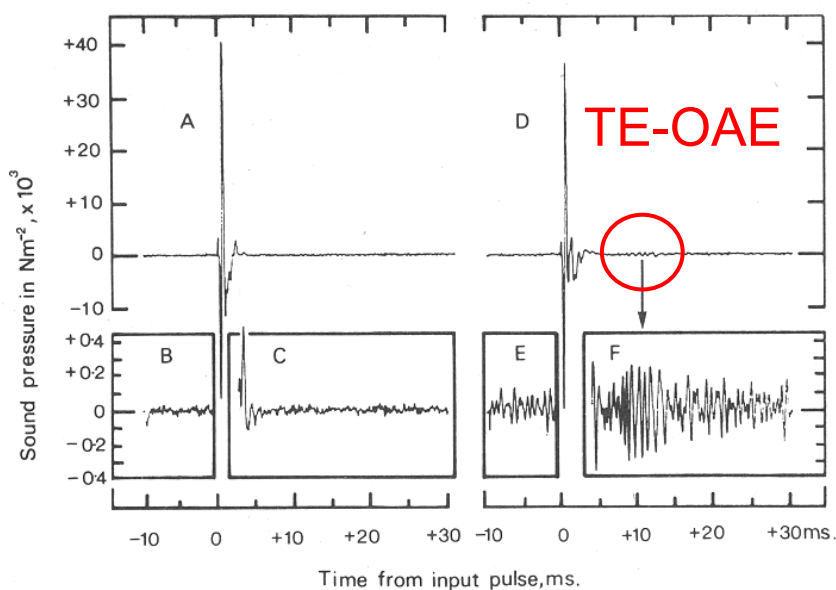


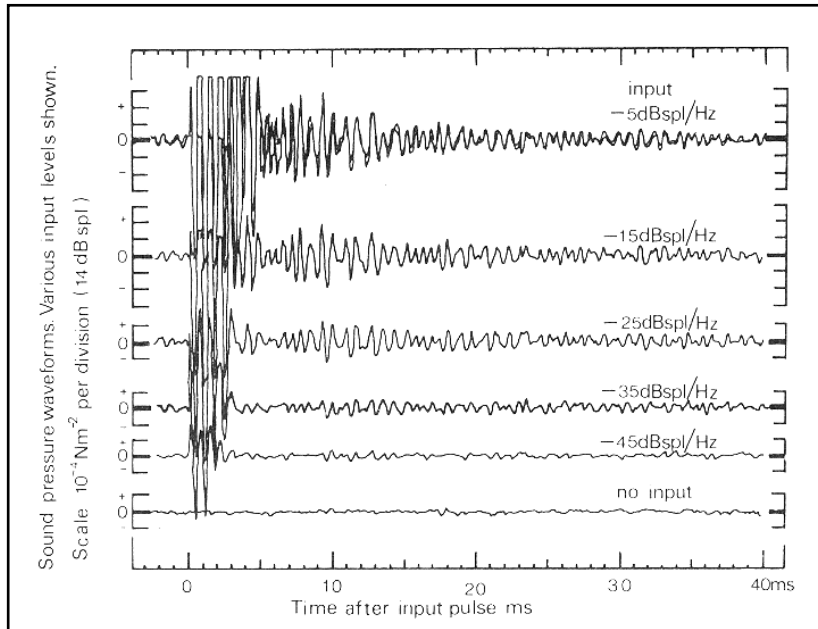
# Applications of OAE in the prediction of hearing threshold

Rudolf Probst  
Department of Otorhinolaryngology  
University Hospital Zürich,  
Switzerland

Kemp, J Acoust Soc Am 1978; 64:1386-91: Fig. 1



Kemp, J Acoust Soc Am 1978; 64:1386-91: Fig. 3



## Important characteristics of OAEs

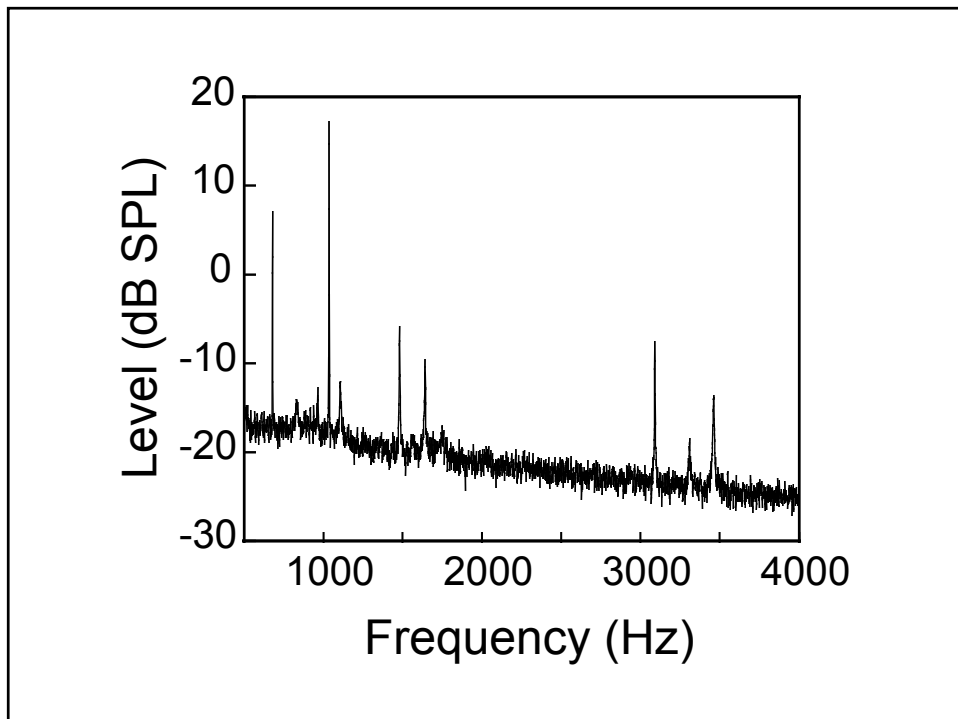
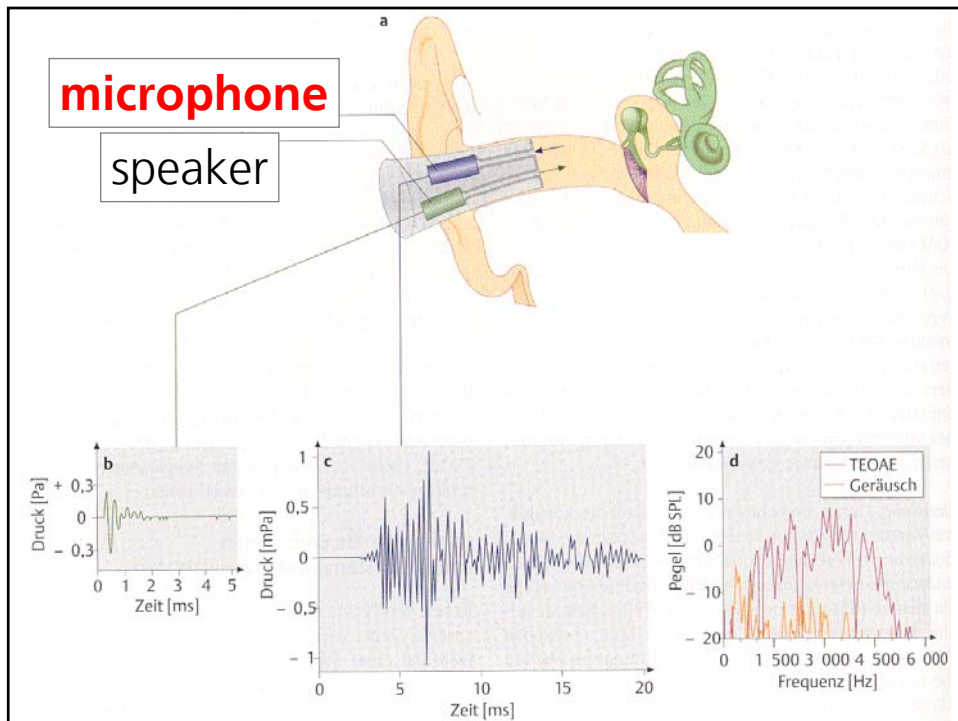
- OAEs are objective tests (only passive participation of subjects require).
- OAEs are weak acoustic signals in relatively noisy and changing background.
- OAEs are non-neural, cochlear mechanical signals, they do not depend on neural structures or consciousness.
- OAEs are recorded through the middle ear, they depend on the middle ear transfer properties.

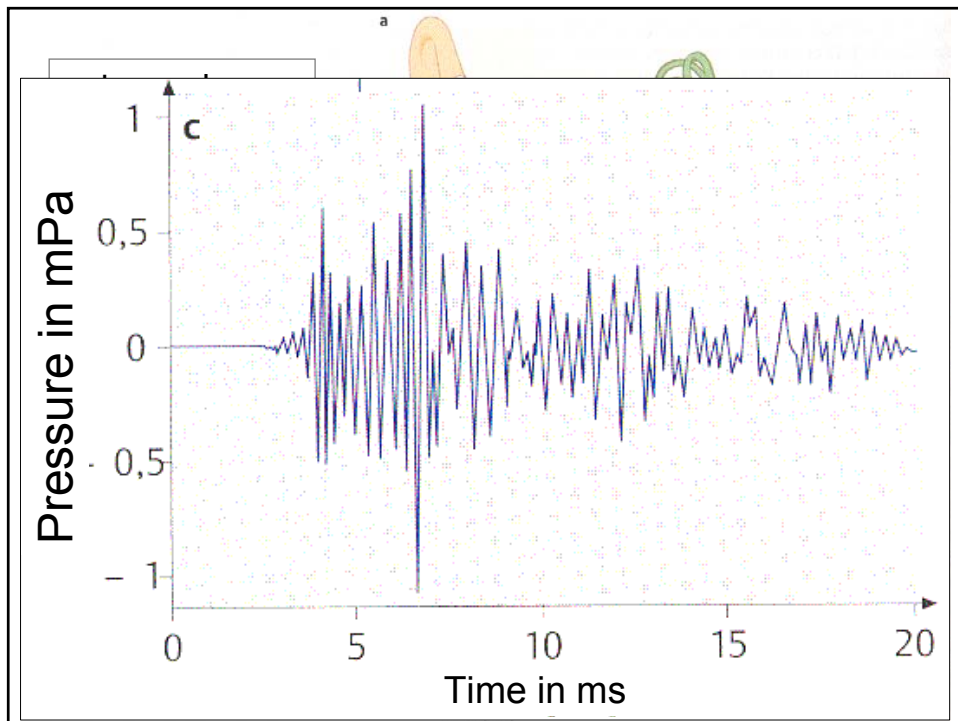
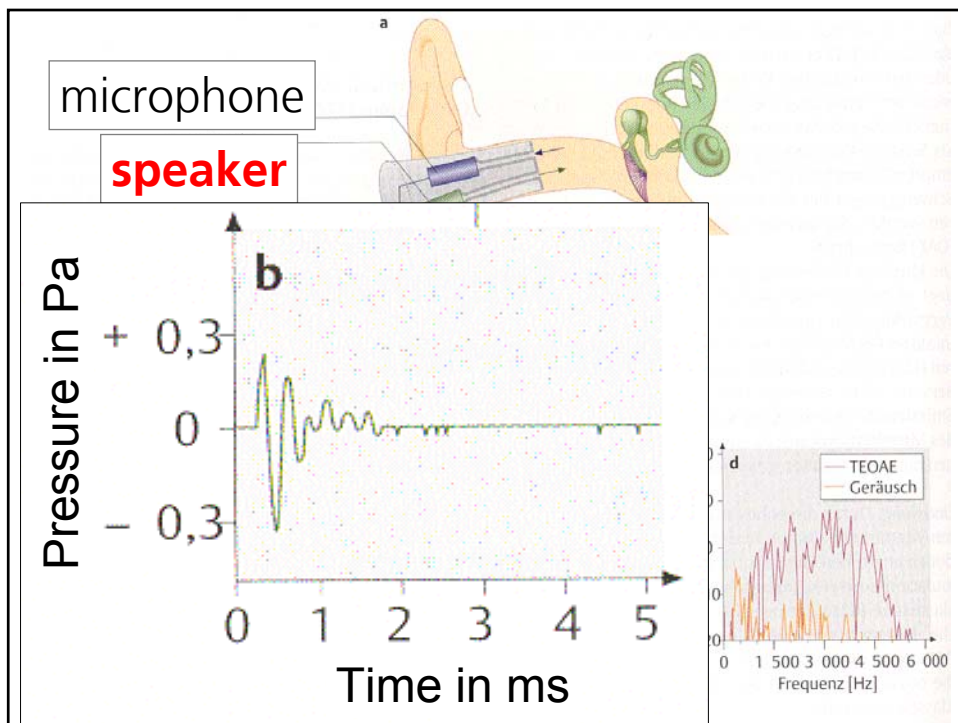
## Important characteristics of OAEs

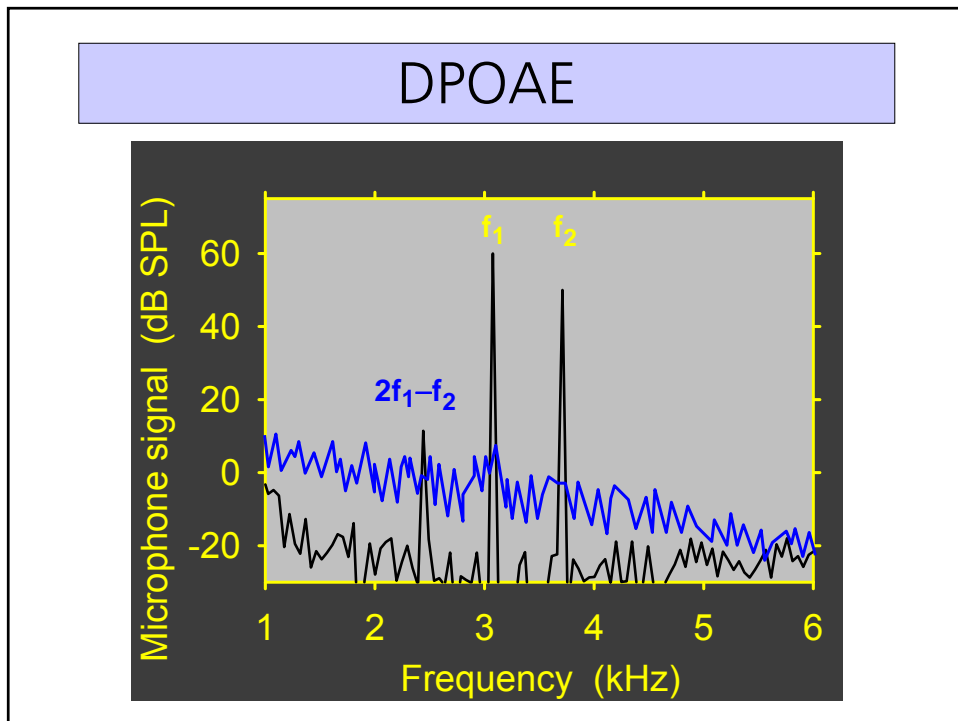
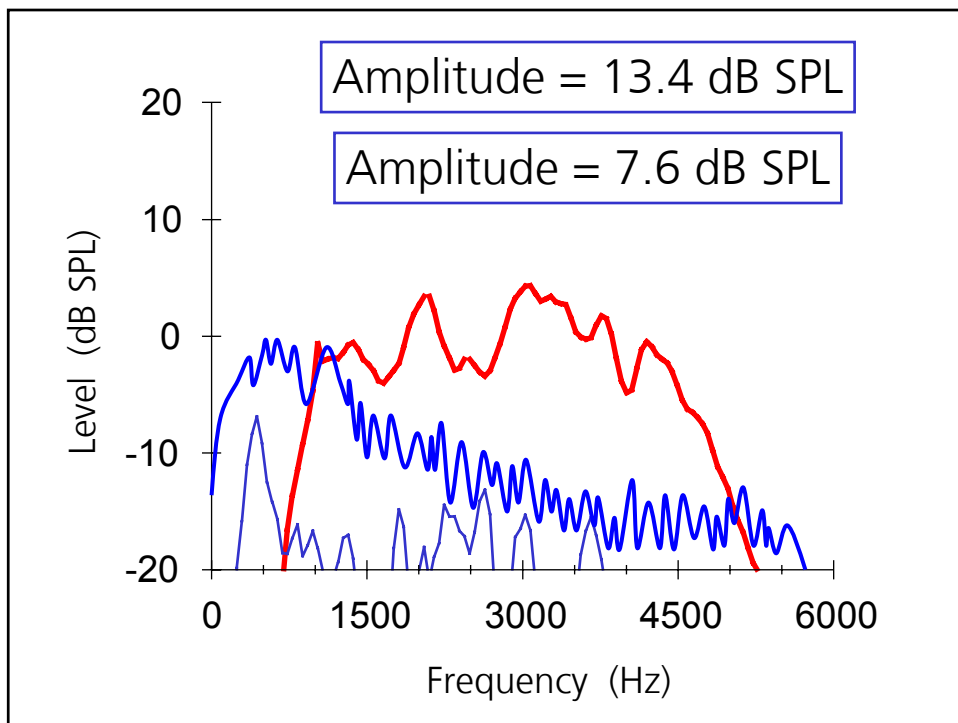
- OAEs are objective tests (only passive participation of subjects require).
- OAEs are weak acoustic signals in relatively noisy and changing background.
- OAEs are non-neural, cochlear mechanical signals, they do not depend on neural structures or consciousness.
- OAEs are recorded through the middle ear, they depend on the middle ear transfer properties.

## Important characteristics of OAEs

- OAEs are objective tests (only passive participation of subjects require).
- OAEs are weak acoustic signals in relatively noisy and changing background.
- OAEs are non-neural, cochlear mechanical signals, they do not depend on neural structures or consciousness.
- OAEs are recorded through the middle ear, they depend on the middle ear transfer properties.

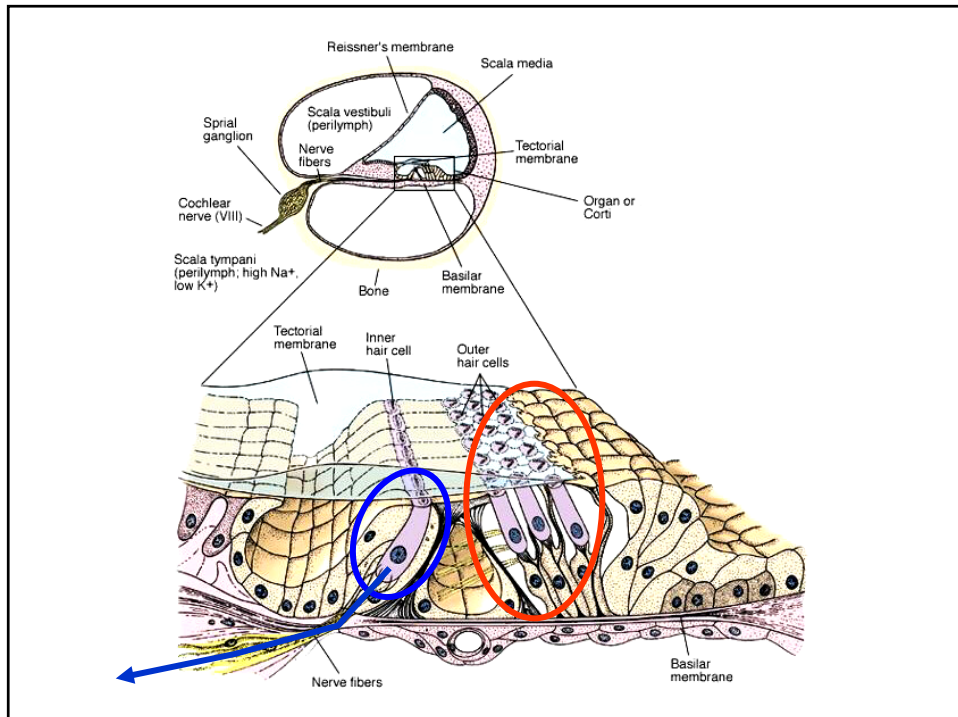


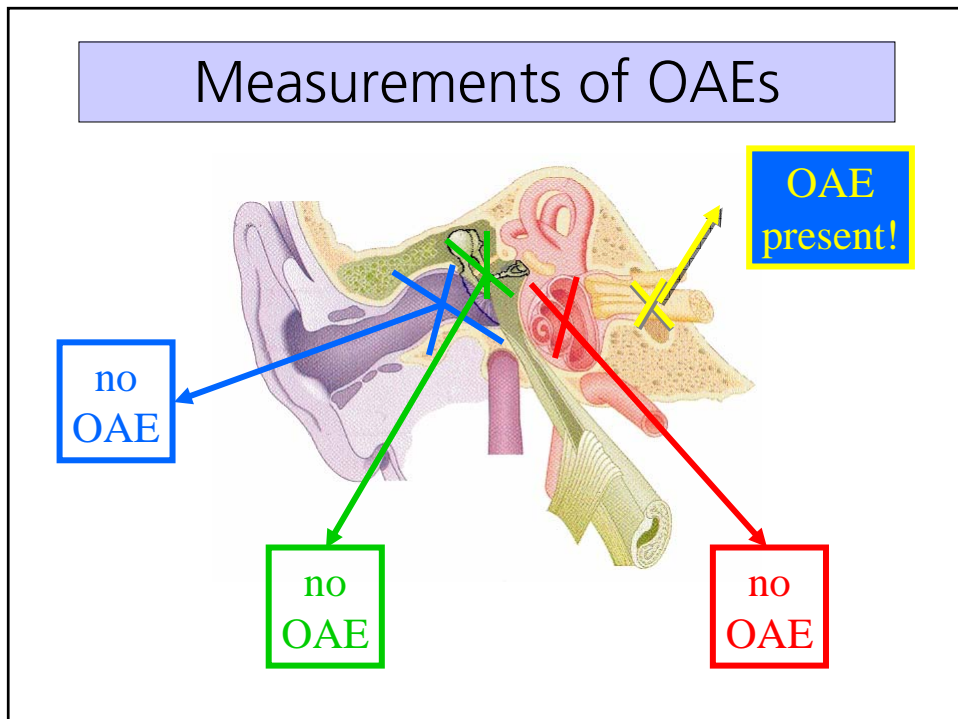
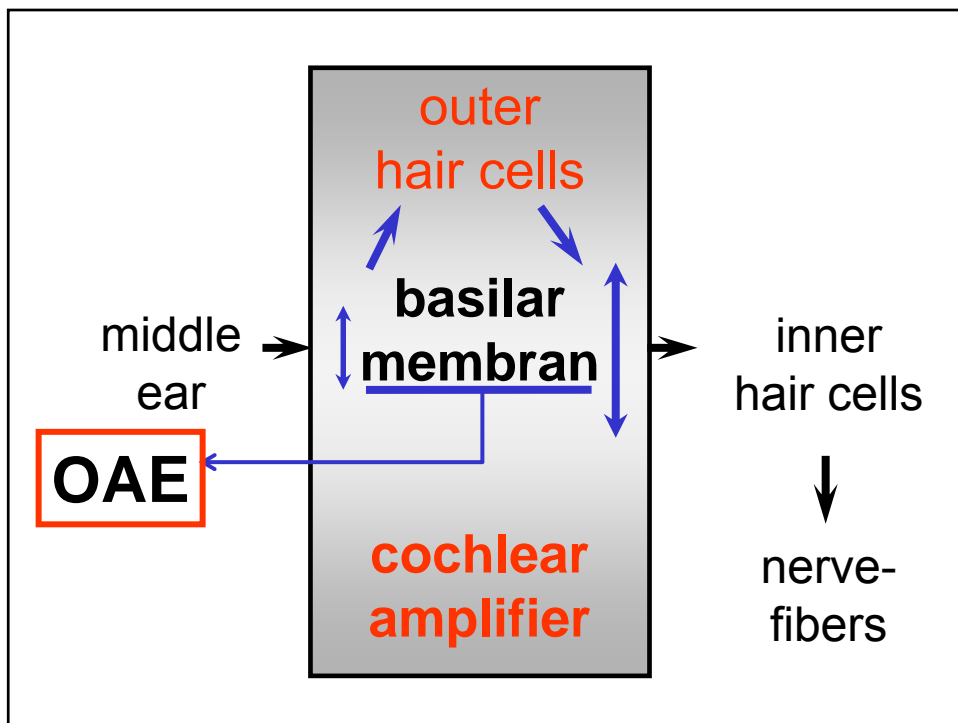




## Important characteristics of OAEs

- OAEs are objective tests (only passive participation of subjects require).
- OAEs are weak acoustic signals in relatively noisy and changing background.
- OAEs are non-neural, cochlear mechanical signals, they do not depend on neural structures or consciousness.
- OAEs are recorded through the middle ear, they depend on the middle ear transfer properties.



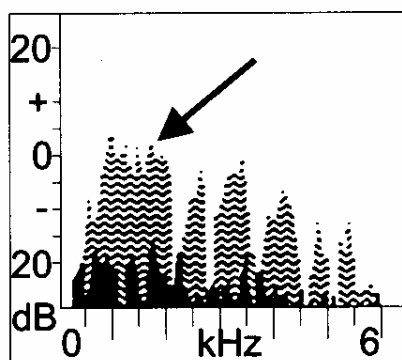




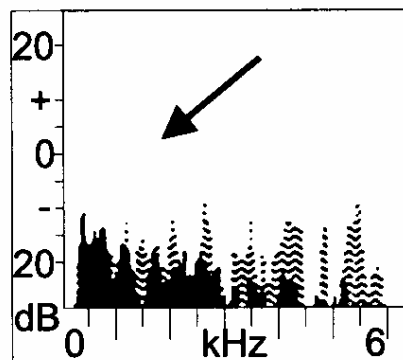
## Important characteristics of OAEs

- OAEs are objective tests (only passive participation of subjects require).
- OAEs are weak acoustic signals in relatively noisy and changing background.
- OAEs are non-neural, cochlear mechanical signals, they do not depend on neural structures or consciousness.
- OAEs are recorded through the middle ear, they depend on the middle ear transfer properties.

## Influence of pressure on TEOAE



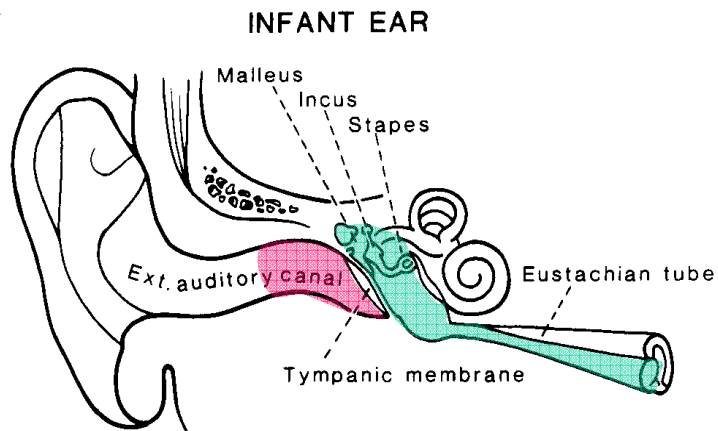
normal ambient  
air pressure (0 kPa)



raised ambient  
air pressure (8 kPa)

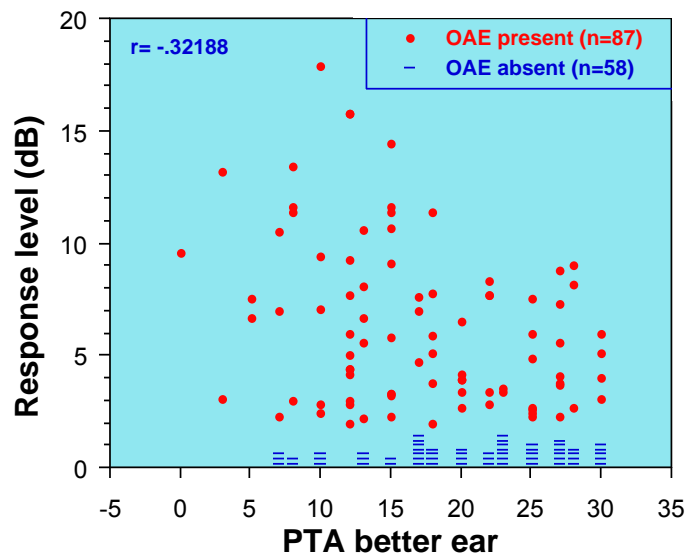


## OAE Screening in Newborns

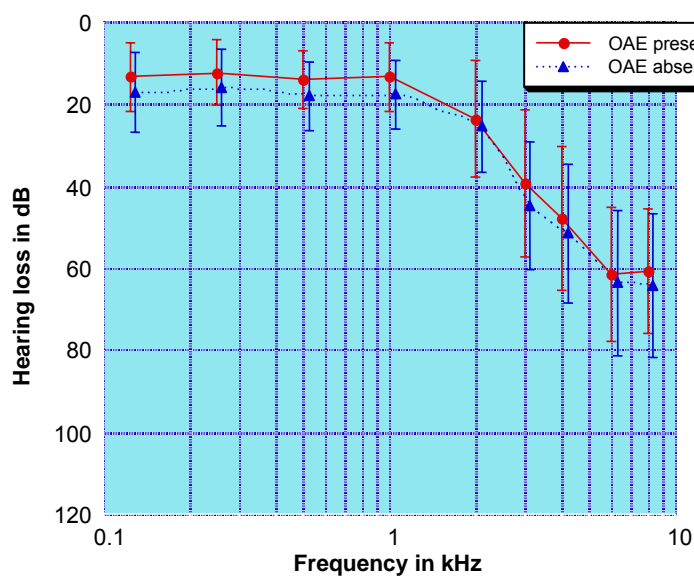


OAE measurements in the first 2 days unreliable

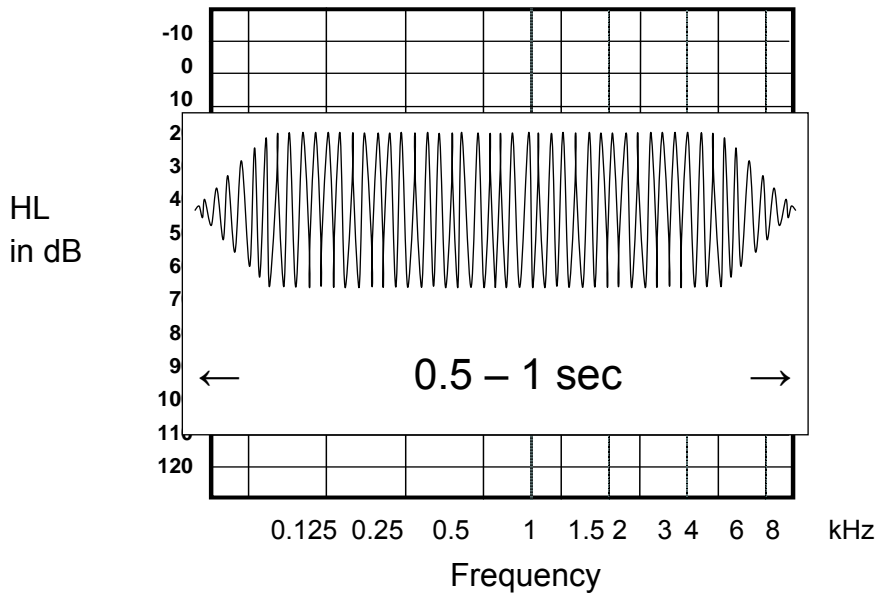
### Response level as a function of hearing threshold (for ears with PTA < 30 dB)



### Pure-tone audiogram of ears with a PTA <30 dB



## Pure tone audiometry



## TEOAE und pure tone audiogram

### TEOAE:

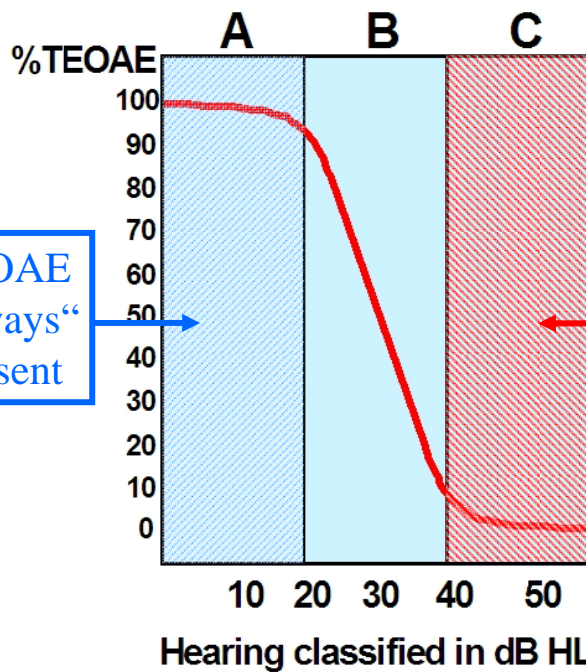
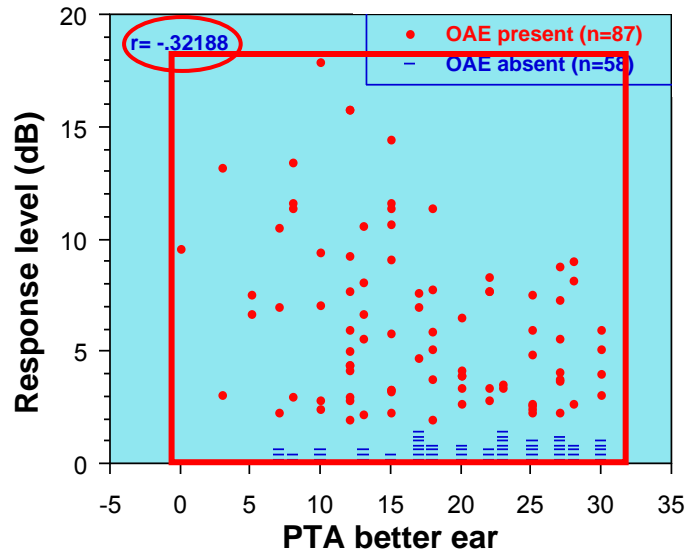
- click, transitory (5 ms)
- supra threshold stimulus
- broadband response

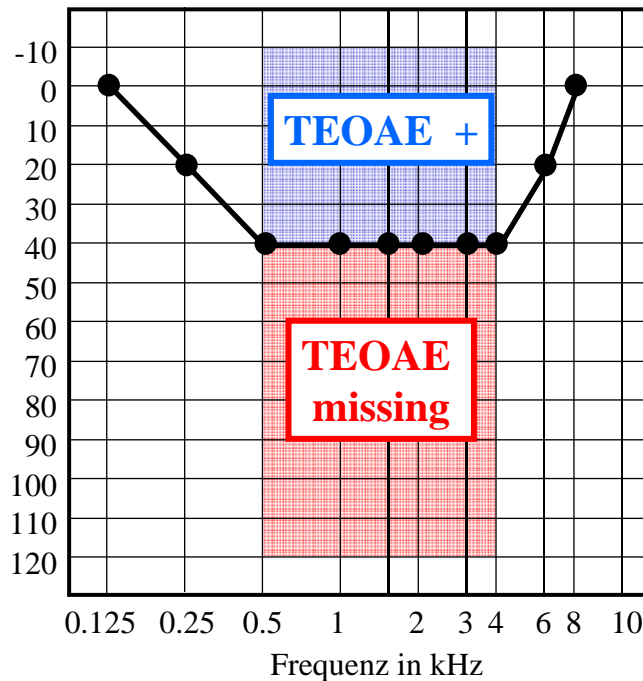
### Tone audiogram:

- long stimulus (0.5 s)
- hearing threshold test
- single frequencies

**Common basis – clear differences**

Response level as a function of hearing threshold  
(for ears with PTA < 30 dB)

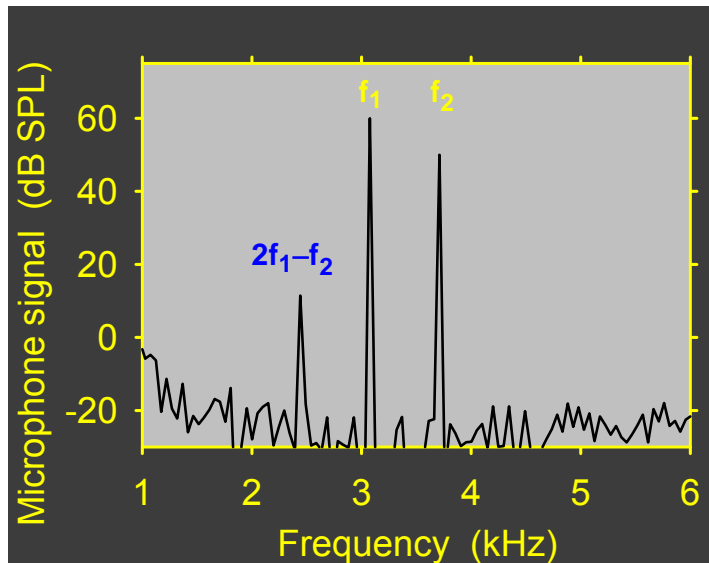




## TEOAE and threshold

- Thresholds can be estimated by TEOAEs between around 800 Hz and 4.5 kHz.
- Thresholds are better than 35 dB in frequencies, in which TEOAEs are present.
- Missing of TEOAEs at certain frequencies is unspecific, the threshold cannot be estimated.
- The threshold must be further evaluated if no TEOAEs can be recorded.

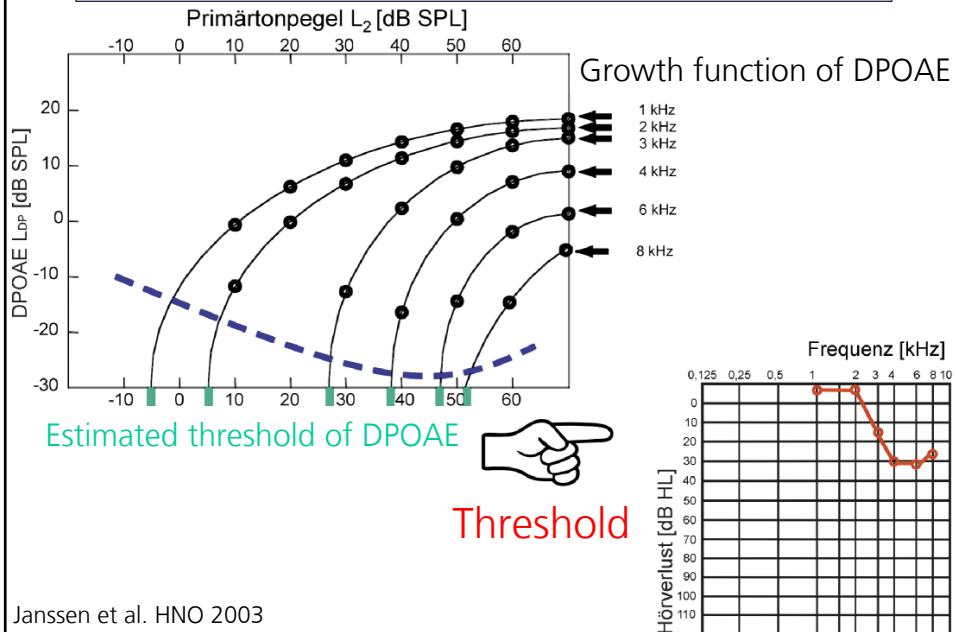
## DPOAE



## Characteristics of DPOAEs

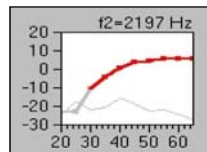
- DPOAEs use long pure tones as stimuli, allowing to concentrate acoustic energy at a narrower frequency range.
- DPOAE can be recorded up to a hearing threshold of 45-50 dB HL at individual frequencies.
- DPOAEs have better responses at higher frequencies, up to 6 kHz.
- DPOAEs are prone to artifacts at higher stimulus levels (~ 65-70 dB SPL).

## Estimation of threshold by DPOAEs

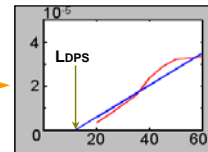


## DPOAE-threshold measurements

**Meßtechnik: Etymotic System**  
**Parameter:**  
 • 10 Reizpegelkombinationen  
 (Pegelschere nach Janssen et al.)  
 • Frequenzbereich 0,5-8 kHz  
 (4 Oktaven, 8 Punkte/Okt.)  
 • Mittelungszeit 4 s  
 • Meßzeit ca. 22 min/Ohr



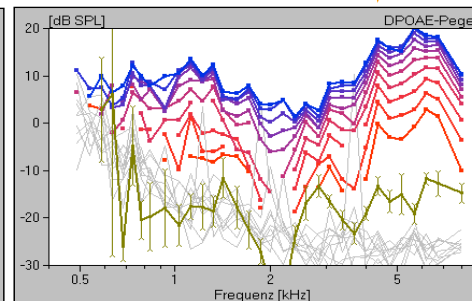
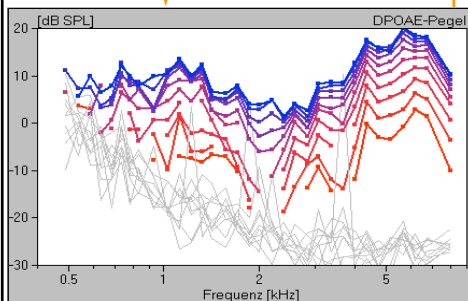
$pDP(L_2; f_2)$   
 linear  
 regression



DP-gram

DP-growth function  $L_{DP}(L_2; f_2)$

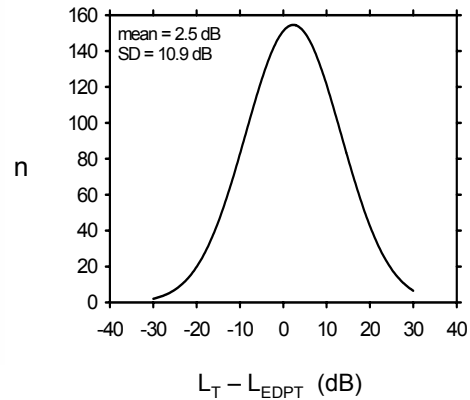
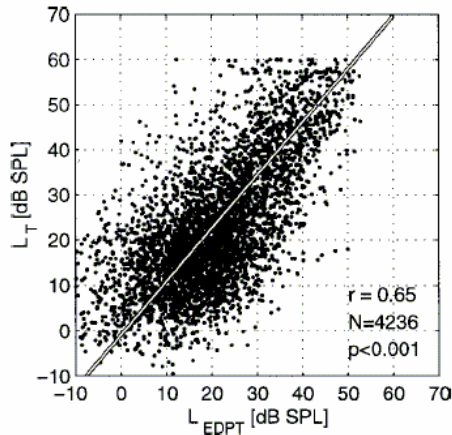
Extrapolated DP-threshold  
 $L_{DPS} = L_2(pDP=0)$



M. Ganz, H. von Specht 2000



## Hearing threshold estimation with DPOAEs



DPOAE input-/output function  
51 frequencies between 0.5-8 kHz (L2)  
30 normal hearing  
119 sensorineural hearing loss

*Boege & Janssen 2002, JASA*

## DPOAE and pure tone audiogram

### DPOAE:

- two frequencies
- supra threshold stimulus
- acoustic measurement

### Tone audiogram:

- one frequency
- hearing threshold test
- behavioral

**Common basis – clear differences**

## Conclusions

- OAEs allow for a categorical estimation of hearing threshold (screening).
- OAEs have the advantage and disadvantage of cochlear specificity.
- Missing of OAEs is unspecific.
- DPOAEs may help to estimate thresholds below 50 dB HL, uncertainties remain.
- OAEs cannot estimate moderate or severe hearing loss.