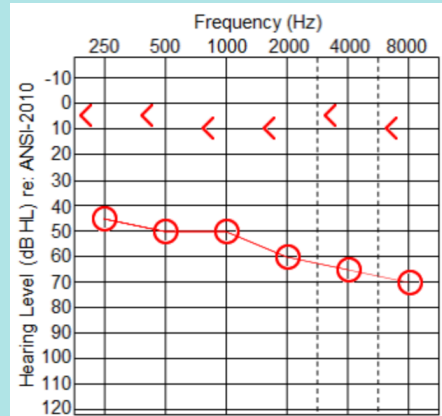


# TYPES OF HEARING LOSS

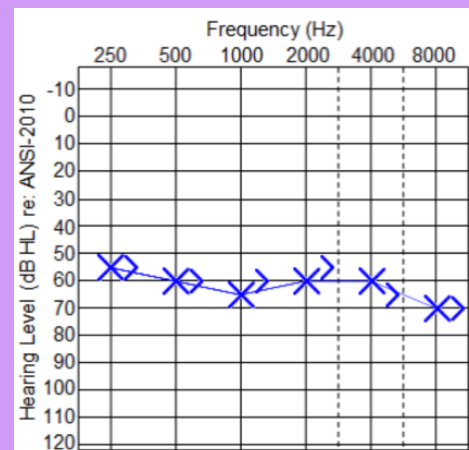
## CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS (CHL)

Conductive Hearing Loss (CHL) involves the outer ear or the middle ear. This means that sound cannot travel through one/both of these parts to be received by the inner ear for further processing.



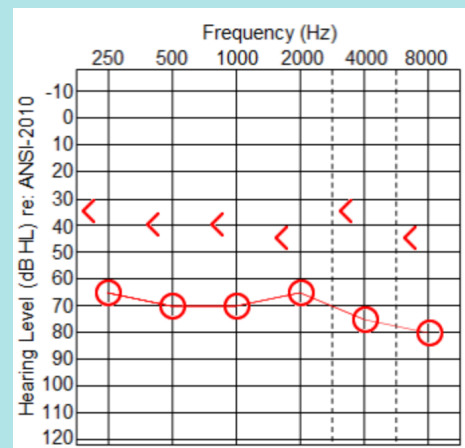
## SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS (SNHL)

Sensorineural Hearing Loss (SNHL) involves the inner ear. This means sound can travel through the outer and middle ear, but once it reaches the inner ear, it cannot be processed.



## MIXED HEARING LOSS (MHL)

Mixed Hearing Loss (MHL) is a combination of CHL and SNHL, meaning it involves the outer and/or middle ear AND the inner ear. Sound has trouble reaching the inner ear, and when it does, it cannot be processed.



# CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSS (CHL)

## HOW DO I READ MY AUDIOGRAM?

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| left ear                              | X |
| right ear                             | O |
| speakers to both ears<br>- soundfield | S |

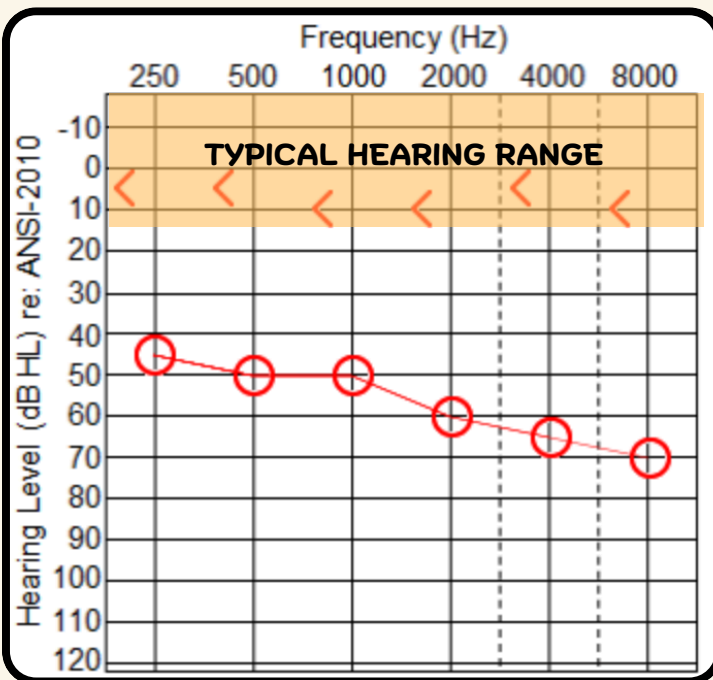
These symbols represent **air conduction (AC) testing**.

AC testing uses headphones, inserts or a speaker to test the hearing of your whole auditory system, from the outer ear to the inner ear.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| left ear  | > |
| right ear | < |
| best ear  | ^ |

These symbols represent **bone conduction (BC) testing**.

BC testing uses a bone oscillator, a device that uses vibration to transmit sound. This tests only the inner part of your auditory system, and can help identify which part of the ear may be causing hearing loss.



Frequency (Hz) - think **pitch**; the higher the frequency, the higher the pitch (like a bird's song), the lower the frequency, the lower the pitch (like a drum)

Hearing Level (dB) - think **loudness**; the higher the dB, the louder the sound, the lower the dB, the softer the sound

## What does a CHL audiogram look like?

This is an example of an audiogram showing CHL in the right ear. CHL audiograms typically contain:

- an air bone gap
  - the space between AC and BC results (15 dB+)
- air conduction results outside of the typical range
- bone conduction results within the typical range

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# SENSORINEURAL HEARING LOSS (SNHL)

## HOW DO I READ MY AUDIOGRAM?

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| left ear                              | X |
| right ear                             | O |
| speakers to both ears<br>- soundfield | S |

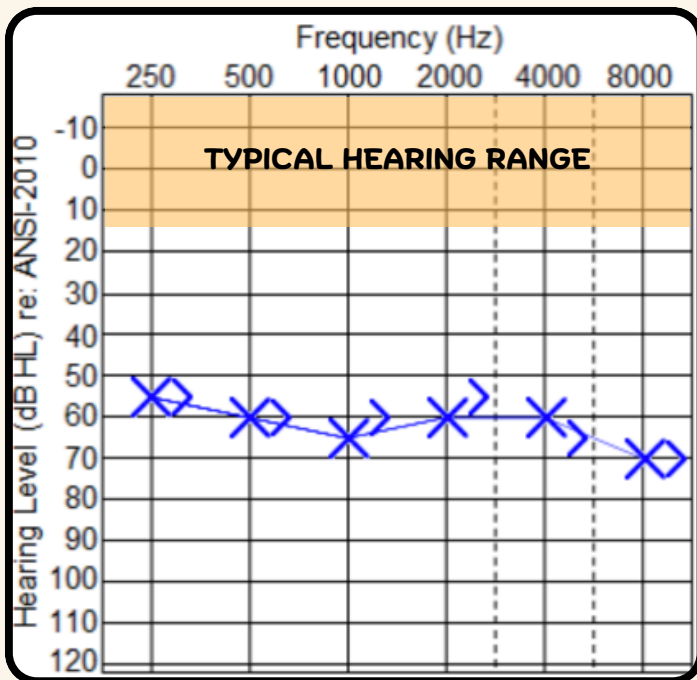
These symbols represent **air conduction (AC) testing**.

AC testing uses headphones, inserts or a speaker to test the hearing of your whole auditory system, from the outer ear to the inner ear.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| left ear  | > |
| right ear | < |
| best ear  | ^ |

These symbols represent **bone conduction (BC) testing**.

BC testing uses a bone oscillator, a device that uses vibration to transmit sound. This tests only the inner part of your auditory system, and can help identify which part of the ear may be causing hearing loss.



## What does an SNHL audiogram look like?

This is an example of an audiogram showing SNHL in the left ear. SNHL audiograms typically contain:

- AC and BC results that are similar (within  $\pm 10$  dB)
- AC and BC outside of the typical range

Frequency (Hz) - think **pitch**; the higher the frequency, the higher the pitch (like a bird's song), the lower the frequency, the lower the pitch (like a drum)

Hearing Level (dB) - think **loudness**; the higher the dB, the louder the sound, the lower the dB, the softer the sound

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# MIXED HEARING LOSS (MHL)

## HOW DO I READ MY AUDIOGRAM?

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| left ear                              | X |
| right ear                             | O |
| speakers to both ears<br>- soundfield | S |

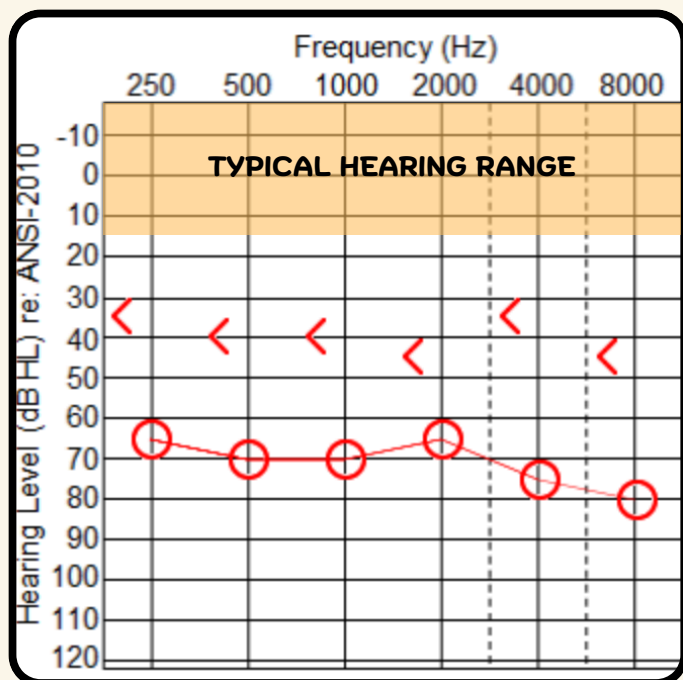
These symbols represent **air conduction (AC) testing**.

AC testing uses headphones, inserts or a speaker to test the hearing of your whole auditory system, from the outer ear to the inner ear.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| left ear  | > |
| right ear | < |
| best ear  | ^ |

These symbols represent **bone conduction (BC) testing**.

BC testing uses a bone oscillator, a device that uses vibration to transmit sound. This tests only the inner part of your auditory system, and can help identify which part of the ear may be causing hearing loss.



**Frequency (Hz)** - think **pitch**; the higher the frequency, the higher the pitch (like a bird's song), the lower the frequency, the lower the pitch (like a drum)

**Hearing Level (dB)** - think **loudness**; the higher the dB, the louder the sound, the lower the dB, the softer the sound

## What does an MHL audiogram look like?

This is an example of an audiogram showing MHL in the right ear. MHL audiograms typically contain:

- an air bone gap
  - the space between AC and BC results (15 dB+)
- both air and bone conduction results outside of the typical range
  - air results below bone results

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