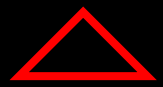
MEMBINA AUDIOGRAM

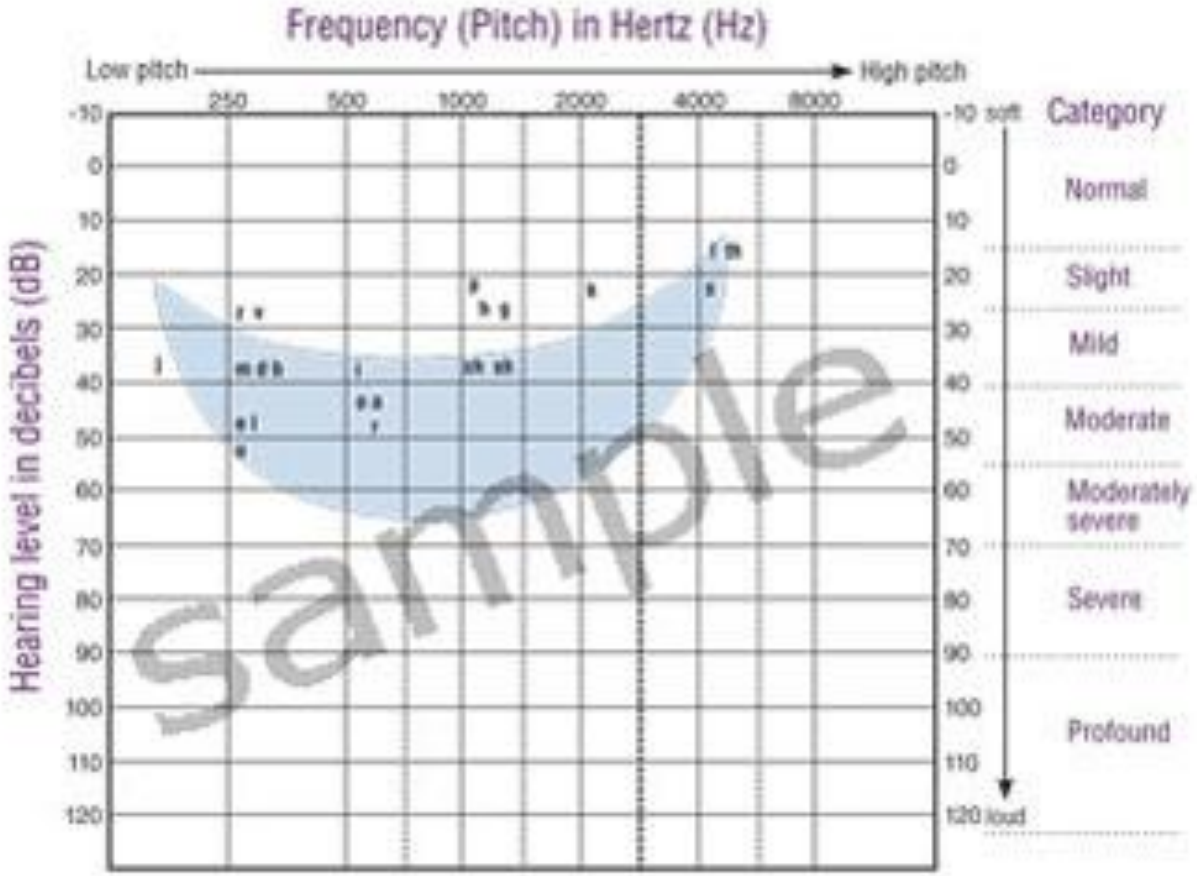
SIMBOL DALAM AUDIOGRAM

Simbol	Telinga Kanan	Telinga Kiri
Konduksi Udara		X
Konduksi Tulang		
Masked	[	]
Unmasked	<	>

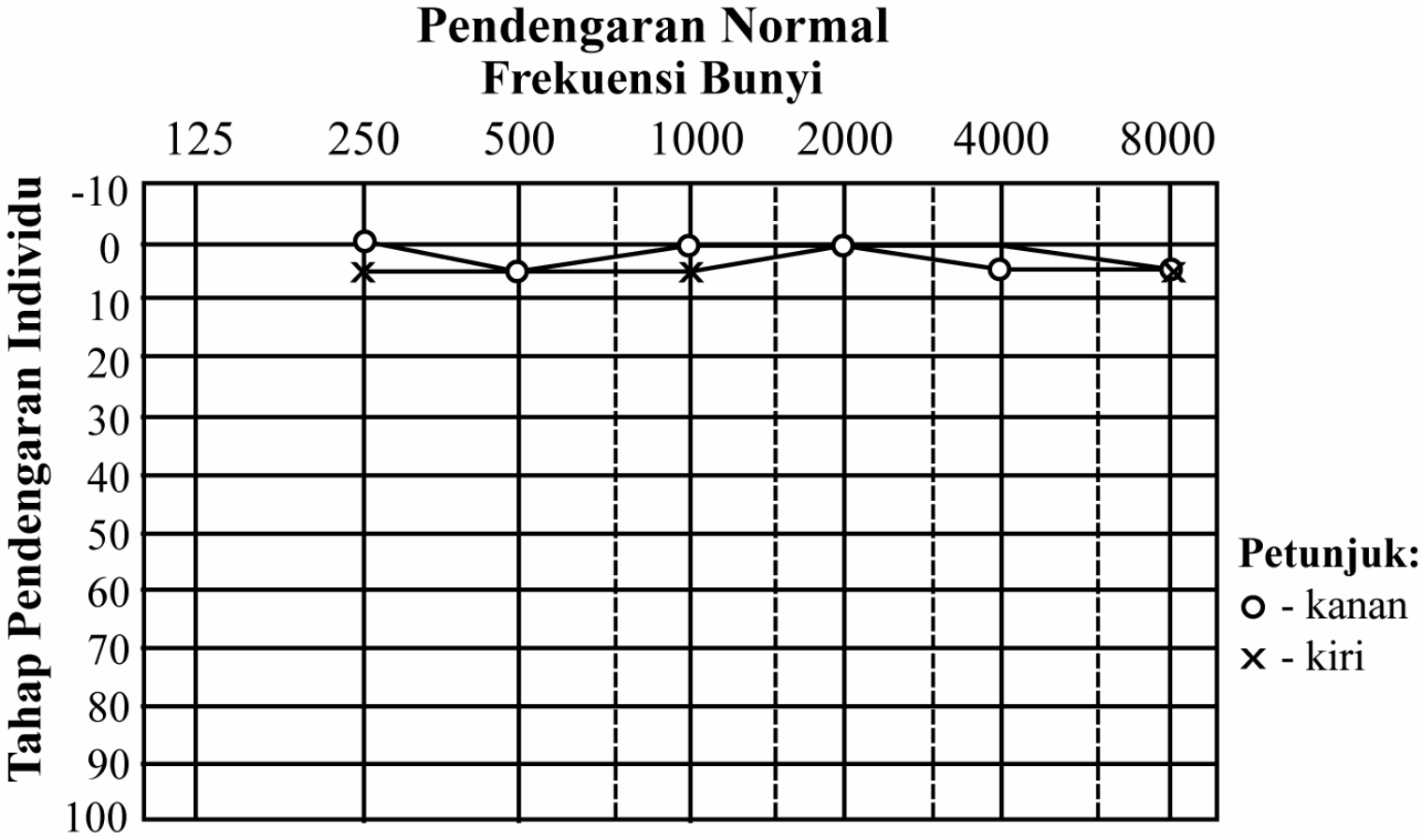
ISTILAH

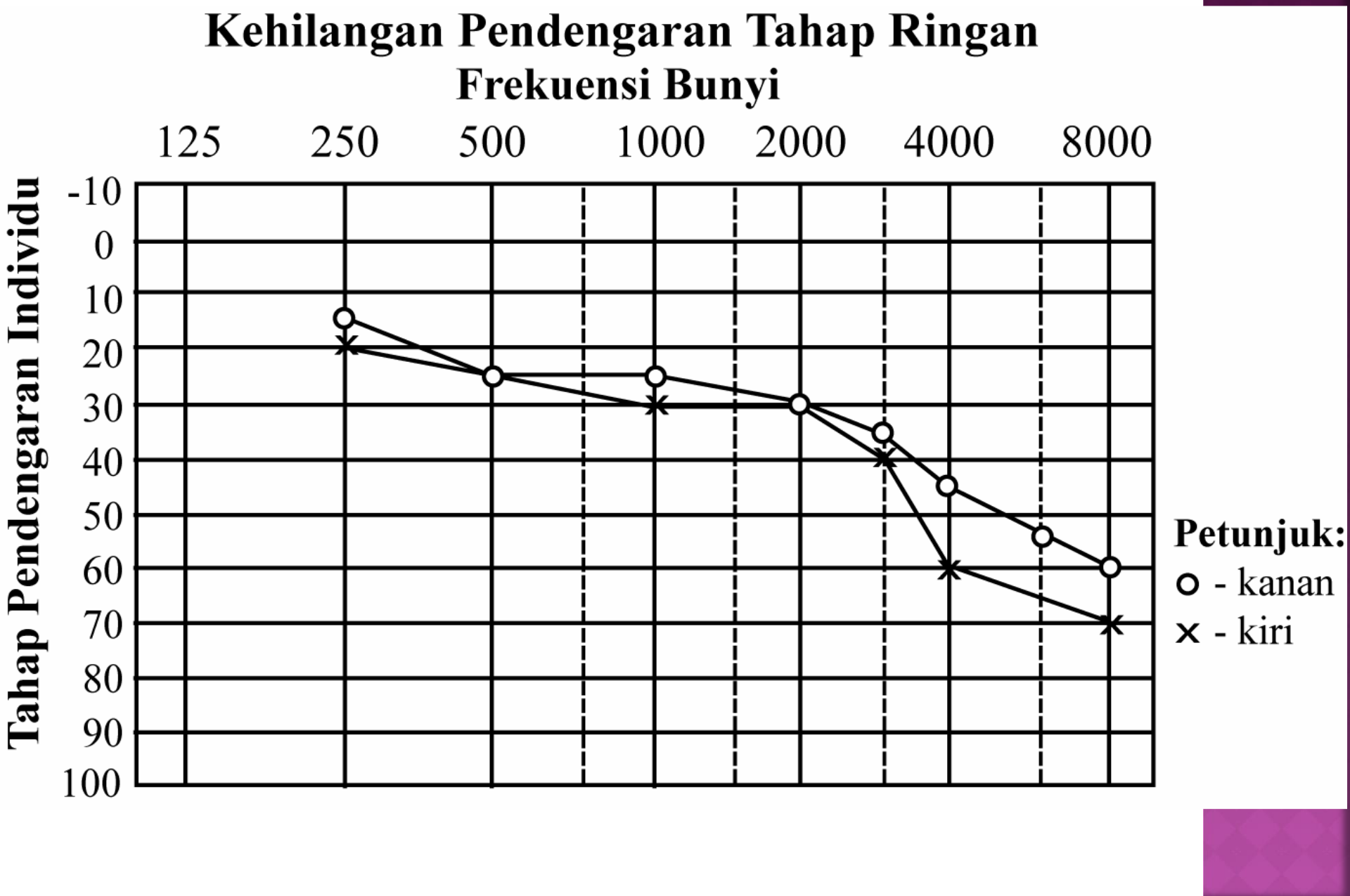
- Konduksi udara – menentukan tahap kehilangan pendengaran
- Konduksi tulang – menentukan jenis kehilangan pendengaran
- Masked – gangguan bunyi persekitaran
- Unmasked – tiada gangguan bunyi persekitaran
- Ambang pendengaran/ threshold –tingkat bunyi yang paling halus yang boleh didengar mengikut frekuensi

AUDIOGRAM

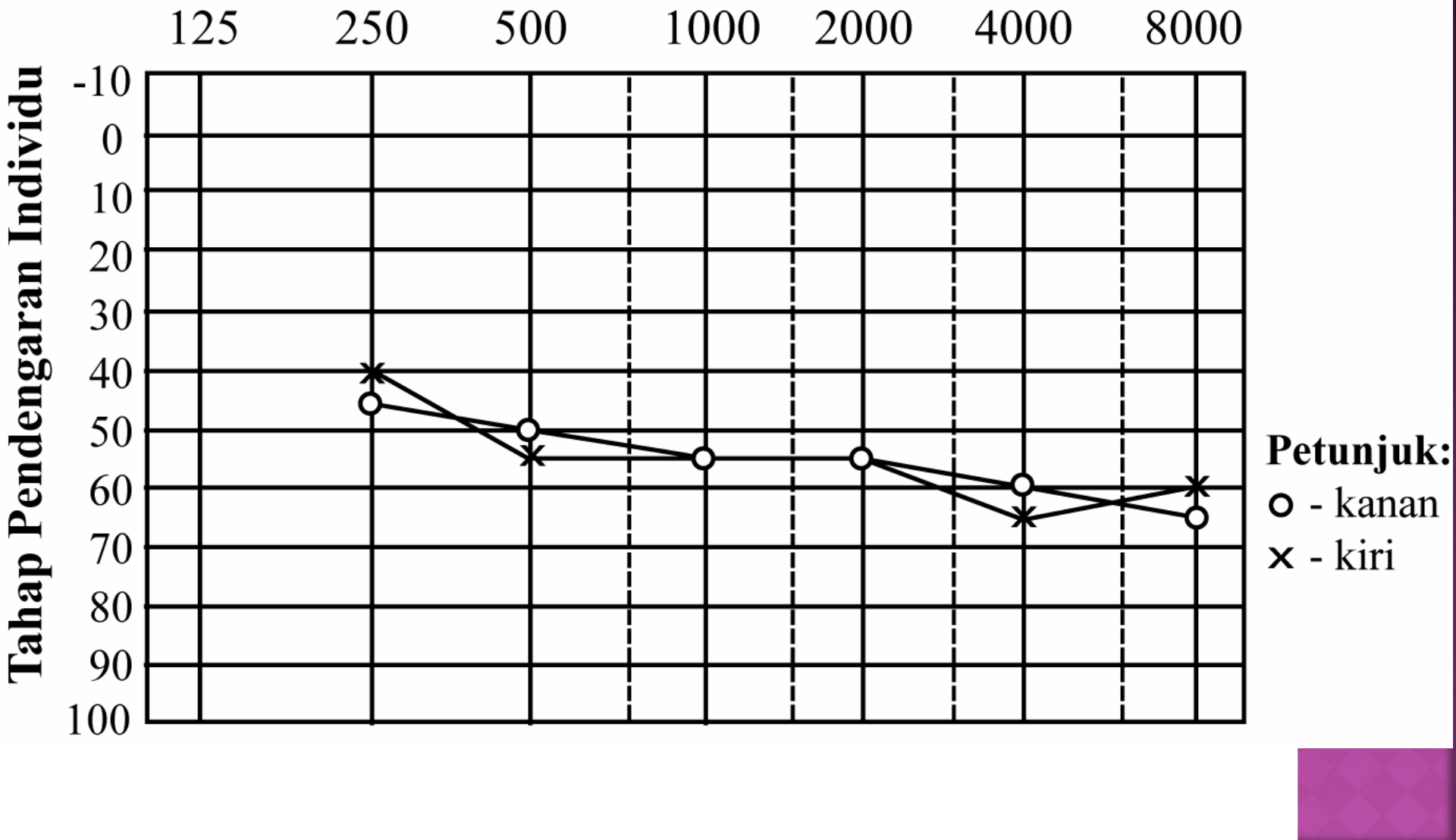

Frequency (Pitch) in Hertz (Hz)
Low pitch
High pitch
250
500
1000
2000
4000
8000
Hearing level in decibels (dB)
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
soft
loud
Category
Normal
Slight
Mild
Moderate
Moderately severe
Severe
Profound
sample

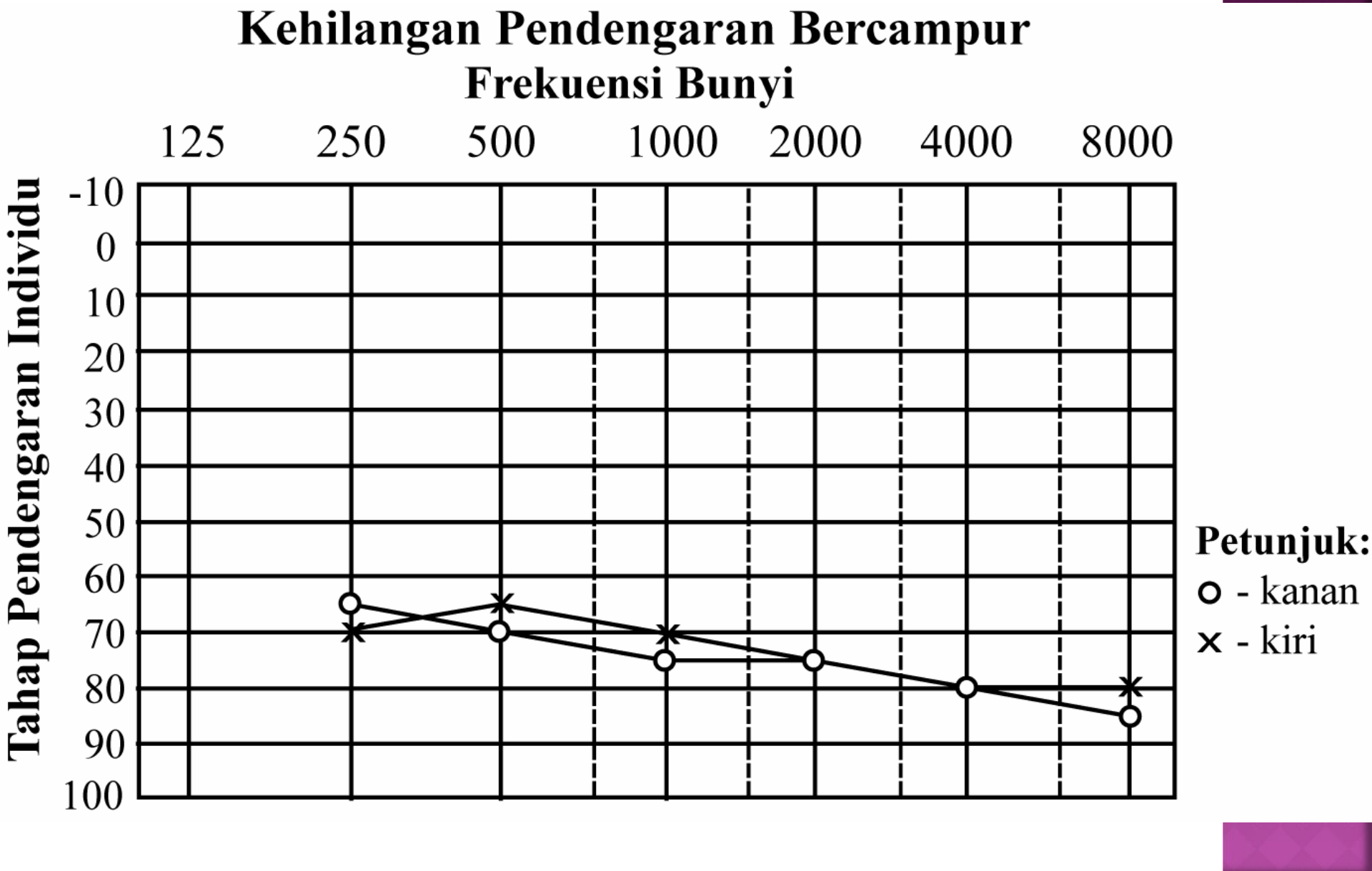
MEMBACA AUDIOGRAM

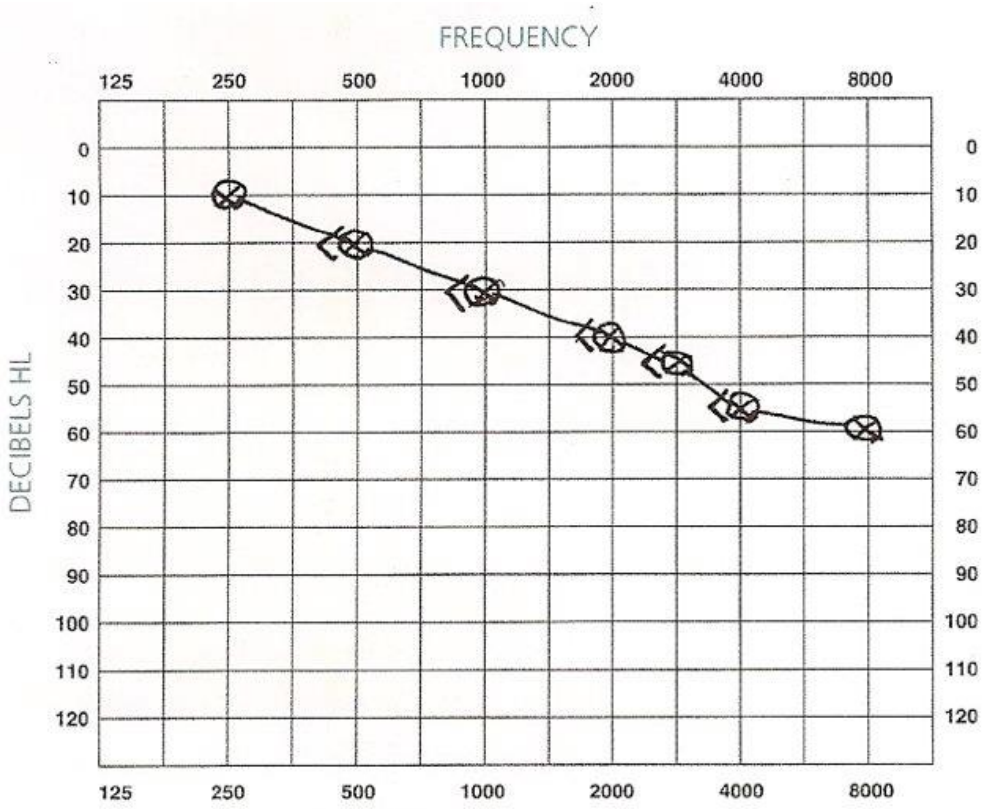



Kehilangan Pendengaran Tahap Ringan
Frekuensi Bunyi
125
250
500
1000
2000
4000
8000
Tahap Pendengaran Individu
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Petunjuk:
o - kanan
x - kiri

Kehilangan Pendengaran Tahap Sederhana

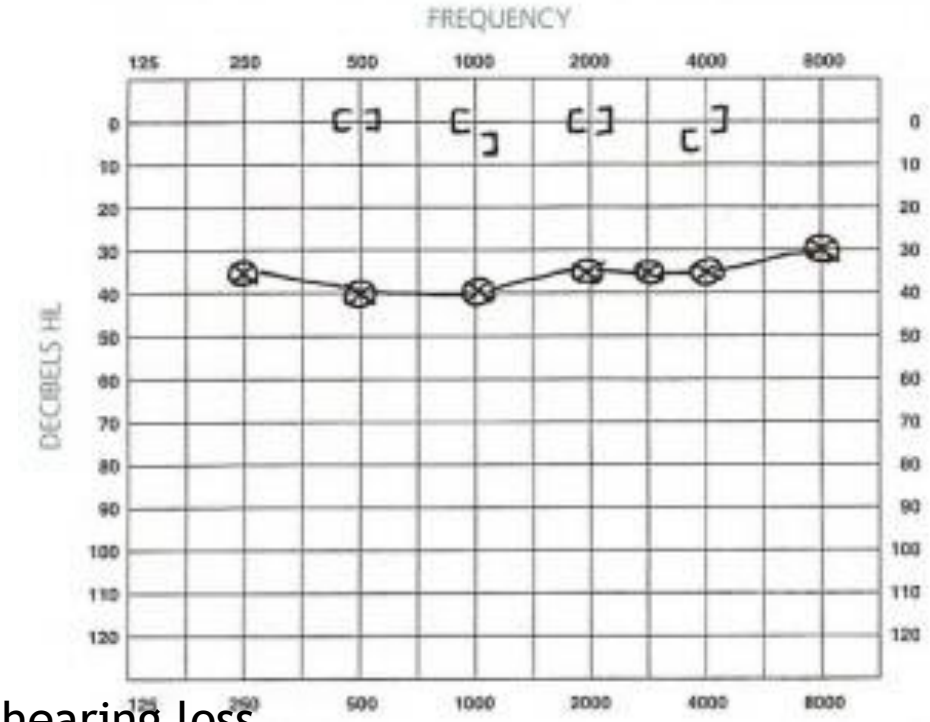



Kehilangan Pendengaran Bercampur
Frekuensi Bunyi
125
250
500
1000
2000
4000
8000
Tahap Pendengaran Individu
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Petunjuk:
o - kanan
x - kiri



Sensorineural hearing loss

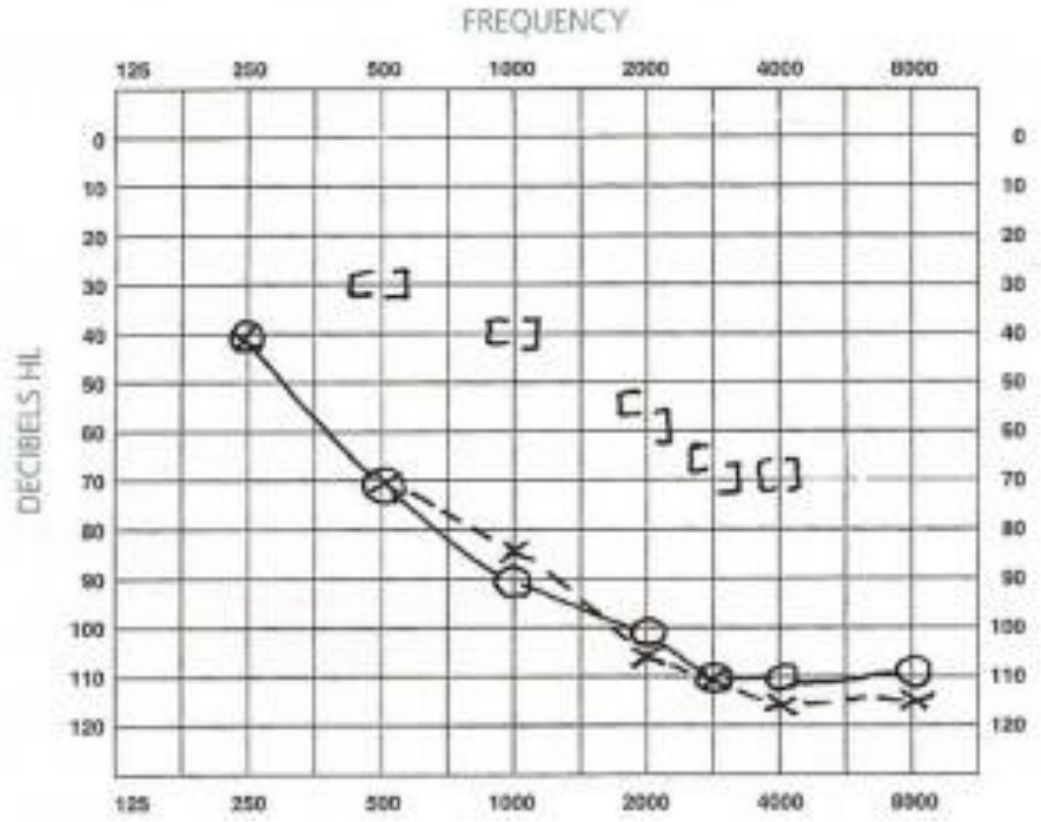
If the hearing thresholds obtained by bone conduction are the same as the air conduction thresholds, this indicates there is nothing stopping the sound from travelling through the outer or middle ear to the cochlea. The hearing loss is therefore caused by a loss of sensitivity in the cochlea or hearing nerve. The audiogram below shows an example of mild-to-moderate sensorineural hearing loss



Conductive hearing loss

If the bone conduction hearing thresholds are normal but there is a loss of hearing for air conduction sounds; this shows a conductive hearing loss. The cochlea can detect bone conducted sounds at a “normal” level, but there is some blockage to air-conducted sound as it travels through the outer and middle ears.

Middle ear infections (otitis media) are one example of conductive hearing loss. Many conductive losses can be corrected by medical or surgical treatment. Below is an example of a mild conductive hearing loss in both ears.



Mixed hearing loss

It’s possible to have both sensorineural and conductive hearing loss. For example, a child with a permanent sensorineural loss might also develop a middle ear condition causing an additional conductive hearing loss. The child will have a mixed hearing loss until the middle ear condition is cleared up. Below is an example of moderate-to-profound mixed hearing loss.

- Sambung ujian pendengaran
- Jawab soalan