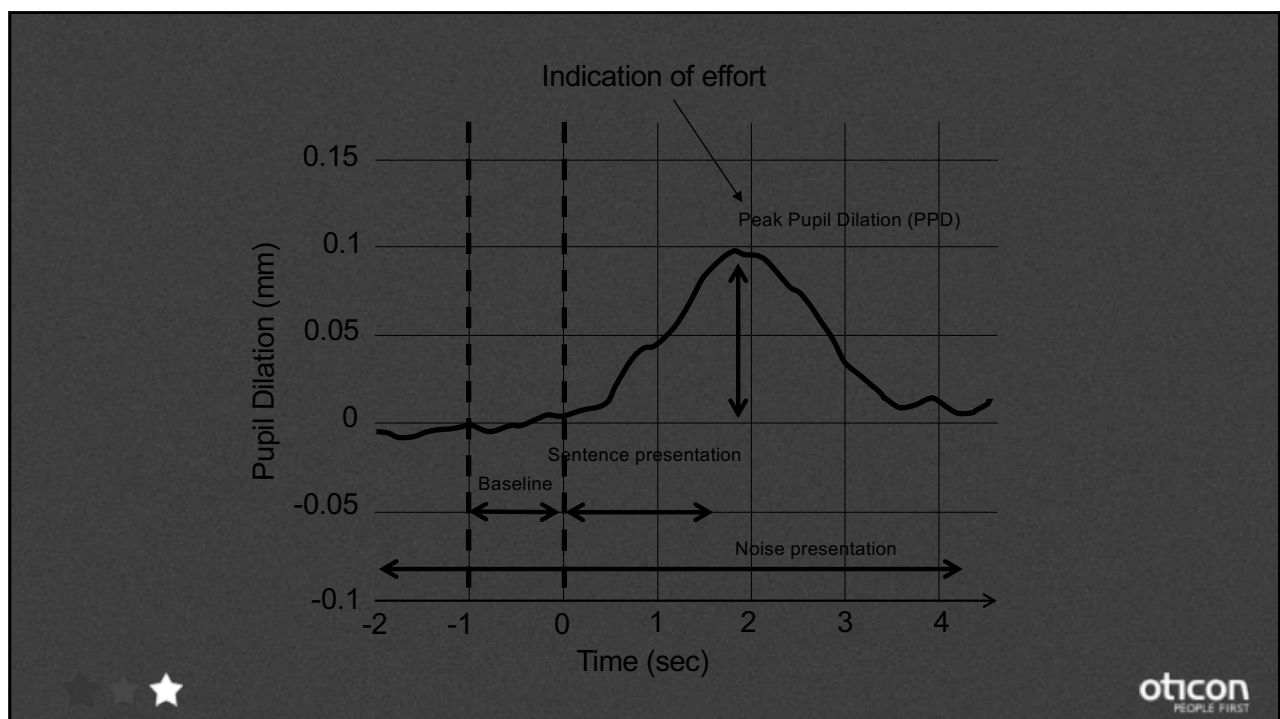
Ohlenforst, et al., 2017

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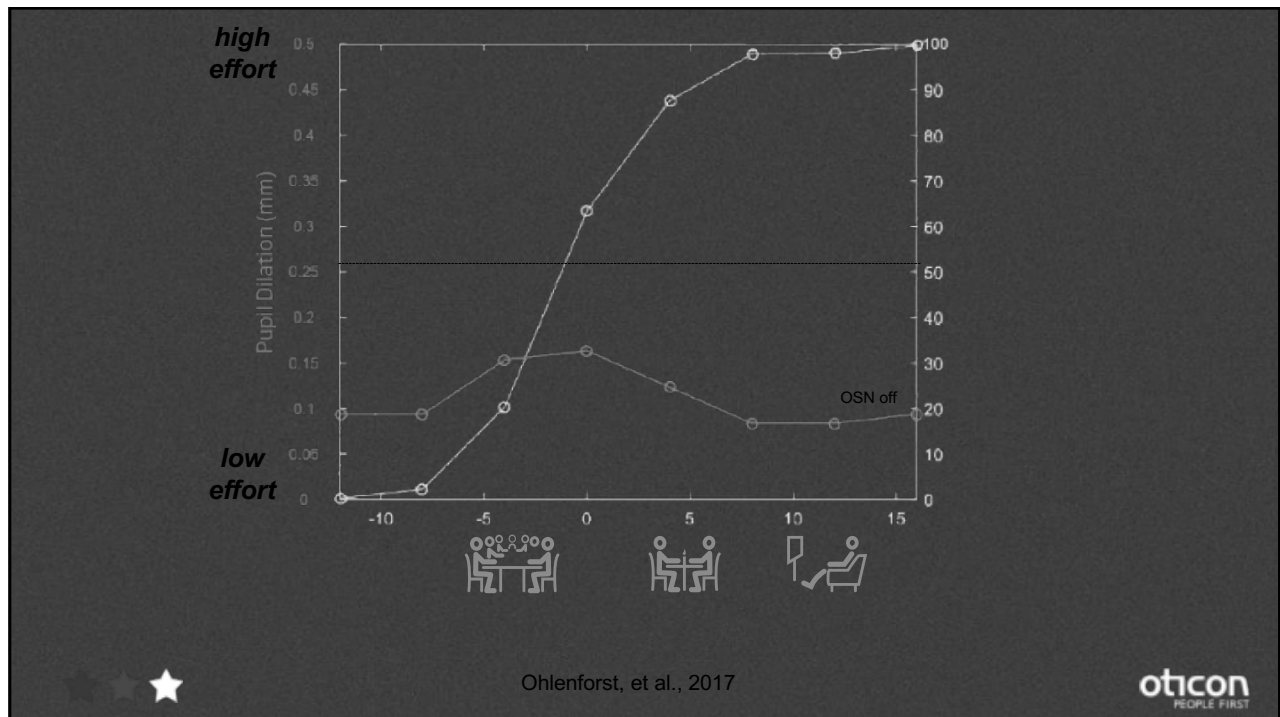
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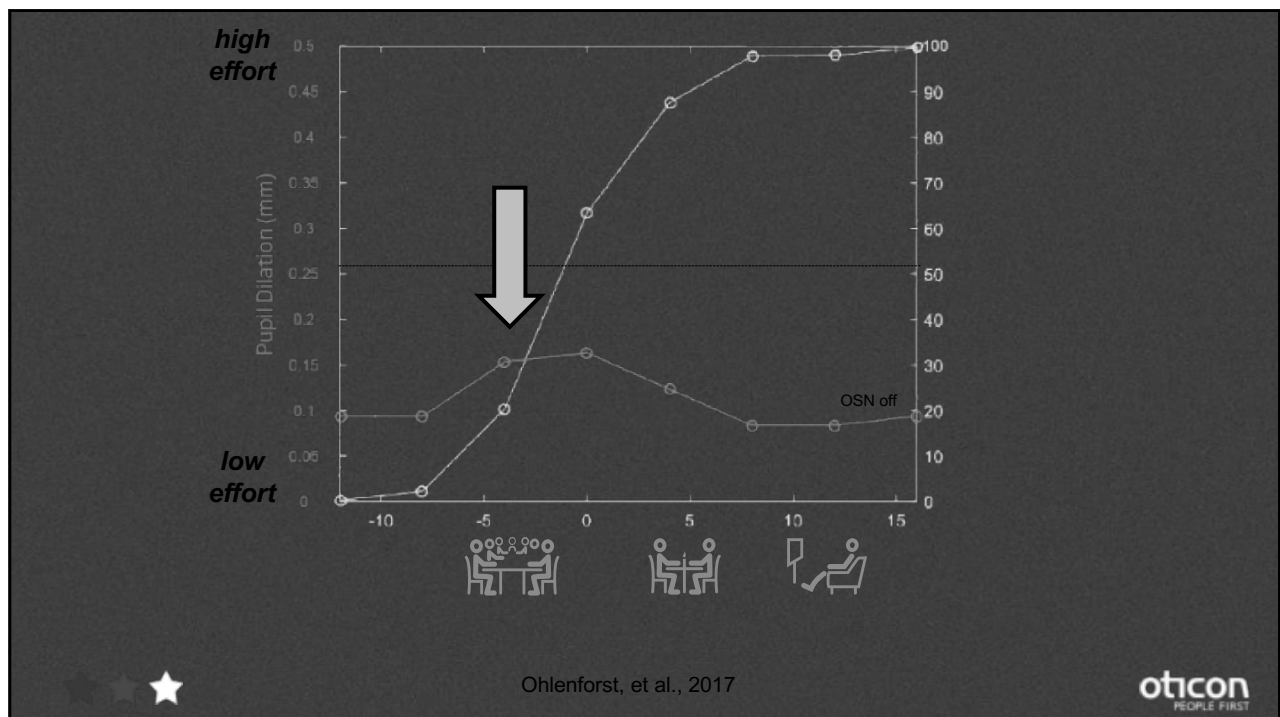
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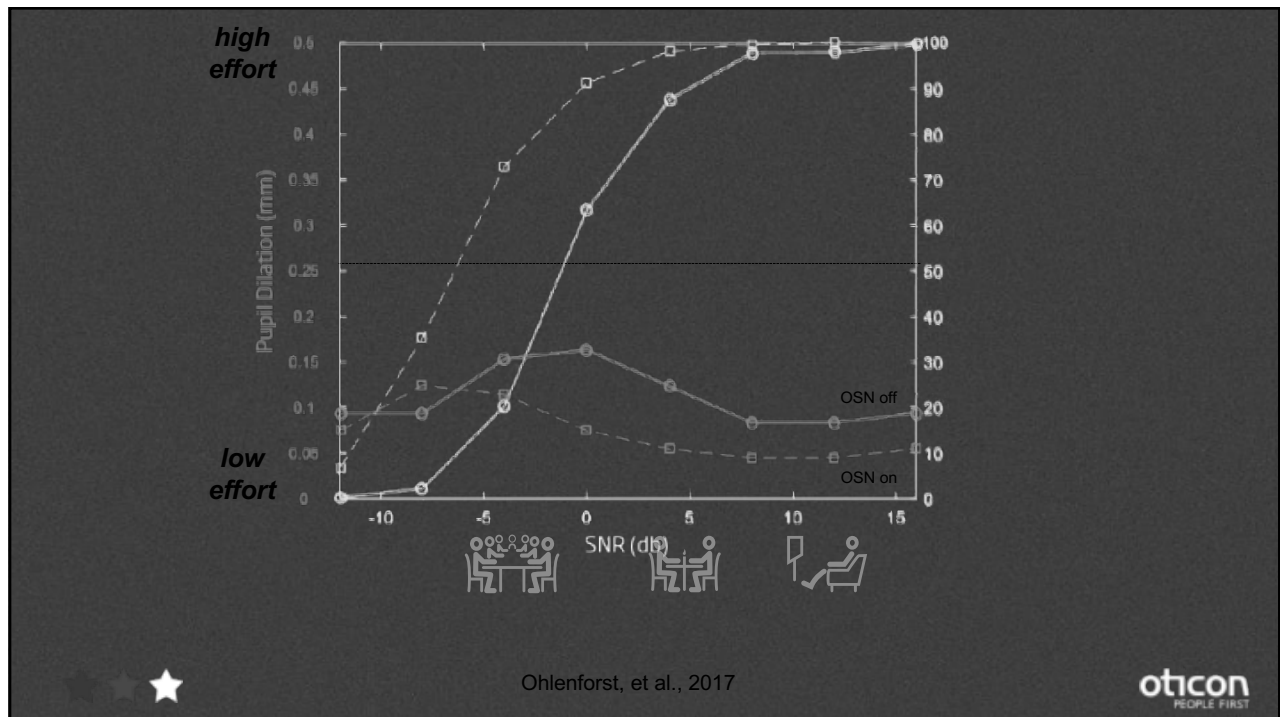


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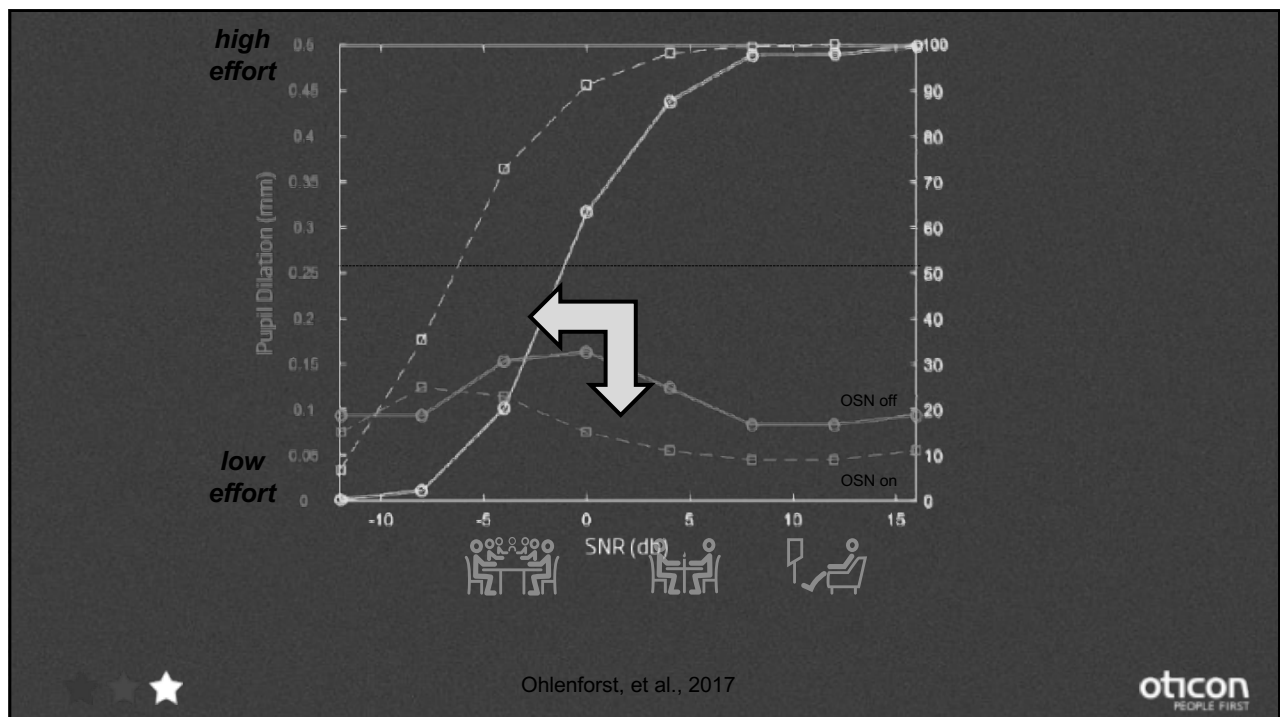


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## Selective Attention

New EEG test method objectively measures how the brain organizes sound



New EEG method developed with independent leading scientists

Test setup that mimics real life conversation in noise

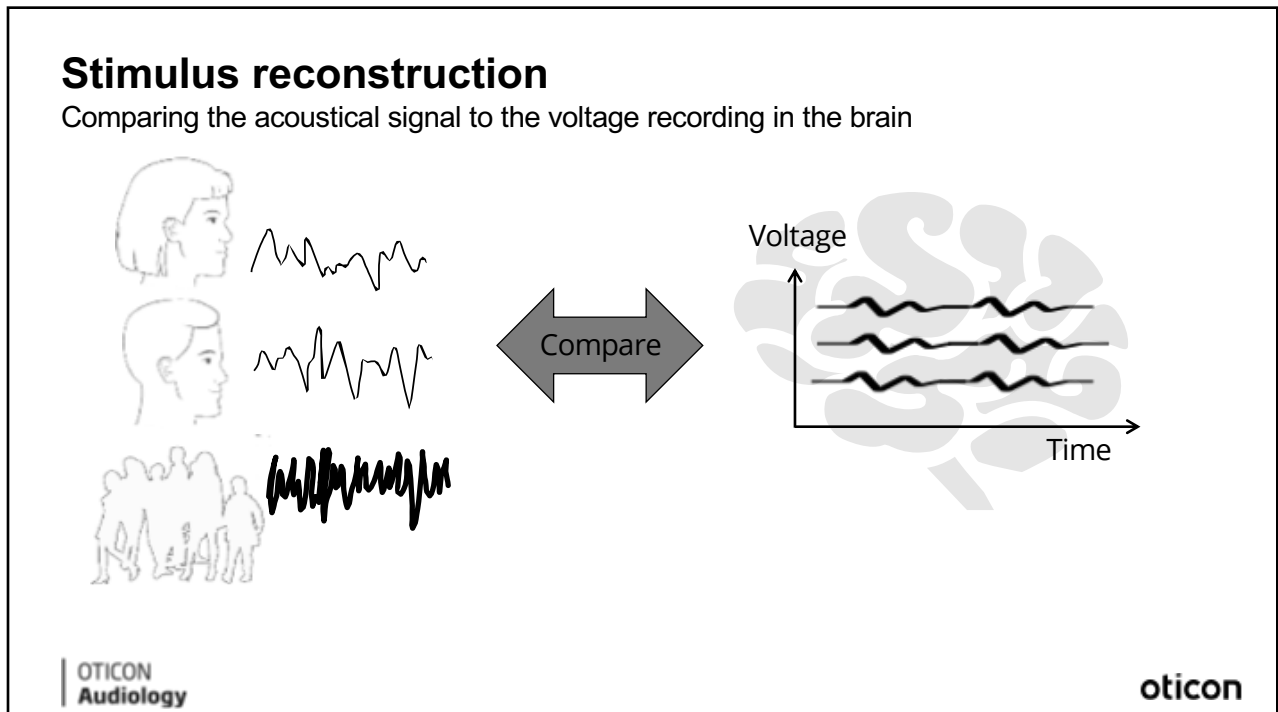
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## Stimulus reconstruction

Comparing the acoustical signal to the voltage recording in the brain

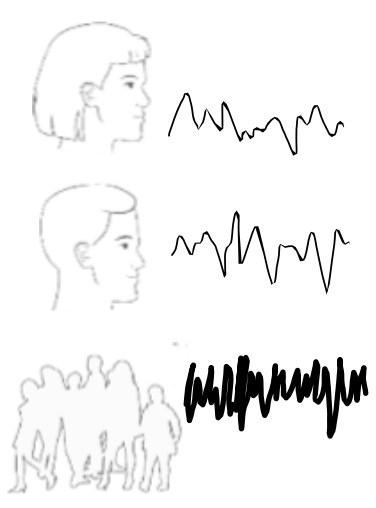


The diagram illustrates the process of stimulus reconstruction. On the left, three acoustical signals are shown: a single person speaking, two people in conversation, and a group of people in a noisy environment. These signals are compared (indicated by a double-headed arrow labeled 'Compare') to a brain voltage recording on the right. The brain recording is a graph with 'Voltage' on the y-axis and 'Time' on the x-axis, showing three distinct, synchronized waveforms corresponding to the different acoustical signals.

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The diagram consists of three parts. The top part shows a profile of a person's head with a single, smooth, wavy line representing a sound wave. The middle part shows a profile of a person's head with a more complex, jagged line representing a sound wave. The bottom part shows a group of people in a social setting with a very dense, overlapping, and chaotic line representing a sound wave.

**What is normal conversation like?**

**What is the natural behavior of the cognitive system?**

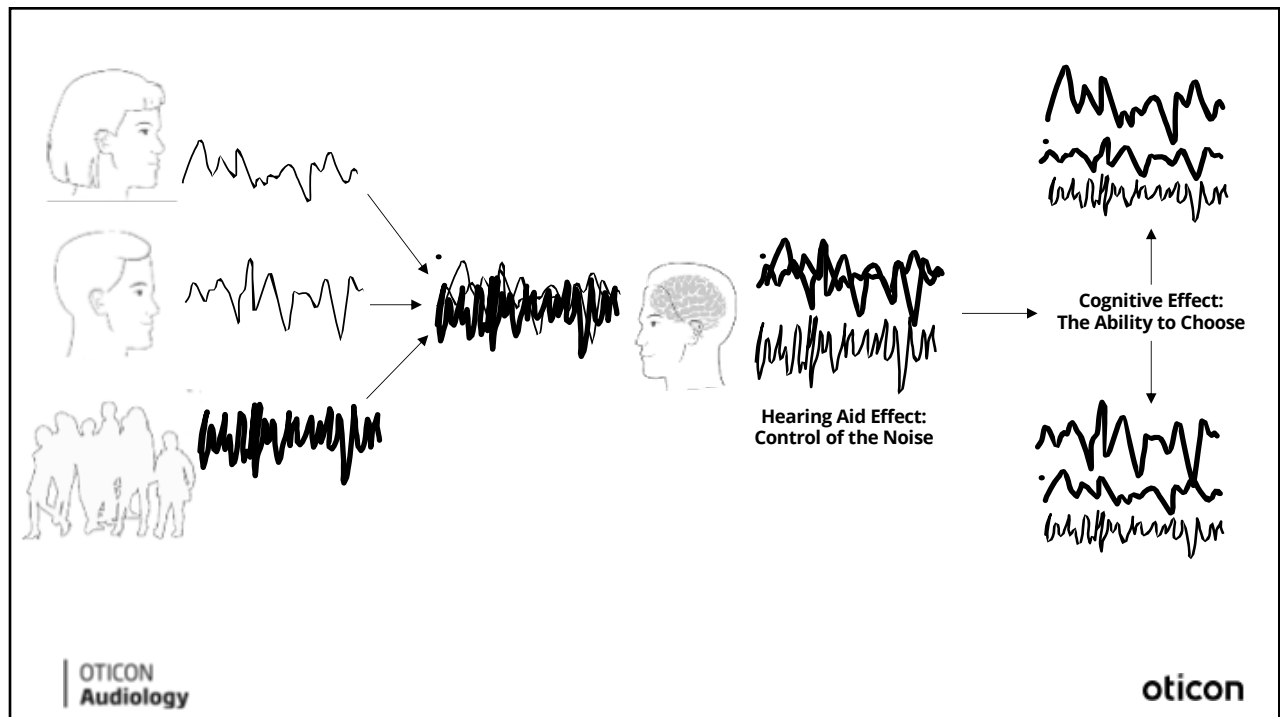
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## Procedural Issues

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### Procedural Issues:

- Know your device
- Automatic or fixed?
- Speaker position in relation to you question
- Activation levels

## Final Thoughts

**Big Question:**

**Why are you assessing the impact of the hearing aids?**

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