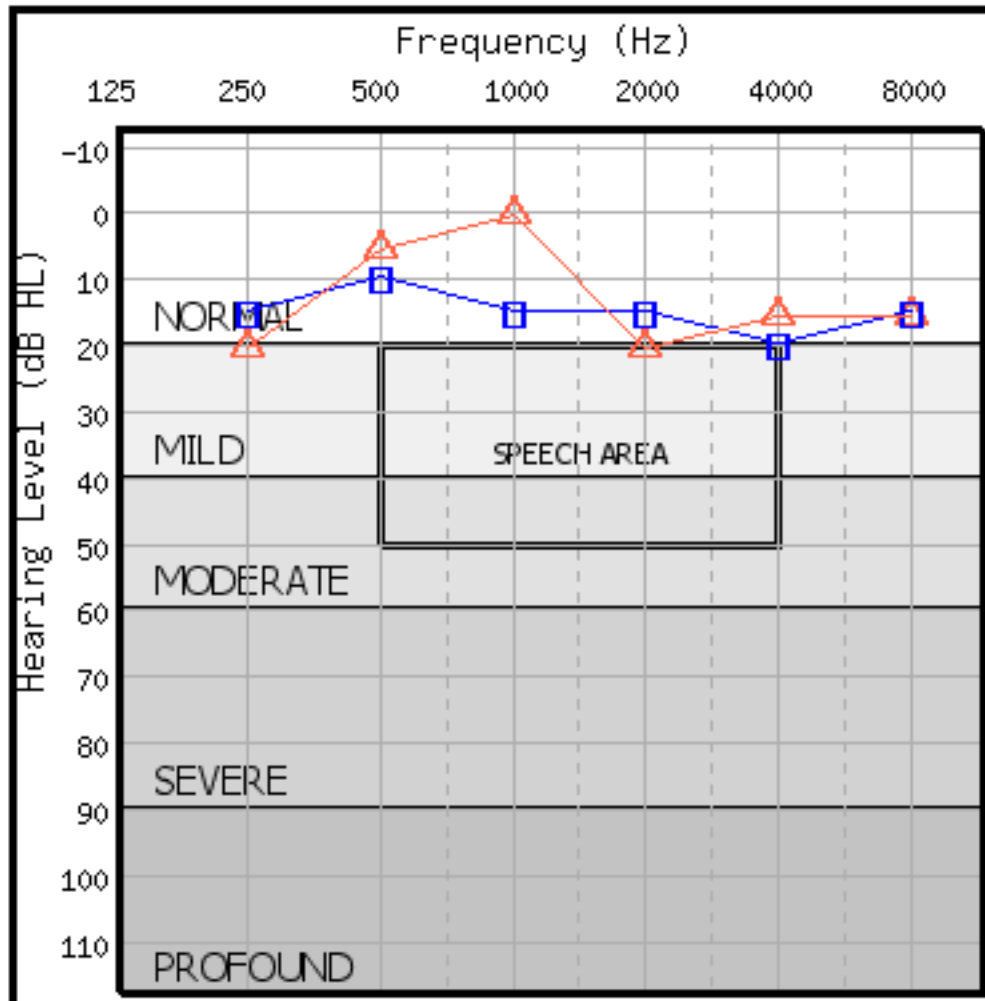


GSI-AMTAS™ Your Hearing

AUDIOGRAM



Predicted Accuracy GOOD

| LEGEND | Right | Left |
|------------|-------|------|
| Masked Air | △ | □ |

The audiogram is a graph that shows what sounds you are able to hear and what sounds you can't hear. Each mark on the audiogram is the softest sound you can hear - your threshold - for a particular frequency or pitch. Normal - hearing people hear sounds that are 20 decibels (dB) or less at all the frequencies.

Hearing loss can be described by the degree of loss - how loud sounds have to be for you to hear them - and the pattern of the thresholds shown on the audiogram. The degree of loss can be mild, moderate, severe, or profound.

The speech area on the audiogram represents the sounds that make up everyday conversational speech. The location of your thresholds - above, in, or below the speech area - tells us how much of normal speech you can hear and how much you can't hear.

Hearing loss is a symptom of a problem somewhere in the ear. It can be in the outer ear, the middle ear, or the inner ear. Some of these conditions can be treated with medication or surgery. Many people with hearing loss are helped by hearing aids. It is important to find out the cause of the hearing loss so that the appropriate treatment can be provided.

Your Hearing Report:

Your audiogram shows that the hearing in your RIGHT ear and your LEFT ear is NORMAL.

People with normal hearing understand everyday conversation without difficulty. When there is background noise, a soft speaker, or a reverberant rooms (one with a lot of echoes), some normal hearing people have trouble understanding what people are saying even though other people seem to understand.

It is possible to have ear disease and still have normal hearing. If there are other symptoms of ear trouble, such as pain, ringing in the ear (tinnitus), liquid in the ear, or a plugged feeling, you should discuss this with your doctor.