

MT10

Tests

Tympanometry (226 Hz)

Short description: Presenting a tone into a cavity like the human ear will produce different sound pressure levels depending on the volume of the cavity and the ease of sound flow through the tympanic membrane and ossicular chain. A tympanogram is a graphical representation of the compliance of the human ear as a function of the air pressure in the outer ear canal. It is measured by sealing the ear with a probe and presenting a tone (226 Hz) while the air pressure in the outer ear canal is changed.

Purpose: The purpose of tympanometry is to investigate the volume of the ear canal and stiffness of the middle ear. A tympanogram gives good possibilities to distinguish between normal middle ear function and different kinds of middle ear abnormalities. When measuring the admittance in babies it is strongly recommended to use a higher frequency stimulus (e.g. 1000 Hz).

Reflex Decay

Short description: The reflex decay is an acoustic reflex measurement which shows the reduction in the magnitude during the presentation of a sustained stimulus. The acoustic reflex response is recorded for 10 or 30 seconds at a level 10 dB above the acoustic reflex threshold.

Purpose: The presence of an abnormally rapid reflex decay is associated with retrocochlear disorders.

Air Conduction Audiometry (without masking)

Short description: Hearing threshold levels can be determined by air-conduction. The test signal is presented to the test subject by earphones and the test subject responds to the signal by pressing a patient response button.

Purpose: The purpose of air-Conduction audiometry is to establish the hearing sensitivity at various frequencies. The test can specify the air conduction loss but cannot distinguish between abnormality in the conductive mechanism and sensor neural mechanism.