The Efficacy of Routine Screening for High-Frequency Hearing Loss in Adults and Children
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1. The screening protocol used in this study was:
   a. A high frequency protocol (1000-6000 Hz at 25 dB for adults and 20dB HL for children) using supra aural headphones.
   b. A high frequency protocol (1000-8000 Hz at 25 dB for adults and 20dB HL for children) using supra aural headphones.
   c. A high frequency protocol (1000-8000 Hz at 20 dB for adults and 15dB HL for children) using supra aural headphones.
   d. A conventional frequency protocol (1000-4000 Hz at 25 dB for adults and 20dB HL for children) using supra aural headphones.

2. The modified protocol used for the rescreen was:
   a. Using insert earphones and monitoring noise levels.
   b. Testing more low frequencies
   c. Using a Hand held Audiometer

3. Select the correct statement:
   a. Research indicates an increased prevalence of hearing loss in children and adults, particularly in low-frequency regions below 2000Hz.
   b. Research indicates a decreased prevalence of hearing loss in children and adults, particularly in high-frequency regions above 2000Hz.
   c. Research indicates an increased prevalence of hearing loss in women particularly in high-frequency regions above 2000Hz.
   d. Research indicates an increased prevalence of hearing loss in children and adults, particularly in high-frequency regions above 2000Hz.

4. According to NHANES from 2005-2006 ………………… adolescents 12-19 years of age presents with, most commonly, HFHL.
   a. 1 in 10
   b. 1 in 15
   c. 1 in 50
   d. 1 in 5

5. A typical cause for high frequency hearing loss is:
   a. Presbycusis
   b. Exposure to loud noise
   c. Middle ear infections
   d. Malnutrition
   e. A & D
   f. A & B

6. In a national review of protocols, Meinke and Dice (2007) determined that school based hearing screening programmes were adequate for early identification of NIHL in adolescents.
   a. True
   b. False
7. The purpose of this article's study was to assess the efficacy, in terms of: 
   when using a high Frequency protocol in a hearing screening outreach program.
   a. Test time
   b. Screening referral outcomes
   c. Human resources
   d. Cost of equipment
   e. A & B
   f. C & D

8. The same procedure was used to screen the high frequencies as when screening the 
   conventional frequencies.
   a. True
   b. False

9. The total test time using the HF screen protocol was…..for adults and …..for children.
   a. 1.58 min; 2.28 min
   b. 1.85 min; 2.82 min
   c. 1.85 min; 2.28 min
   d. 1.58 min; 2.82 min

10. The increase of approximately 1 min in test time, using the HF protocol was 
    significant.
    a. True
    b. False

11. Referral rates increased by …. in both adults and children with inclusion of the 
    additional high frequencies.
    a. 8%
    b. 10%
    c. 18%
    d. 28%

12. Time considerations are of importance in screening outreach programs, which are 
    geared to screen large numbers of individuals in a designated time.
    a. True
    b. False

13. Fractions of additional time may adversely affect the efficiency of the screening 
    program because:
    a. It may result in an inability to complete the testing
    b. It may be exhausting for the clients
    c. The audiometer's battery might not last
    d. It might result in increased cost.
    e. A & C
    f. A & D

14. The high referral rate in this study might be due to false positive outcomes due to 
    measurement errors associated with the use of supra aural headphones.
    a. True
    b. False
15. In the second part of the study, Insert earphones were used and noise levels were monitored. The re screen results using this modified HF screening protocol revealed a:
   a. Decreased referral rate for adults
   b. Decreased referral rate for children
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above

16. The greatest decrease in referral rates occurred at …… for both adults and children.
   a. 2000 Hz
   b. 6000 Hz
   c. 4000 Hz
   d. 8000 Hz

17. In this study the results show that the initial HF screen protocol using supra aural headphones produced false positive outcomes at most frequencies from 1000 to 8000 Hz, but particularly at…….. in adults and children.
   a. 2000 Hz
   b. 8000 Hz
   c. 6000 Hz
   d. A & C
   e. B & C

18. Background ambient noise levels may have contributed to the false positive responses when using supra aural headphones.
   a. True
   b. False

19. The outcomes of this study suggest that……. Earphones should be the transducer of choice when screening for HFHL
   a. Insert
   b. Supra Aural
   c. No

20. This study is relevant in the context of screening teenagers.
   a. No
   b. Yes