# Early Detection and Prevention of Hearing Disorders in Older People

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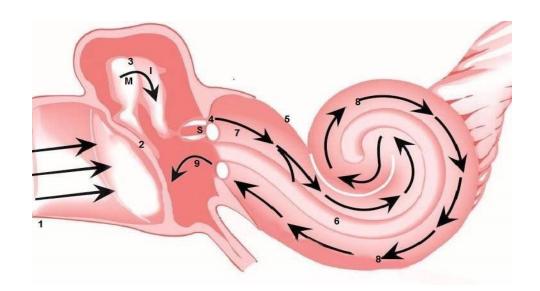
### **DEAFNESS IN ELDERLY**







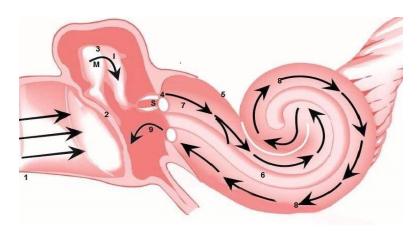
#### **HEARING MECHANISM**



- 1. Sound waves travel along the ear canal.
- 2. When sound waves lift the tympanic membrane, it starts vibrating.
- 3. Handle of malleus is attached to the drum. When the drum vibrates malleus and the adjoining ossicles, incus and stapes vibrate.
- 4. The foot plate of stapes is connected to the oval window.
- Bony cochlea has three chambers.



#### **HEARING MECHANISM cont...**



- 6. Inner most membranous chamber contains endolymph.
- 7. Two perilymph chambers are found between the bone bordering—the cochlea and the inner membraneous chamber.
- 8. The mechanical vibration of the stapes is transmitted to the perilymph via oval window at the foot plate.
- 9. The round window releases the sound and mechanical energy from perilymph into the middle ear. The oval and the round window work together to regulate hearing and balance.

#### **CAUSES OF DEAFNESS**

#### **Outer ear**

- 1. Impacted Wax
- 2.Otitis Externa
- 3. Foreign Bodies
- 4. Malignancies

#### **Middle Ear**

- 1. Otosclerosis
- 2. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media
- 3. Cholesteatoma

#### **Inner Ear**

- 1. Presbycusis
- 2. Labyrinthitis
- 3. Meniere's



# **IMPACTED WAX**









### **FOREIGN BODIES**









### **DIFFUSE OTITIS EXTERNA**



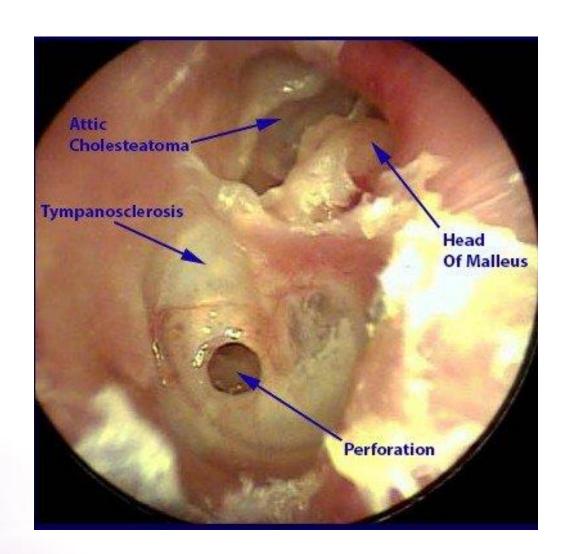


# **OTOMYCOSIS**





### **CHOLESTEATOMA**







# **CSOM**





# ATTIC AND POSTERIOR MARGINAL PERFORATIONS









- Have trouble hearing over the telephone.
- •Find it hard to follow conversations when two or more people are talking.

#### SIGNS OF HEARING LOSS

- Often ask people to repeat what they are saying.
- Need to turn up the TV volume so loud that others complain.
- Have a problem hearing because of background noise.
- Think that others seem to mumble.
- Can't understand when women and children speak to you.



# AGE RELATED HEARING LOSS (Presbycusis)

- -Comes on gradually as a person gets older. Therefore may not detect at early stages
- Seems to run in families
- -may occur because of changes in the inner ear and auditory nerve.

- May make it hard for a person to tolerate loud sounds or to hear what others are saying.
- -Usually occurs in both ears, affecting them equally.





- Conversations difficult to understand, especially when there is background noise.
- A man's voice is easier to hear than the higher pitches of a woman's voice.
- -Certain sounds seem annoying or overly loud.
- Presbycusis makes tinnitus to occur.

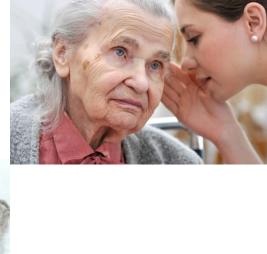




#### EARLY DETECTION OF DEAFNESS

- Check for impacted wax in external ear canal.
- Whispered voice test.
- Audiometry.









#### Deafness is definitely diagnosed by Audiometry

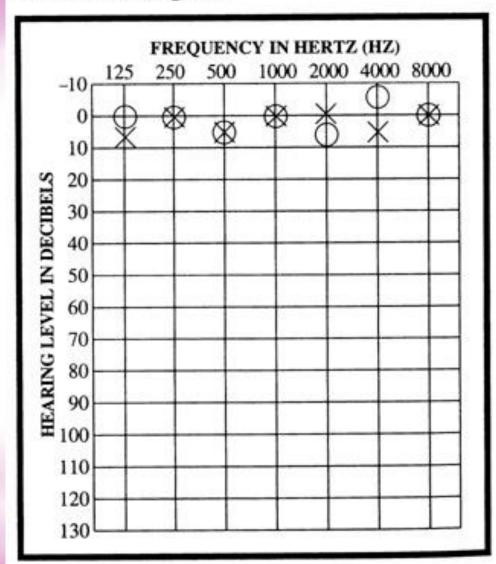
Average hearing thresholds at 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 kHz of over 25dB can be considered to be deafness.

#### The degrees of deafness are;

- 1. Normal < 25
- 2. Mild < 25-40dB
- 3. Moderate < 40-60 dB
- 4. Severe <60-80dB
- 5. Profound > 80 dB
- A disabling deafness for an adult > 39 dB



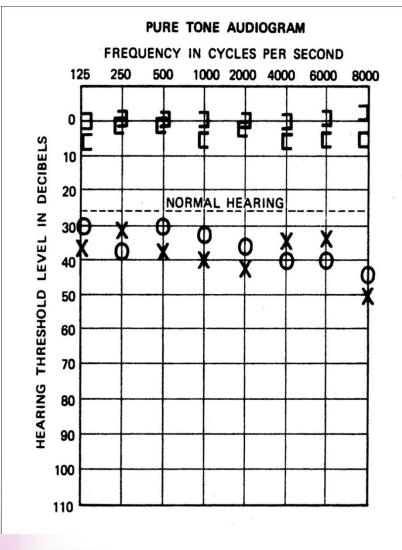
#### **Normal Audiogram**



- 1. Subjective
- 2. Above 4 years
- 3. Air and Bone conduction
- 4. Pure tones used



#### **Conductive Deafness**



#### AUDIOGRAM SYMBOLS

EAR	AIR	BONE
Right	0	С
Left	X	J

#### SPEECH AUDIOMETRY

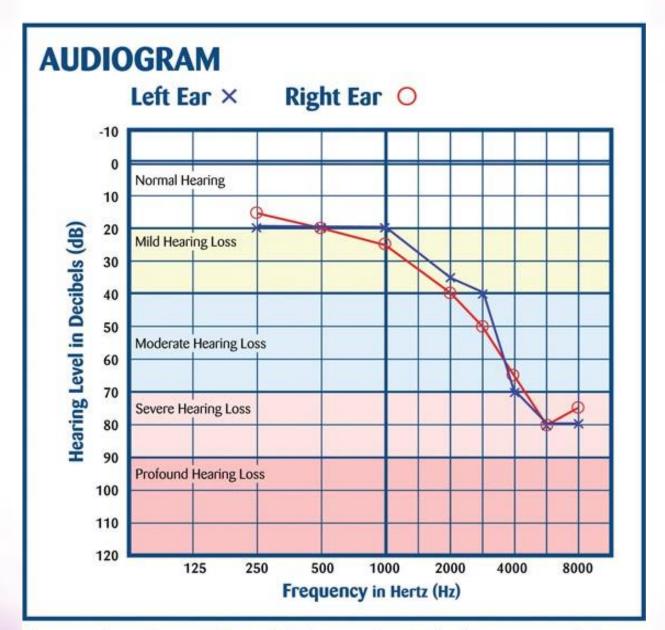
	Right	Left
SRT	30	35
Discrim.	100	92

#### IMPRESSION:

BILATERAL CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS NORMAL DISCRIMINATION











<sup>\*</sup> An example presbyacusis (sloping high-frequency hearing loss) synonymous with the ageing process.

#### HOW TO COPE WITH HEARING LOSS

- Let people know you have a hearing problem.
- •Ask people to face you and to speak more slowly and clearly. Also, ask them to speak louder without shouting.
- Pay attention to what is being said and to facial expressions or gestures.
- Ask the person speaking to reword a sentence and try again.
- Find a good location to listen.

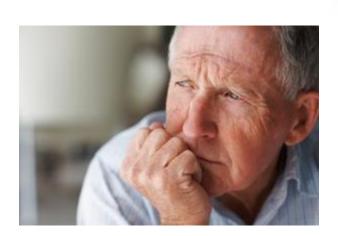




# PROBLEMS AMONG ELDERLY DUE TO HEARING IMPAIRMENT

- •Isolation.
- •Frustration.
- Communication problems.
- Depression.
- •Dementia.









# HOW TO TALK WITH SOMEONE WITH HEARING LOSS

- •In a group, include people with hearing loss in the conversation.
- Find a quiet place to talk to help reduce background noise, especially in restaurants and at social gatherings.
- •Stand in good lighting and use facial expressions or gestures to give clues.
- Face the person and speak clearly. Maintain eye contact.
- Be patient. Stay positive and relaxed.





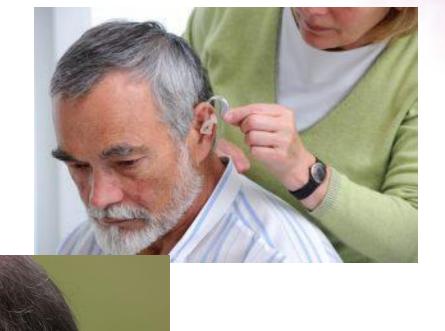
- Do not hide your mouth, eat, or chew gum while speaking.
- Repeat yourself if necessary, using different words.
- •Try to make sure only one person talks at a time.
- •Speak a little more loudly than normal, but don't shout. Try to speak slowly, but naturally.
- Ask how you can help.
- Speak at a reasonable speed.





# **SOLUTIONS**

- 1. Hearing aids
- 2. Surgery
- 3. Cochlear implant

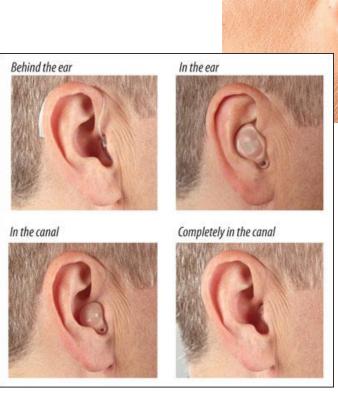






#### **HEARING AIDS**









#### TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- •Hearing loss is inevitable when you age and this can't be cured by medication.
- •Hearing loss in elderly frequently leads to depression, social isolation and frustration. Therefore check the loss of hearing.
- •Hearing loss can be detected by simple voice tests and it's important that all the society members should be aware of these.
- •Simple reasons like wax, foreign bodies (cotton plugs) and ear infections can also cause hearing loss. Therefore it's important to see a ENT surgeon as soon as possible.

#### TAKE HOME MESSAGE cont...

- We have to be patient with elderly people who have hearing loss and society needs to be aware of this issue.
- Impaired hearing need to be suspected, hence need to be alert and should do necessary referral.
- Correct hearing loss with aids and environmental modifications are main mode of management and surgery is needed rarely. But age is not a contraindication for the surgery.
- Hearing aid doesn't give you normal hearing, it amplifies the background noises and you must learn to ignore them.

#### TAKE HOME MESSAGE cont...

- Hearing aids should be worn all the time, usually even in the night. Don't keep them in the drawer.
- Hearing aid is a machine (not like your spectacles). You have to look after it and regular service by audiologist is required.
- Batteries need to be changed when they are worn off and your aid needs protection from moisture.
- Tight fitting ear mould has to be made according to your measurements.





# THANK YOU!

