

Comparison of In-Situ vs. Retrospective Assessment of Hearing Aid Outcomes on the Glasgow Hearing Aid Benefit Profile

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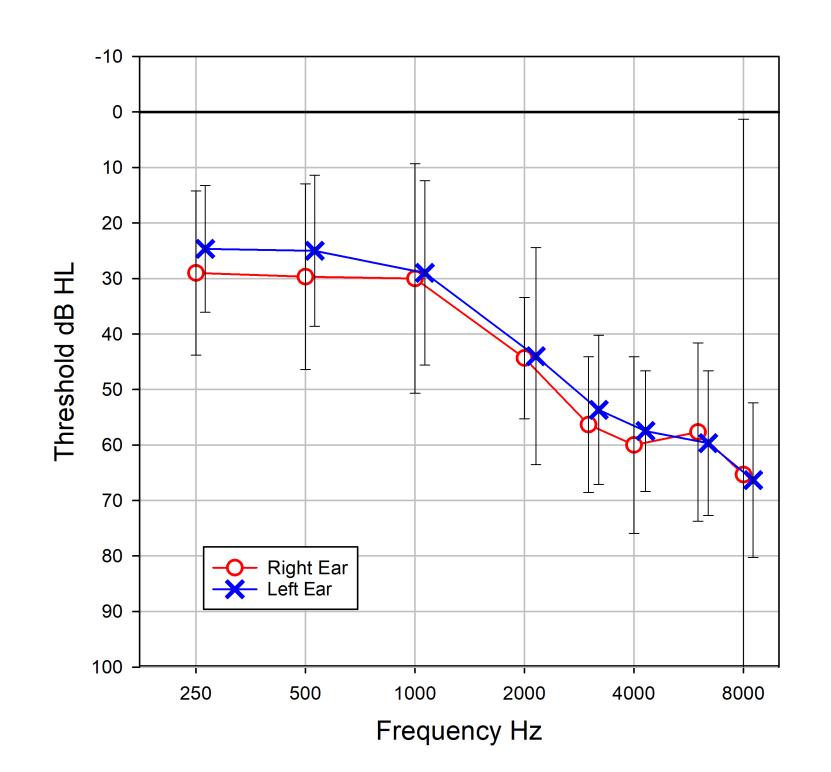


Introduction

- Self-report questionnaires are commonplace in the modern audiology clinic as a part of hearing aid validation- the subjective assessment of patient satisfaction and perceived benefit from the hearing aids.
- These questionnaires are retrospective-requiring patients to reflect on weeks to months of hearing aid use and synthesize this information.
- Retrospective questionnaires may not be reflective of the patient's overall experience with the hearing aids, but instead may be reflective of more recent experiences.
- Over a 12-week hearing aid trial utilizing a smartphone administered, in-the-moment questionnaire (In-situ), we hypothesized that retrospective questionnaires at 12 weeks would correlate with more recent in-situ data, than questionnaires completed earlier in the study.

Methods

- Participants: 14 older adults (avg. age 68)
 with mild to moderate hearing loss
 completed the study.
- Part of a larger study. Participants completed
 7 lab visits that included:
- Conventional audiometry
- Speech in noise testing (unaided & aided)
- Paper and pencil questionnaires
- Cognitive and dexterity tasks
- Hearing aid trial
- On ear measurements (unaided & aided)



Mean Participant Audiogram

12-week hearing aid trial:

- Bilateral Hearing Aid Fitting
- Hearing Aids: Entry level Signia Intuis 3 M
 BTE hearing aids with slim tubes and noncustom dome tips.
- Fitting: Participants utilized a tablet kiosk to select one of four pre-configured hearing aid fittings (Urbanski et al. 2020).
- Participants were instructed to wear the hearing aids as much as possible for the duration of the study.

Retrospective Questionnaire

- Completed retrospective Glasgow Hearing Aid Benefit Profile (GHABP) reflecting on and integrating the last 12 weeks with the hearing aids.
- GHABP assesses globally and five domains:
 - Hearing aid use
 - Hearing aid benefit
 - Handicap
 - Residual disability
 - Hearing aid satisfaction
- Situations: listening to TV, one-on-one conversations in quiet, one-on-one conversations in noise, and group conversations.

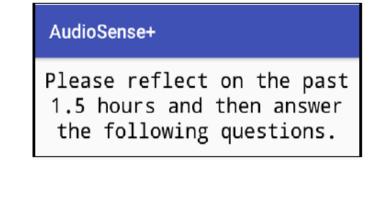
Did this situation happen in the past few weeks? LISTENING TO THE TELEVISION WITH OTHER FAMILY OR FRIENDS WHEN THE				
0 No 1 Yes VOLUME IS ADJUSTED TO SUIT OTHER				
In this situation, with	In this situation, what	In this situation, how	In this situation, with	For this situation, how
your hearing aid, how		much does your hearing	your hearing aid, how	satisfied are you with
much does any	do you wear your	aid help you?	much difficulty do you	your hearing aid?
difficulty in this	hearing aid?		now have?	
situation worry, annoy				
or upset you?				
0N/A	0N/A	0N/A	0N/A	0N/A
1Not at all	1Never/Not at all	1Hearing aid no use at all	1No difficulty	1Not satisfied at all
2Only a little	2About 1/4 of the time	2Hearing aid is some help	2Only slight difficulty	2A little satisfied
3A moderate amount	3About 1/2 of the time	3Hearing aid is quite helpful	3Moderate difficulty	3Reasonably satisfied
4Quite a lot	4About ¾ of the time	4Hearing aid is a great help	4Great difficulty	4Very satisfied
5Very much indeed	5All the time	5Hearing is perfect with aid	5Cannot manage at all	5Delighted with aid
Handicap	Use	Benefit	Dischility	Catiafaction
Γ	USC	Delletti	Disability	Satisfaction

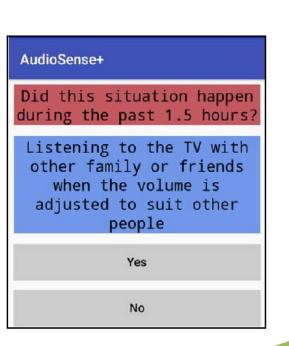
In-situ Questionnaires



- Administered on laboratory Moto G6 Play smartphones using an app.
- Participants were given the smartphone for 1 week prior to visit weeks 1, 6, and 12 post hearing aid fitting.
- In-situ app alerted participants to complete a survey every 90 minutes during a set time window of a least 10 hours. Standard GHAPB questions.

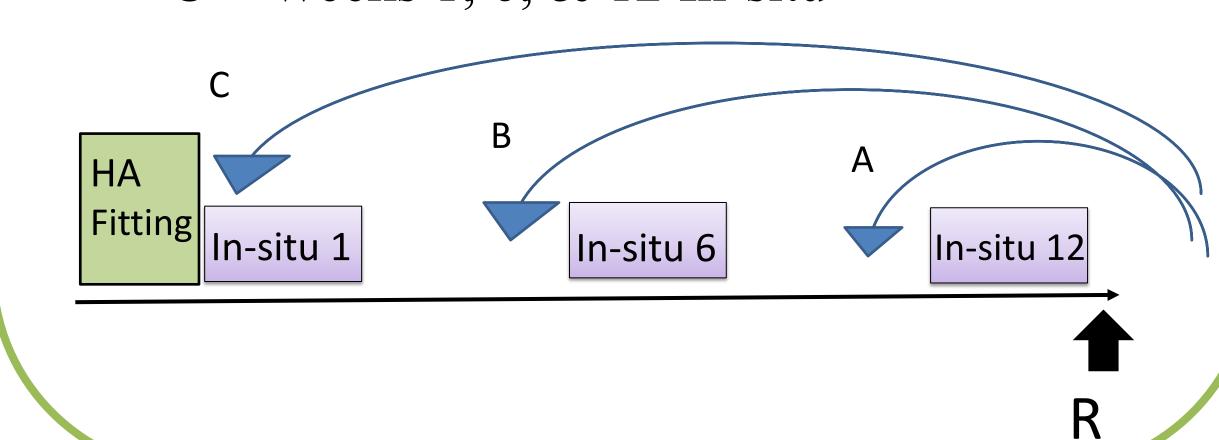






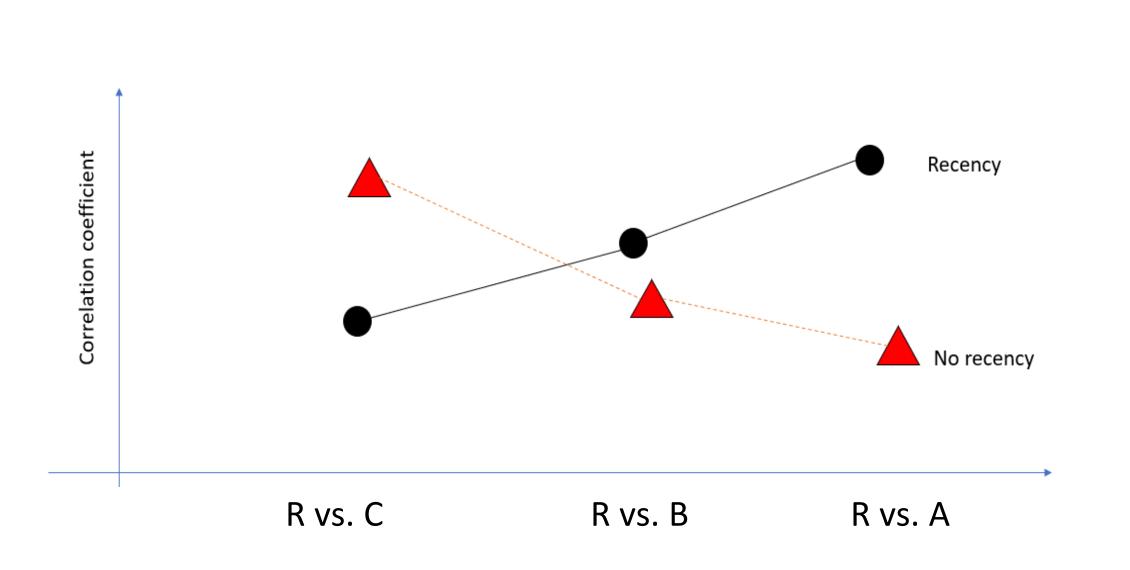
Data Analysis

- Data were analyzed using a Spearman's correlation.
- In-situ GHAPB assessments were averaged together into the following categories and compared to the average of the retrospective data (R)
 - A = Week 12 In-situ
 - B = Week 6 & 12 In-situ
- C = Weeks 1, 6, & 12 In-situ

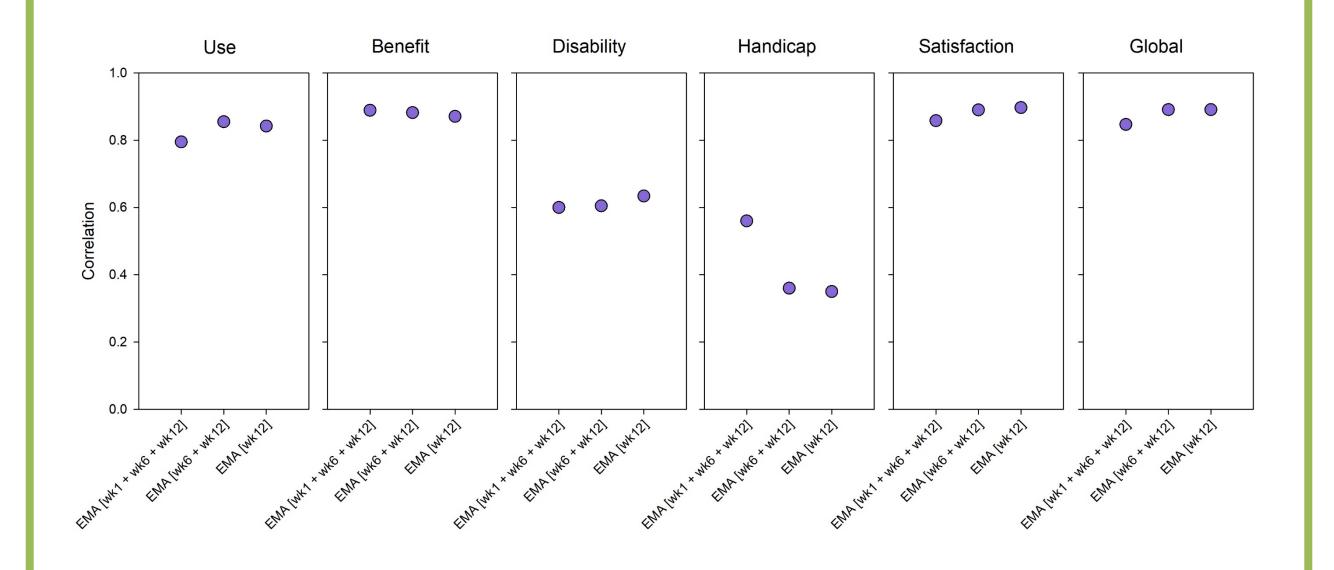


Results

■ If a recency effect were affecting data, we would expect to see a higher correlation between retrospective and 12 week in-situ compared to earlier weeks.



 Data does <u>not</u> show evidence of a recency effect.



 Only a slight positive correlation for hearing aid use, satisfaction, and the global scores when comparing retrospective data to C and B, however trend plateaus by A.

Results Continued

- High correlation between in-situ weeks
- A vs C = 0.91, p < 0.01
- B vs C = 0.91, p < 0.01
- B vs A = 1.0, p < 0.01

Conclusions

- No data to suggest recency effect.
- May be influenced by small sample size:
- Fewer subjects due to Covid-19 pandemic.
- High correlation between different in-situ sessions.
- Too many times?

Future Directions

- More research needed to determine if a recency effect may influence retrospective questionnaires in the clinic.
- Compared to retrospective questionnaires, insitu questionnaires have been shown to be more useful in assessing differences in hearing aid benefit regarding different
- Processing strategies (Humes et al. 2009)
- Microphone directionality (Humes et al. 2009)
- Noise reduction algorithms (Bentler et al, 2008)
- Technology level (Wu, et al, 2019)

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Acknowledgements

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