Facts and Ouick Stats



Hearing Loss

Hearing loss is one of the most common conditions affecting older adults and can lead to social withdrawal or be mistaken for dementia.

About 33% of Americans 65 to 74 years of age and 47% of those 75 and older have hearing loss.

Presbycusis

comes on gradually as a person ages and mostly affects people over 50; it makes it difficult for a person to tolerate loud sounds or hear what others are saying.

Tinnitus

is the ringing, hissing, or roaring sound in the ears frequently caused by exposure to loud noise or certain medicines. It is common in older adults.

Depression

and withdrawal affect older people who can't hear well; they feel frustrated or embarrassed about not understanding what is being said.

Otitis media can lead to long-term hearing loss if it is not treated.

Some hearing aids

can be plugged into TVs, stereos, microphones, and personal FM systems to help people hear better.

Confusion or uncooperativeness can be mistaken for dementia when they may be caused by hearing loss.

Certain antibiotics

are ototoxic.

Reference

Information provided by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Senior Health. Hearing loss. Frequently asked questions. NIH Senior Health Web site. http://nihseniorhealth.gov. Accessed January 21, 2008.

January/February 2008

Advancing Senior Health Conference14
American Diabetes Association45
Forest Laboratories Namenda9-10
Medicine-On-Time5
Ortho-McNeil Neurologics, Inc. RazadyneIBC, OBC
Pfizer, Inc. AriceptIFC, 1
Takeda Pharmaceuticals America, Inc. Rozerem15-16
The Alliance for Advancing Senior Health6
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