

"AWARENESS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT: A SURVEY"

REG NO. M9618

AN INDEPENDENT PROJECT SUBMITTED AS PART FULFILLMENT
OF FIRST YEAR H.Sc., (SPEECH AND HEARING) TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING

MYSORE 570006

May1997

DEDICATED TO

DAD and MOM

For you both have moulded me into what I am today

Never to forget

My Yesterday

My Today

My Tomorrow

- is all indebted to you

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Independent Project entitled
"AWARENESS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT : A SURVEY" is a bonafide
work in part fulfillment for the First Year M.Sc, in Speech
and Hearing of the student with Reg. No. M9610

Mysore
May 1997



Director

All India Institute of
Speech and Hearing
Mysore - 6

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Independent Project entitled
"AWARENESS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT : A SURVEY" has been
prepared under my supervision and guidance.

Mysore
May 1997



Handwritten signature of Dr. (Miss) S. Nikam in cursive script, with the word "Guide" printed in bold below it.

Dr. (Miss) S. Nikam

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this **Independent** Project entitled "**AWARENESS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT ! A SURVEY**", is the result of my own study under the guidance of Dr. **(Miss)** S. Nikam, Professor and Head of the Department of Audiology, All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, has not been submitted earlier to any University for any other Diploma or Degree.

Mysore
May 1997

Reg. No. **M9610**

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AWARENESS OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT : A SURVEY**INTRODUCTION**

Ear being one of the well developed sense organs, provides the individual with a variety of information in one's environment. In man, it forms an important channel of language learning.

Not many people spend time on their ears nor do many give much of a thought for hard of hearing individuals. This may be so because hearing has for a long time been accepted as a matter of fact. The sense of hearing is not something that is noticed easily, as in vision. Individuals with Hearing Impairment are often able to escape notice by using their vision and not committing themselves to anything. It is at this point that lives may be affected due to lack of knowledge. The lack of hearing affects our communication and therefore our efficiency in living our lives well.

Only those working in the field of communication can fully appreciate the importance of hearing. So it is up to these specialists, to bring awareness among the general public and on the role of hearing in our lives.

Over the past few years, many attempts have been made to create an awareness about Speech and Hearing problems among the lay people as well as among professionals. As far as awareness among the literate and educated population is

concerned, we are groping in the dark. By creating an awareness among these people, we would in a way be helping in initiating rehabilitation procedures at an early stage.

Till date, awareness programs, in the forms of pamphlets, through T.V, Radios etc., have been taken up. Various projects to create awareness like, "Layman's guide to the understanding of the Ear and its problems"; "Prevention of Hearing Loss for Public Education"; "Hearing loss causes, Prevention and Management"; "Audiologist satisfies Layman's doubts on Hearing"; "Hearing loss and Rehabilitation"; "Question and Answer to the Ear and its functions"; "Ear, hearing and Hearing loss - what people must know", and many more have been developed. Quiz for lay people has also been developed.

So this project has been under taken to find out awareness among students and professionals. School going students (IX, X & XI standards) and under graduate college students have been selected as subjects for this project. The other group of subjects include professionals like Doctors (Physicians) and Board Education Officers. This project has made use of questionnaire mode to survey the awareness of Hearing Impairment, its causes, rehabilitation.

A very simple questionnaire, earlier developed, has been modified and some questions have been added. In this project 43 questions have been used in a very simple language. There

are four sections in this questionnaire. First regarding causes of Hearing Loss, then second section about rehabilitation, third section has attitude of people towards hearing loss and last section has some questions about AIISH.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

This study emphasises the

- (1) Need for Prevention of Hearing Loss.
- (2) Rehabilitation of Hearing impaired.
- (3) Hearing conservation programs.
- (4) Provides additional information to the existing literature in this area.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To survey the Awareness of Hearing Impairment in various sections of population.
2. To gain an understanding of the lay man's awareness regarding hearing impairment, its causes, prevention and rehabilitation.
3. To provided recommendations for the improvement of acoustic conditions whenever necessary and also for the hearing conservation of the workers.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the present study was to assess "Awareness of Hearing Impairment" among different groups of population.

To carry out this survey following steps were taken

- a. Preparation of a questionnaire.
- b. Selection of subjects.
- c. Collection of data.
- d. Analysis of data.
- e. Results and Discussion.

Preparation of Questionnaire:

In order to find out the awareness, a simple but valid questionnaire was modified and few more questions were added in earlier prepared questionnaire which was used in a similar project i.e, "A Survey on the Awareness of Hearing Impairment", by Roopa Rai (IP - 210) in, 1995. The questions were broadly classified such that it covered information which the public ought to be aware of -

- i) Causes of Hearing Impairment.
- ii) Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired.
- iii) Attitude towards the Hearing Impaired.
- iv) Awareness about AIISH.

The questions were modified to meet the following criteria.

- i) They don't incorporate technical terms.
- ii) Answerable in Yes/No forms.
- iii) Should not be ambiguous.

43 questions were finally prepared from the previous questionnaire. These questions were organized according to the categories mentioned i.e, causes, rehabilitation, attitudes towards hearing impaired and about AIISH. At the end comments were asked about the usefulness of the questionnaire.

A brief introduction about the term Hearing Impairment and Deaf was given in the questionnaire.

INTRODUCTION

It is not correct to use the term Deaf. It refers to only one degree of hearing loss. Because Hearing loss can be of various degrees.

- 1) Mild hearing Impairment.
- 2) Moderate - Severe Hearing Impairment.
- 3) Profound Hearing impairment.

Following are the questions under each category:

I CAUSES: This was broadly classified as congenital and acquired. Under congenital - genetic, premature birth, consanguinity, exposure to X-rays during pregnancy, etc, were included. Under acquired deafness - accidents, noise exposure, discharge from ear, wax accumulation, drugs and infections, etc, were included. This covered the area which the people had to be made aware of for future precautionary measures and also to identify the hearing -impaired at an early age and at an early stage.

1. If father/mother or both are hearing-impaired, is it likely that one of their children will have hearing loss? Y1S/NO
2. Do you know that the ear is fully developed at 5 months of gestation which means that loud sound can cause deafness even before the child is born ? YES/NO

3. If your child while playing puts a small object like bead or stone in his ear, will you try to take out the object yourself ? YES/NO
4. If a person has a lot of wax in his ear/s can it create any problem ? YES/NO
5. Do you normally remove the wax yourself from your ears ? YES/NO
6. Is it safe to use sharp objects like needle/pencil to remove wax from the ear ? YES/NO
7. If a child gets cold very frequently (after 0-15 days), does it lead to any hearing problems? YES/NO
8. If a child has a continuous watery discharge from the ear/s will it damage his ear/hearing problem ? YES/NO
9. If two cousins get married, is it likely that one of their children will have hearing problem ? YES/NO
10. If a person works in a noisy area for 8-10 hours continuous, is he/she likely to get hearing loss because of this ? YES/NO
11. Do you think loud sounds like crackers or loud music damage our ears ? YES/NO

12. Do you think certain medicines (Aspirin, Kanamycin) can cause any hearing problems ? YES/NO
13. If a baby's birth weight is less than normal or he does not cry at the time of birth, is child more prone to infections ? YES/NO
14. If a child is born much before than it is due (i.e in 7th or 8th month), there will not be any problem to the child ? YES/NO
15. If a person has ear pain, it is safe to use any home made remedy for the ears. YES/NO
16. If for any reason there is any injury to one's head, can it cause any hearing problem to the person ? YES/NO
17. We should avoid hitting the children on the head or face because it can cause hearing problems ? YES/NO
18. If a person wants the sound from the TV or radio tape to be very loud, do you think he may have a hearing loss ? YES/NO
19. If a person talks in a loud voice/soft voice do you think he has a hearing loss. Yes/NO
20. Do diseases like mumps and measles cause hearing loss ? YES/NO

21. Is deafness associated with advancing age ? YES/NO

22. Do repeated exposure to X-rays during pregnancy
cause hearing-impairment in the new born baby ? YES/NO

II **Rehabilitation of the Hearing Impaired :**

Hearing impaired are impaired only in hearing and not necessarily in learning. Hence, their rehabilitation also becomes as important to us as their identification. Proper educational facilities are to be provided for the overall development of such a child. Depending on their capabilities and aptitudes they can also be trained in professional courses. Hearing impaired properly rehabilitated can also work as efficiently as a person with normal hearing.

In order to find if people are aware of the above mentioned facts, the following questions were framed:

28. Can a hearing-impaired child learn along with
other hearing-impaired children in a special
school ? YES/NO

29. When one talks with a hearing-impaired person,
one must allow him/her to watch one's face
while speaking. YES/NO

30. Are there any special centres in Mysore where
hearing-impaired can be helped ? YES/NO

31. Are you aware of some places where you can have your hearing tested ? YES/NO
32. Are you willing to get your hearing tested if it is done free of charge ? YES/NO
33. Do you think hearing can be tested without the help of professional who is trained ? YES/NO
34. Do you know getting periodical hearing tests is a good way to identify and prevent hearing loss ? YES/NO

III Attitudes towards Hearing Impaired :

Attitudes are the reactions towards person in a given situation. If a person is not normal, people react in different ways, some may pity them, some resent them; and some may show indifference. For a handicapped person, sympathy or pity is not the appropriate attitude to be shown towards them. A positive attitude for encouragement is a strong force. Depending on their exposure or experience with the hearing impaired, people have certain attitudes. The following set of questions were directed to probe the attitudes of the respondents.

23. Does a hearing-impaired child speak normally if identified earlier and fitted with hearing aid ? YES/NO
24. Can a person who speaks normally lose his speech if he gets hearing loss later in life ? YES/NO

25. Hearing loss cannot interfere in proper learning in school going children ? YES/NO
26. Are you aware that hearing loss can interfere in proper learning in school going children ? YES/NO
27. Can a hearing-impaired child learn along with the other normal hearing children in the same class ? YES/NO

IV About All India Institute of Speech and Hearing: (AIISH)

AIISH provides a range of services to the hearing impaired and people with other speech problems. Services are rendered free of cost here. People have to be made aware of this Institute in order to make use of its potentials. The following questions helped us to get to know how much the people are aware of AIISH and its activities.

36. Have you heard about "All India Institute of Speech and Hearing" ? YES/NO
37. Are there any tests done to detect hearing loss at AIISH ? YES/NO
38. Can "All India Institute of Speech and Hearing" help persons with speech and hearing problems ? YES/NO
39. Do hearing-impaired persons get hearing aids from this Institute ? YES/NO

40. Have you visited this Institute ? YES/NO

41. Have you learned about the ear, hearing loss and
the hearing-impaired after going through this
questionnaire ? YES/NO

Lastly - Comments : were asked regarding the questionnaire -
have these questions helped you to gain some information on
hearing loss rehabilitation and about AIISH.

42. Would you like to know more about causes of
hearing loss, its prevention and
rehabilitation of the hearing-impaired. YES/NO

43. Do you think this questionnaire has helped you
gain some information on hearing loss causes,
hearing loss rehabilitation and about the All
India Institute of Speech and Hearing ? YES/NO

B. SELECTION OF SUBJECTS

This was one of the most important . part of the study careful selection of the subjects had to be done in order to get a good feedback. Systematic random sampling was opted for subject selection subjects were selected on these 2 criterias:

- i) Should give a feed back about the **awareness**.
- ii) Should also help in creating awareness.

DETAILS ABOUT THE SUBJECTS:

Two main groups of subjects were taken;

1. Students
2. Professionals.

Then further these two main groups were divided into sub groups.

Students: a) School students (IX, XI standards)
c) Arts Students (Undergraduate)
b) Medical Students

Professionals: a) Doctors (General Physicians)
b) Board Education Officers(BEOs)

45 No. of subjects were taken in each subgroup. They were randomly chosen from the population.

	STUDENTS				PROFESSIONALS	
	School		College		Doctors	BEOs
	IX	XI	Medical	B.A		
No. of Subjects	45	45	45	45	45	45
Age Range (Yrs)	13-14	15-16	22-24	18-21	40-50	33-50
Mean Age (Yrs)	13.2	15.5	23.1	20.2	44.5	43.6

a) **School Students:** This group was chosen in knowing about how much awareness is present regarding hearing problems among this population. Because this group is most prone to speech and hearing problems.

College Students:

(b) Arts Undergraduate students :

This is another viable group which would not only help us in knowing about their level of awareness but also propagate the information to the professionals.

(c) Medical Students:

This groups would help in knowing about how much of awareness is created among them in their curriculum about Speech and Hearing problems. The questionnaire also had other valuable informations pertaining to rehabilitation,

about AIISH etc, which would be useful for them in giving further services to the patients.

Professionals:

a) Doctors:

This profession was chosen so that it would help in establishing interprofessional communication. Since the questionnaire also consisted of information about AIISH, so that they can be aware of its functioning and they can refer cases to AIISH.

b) Board Education Officers:

Educational Professionals have always been regarded as early identifiers. Problems of Speech and Hearing are identified by teachers more often than parents. This group was chosen in order, to make them more aware about Speech and Hearing problems and their rehabilitation.

DATA COLLECTION

Questionnaire was prepared and then subjects were selected. Data was collected for further analysis. Questionnaire was distributed to the subjects in person since the answers are in just "YES/NO" format, only about 30 minutes was required to complete the questions. After the questionnaires were received back, scoring was done as follows:

Scoring:

1. Every right answer was scored '1' and every wrong answer was scored '0'. The above statement about the accuracy of the answers holds good only for categories such as causes and rehabilitation.
2. For attitudes, it was purely subjective but score '1' was given to every positive attitude and '0' was scored for a negative attitude.
3. For the other category i.e, about awareness of AIISH, every awareness was scored '1' and non awareness was scored '0'.

Since the categories were clearly in the questionnaire, total scores for each category were taken for each group.

This is illustrated as follows :

Eg. Causes-22, Rehabilitation-6, Attitudes-7, AIISH-6, About Questionnaire-2.

The mean (M), Standard Deviation (S.D), range for each group under each category was calculated. The scores were also converted into percentage.

Statistical analysis used in the study is as follows:

1. The mean (M) helped in comparing the average intergroup performance.
2. The scatter of scores had been found by the range and standard deviation of the scores.

RESULTS

After administering the questionnaire in various groups of professionals and students, the following results were obtained. Given here are the mean values, range, standard deviation and percentage for each category namely : causes of hearing loss, attitudes, rehabilitation, about AIISH and about questionnaire.

CAUSES

Table - I gives the mean, S.D, range and percentage values of the awareness of the causes of the hearing loss among the various groups chosen for the study. There were 22 questions in this category of questionnaire.

Table - I

GROUP	MEAN	RANGE	S.D	PERCENTAGE
PROFESSIONAL				
1. Doctors (45)	18.11	12-22	2.99	82.32
2. BEOs (45)	14.80	7-21	3.93	67.20
STUDENTS				
1. School (45)	13.17	8-18	2.67	59.89
2. Arts Degree (45)	11.57	8-18	2.30	52.62
3. Medical (45)	17.80	14-21	1.66	80.90

The above results on awareness on causes of hearing loss indicate the following:

1. Doctors had highest mean scores (18.11) on awareness of causes for hearing loss. Medical students ranked second on the score sheet with mean score of 80.90%.
2. Board Education Officers (BEOs) had lesser awareness than Doctors and Medical students.
3. School students and Arts students scored least out of all groups. They had nearly same awareness regarding causes of hearing loss with mean values of 13.17 and 11.57.
4. In general, it was seen that questions on genetic causes of hearing loss, inuterine, consanguinity, presbycusis, common cold, yielded poorer scores compared to other common causes for hearing loss such as discharge from ear/s and cleaning ear/s with blunt object etc.

Thus, in Public Education programs more attention has to be given towards spreading awareness on genetic, inuterine causes, consanguinity etc, causing hearing impairment. Along with this, the dissemination of awareness should be for both parents of the hearing impaired and parents of normal hearing children.

Table - II - Attitudes

In this section of the questionnaire there were seven questions.

Table - II gives the Mean, S.D, Range and percentage values of the Attitudes towards the hearing impaired among various groups chosen for the study.

Table - II

GROUP	MEAN	RANGE	S.D	PERCENTAGE
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u>				
1. Doctors	4.91	3-6	1.83	70.14
2. BEOs	4.32	1-7	1.29	61.42
<u>STUDENTS</u>				
1. School	4.84	1-7	1.20	69.21
2. Arts Degree	4.37	3-6	0.84	62.42
3. Medical	4.89	4-7	0.96	69.85

From the above results, the following observations can be made;

- 1) A positive attitude towards the hearing impaired had **been** found in all the groups.
- 2) Doctors and medical students had a greater positive attitude with mean values of **4.91** and 4.89, than BEOs, Arts and Schools Students. This can be because of their limited knowledge about hearing impairment as such.

Nevertheless all the groups have positive attitude towards hearing impaired, that needs to be reinforced by extensive Public Education programs.

Table - III - Rehabilitation

There were six questions in this section. Table III gives the mean, S.D, range and percentage values of the awareness on rehabilitation of hearing impaired among doctors, BEOs, Medical students, college students (Arts) and school students.

Table - III

GROUP	MEAN	RANGE	S.D	PERCENTAGE
PROFESSIONAL				
1. Doctors	4.80	3-6	0.96	80.00
2. BEOs	4.71	3-6	1.05	77.03
STUDENTS				
1. School	4.77	2-6	1.06	79.62
2. Arts Degree	4.62	3-6	1.05	77.03
3. Medical	5.12	3-6	1.15	85.10

The above results indicate the following;

1. Medical students and Doctors performed superior to other groups (BEOs, School students and Arts students), i.e, these two groups had greater awareness on hearing impairment rehabilitation.

2. In general all the groups had awareness on rehabilitation of the hearing impaired than on its causes and attitudes as indicated by the high mean scores.
3. Among the school students, Arts students and BEOs, awareness on the availability of hearing aids, hearing tests and rehabilitation centres was poor.

Reason believed for good performance by doctors and medical students could be

- (a) their knowledge about etiological factors in hearing impairment ie., sensory and motor
- (b) these groups had visited AIISH.

Table - IV - Awareness About AIISH

In this section there were six questions. This was one of the main categories whose results were awaited. Mean, S.D, range and percentage scores are as follows:

Table - TV

GROUP	MEAN	RANGE	S.D	PERCENTAGE
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u>				
1. Doctors	5.62	5-6	0.48	93.70
2. BEOs	5.61	5-6	0.43	93.30
<u>STUDENTS</u>				
1. School	4.88	2-6	1.13	81.48
2. Arts Degree	4.33	2-6	0.85	72.22
3. Medical	5.51	4-6	0.72	92.20

Following are the conclusions drawn from above results:

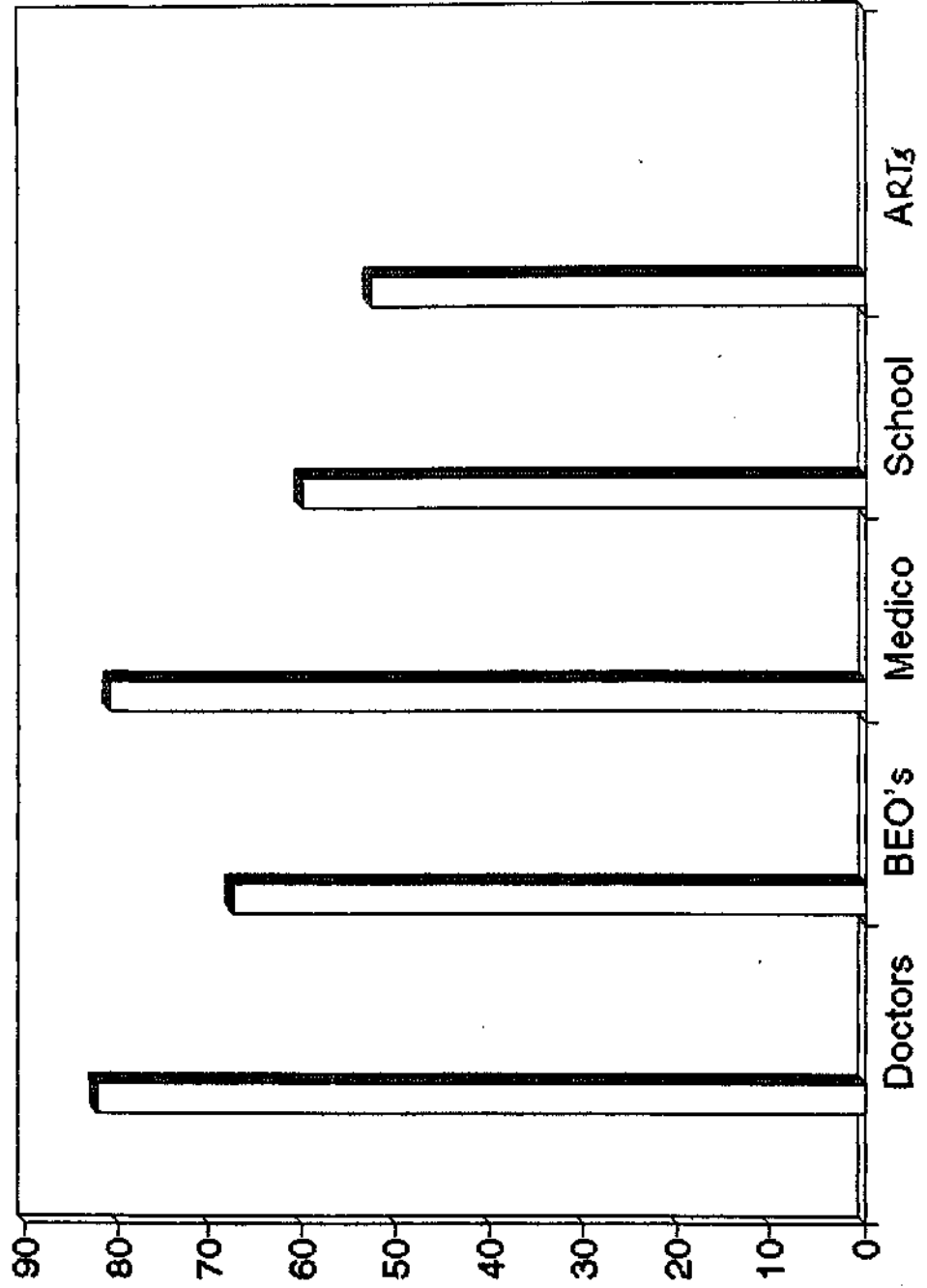
1. Medical students and doctors were more aware about AIISH and its functioning.
2. In general all the groups had good deal of information about AIISH.
3. Arts and school students scored low on information like awareness about different departments in AIISH and their functioning. This could be because they also form a younger age group compared to BEOs and doctors.

The reasons for high scores for doctors and medical students could be:

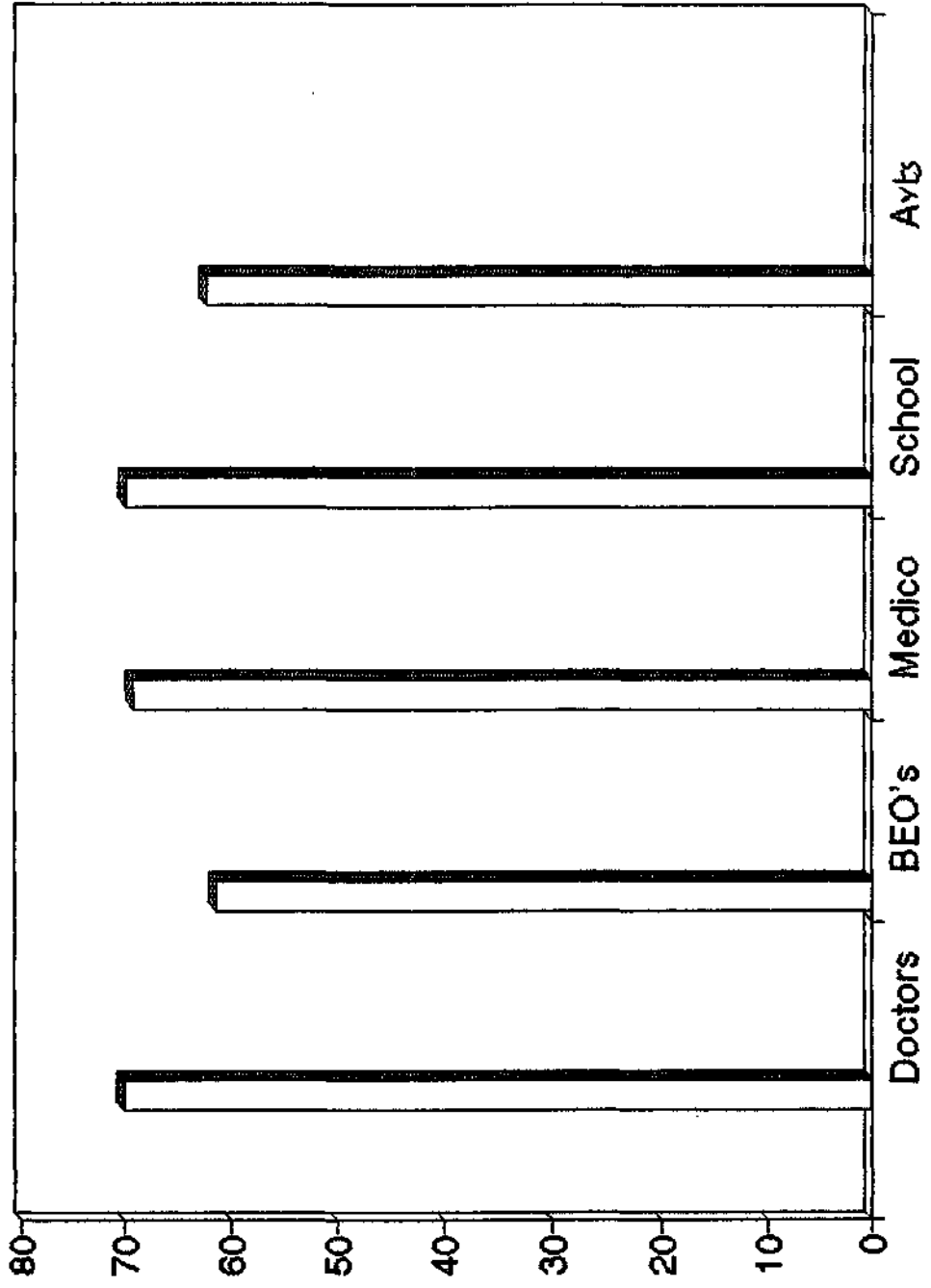
- 1) They had visited AIISH.
- 2) Cause to about its functioning during their visit.

The above results implies that more has to be done in public education about the Institute and its functioning which will in turn help serve the public better. One way of spreading awareness about AIISH and its functioning could be by inviting various professional groups to AIISH.

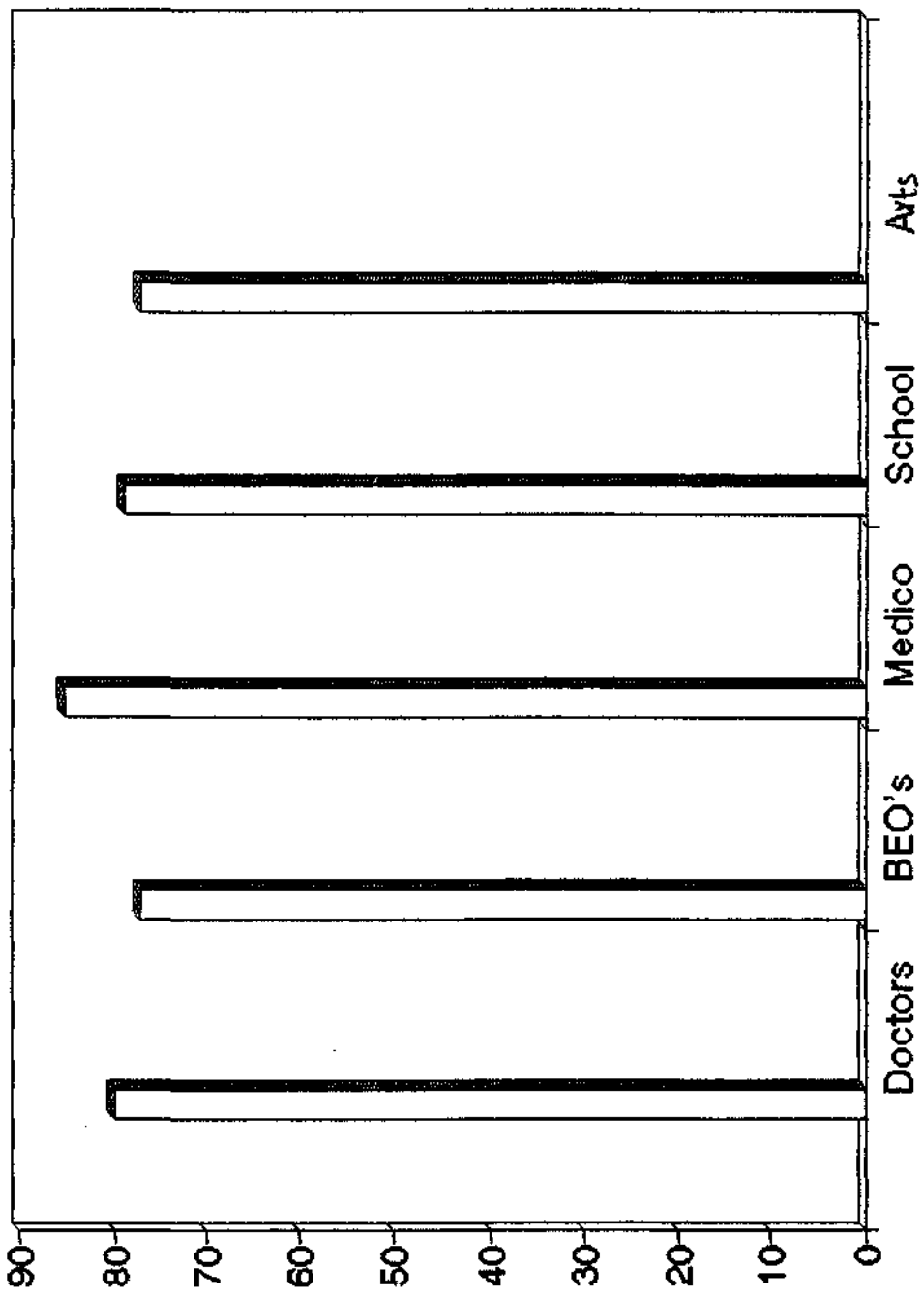
Graph 1: Causes



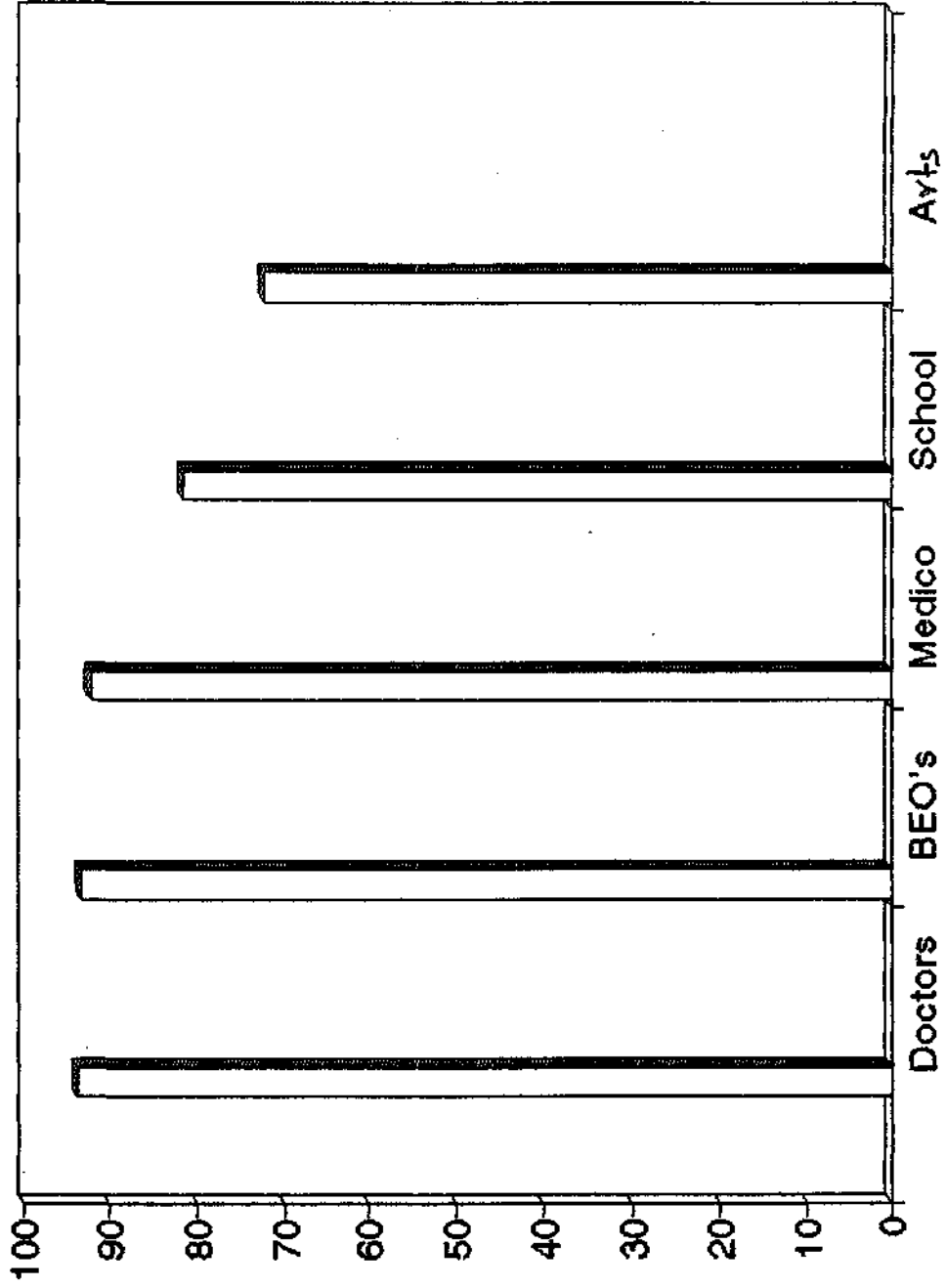
Graph 2: Attitude



Graph 3: Rehabilitations



Graph 4: Awareness about AISH



V ABOUT QUESTIONNAIRE

The last section was regarding general comments about questionnaire. There were two questions under this section. These two questions seeking information whether this quiz has been useful, informative and did subjects wanted to know more about hearing impairment and its prevention and rehabilitation etc.

Following were the inferences drawn :

- (1) All the groups showed 100% interest for further knowledge and informative regarding hearing loss, its causes and rehabilitation.

The subjects also opined that the questions had helped in gaining more information about hearing impairment. Hence there is a need for more number of such programmes to be conducted among general public.

DISCUSSIONS

Till date awareness program in the form of pamphlets, through T.V, radios etc, have been taken up. Various projects to create awareness such as, "Quiz on Awareness of Hearing Impairment - For Parents"; "A survey on the awareness of Hearing Impairment - A pilot study"; "Ear, hearing and hearing loss - what people must know", have been undertaken. All these projects recommended that there is need for creating public education awareness in lay persons rather than in medical professionals.

A similar project - "Survey on the Awareness of Hearing Impairment - A pilot study" was undertaken two years back. In that project four groups of subjects i.e. Doctors, Medical Students, Nurses and School Teachers were selected to check the awareness on hearing impairment. Results obtained from that study indicated that Doctors and medical students had sufficient awareness regarding hearing impairment, its causes, rehabilitation. Nurses also had better awareness because of their professional affiliation. Teachers showed less awareness.

Regarding the awareness on causes of hearing loss, the Doctors and medical students had greater awareness than BEOs, school students and Arts students. All the groups had nearly equal awareness on acquired causes of hearing loss. But Arts students, school students and BEOs had very less awareness on genetic and inuterine causes of hearing impairment. Greater

awareness among Doctors and medical students could be due to their medical professional field.

Regarding the awareness on rehabilitation of hearing impaired, again doctors and medical students performed superior to other groups. However, BEOs, school students and Arts students scored less on questions regarding hearing testing, hearing rehabilitation centres. Reason for their poor performance on these questions could be because of less public education. Secondly they had poor knowledge about hearing impairment as such. The reasons believed for good performance by doctors and medical students could be their knowledge about this field as it is related with medical field.

Regarding the attitude towards hearing impaired, all the groups had a positive attitude. Although not very high scores were achieved by either group. BEOs, school students and Arts students had doubt regarding the academic performances of hearing impaired child along with normal children in same class. These three groups had no reservations about interaction with the hearing-impaired children. Thereby the results indicated towards the doubts regarding hearing-impaired children's learning is normal schools.

Regarding awareness about AIISH, except school students and Arts students all other groups had scored very high. Although these two groups also had more than 70% score.

The reason for high scores for other groups could be because;

- 1) They had visited AIISH.
- 2) Came to know about its functioning during their visit.

It could be a good way of increasing greater awareness about AIISH and its functioning by inviting various professional groups to AIISH.

This questionnaire has served two purposes. On the one hand, it has served the purpose of determining the awareness that already exists and also to spread awareness among public. Hence, the questionnaire can also be used as a public education pamphlet along with other materials for public education.

The subjects also opined that the questions had helped in gaining more information about hearing-impairment. Hence there is a need for more number of such programs to be conducted among general public.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A questionnaire was prepared to determine the awareness of hearing impairment, its causes, rehabilitation, attitude towards hearing impaired and about AIISH among different professionals and students. Results indicated that this questionnaire is useful in assessing the awareness of hearing impairment and about AIISH and can be used as a public education material also.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

1. A similar research on a large scale can be taken up including more number of subjects.
2. Different groups of subjects such as - Parents of normal hearing children, lecturers, clinical psychologists, etc, can be taken for future studies.
3. A similar study out of Mysore city will help in comparing awareness among different cities.
4. Such a study would further help in planning public education programmes of the Institute.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

It is not correct to use the term DEAF. It refers to only one degree of hearing loss. Because hearing loss can be of various degrees:

- 1) Mild hearing - impairment
- 2) Moderate - severe hearing-impairment
- 3) Profound - hearing-impairment/deafness

Please put a tick mark on your answer:

1. If father/mother or both are hearing-impaired, is it likely that one of their children will have hearing loss? YES/NO
2. Do you know that the ear is fully developed at 5 months of gestation which means that loud sound can cause deafness even before the child is born ? YES/NO
3. If your child while playing puts a small object like bead or stone in his ear, will you try to take out the object yourself ? YES/NO
4. If a person has a lot of wax in his ear/s can it create any problem ? YES/NO
5. Do you normally remove the wax yourself from your ears ? YES/NO

6. Is it safe to use sharp objects like needle/
pencil to remove wax from the ear? Yes/No
7. If a child gets cold very frequently (after 10-
15 days), does it lead to any hearing problem? Yes/No
8. If a child has a continuous watery discharge
from the ear's will it damage his ear/ hearing
problem ? YES/NO
9. If two cousins get married, is it likely that
one of their children will have hearing problem ? YES/NO
10. If a person works in a noisy area for 8-10 hours
continuous, is he/she likely to get hearing loss
because of this ? YES/HO
11. Do you think loud sounds like crackers or loud
music damage our ears ? YES/NO
12. Do you think certain medicines (Aspirin, Kanamycin)
can cause any hearing problems ? YES/NO
13. If a baby's birth weight is less than normal or
he does not cry at the time of birth, is child
more prone to infections ? YES/NO
14. If a child is born much before than it is due
(i.e in 7th or 8th month), there will not be any
problem to the child ? YES/NO
15. If a person has ear pain, it is safe to use any
home made remedy for the ears. YES/NO
16. If for any reason there is any injury to one's
head, can it cause any hearing problem to the
person ? YES/NO

17. We should avoid hitting the children on the head or face because it can cause hearing problems ? YES/NO
18. If a person wants the sound from the TV or radio tape to be very loud, do you think he may have a hearing loss ? YES/NO
19. If a person talks in a loud voice/soft voice do you think he has a hearing loss.
20. Do diseases like mumps and measles cause hearing loss ? YES/NO
21. Is deafness associated with advancing age ? YES/NO
22. Do repeated exposure to X-rays during pregnancy cause hearing-impairment in the new born baby ? YES/NO
23. Does a hearing-impaired child speak normally if identified earlier and fitted with hearing aid ? YES/NO
24. Can a person who speaks normally lose his speech if he gets hearing loss later in life ? YES/NO
25. Hearing loss cannot interfere in proper learning in school going children ? YES/NO
26. Are you aware that hearing loss can interfere in proper learning in school going children ? YES/NO
27. Can a hearing-impaired child learn along with the other normal hearing children in the same class ? YES/NO
28. Can a hearing-impaired child learn along with other hearing-impaired children in a special school ? YES/NO

29. When one talks with a hearing-impaired person, one must allow him/her to watch one's face while speaking. YES/NO
30. Are there any special centres in Mysore where hearing-impaired can be helped ? YES/NO
31. Are you aware of some places where you can have your hearing tested ? YES/NO
32. Are you willing to get your hearing tested if it is done free of charge ? YES/NO
33. Do you think hearing can be tested without the help of professional who is trained ? YES/NO
34. Do you know getting periodical hearing tests is a good way to identify and prevent hearing loss ? YES/NO
35. Do you know a person who pretends to have hearing loss can be caught easily ? YES/NO
36. Have you heard about "All India Institute of Speech and Hearing" ? YES/NO
37. Are there any tests done to detect hearing loss at AIISH ? YES/NO
38. Can "All India Institute of Speech and Hearing" help persons with speech and hearing problems ? YES/NO
39. Do hearing-impaired persons get hearing aids from this Institute ? YES/NO
40. Have you visited this Institute ? YES/NO
41. Have you learned about the ear, hearing loss and the hearing-impaired after going through this questionnaire ? YES/NO

42. Would you like to know more about causes of hearing loss, its prevention and rehabilitation of the hearing-impaired. YES/NO
43. Do you think this questionnaire has helped you gain some information on hearing loss causes, hearing loss rehabilitation and about the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing ? YES/NO

COMMENTS :