



## Documentation - Smarter



### Facts:

People with hearing loss who are treated through professional hearing care are generally smarter than those who do not seek treatment and therefore do not use hearing aids

### Scientific facts/findings:

Scientific studies have found that people who are treated through professional hearing care and use individually fitted hearing aids do not experience the same cognitive decline as those who do not treat their hearing loss. In fact, those who treat their hearing loss do not experience greater cognitive decline than those who do not have a hearing loss.

Scientific studies have found a correlation between hearing loss and cognitive decline and have found that people with hearing loss are more likely to develop dementia. The greater the hearing loss, the greater the risk.

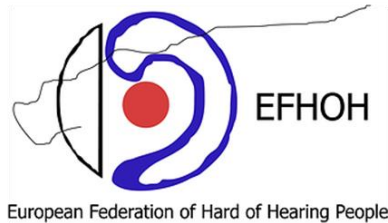
### Documentation: Scientific studies

#### Study:

Self-Reported Hearing Loss, Hearing Aids and Cognitive Decline in Elderly Adults: A 25-year Study. Published in The American Geriatrics Society, Amieva et al (2015).

#### Conclusion

Hearing loss accelerates cognitive decline in elderly adults. But those who use hearing aids have about the same cognitive level as those with no hearing loss.



Read more:

<http://www.hear-it.org/use-hearing-aids-reduces-cognitive-decline>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26480972>

#### Study

Hearing Loss and Cognition: The Role of Hearing Aids, Social Isolation and Depression, Published in PLOS One, P. Dawes et al (2015).

#### Conclusion

Hearing loss is associated with poor cognitive performance and incident dementia and may contribute to cognitive decline. Treating hearing loss with hearing aids may ameliorate cognitive decline. Hearing aid use was associated with better cognition.

Read more:

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0119616>

#### Study

Hearing impairment and cognitive decline: a pilot study conducted within the atherosclerosis risk in communities neurocognitive study. Published in American Journal of Epidemiology Jennifer A. Deal et al (2015).

#### Conclusion

Estimated (cognitive) declines were greatest in participants who did not wear a hearing aid.

Read more:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25841870>

#### Study

Hearing Loss and Cognition among Older Adults in the United States, Published in Journal of Gerontology Frank R Lin (2011).

#### Conclusion

Greater hearing loss was significantly associated with lower scores in cognitive tests (DSST). The reduction in cognitive performance associated with a 25 dB hearing loss was equivalent to the reduction associated with an age difference of 7 years. Hearing aid use was positively associated with cognitive functioning.

Read more:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21768501>

#### Study

Hearing loss and incident dementia. Published in Arch Neurol, Frank Lin et al (2011).

#### Conclusion

Hearing loss is independently associated with incident all-cause dementia. The risk of incident all-cause



dementia increased log linearly with the severity of baseline hearing loss. The risk of incident Alzheimer's disease also increased with baseline hearing loss.

Read more:

<http://www.hear-it.org/hearing-loss-and-dementia>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21320988>

#### Study

Hearing Loss and Cognition in the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging. Published in Neuropsychology, Frank Lin et al (2011).

#### Conclusion

Hearing loss is independently associated with lower scores on tests of memory and executive function.

Read more:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21728425>

#### Study

Auditory threshold, phonologic demand, and incident dementia Published in Neurology, J Gallacher et al (2012)

#### Conclusion

This study has found an association of auditory threshold with dementia and cognitive decline over a 17 year period.

Read more:

<http://www.hear-it.org/hearing-loss-and-dementia>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23019269>

## **CHILDREN**

#### Study:

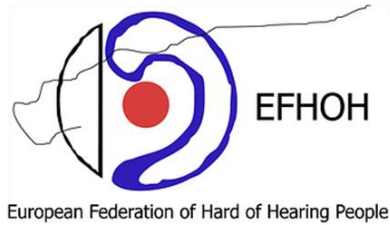
Early Intervention and Language Development in Children Who Are Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Mary Pat Moeller, PEDIATRICS Vol. 106 (2000).

#### Conclusion

Significantly better language scores were associated with early enrollment in intervention.

#### Study:

Language of Early- and Later-identified Children With Hearing Loss. Christine Yoshinaga-Itano et al. PEDIATRICS Vol. 102 (1998).



## Conclusion

Significantly better language development was associated with early identification of hearing loss and early intervention.

More on hearing care & children:

<http://www.hear-it.org/early-detected-hearing-loss-improves-reading-skills>

<http://www.hear-it.org/early-hearing-loss-detection-improves-childrens-development>

<http://www.hear-it.org/two-cochlear-implants-are-best>

<http://www.hear-it.org/hearing-aids-help-children-mild-hearing-loss>

<http://www.hear-it.org/bilateral-cochlear-implants-give-best-language-development>

<http://www.hear-it.org/early-implants-give-the-best-results>

<http://www.hear-it.org/hearing-screening-in-children-the-earlier-the-better-1>

<http://www.hear-it.org/implanted-hearing-aids-heighten-childrens-quality-of-life>