

## THE COCHLEA (INNER EAR)



## A SOUND LEVEL METER



## ... ipods and hearing loss



## THE 80/90 MP3 RULE

## The Fligor Rule (2009):

Maximum settings to obtain 50\% maximum dosage...

MP3 volume at $80 \%$ for 90 minutes
Depends on earphone used

- Some earphones "isolate" the ear.
- Some earphones have different electro-acoustic characteristics.


## FLIGOR (2006)




ISOLATOR EARPHONES



## ZOGBY INTERNATIONAL (MARCH '06)

69\% would turn down the volume

42\% would listen less often
$36 \%$ would use special (isolator) earphones

## BEWARE OF TRUCKS COMING UP BEHIND YOU...



* 80/90 rule for MP3 players
* Use isolator earphones, moderation, and listen less often
* BUT watch out for traffic!


## HOW LOUD?

Noise exposure is "almost like music exposure"

We know from factory noise exposure that 85 decibels (dBA) will eventually cause a permanent hearing loss

# 3 DB EXCHANGE RATE... 

85 dBA for 40 hours/week
88 dBA for 20 hours/week
91 dBA for 10 hours/week
94 dBA for 5 hours/week
97 dBA for 2.5 hours/week

## DOSIMETER



Microphone


## WHAT IS 85 DECIBELS?

Soft Rock

## WHAT IS 85 DECIBELS?

Telephone dial tones


## WHAT IS 85 DECIBELS?

MP-3 player on $1 / 2$ volume...


## WHAT IS 85 DECIBELS?

Toilet flushing (with head in the bowl)


## TWO RULES OF THUMB...

1. If you ears ring after an activity, don't do that (without earplugs)
2. If your hearing is muffled after an activity, don't do that (without earplugs)

## JANSSON AND KARLSSON (1983)

Maximum limits for symphony orchestras are achieved at anywhere between 10 and 25 hours per week of playing.


## CHASIN AND CHONG (1991)

Levels in excess of 85 dBA were measured even during a relatively quiet etude at Canada's National Ballet with a peak level of 126 dBA.


## MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR INSTRUMENTS

 (WAGNER RING CYCLE: CAMP AND HORSTMAN, 1992)| Instrument | Peak Level (dB SPL) |
| :---: | :---: |
| French Horn | 107 |
| Bassoon | 102 |
| Trombone | 108 |
| Tuba | 110 |
| Trumpet | 111 |
| Violin | 109 |
| Clarinet | 108 |
| Percussion | $>120$ |
| Amplified Guitar | $>115)$ |

## CHASIN (2006)

| Musical Instrumant \\|at 3 mat ers ${ }^{\text {a* }}$ | d⿴囗 [A-waighted] | dB SPL [peak] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal piano practice | $60-90$ | 105 |
| Loud piano | 70-105 | 110 |
| Keyboards (electric) | 60-110 | 118 |
| Vocalist | 70.85 | 94 |
| Chamber music (classical) | 70.92 | 99 |
| Violinviola (near left ear) | 85-105 | 116 |
| Violinviola | $80-90$ | 104 |
| Cello | 80-104 | 112 |
| Acoustic bass | $70-94$ | 98 |
| Clarinet | 68-82 | 112 |
| Oboe | 74-102 | 116 |
| Saxophone | 75-110 | 113 |
| Flute | 92-105 | 109 |
| Flute (near right ear) | 98-114 | 118 |
| Piccolo | 96-112 | 120 |
| Piccolo (near right ear) | 102-118 | $126^{+}$ |
| French Horn | 92-104 | 107 |
| Trombone | 90-106 | 109 |
| Trumpet | 88-108 | 113 |
| Tympani and Bass drum | 74-94 | 106 |
| Percussion (high hat near left ear) | 68-94 | 125 |
| Amplified guitar (on stage using ear-monitors) | 100-106 | 118 |
| Amplified guitar (on stage with wedge monitors) | 105-112 | 124 |
| Symphonic music | 86-102 | 120-137 |
| Amplified rock music | 102-108 | $140+$ |
| Portable music (eg, iPod) in ear canal (voll $=6$ ) | 94 | 110-130** |
| iPodin ear canal ( $\mathrm{Mol}=\mathrm{full}$ ) | 105 | $110-142$ ** |

## WITH MUSICIANS, HEARING LOSS IS NOT AS SIGNIFICANT AS ...

Tinnitus

Pitch perception problems


## EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL FITNESS AT 4000 HZ

(ALESSIO ET AL., 2002)

| Age/Fitness | Low | Medium | High |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Teens | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.75 |
| $50-60$ | 13.5 | 11.3 | 13.0 |
| $60-80$ | 34.5 | 21.2 | 14.2 |

## ALESSIO AND HUTCHINSON, 2003 <br> (2000 HZ)




## DAMAGE TO THE COCHLEAR HAIR CELLS...

Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) is a metabolic by-product of cells. High noise levels can cause toxic amounts of ROS.

Anti-oxidants may mitigate the ROS and minimize hearing loss from loud noise.

L-NAC is an anti-oxidant.


## BIOCHEMICAL THINGS AND HEARING LOSS

Smoking and exercise:
-availability of oxygen in the inner ear


## BIOCHEMICAL THINGS AND HEARING LOSS

Disliking music and stress:
-cortisol.... Glutamate.... ototoxicity


## CAFFEINE AND NOISE EXPOSURE

:Association of Caffeine and Hearing Recovery After Acoustic Overstimulation Events in a Guinea Pig Model". Zawawi et al.

JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2016 Apr 1;142(4):383-8. doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2015.3938.

## CAFFEINE AND NOISE EXPOSURE

Guinea pigs who were exposed to both caffeine and noise exposure had greater TTS as measured by ABR, and less recovery than those who were only exposed to noise.
..... Don't visit Starbucks before going to a concert?....


PRIOR TO 1988...


## HEARING PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

(AFTER 1988)
ER-15: (1988+, Etymotic Research)
Custom made uniform attenuator provides 15 dB of attenuation up to 8000 Hz . It uses an element that interacts with an inductance to provide a 3000 Hz resonance, thus off-setting the loss of the ear canal resonance.

ER-25: (1992+)
Custom made uniform attenuator provides 25 dB of attenuation up to 6000 Hz .


## HEARING PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

## ER-9:

Custom made uniform attenuator provides 9 dB of attenuation.

ETY plugs (ER-20 XS)
Non-custom earplug with a slight high-frequency roll-off. Costs about \$10-\$12.

## ER.20ixs <br> High-Fidelity Earplugs




Fig. 1. Spectrum of violin playing $A 4(440 \mathrm{~Hz})$ without (top) and with (shaded) the ER-15 earplug. (Reprinted with permission from Chasin and Chong)

## BASS SHAKERS



## IN-EAR MONITORS

These are either:

## Custom (Futuresonics, Sensaphonics, Westone, Ultimate Ears, ...)

## Or

Non-custom (ER-4, ER-6, Shure, Sennheiser ...)


## INTENSITY VS. LOUDNESS

Our role as hearing health care professionals is to "delude" the musician into thinking that the music is sufficiently loud, but at a lower intensity level.


## THE MANTRA....

## Improved monitoring

* Bass increase
* Shakers (ultra-low frequency woofers)
* In-ear monitors
* Acoustic monitors


## TEMPORARY (TTS) AND PERMANENT (PTS) HEARING LOSS

## TTS = Temporary Threshold Shift

- Glutamate ototoxicity or structures of the cochlea becoming detached
- Resolves in 16-18 hours

PTS = Permanent Threshold Shift

- Usually caused by either necrosis or apoptosis.


## TEMPORARY HEARING LOSS TEST APP

## Hearing Test

- Make sure to wear headphones.
- Set your phones volume to maximum prior to each test.
- Press Measure Hearing to start the test.
- Touch and drag the dark circle to lower the volume until the tone is no longer audible.
- To store your measurement, press Save.



## TTS App

You have a measurement from 0 minutes ago.
Follow up with another test to get your result.
Mesure Hearing Again


## TEMPORARY HEARING LOSS TEST APP



## Result

Measurement Interval: 0 minutes

### 0.44 dB

[19] There is no measureable temporary hearing loss (less than 6 dB ) and it's OK to go out and mow your lawn.

## Back

Like any test, these only provide rough estimates of the effects on your hearing. An Audiologist should be consulted for more detailed information and testing.
More information can be found at www.musiciansclinics.com/hearing_loss.asp

## TEMPORARY HEARING LOSS TEST APP

-0000 halebop 〒

## Result

Measurement Interval: 0 minutes

### 13.18 dB

[17] There is a mild amount of temporary hearing loss (between 6-15 dB) and it's important for you to stay away from noise and loud music for a day or two. Consider wearing hearing protection the next time you are in a similar environment.

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## TEMPORARY HEARING LOSS TEST APP

## -0000 halebop

22:49

## Result

Measurement Interval: 0 minutes

### 38.77 dB

[18] There is a significant amount of temporary hearing loss (greater than 15 dB ) and it's important for you to stay away from noise and loud music for a day or two. Consider wearing hearing protection the time you are in a similar environment. Also, it would be wise to schedule an appointment with your audiologist.

## Back

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## SO FAR... THE BIG THREE ...

Moderation

Hearing protection

Improved monitoring


## FOUR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE NOISE/MUSIC EXPOSURE



1. SPEAKER/AMPLIFIER COMBINATIONS SHOULD BE ELEVATED FROM THE FLOOR.

## ENERGY LOSS WITH LOUDSPEAKER IN CONTACT WITH FLOOR


2. STRINGS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE AT LEAST TWO METERS OF UNOBSTRUCTED SPACE ABOVE THEM.

## HIGH FREQUENCY LOSS WITH A POORLY CONSTRUCTED PIT OVERHANG



## 3. TWO METERS OF UNOBSTRUCTED FLOOR SPACE IN FRONT OF THE ORCHESTRA.

## TWO METERS OF UNOBSTRUCTED FLOOR SPACE IN FRONT OF ORCHESTRA



## 4. TREBLE BRASS INSTRUMENTS SHOULD BE ON RISERS.

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