Internet Interventions for Hearing Loss

1. Tele-audiology shows promise for improvements in
   a) hearing screening
   b) diagnosis
   c) interventions, including hearing-aid fitting and audiological rehabilitation.
   d) All of the above
   e) A & B

2. As the rehabilitation system is structured in several countries today, many people with hearing loss do not receive the treatment they need to take full advantage of their residual hearing
   a) True
   b) False

3. When using online tools and Internet-supported rehabilitation,
   a) more people and more patient categories can be offered contact with comprehensive rehabilitation programs that would include more than fitting hearing aids
   b) it is more cost-effective
   c) it is more expensive
   d) A & B
   e) A & C

4. For the first part of the study, the participants had to
   a) Read
   b) do assessments
   c) have weekly contact with professional audiologists on an individual basis
   d) All of the above
   e) None of the above

5. The focus was on combining education, which consisted of
   a) information-based rehabilitation and problem-solving exercises, with no professional interaction
   b) only professional interaction
   c) information-based rehabilitation and problem-solving exercises, with professional interaction
   d) information-based rehabilitation exercises

6. The second part of the study consisted of the online program which featured a more extensive rehabilitation program
   a) with more reading material
   b) more assignments
   c) more opportunities when an online discussion forum
   d) A & C
The rehabilitation program was evaluated by having the participants fill out self-reports:

a) before and immediately after the study
b) on a follow-up of 6 (Study 1) or 3 (Study 2) months after the study

c) A & B
d) on a follow-up of 3 (Study 1) or 6 (Study 2) months after the study

e) A & D

8. The primary outcome measure, which, in both studies, was the:

a) Client Oriented Scale of Improvement (COSI)
b) Hearing Handicap Inventory of the Elderly (HHIE)
c) Abbreviated Profile of Hearing aid Benefit (APHAB)
d) All of the above

9. The results from the first study showed a significant:

a) increase in activity and participation on the outcome measure for both the intervention and control groups
b) Participants in the intervention group had significantly more improvement immediately after intervention than the participants in the control group

c) At the 6-month follow-up, each group maintained significant improvement on the outcome measure, and there was no longer a differential in improvement across the two groups

d) All of the above

10. The results from the second study showed significant improvement in activity and participation on the outcome measure for the control group, although the intervention group did not improve.

a) True
b) False

11. Telephone interviews with the participants after the second study showed that:

a) the participants had integrated what they had learned in terms of communication strategies into their everyday lives
b) earlier knowledge they gained at their initial hearing-aid fitting was refreshed and extended after they participated in the online program.

c) A & B
d) They learned a new vocabulary from the course that improved their conversations with their audiologist

e) A, B & D

12. Internet can be used to deliver education to experienced hearing-aid users who report residual hearing problems:

a) True
b) False
13. The study was also an attempt to test which kind of elements should be included in an online rehabilitation program.
   a) The results demonstrated that interaction with professional audiologists affected the participants’ activity and participation up to 6 months after completing the online education.
   b) The results demonstrated that both interaction with professional audiologists and interaction with peers affected the participants’ activity and participation up to 6 months after completing the online education.
   c) The results demonstrated that both interaction with peers affected the participants’ activity and participation up to 6 months after completing the online education.
   d) None of the above

14. The participants of the intervention group
   a) improved their scores on the outcome measure on average by 15 points when comparing the initial score and the 3-month follow-up.
   b) The magnitude of the improved outcome measure score can be compared with other studies which showed and 18 and 20 point improvement
   c) A & B
   d) The magnitude of the improved outcome measure score cannot be compared with other studies which showed and 18 and 20 point improvement

15. Overall, the participants experienced improvements in the domain of activity and participation comparable to the improvements due to hearing-aid intervention.
   a) True
   b) False

16. It can be concluded that the programs described in the two studies would be appropriate for all hearing-aid users
   a) True
   b) False

17. It could be assumed that such programs attract those who enjoy reading and getting information independently.
   A) True
   B) False

18. Web technology should not be personalized to meet individual needs and interests of hearing aid users.
   a) True
   b) False

19. By using new methods and technology (i.e., the Internet, web technology, mobile devices) in the rehabilitation of people with hearing loss,
   a) new groups of potential hearing-aid clinic patients might become less motivated to seek hearing health care.
   b) experienced hearing aid users might become more motivated to get new hearing aids.
c) new groups of potential hearing-aid clinic patients might become more motivated to seek hearing health care.

d) Experienced hearing aid users might become more motivated to seek additional hearing health care.

20. There is a need for additional research,

a) further development, and evaluation of rehabilitative online interventions

b) future work should focus on investigating program details, thereby explaining how individual elements of the online program are responsible for the effects.

c) methods to tailor the program on the basis of hearing-aid users’ individual needs and desires to achieve self-efficacy should be investigated.

d) All of the above