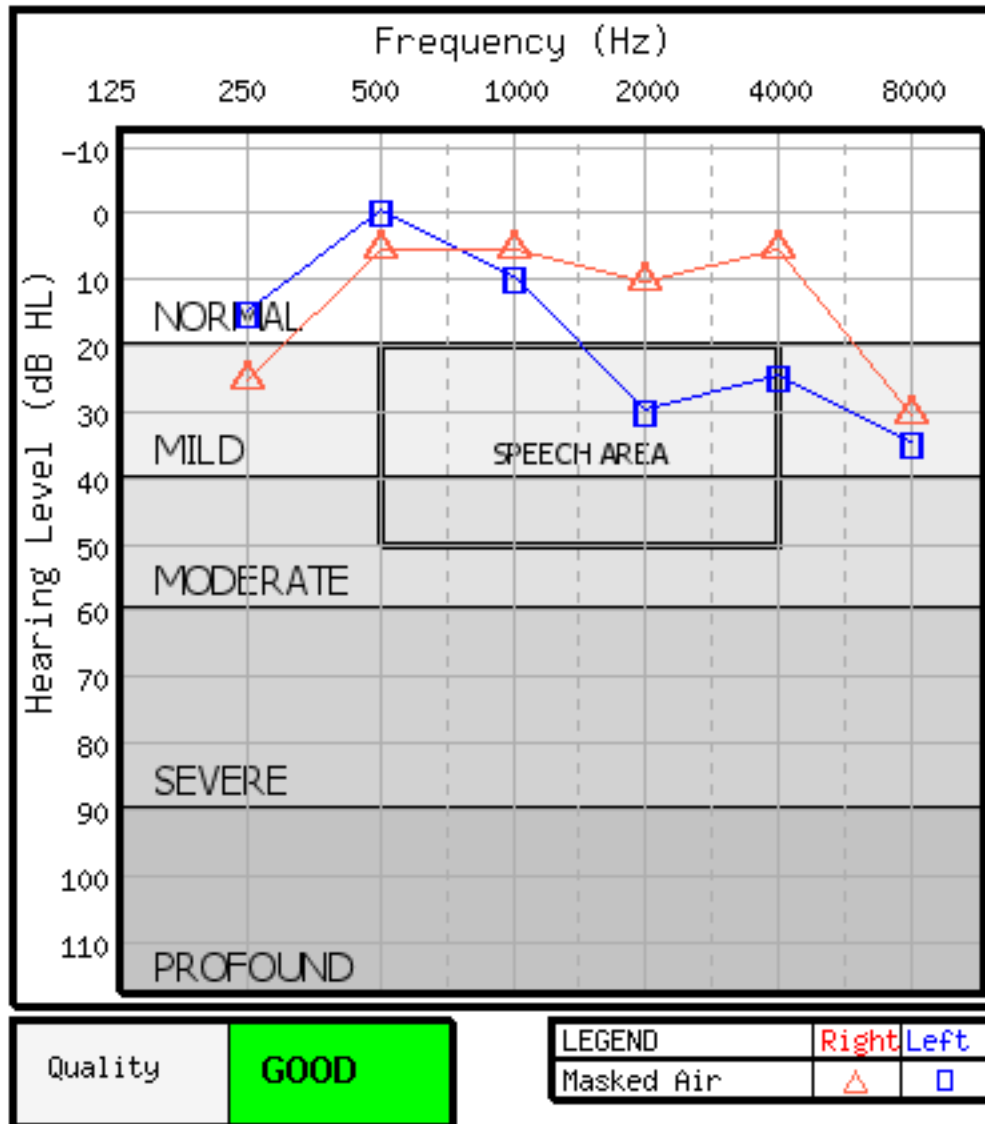


## GSI AMTAS™ Your Hearing

### AUDIOGRAM



The audiogram is a graph that shows what sounds you are able to hear and what sounds you cannot hear. Each mark on the audiogram is the softest sound you can hear - your threshold - for a particular frequency or pitch. Normal hearing people hear sounds that are 20 decibels (dB) or less at all the frequencies.

Hearing loss can be described by the degree of loss - how loud sounds have to be for you to hear them - and the pattern of the thresholds shown on the audiogram. The degree of loss can be mild, moderate, severe, or profound.

The speech area represents the sounds that make up everyday conversational speech. If your thresholds are all above the speech area, you hear all the sounds that are important for understanding speech. If your thresholds are all below the speech area, you hear none of the sounds in normal speech. If some of your thresholds are in or below the speech area, you are missing some of the sounds that are important for understanding everyday conversation.

Hearing loss is a symptom of a problem somewhere in the ear. It can be in the outer ear, the middle ear, or the inner ear. Some of these conditions can be treated with medication or surgery. Many people with hearing loss are helped by hearing aids. It is important to find out the cause of the hearing loss so that the appropriate treatment can be provided.

## Your Hearing Report

Your audiogram shows that the hearing in your RIGHT ear is NORMAL.

People with normal hearing understand everyday conversation without difficulty. When there is background noise, a soft speaker, or a reverberant rooms (one with a lot of echoes), some normal hearing people have trouble understanding what people are saying even though other people seem to understand.

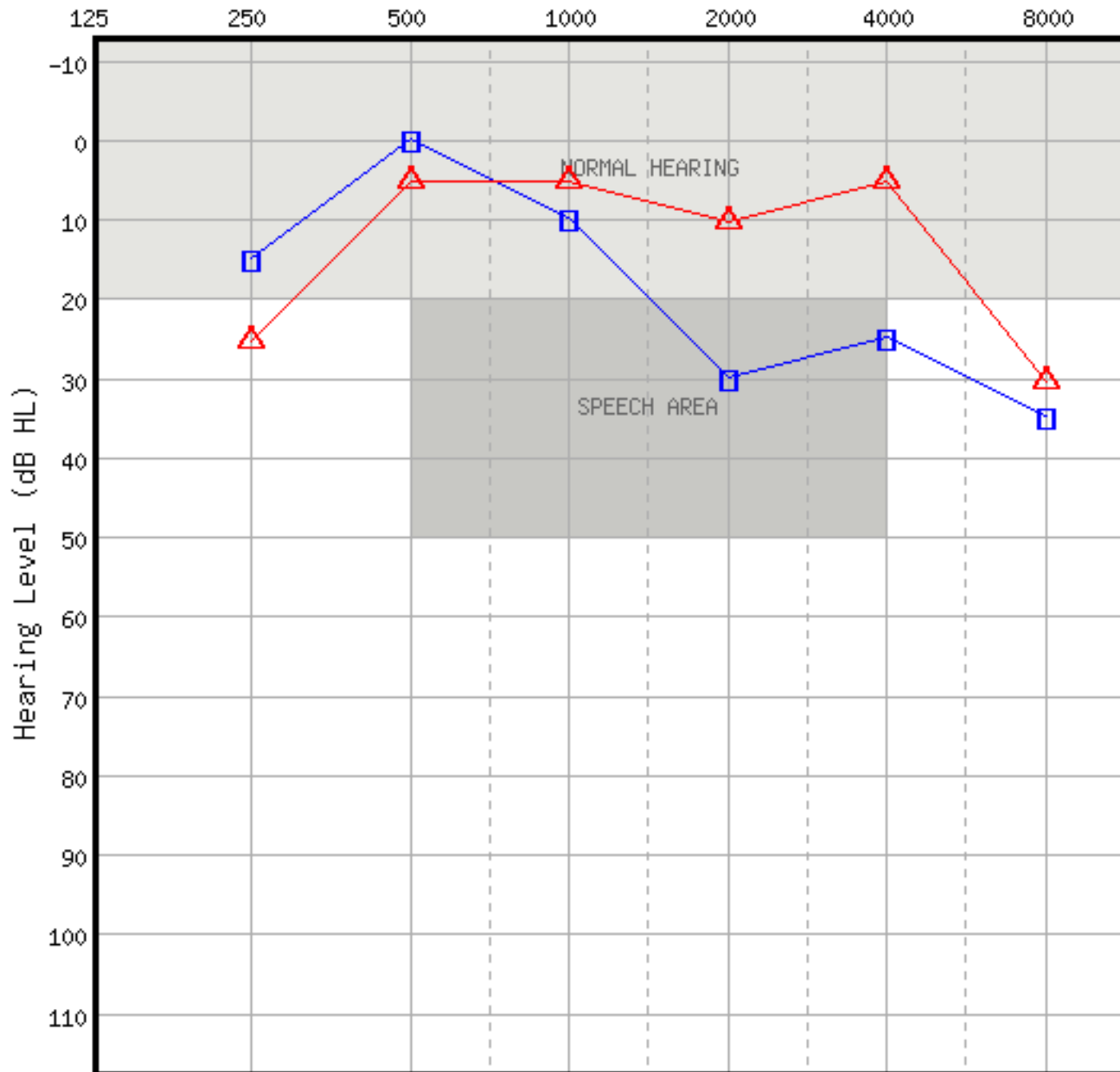
It is possible to have ear disease and still have normal hearing. If there are other symptoms of ear trouble, such as pain, ringing in the ear (tinnitus), liquid in the ear, or a plugged feeling, you should discuss this with your doctor.

Your audiogram shows that the hearing in your LEFT ear is A NORMAL TO MILD, SLOPING HEARING LOSS.

A sloping hearing loss is one where the thresholds for the low frequencies (the left side of the audiogram) are better (higher) than the thresholds for high frequencies (on the right side of the audiogram). Your thresholds for low frequencies are above the speech area so you are able to hear the low pitches in speech (like vowel sounds). Your thresholds at high frequencies may dip into the speech area causing difficulty hearing some of the high pitches in speech (like s, p, t, th). You may have difficulty understanding speech when there is background noise, a soft speaker, or a reverberant room. A hearing aid for this ear may be very helpful for you.

# GSI AMTAS™ Hearing Report

## AUDIOGRAM Frequency (Hz)



air	5	0	0	0	0	0	10	Rt
air	0	0	0	10	5	15	Lf	

Effective Masking Levels (dB EML)

QUALIND®		
Quality	GOOD	
Indicators	Value	Rank
Accuracy	4 dB	45
Trial Time	5.3 s	95
False Alarm	10 %	65
Test-Retest	3 dB	23
Check Fail	0 %	0

LEGEND	Right	Left
Masked Air	△	□

AMCLASS® Audiogram Classification				
Ear	Severity	Configuration	Site of Lesion	Bilateral Symmetry
Right	NORMAL		Cannot determine	Asymmetric
Left	NORMAL-MILD	Sloping Hearing Loss	Cannot determine	

PTA	
Ear	dB HL
Right	7
Left	5