

## **SELF-PERCEIVED HEARING HANDICAP OF ADULT SUBJECTS WITH HEARING LOSS**

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The purpose of this study was to look at self-perceived hearing handicap among adult subjects with hearing loss. Self-perceived hearing handicap was assessed from a group of subjects with different degree of hearing loss and age. *Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly* (HHIE; Ventry and Weinstein, 1982) and *for the Adult* (HHIA; Newman et al. 1990) with acceptable reliability and validity were used in this study to look at the hearing handicap reported by subjects. These questionnaires were mailed to 46 hearing impaired adults with degree of hearing loss ranged from mild to moderately severe and aged between 20 to 81 years old. The overall mean score, mean score for emotion and social part were calculated. ANOVA-GLM test results showed there were no significant differences for the total mean score and for the emotion and social mean scores at different degree of hearing loss. This study also found that age factor did not cause significant differences on overall means, emotions and social mean scores. Besides that, hearing sensitivity did not show significant correlation with self-perceived hearing handicap ( $r = 0.23$ ).

Bujang, R. 2002. Self-Perceived Hearing Handicap of Adult Subjects with Hearing Loss. Bachelor of Audiology Thesis. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.