TeleAudiology: Improving Access to Hearing Healthcare

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Agenda

- Review methods of TeleMedicine/TeleAudiology.
- Why TeleAudiology?
 - Crisis in Audiology
 - Types
 - Requirements
 - Research/Validation
- Which TeleAudiology is most appropriate?

Types of TeleMedicine

- Live Video Face to Face (Congress calls Synchronous)
- Store and Forward (Congress Calls SFT)
- Remote Patient Monitoring (Congress Calls RPM)
- Mobile Health (Congress calls mHealth)

Two Types of TeleAudiology

- Live Video Face to Face (Congress calls Synchronous)
- Store and Forward (Congress Calls SFT)
- Remote Patient Monitoring (Congress Calls RPM)
- Mobile Health (congress calls mHealth)

Crisis in Audiology

- Growing need for hearing healthcare
 - Government funded screening programs for adults and children
 - Follow up screening, self referrals, medical referrals all ages
 - Ageing population
- Flat or shrinking profession
 - Not enough audiologists to meet the need
 - Underserviced areas globally

Crisis in Audiology

- Barry Freeman. The Crisis Coming in Audiology. Audiology Today Nov/Dec 2009
- I. Windmill & B. Freeman. Demand for Audiology Services: 30 Year Projection and Impact on Academic Programs, JAA 2013; 24, 407-413
- World Health Organization. Multi-country assessment of national capacity to provide hearing care. ISBN 978 92 4 150657 1 (NLM classification: WV 270) © World Health Organization 2013
- Planey, A. Audiologist availability and supply in the US: A mulit-scale spatial and political economic analysis. Social Science & Medicine 222 (2019) 216-224

Disabling Hearing Loss



MAP 1 Prevalence of disabling hearing loss² for all populations, by selected regions, WHO, 2011 estimates

Audiologists per million



ENT per million



World Health Organization. **Multi-country assessment of national capacity to provide hearing care.** ISBN 978 92 4 150657 1 (NLM classification: WV 270) © World Health Organization 2013

MAP 2 Worldwide distribution of ENT specialists, per million population, 2013 data

Provide Quality Care Virtually

High-tech solutions for flexibility, quality, and convenient care

- Expand Geographical Reach
- Overcome Staffing Challenges
- Maximize Schedule Effectiveness
- Increase Patient Access to Care



Live Video – Face to Face

- Personnel Requirements
 - Live Audiologist in one office
 - Trained technician in other office
 - Otoscopy
 - Transducer placement
 - Facilitate video conference call
- Technology Requirements
 - Internet connection to support video conference
 - Reliable power for equipment





Live Video – Face to Face

- Traditional "live" appointment
- Equipment:
 - PC Based audiometer, Video Otocope, Room Monitor, REM, Hearing aid programming software
- Research/Validation:
 - Proven tests and equipment
 - Patient surveys indicate appointments are effective and convenient
 - Requires audiologist to be present at appointment



Store and Forward - GSI AMTAS

- Automated Method for Testing Auditory Sensitivity
- Software program works with GSI audiometers or Microsoft Tablets
 - *Software* is loaded on a PC or tablet
 - Connected to a GSI Audiometer
 - Connected to a tablet
- Self administered automated test for obtaining a diagnostic or screening audiogram
- Patented algorithms ensure quality and reliability of evaluation.

Store & Forward - GSI AMTAS Pro

- Personnel Requirements
 - Technician to place transducers and email results
 - Audiologist to interpret results on his/her own time
- Telehealth:
 - Masked air and bone conduction thresholds
 - Masked SRT and WRS speech audiometry
- Equipment Required:
 - GSI Audiometer (AudioStar Pro or Pello with AMTAS License)
 - PC with AMTAS Software
 - Quiet Testing Area





Store and Forward - GSI AMTAS Flex

- Personnel Requirements
 - Technician to place transducers and email results
 - Audiologist to interpret results on his/her own time
- Threshold Mode:
 - Pure tone air conduction thresholds
 - Masking
- Required:
 - Windows Tablet with AMTAS Software
 - Calibrated Headphones
 - Quiet room





Patient Information Gene Bartsch



| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|--|
| Predicted Accuracy | GOOD | | |
| Quality Indicators | Value | %ile | |
| Predicted Avg. Abs. Diff. (dB) | 3.593 | 45 | |
| Time per Trial (s) | 3.544 | 40 | |
| False Alarm (Z) | 11.11 | 70 | |
| Avg. Test Retest Diff. (dB) | 2.500 | 23 | |
| CC Fail (X) | 0.000 | ¢ | |



Patient Information Shawn Egli



| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|--|
| Predicted Accuracy | POOR | | |
| Quality Indicators | Value | %ile | |
| Predicted Avg. Abs. Diff. (dB) | 11.68 | 90 | |
| Time per Trial (s) | 3.313 | 25 | |
| False Alarm (Z) | 30.43 | 95 | |
| Avg. Test Retest Diff. (dB) | 12.50 | 100 | |
| OC Fail (%) | 7.143 | 90 | |

AMTAS Publications

- Margolis, R.H. Automated Audiometry Progress or Pariah? Audiology Online (<u>www.audiologyonline.com</u>). January 17, 2005.
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- Margolis, R.H., Morgan D.E. Automated Pure-Tone Audiometry An Analysis of Capacity, Need, and Benefit. Amer. J. of Audiology, 17, 109-113, 2008.
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- Margolis, R.H., Frisina, R., Walton, J.P. (2011). Automated method for testing auditory sensitivity: II. Air Conduction Audiograms in Children and Adults. *Int J Audiology*, 50, 434-439, 2011.
- Margolis, R.H., Moore, B.C.J. Automated method for testing auditory sensitivity: III. Sensorineural hearing loss and air-bone gaps. Int J Audiology, 50, 440-447, 2011.
- Margolis, R.H., Eikelboom, R.H., Johnson, C., Ginter, S.M., Swanepoel, D.W., Moore, B.C.J. False Air-Bone Gaps at 4 kHz in Listeners with Normal Hearing and Sensorineural Hearing Loss. Int. J. Audiology 52:526-532, 2013.

Which TeleAudiology?

Live Video

- Basic Audiometry
- Hearing Aid Fittings/Adjusting
- Counseling
- Follow up care

Store and Forward

- Basic Air/Bone/Speech
 Diagnostic Evaluation
- Adults and older children

Discussion