

AUDINEWS

The Newsletter of the International Society of Audiology

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INNSBRUCK 2006: “TYROLEAN” STYLE AUDIOLOGY

The International Society of Audiology (ISA) is proud and very satisfied. Our Society continues to grow at a healthy pace as a respected association of scientists and clinicians in Audiology. Our membership represents over 65 countries on the planet. ISA has organized the International Congress of Audiology – clearly a “World” Congress of Audiology – on 28 occasions since 1953, rotating this highly rated meeting from Europe, to the Americas and to Asia. The Society continues to have a high quality journal: the International Journal of Audiology (IJA), with its ever increasing presence and importance in the academic world. ISA has reinforced its imprint on the audiological community by producing position statements and documents such as: A Model Code of Ethical Behavior,



Good Practice Guidelines for Adult Hearing Aid Fitting and Services and A Model Training Program in General Audiology. The ISA continues to be a major player in the promotion of hearing healthcare, along with international organizations such as the WHO, IFOS, Hearing International, among others. In short, ISA is a leader in International Audiology.

Our most recent triumph came in Innsbruck – the Capital of the Tyrol. That city was the gracious host for the XXVIIIth Congress of Audiology; it became an outstanding venue. For five days we enjoyed the beautiful and impressive Austrian Alps as eloquent witnesses to a top scientific conference. It was a setting of efficient organization, fine technological resources, and unparalleled friendship and comradeship. It was a week

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loaded with science and culture. The Innsbruck Congress reminded us of the superb cultural heritage of Austria, and shared the gifts of Tyrol throughout the week. The lovely music at the Opening Ceremony, the fine Austrian and International cuisine at the Congress lunches and special dinners, the interesting cultural activities, coupled with the delightful weather, certainly added to the ambiance. The Concert at the Hofkirche with the Ebert Organ and the visit to the Mint in the old town of Hall took us swiftly back into medieval times. Visiting the Swarovski exhibit in Wattens, and experiencing the modern and exciting journey at Crystal Worlds, was original and stimulating, just as the beautiful sightseeing on the Austrian countryside, with its greenery, country towns and villages and its



pristine blue skies. The city view from the Bergisel ski-jump was breathtaking; the beauty of the Altstadt and its ancient personality, the uniqueness of sites like the Gold Roof or the Great Hall of the Imperial Hofburg, and the exciting AlpenZoo complemented the academic perspective. In our praise for the Congress, a special mention should be made to the warmth and hospitality of the people there, which made the Congress attendees feel welcome and cherished.

Implants and new technological options in hearing aids. We heard of “wireless ABR” and were exposed to new knowledge about the efferent auditory system and about epidemiology of hearing impairment in the developing world. Finally, The Gala Dinner gathered friends and colleagues in an elegant encounter, to close a great meeting with a golden seal. Other highlights of the Congress will be found at the Editor’s Corner section. We congratulate Stig Arlinger as the 2006 Aram Glorig Award honoree. We also congratulate George Tavardkiladze who became the new President of ISA and Ieda Chaves-Pacheco Russo, our new President-Elect of the Society.



We must recognize the work done by the Innsbruck Organizing Committee and the leaders of an outstanding team: Patrick Zorowka, Kurt Stephen, Doris Nekahm-Heis and Viktor Weichold. They did a superb job. We all enjoyed Innsbruck 2006 so much and it will be remembered as another top moment in the history of the Society’s World-Class Congresses.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



TINNITUS AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Bill Noble, President of ISA
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This should really be called the Past-President's page for this particular issue of AudineWS. The reason I am writing it, rather than the newly installed ISA President, George Tavartkiladze, is that I booked space in the newsletter in writing my previous piece, saying I would expand on my musings as to why tinnitus has such devastating effect on some people who experience it.

Before returning to that theme, may I take this opportunity to once more thank the organisers of the most recent International Congress of Audiology, which was held last month in the geographically astounding region of the Austrian Tyrol. I know that delegates will, like me, retain a lasting memory of the physical beauty of the place, as well as of the friendliness and welcoming hospitality of the locals.

Tinnitus is often referred to as a "phantom" stimulus, even a "false perception". This is because writers who make such descriptions come from physical/biological science backgrounds, and in the absence of oscillating changes in air pressure, external to the person, they cannot bring themselves to refer to the reported experiences of people with tinnitus as the hearing of actual sounds. Tinnitus, therefore, practically comes into the class of *hallucination*. Does this matter? I believe it does. If those who set themselves up as experts on tinnitus promote a conceptualisation of it as phantom, their response to the person complaining of this symptom will be coloured by the attitude that this is not a real sound that the person nonetheless claims to hear.

One plausible physiological explanation for tinnitus is that it is due to loss of lateral inhibition and eventual cortical re-mapping, following injury at more peripheral parts of the auditory pathway. Given this, the reality of tinnitus is straightforward. Neurons are discharging in patterned ways that are just like how they would discharge were there an external sound source. The system, as it were, is generating its own activity, the resulting experience being heard as a sound (or a mixture of sounds). How else can an *auditory* system be expected to respond?

There is also a slight tone of exasperation expressed by those who view tinnitus as a phantom, with points made, such as, that people who are distressed by tinnitus believe they are suffering from a serious condition, when in almost all cases the tinnitus is a sign of nothing sinister. But one need only reflect on the experience of Ludwig van Beethoven, for whom tinnitus was as crushing an experience as deterioration in his hearing, to appreciate that for some people the imposition of an unwanted and practically uncontrollable auditory stimulus, represents a major source of life stress. I can imagine that Beethoven would be driven to distraction by the fact that these infernal noises would get in the way of the highly controlled auditory patterns he was striving to create.

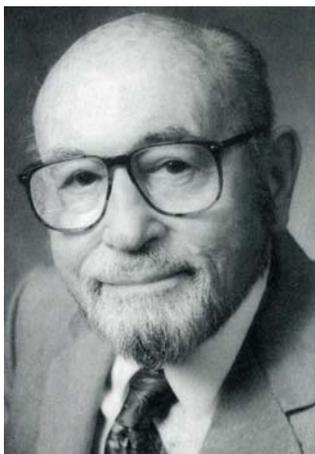
So, in any approach to tinnitus, its reality for the person must be acknowledged. It is not something they are "making up". And those who put themselves in the position of treaters of this ailment need to understand that their reassurances about this thing not being a sign of anything "really wrong" with the person's system will not be heeded if the person in question is really having a bad time trying to handle these noises.

People who understand the nature of emotional distress are called clinical psychologists. Clinical psychologists are not necessarily highly sympathetic and bleeding heart characters. But they are trained in the science of everyday stress-related behaviour: what causes it, how it may be analysed and managed. Thus, for the minority of clients who suffer real distress due to the experience of tinnitus, and who are not reassured by explanations that this is a phantom that indicates nothing “really wrong” with them, the best course is to get the advice, indeed the intervention, of a clinical psychologist who includes the management of tinnitus in their suite of expertise.

I continue my involvement with ISA through the office of past-President, and will look forward to ongoing work with the Executive Committee and the membership.

AUDIOLOGY IN HISTORY

This is a virtual tour of the history of Audiology lived through the lives and work of some of its most prominent protagonists and scientific leaders. This section will present a summarized look to old and contemporary giants of the fields of hearing and hearing impairment. We will remember those whose legacy opened new trails of development and knowledge, and allowed us to experience the magic of hearing and the wonders of technology aimed to serve and ease the hardships of those with hearing disabilities. Welcome to the “time machine” of Audiology.



ARAM GLORIG (1906-1998)

By Sanford E. Gerber
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ISA's most prestigious award is named for Aram Glorig. Who was he? Below is a memoir of a man who called me “son” and who always was very kind to me.

Aram was born in England, but came to the United States as a very young child. He and his family settled in California, where he completed his medical education at Loma Linda University. His initial interest was in Pediatrics. However, he early recognized that children frequently have ear (and hearing) problems, so he continued in otolaryngology. During World War II, he achieved a high rank in the U.S. army, eventually rising to the level of Major General. He was the head of the Army's “aural rehabilitation” centers, and was headquartered at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, DC. There were several of these centers around the country, and each was directed by persons who eventually became some of our most distinguished scholars (e.g., Ira Hirsh and Moe Bergman). These centers were the birthplace of what we now know as Audiology.

After the war, Aram returned to Los Angeles. By the mid 50's, he was running a place (and a program) called the Noise in Industry Research Center, an entity begun by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology (now the American Academy of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery). It was there that we met, in 1956. He hired me in a rather menial job, but he soon took a rather parental attitude toward me. Also, in the 50s, he was one of the founders of our International Society, and participated in its earliest meetings. Although, his expertise had moved largely into the area of noise-induced hearing loss, he always continued his interest in pediatric otolaryngology and audiology.

Later, he became the founding director of the Callier Hearing and Speech Center in Dallas. While there, he initiated efforts to form the organization now known as the American Auditory Society. He remained there until his retirement. But, he didn't retire. He returned to Los Angeles and became affiliated with the House Ear Institute due to the good offices of his dear long-time friend Howard House. Aram and Howard worked together well into their 80s. Aram (and Howard) continued to play golf into their 90s. He died at the age of 92, having had a very long and brilliant career and life.

The Aram Glorig award was the idea of ISA's then-president, Ole Bentzen of Denmark. At a congress in Helsinki, Dr. Bentzen called together a number of Aram's old friends to consider a way to honor him. Aram didn't need yet another award. Instead, we decided to name an award after him. The first President of the Glorig Foundation was Dr. Gunnar Lidén of Sweden and I was the Secretary-General. Later, I succeeded Dr. Lidén as President. In more recent years, the trustees of the Glorig Foundation decided that it should close its doors and have our international society assume responsibility for continuing the award. And, indeed it has. In this way, we remember one of the founders of our Society and one of the early giants of our disciplines.



ARAM GLORIG (1906-1998)

- Aram Glorig (1906-1998) was born in Manchester (UK)
- He got his MD and started his residency in Pediatrics in New York in 1938, to later move into the field of Otolaryngology (Emory University).
- His service years with the US Army during II World War had him make contact with tinnitus and noise-induced hearing loss in soldiers and veterans.
- After the War he was assistant Professor of Otolaryngology at Yale for one year.
- Then, became Director of Audiology and Speech Correction of the Veterans Administration, at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C.
- With the rank of Major General he became Director in Technical Research in Hearing for the Department of the Army
- In 1952 he became a member of the AAOO Subcommittee on Noise, part of the AAOO's Committee on Conservation of Hearing.
- His work enabled the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to set federal standards for protecting workers' hearing.
- Dr. Glorig also served on the Ad Hoc Committee on Hearing of the US Public Health Service.
- At the National Association of Hearing and Speech Agencies, he helped to prepare and promote standards for accreditation.
- His work was also pivotal in the development of standards for calibration of hearing-testing equipment.
- From 1964 to 1977 he was Director of the Callier Center for Communications Disorders.
- Co-Founder of the International Society of Audiology and President of ISA from 1966 to 1972.
- He was co-founder of the American Auditory Society in 1972.
- In the late seventies he accepted an invitation from Howard House to join the Otologic Medical Group in Los Angeles, as a consultant in Forensic Audiology.
- In over 50 year of medical practice he accumulated an impressive number of awards and recognitions:



- Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Auditory Society
- Health Achievement in Occupational Medicine Award from the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine.
- Presidential Citation from the American Academy of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery.

The "Aram Glorig Lifetime Achievement Award" has been granted to:

- 1984 – Marion Downs (USA) (In Santa Barbara)
- 1986 – J. Sekula (Poland) (In Prague)
- 1988 – Moe Bergman (Israel) (In Jerusalem)
- 1990 – Gunnar Liden (Sweden) (In Tenerife)
- 1992 – Ronald Hinchcliffe (UK) (In Morioka)
- 1994 – Wolfhart Niemeyer (Germany) (In Halifax)
- 1996 – Antonio Antonelli (Italy) (In Bari)
- 1998 – Lilly Tell (Israel) (In Buenos Aires)
- 2000 – Jean Marie Aran (France) (In The Hague)
- 2002 – Graemme Clark (Australia) (In Melbourne)
- 2004 – James Jerger (USA) (In Phoenix)
- 2006 – Stig Arlinger (Sweden) (In Innsbruck)

**AMERICAN ACADEMY OF AUDIOLOGY
AAA CONVENTION**

AudiologyNOW 2007

April 18-21 - Denver, Colorado
Colorado Convention Centre
700 14th St. – Denver, CO
Contact: www.audiologynow.org

**XIIIth MEXICAN CONGRESS OF
AUDIOLOGY AND PHONIASTRICS 2007**

**Merida, Yucatan
March 28th to 31st, 2007**

Contact: leyvaroc@yahoo.com



THE RESEARCH MINUTE...

MARK KRUMM (mkrumm@cc.usu.edu)



BRAIN PROCESSING OF EMOTIONS IN THE AUDITORY MODE

Generally, audiologists would agree that the typical hearing evaluation measures peripheral auditory functioning at the expense of central processes. When higher level disorders are suspected, tasks such as competing speech stimuli, filtered speech, gap detection and other tests are utilized. Although these tests provide a comprehensive assessment of auditory skills, investigators have also become interested in understanding how the brain processes emotions in the auditory modality.

Most of the studies on emotions have focused on observing central auditory system responsiveness to non-linguistic stimuli. According to researchers, the amygdala is a key neural mechanism for detecting fear, anger, happiness and sadness. Specifically, the amygdala acts to alert other neural centers when various emotions are conveyed. For example, the motor area of the cortex exhibits heightened activity in the event of fear and anger vocalizations. Even auditory mechanisms in the pons of the brainstem become activated to fear (resulting in a startle reflex). Therefore, a person can detect and act accordingly to these emotions. Presumably, these actions are the result of cross-modal information processing in which auditory stimuli result in a physical response (such as running)

When the amygdala is impaired through a stroke, head injury or developmental disabilities, there are significant consequences. First of all, individuals with these impairments may be less able to detect, or distinguish, anger and fear. In addition, these individuals tend to demonstrate a “flat” personality and may fail to recognize “fight or flight” situations.

The temporal lobe appears to receive input and regulation from the amygdala too. As the amygdala is activated independently of emotional factors, scientists believe that the amygdala prepares cortical centers, such as the temporal lobe, for laughter and crying processing. Without such pre-activation, researchers suggest that temporal lobe processing would either exhibit delayed or inappropriate interpretation of laughter and crying stimuli. Such an outcome might be observed in an individual who laughs with awkward timing, doesn't laugh at all, or fails to observe another person who is experiencing distress. These outcomes would logically result in significant pragmatic communication skills impairment.

The equipment used to study emotions includes positron emission tomography (PET) scans or functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). And although investigators typically employ non-linguistic stimuli to study emotions, some researchers use phrases which evoke graphic feelings (e.g. “I have butterflies in my stomach”). In addition, other test methods have been used to measure cortical processing of emotions including event related potentials. Therefore, it seems audiologists might want to become more involved in understanding the central aspects of emotion.

Finally, it should be noted that of all the senses, the central auditory nervous system is least understood in processing emotional information. Specifically, investigators conducting meta-analyses on this subject indicate that the auditory system is rarely included in research. This is significant as investigations of emotions might augment audiologists understanding of auditory processing disorders (APD) and perhaps result in better recommendations for clients experiencing vague receptive communication problems. Unfortunately, a much greater research base will be required before effective protocols for testing and recommendations can be provided by clinicians.

A section aimed to inform and network audiologists from Latin American, as well as from Spain and Portugal, and anywhere where Spanish or Portuguese are spoken in the world. In these first issues, every article is also presented in English, to make it accessible to the overall membership of ISA.

NOTICIAS IBEROAMERICANAS

Nos alegramos y felicitamos a la Dra. Ieda Chaves-Pacheco Russo (Brasil), quién en el pasado Congreso de Innsbruck, se convirtió en Presidente Electa de la Sociedad Internacional de Audiología. Felicidades a la Dra. Russo, quien se convierte en la primera mujer latinoamericana electa para asumir la Presidencia de la ISA y la segunda mujer, en la historia de la Sociedad, en ocupar tan distinguido puesto. Esperamos que su gestión incremente la presencia de la ISA en América Latina y que su abundante producción profesional y académica rinda grandes frutos para la Sociedad.



Madrid será la sede del II Curso De Audiología Laboral, organizado por el Instituto Auditivo Español Salesa y la Clínica Barajas. El curso tendrá lugar los días 24 y 25 de Noviembre del año 2006. Tiene un costo de 190 euros, un cupo limitado de 40 personas y la información relacionada puede encontrarse en: [http:// auditio.com/cursos/2006/laboral/madrid](http://auditio.com/cursos/2006/laboral/madrid)

Queremos recomendar a los profesionales en Audiología de habla hispana, que visiten el portal de Internet: www.auditio.com, posiblemente el más completo sitio de información sobre qué pasa en Audiología en el mundo iberoamericano y a nivel internacional en general. Felicidades a los Dres. JJ Barajas y Zenker

El XX Curso de Audiología tendrá lugar en Barcelona del 7 al 9 de Febrero del año 2007. Información sobre el curso y la inscripción al mismo puede hallarse en la página web: www.institutosalesa.com. El conferencista invitado para disertar en el Colegio de Médicos en esta ocasión es el Dr. David Kemp.

El XIII Congreso Mexicano de Audiología y Foniatría, organizado por la Asociación Mexicana de Comunicación, Audiología, Otoneurología y Foniatría, AC, tendrá lugar en la bella ciudad de Mérida (Yucatán) del 28 al 31 de Marzo del año 2007. Información adicional: leyvaroc@yahoo.com

El siguiente Congreso de la Federación Europea de Sociedades Audiológicas (EFAS) se realizará en la ciudad de Heidelberg, Alemania, del 6 al 9 de Junio del año 2007. Informes adicionales en: www.efas2007.org

IBEROAMERICAN NEWS

We are happy to announce that Dr. Ieda Chaves-Pacheco Russo (Brazil) became President-Elect of the International Society of Audiology during the past Congress in Innsbruck. We congratulate Dr. Russo who becomes the first Latin American women to be elected to serve as President of ISA, and the second woman in the history of the Society to occupy such a distinguished post. We hope Dr. Russo will increase ISA's presence in Latin American and we know that her outstanding professional and academic life will have a positive impact in our Society.

Madrid will host the II Course on Occupational Audiology, organized by the Instituto Auditivo Espanol Salesa and the Clinica Barajas. The course will be held from November 24th to 25th, 2006. The cost is 190 euro, limited to 40 registrants and further information related to the course can be found at: [http:// auditio.com/cursos/2006/laboral/madrid](http://auditio.com/cursos/2006/laboral/madrid).



We wish to recommend that Spanish speaking professionals in Audiology visit the webpage: www.auditio.com, possible the single most comprehensive information site about what is going on in Audiology, in the the Ibero American hearing scientific community. Congratulations to Dr. JJ Barajas and Dr. Zenker.

The XXth Spanish Course of Audiology will take place in Barcelona, from February 7th to 9th, 2007. Further information about the course, cost and registration, etc. can be found at the webpage: www.institutosalessa.com. The keynote speaker to lecture at the Spanish College of Physicians will be Dr. David Kemp.

The XIII Mexican Congress of Audiology and Phoniatics - sponsored by the Mexican Association of Communication. Audiology, Otoneurology and Phoniatics, AC – will be held in the beautiful city of Merida (Yucatan), from March 28th to 31st, 2007. Additional information can be found at leyvaroc@yahoo.com

The next Congress of the European Federation of Audiological Societies (EFAS) will be held on the city of Heidelberg, Germany, from June 6th to 9th, 2007. Find additional information at www.efas2007.org.

DUES NOTICE FOR 2007

Paying for two years will save you additional money

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Members pay: \$65 USD for one year and \$110 USD for two years

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EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF AUDIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES 8TH EFAS CONGRESS 2007

Heidelberg, Germany
June 6th to 9th
Contact: www.efas2007.org



HUMANITARIAN AUDIOLOGY (COMMITTEE PAGE)



The purpose of this section is to provide regular articles of interest, announcements and general information about humanitarian efforts throughout the world related to the field of Audiology and hearing impairment.

Christi Wise has left AudineWS. We praise her fine job coordinating the “Humanitarian Audiology” section of our newsletter in recent years. We thank her on behalf of the AudineWS Editorial Board for her excellent contribution to this newsletter and to the International Society of Audiology. We wish her much success in her professional activities and look forward to further communication with her as she continues as an outstanding member of ISA . The Humanitarian Audiology Committee is appointing a new person to coordinate the section and we will continue to provide the membership with the exciting reports we are already used to, starting on the first issue of 2007.

If you are changing your address or are having problems receiving your journals or other materials, please contact George Mencher, Assistant Secretary General at gtmisa@yahoo.com



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EDITOR'S CORNER

The General Assembly of the International Society of Audiology, held on September 6, 2006, produced interesting news for the membership. We'll summarize them in this short space.



- The bid for the 2012 ISA Congress was won by the City of Moscow.
- The Aram Glorig Award was granted this year to Stig Arlinger from Sweden, a distinguished personality in European and International Audiology.
- George Tavardkilatze (Russia) took office as the new President of the Society
- Ieda Chaves-Pacheco Russo from Brasil, was elected as the next President of ISA, to take office during the Sao Paulo Congress in 2010.
- Modification of our Statutes and Rules was done through an internet-electronic-mail ballot held previous to the Congress. The purpose of those changes was to fine-tune the Society's operating scheme. The category of "Non-Voting" members disappeared and now only "Voting" members will to approve decisions in behalf of the membership at the General Assembly (GA)
- The "new" voting members of the GA, who will take office during the General Assembly in Hong Kong (2008) will be: a) Europe: J. Kiesling, A. Davis, R. Dauman, J. Barajas, K. Stephan, K. Welzl-Müller and E. Laukli. b) South America: I. Russo, C Martinelli, J. Madriz, A. Ulaurre. c) Africa: B. Olusanya and D. Swanoepoel
- The new Executive Committee (EC) member is Kajsa-Mia Holgers (Sweden) to represent the Affiliated Societies and JJ Madriz re-elected as representative of the GA to the EC. The last 2 members of the 7 person EC are Hans Verschuure (Secretary General) and George Mencher (Assistant Secretary General. Those positions were not up to election at this meeting.
- The accepted topic for the Round Table selected by the General Assembly was "Hearing in the Elder".
- The proposed change of name of our Congress, from "International Congress of Audiology" to "World Congress of Audiology", which had been presented by and supported by the Executive Committee was rejected by the voting members of the General Assembly.
- Recognition was made to Sharon B. Fujikawa, as Past-President, for her fine job in the Executive Committee and her important contributions to the Society.
- Our next International meeting will take place in Hong Kong (June 8-12, 2008)
- We will talk extensively about this Congress in the coming issues.

OBJECTIVE MEASURES IN COCHLEAR AND BRAINSTEM IMPLANTS

5th International Symposium and Workshop

Varese, Italy - May 9 – 12, 2007

www.audiologia.it

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