# Wireless Automated Hearing Test System

<sup>30</sup>Creare - Mobile Trailer, HL <sup>30</sup>Creare - Mobile Trailer, HL

## Technology

Worldwide, increasing access to hearing health care will require enabling currently available commodities (Internet, smartphones) to conduct surveillance of hearing loss beyond traditional clinical environments. In military settings, there is an urgent need to monitor hearing downrange, especially in settings where no sound booth is available. To address this need, Creare developed a noise attenuating audiometric headset that pairs with a mobile device for easy assessment outside the clinic. The Wireless Automated Hearing Test System (WAHTS) integrates calibrated electronics inside highly attenuating ear cups. The headphones are calibrated according the ANSI S3.6-2004 standard for audiometers.



TabSINT

The WAHTS uses TabSINT as the user interface and data management system. TabSINT also communicates with a Bluetooth dosimeter to monitor ambient noise during testing. Because of its high noise attenuation, the WAHTS allows testing reliably outside of the booth, in relatively noisy settings.



In this figure, we show the maximum permissible ambient noise levels (MPANLs) according to the ANSI S3.1-R2008 standard for ears open or ears covered with the WAHTS, and the Army Public Health MPANLs for ears open or ears covered with the WAHTS

	Evaluation of hearing thresho
Test Site & Subjects	<ul> <li>Mobile trailer audiometry cond audiometer (TDH 39 earphone meter monitoring for OSHA co walled test booth.</li> <li>WAHTS automated audiometry removal and replacement of he test.</li> <li>Setting: 6 rooms at brewery pla with regard to available plant s hearing tests if on-site testing.</li> <li>20 adults (20 ears) with normal hearing loss)</li> </ul>
Test Protocol	<ul> <li>Subjects completed three audiograms</li> <li>One in the mobile trailer using conservation testing protocol, s</li> <li>Two with the WAHTS in stand between each audiogram), 125</li> </ul>
Analysis	<ul> <li>Calculated within-subject different thresholds by frequency for on standard test (for frequencies of Calculated within-subject different thresholds by frequency for test WAHTS</li> </ul>

	Comparison of 4 kHz thresho
Test Site & Subjects	<ul> <li>National Military Audiology Center (NMASC) at Walter Medical Center</li> <li>173 adults (345 ears)</li> </ul>
Test Protocol	<ul> <li>Subjects completed two tests at 4</li> <li>One measured in a saudiometry (he modified Here)</li> <li>One measured with the Measured Hughson-Westlake</li> </ul>
Analysis	Calculated within-subject d repeated thresholds by free

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Odile Clavier, James Norris, Claire Healy, Creare LLC Sigfrid Soli, House Clinic Deanna Meinke, University of Northern Colorado Douglas Brungart, Jaclyn Schurman, Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Erik Larsen, Tera Quigley, Golbarg Mehraei, Decibel Therapeutics

## ds at an industrial plant

ducted with Benson CCA-200m s) with in-line sound level mpliance. Setting: single-

measured twice, after adset between each hearing

ant selected by the EH&S staff space that could be used for were feasible

al hearing (a few with some

g standard occupational hearing 500–8000 Hz

dard rooms (remove and replace 25–8000 Hz

rences for each paired ne WAHTS test and the

up to 4 kHz)

ences for each paired

-retest sequence with the

## s to Manual Audiometry

and Speech Pathology Reed National Military

## 1000 Hz

sound booth using manual ughson-Westlake method) WAHTS using an automated ke method

fferences for each of their Juency





# Acknowledgements

# **Validation Studies**

	Effect of ambient noise on measured t
Test Site & Subjects	<ul> <li>Audiometric booth at House Clinic, Los Au</li> <li>21 adults (21 ears) with normal hearing (</li> </ul>
Test Protocol	<ul> <li>Subjects completed seven audiograms, 250–800</li> <li>Two in quiet (before &amp; after ambient noise</li> <li>Five with brown noise played on speat A-weighted noise levels of 47, 52, 57, 62</li> <li>Order of noise conditions randomized for Thresholds measured with a 2 dB step sensitivity to effects of the noise condition</li> </ul>
Analysis	<ul> <li>Calculated within-subject differences for expeated thresholds by frequency and am condition</li> <li>Calculated percent of subjects that would incorrectly identified as having a "standard (STS) according to OSHA criteria (STS = thresholds at 2–4 kHz differ from baseline more [OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95])</li> </ul>

	Comparison of thresholds to manual audiomet frequency range
Test Site & Subjects	<ul> <li>Standard audiometric sound booth located at Therapeutics facility in Boston, MA</li> <li>17 adults (34 ears) with normal hearing</li> </ul>
Test Protocol	<ul> <li>Subjects completed two audiograms, 250 Hz - 16,00</li> <li>One in the sound booth using manual a commercially available audiometer</li> <li>One with the WAHTS in the sound booth</li> </ul>
Analysis	<ul> <li>Calculated within-subject differences for each thresholds by frequency</li> </ul>

Using a Creare WAHTS resulted in the following key outcomes:

- Screening at 20 dB HL could occur at even higher ambient noise levels

Other ongoing studies evaluated the reliability of the WAHTS in measuring speech in noise with the Hearing In Noise Test and found very similar results to an existing computer-based system. Future studies should evaluate the accuracy of the device on individuals with various degrees of hearing loss to further validate the results. Planned studies include testing of individuals exposed to high noise levels during weapons training to identify potential changes to hearing thresholds after exposure.

Future developments with the headset include earplug fit testing under the ear cups and the addition of bone conduction integrated with the WAHTS.



# **Conclusions And Future Work**

• The WAHTS yields reliable thresholds, and is comparable to other audiometric earphones or headphones

• The noise attenuation of the headset enables valid hearing threshold measurements outside of a sound booth

Normal thresholds (down to 0 dB HL) can be reliably measured in brown-shaped noise of up to ~55 dBA