Degree of Hearing Loss



Mild Loss (25 to 40 dB)

- Loudness level: Whispered speech, snapping of fingers
- **Disability:** May struggle with very soft sounds or speech

The Audiogram of Familiar Sounds

Moderate Loss (41 to 55 dB)

- Loudness level: Normal speech, radio at normal levels
- Disability: May require face-to-face or close range speech, may struggle in the presence of noise

Moderately-Severe Loss (56 to 70 dB)

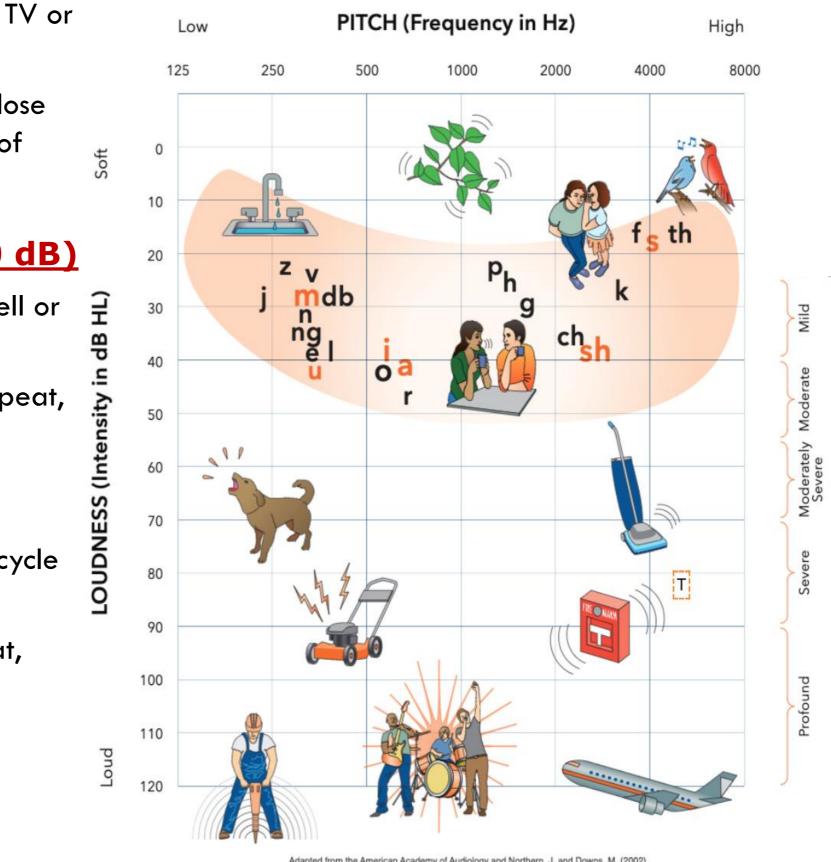
- Loudness level: Loud speech, doorbell or phone ringing
- Disability: May require others to shout or repeat, may struggle in group conversations

Severe Loss (71 to 90 dB)

- Loudness level: Baby crying, thunder, motorcycle roaring
- **Disability:** Requires others to shout or repeat, may not understand most speech

Profound Loss (>90 dB)

- Loudness level: Aeroplanes at close range, chainsaw, rock band
- **Disability:** Relies on visual cues to communicate, may not hear most everyday sounds









Hearing in Children (5th ed.). Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Maryland.



听力损失的程度



轻微损失 (25 至 40 分贝)

- **音量的举例**: 轻声细语,掰手指的声音
- 障碍: 可能有困难理解柔和细小的声音 或谈话内容

中等损失 (41 至 55 分贝)

- 音量的举例: 日常会话,正常听力者 使用的电视或广播音量
- 障碍: 可能无法听清远距离或者不是 面对面的交谈, 在吵杂环境里可能需 要更努力地去聆听

中等严重损失 (56 至 70 分贝)

- **音量的举例**: 大声的会话,门铃或 电话铃声
- 障碍: 可能无法沟通,除非对方大喊或 重复,在小组对话中可能听不清楚

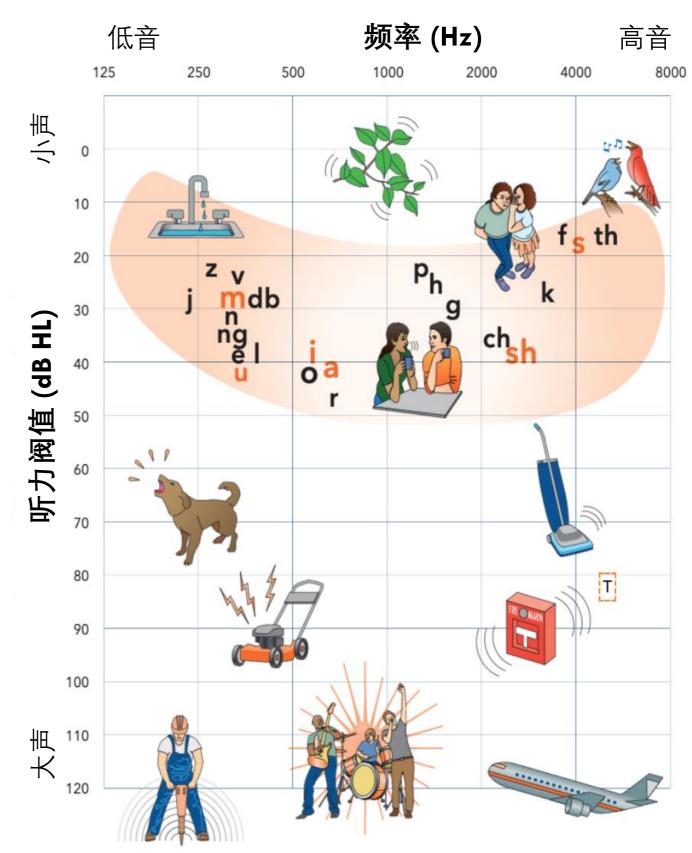
<u>严重损失 (71 至 90 分贝)</u>

- 音量的举例: 婴儿哭声, 雷声, 电单车轰隆声
- **障碍**: 无法沟通除非对方大喊或重复, 可能无法理解大部分的谈话内容

非常严重损失 (>90 分贝)

- **音量的举例**: 近距离飞机的声音, 电锯声,摇滚乐队
- **障碍**: 依靠视觉线索进行交流, 无法听到大部分的日常声音

听力图: 熟悉的声音



Hearing in Children (5th ed.). Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Maryland.





In Collaboration with:





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