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- What is best practice in audiology?
- **■** Why follow best practices?
- **■** Where do you find research evidence?
- How can a busy clinical audiologist keep up to date with research evidence?

Best Practice is Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)

- Evidence-based practice is "the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values" (Sackett et al, Evidence-Based Medicine: How to practice and teach EBM. London: Churchill, 2000, p. 1)
- **■** EBP is a five step process
 - Focused clinical question
 - Evidence is sought to answer the question
 - Clinician evaluates the quality of evidence
 - Clinician must integrate the evidence with the patient's clinical findings and preferred outcome to develop intervention plan
 - Document outcome and identify ways to improve it

Evidence-Based Practice: Categories of Research Evidence (ASHA, 2004)

- □ 1a: Well-designed meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials
- □ 1b: Well-designed randomized controlled trials
- 2a: Well-designed controlled studies without randomization
- □ 2b: Well-designed quasi-experimental studies
- 3: Well-designed non-experimental studies, i.e., correlational and case studies
- 4: Expert committee reports, consensus conferences and clinical experience

Evidence-Based Practice is Standard of Care: Definition of Standard of Care (SOC)

- □ Is consistent with local, regional or national clinical practice
- Follows peer-reviewed guidelines or recommendations on clinical practice approved by national
 - Multi-disciplinary professional committees or panels
 - Professional organizations,
- Is consistent with statements of
 - Scope of Practice
 - Code of Ethics
- Is in compliance with national health care guidelines for clinical practice and services

- Part A: Practice Operations
 - Preliminaries
 - ✓ What are the Audiology Australia PPSs?
 - ✓ Why are the Audiology Australia PPSs important?
 - **✓**The Australian Charter of Healthcare Rights
 - Client Centred Care
 - Co-Ordination of Safety and Quality of Care
 - Physical Environment and Resources
 - Co-Ordination of Clinical and Professional Issues
 - Governance and Business Management

- Part B: Clinical Standards (July 2013)
 - Preliminaries
 - ✓ What are the Audiology Australia's recommended standards for clinical practice?
 - ▼The WHO ICF (World Health Organization Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health)
 - ✓ Structure of recommended standards for clinical practice
 - Public Health and Primary Health Care Strategies
 - Audiological Diagnostic Evaluation
 - Audiological Rehabilitation
 - Appendix
- Guidelines for Infection Control

- ☐ Public Health and Primary Health Care Strategies
 - Advocacy for Hearing Healthcare
 - Consultancy
 - Hearing Loss Prevention
 - Hearing Loss Detection
 - Teleaudiology
 - Advanced Scope of Practice Ear Canal Management
 - Advanced Scope of Practic Diagnosis of Otitiis Media Conditions

☐ Audiological Diagnostic Evaluation

- Standard Audiological Assessment Adult
- Standard Assessment Paediatric
- Advanced Audiological Assessment
 - ✓ Assessment for neonates
 - ✓ Pseudohypacusis/functional hearing loss
 - ✓ Acoustic shock, tonic tensor tympani syndrome (TTTS) & hyperacusis
 - ✓ Balance assessment
 - ✓ Central auditory processing assessment
 - ✓Intraoperative neurophysiologic monitoring
 - √Tinnitus assessment

□ Audiological Rehabilitation

- Assessment of Needs
- Counseling
- Amplification Strategies Hearing Aids
- Amplification Strategies Assistive Listening Devices (ALDs)
- Amplification Strategies Sensory Devices
- Amplification Strategies Implantable Devices
- Professional Liaison
- Multidisciplinary Management
- Outcomes Measures & Evaluation
- Communication Training

- □ Audiological Rehabilitation *(continued)*
 - Rehabilitation for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander People
 - Paediatric Re/habilitation
 - Acoustic Shock, TTTS and Hyperacusis Rehabilitation
 - Central Auditory Processing Disorder Re/habilitation
 - Tinnitus Management
 - Advanced Scope of Practice Vestibular Rehabilitation
 - Appendix

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 - Preliminaries
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Identification ->

- Screening
- History
- Self-Referral
- Professional referral

Identification -> Diagnosis

- Screening
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- Hearing loss
- ANSD
- APD
- Tinnitus
- Vestibular disorder

Identification -> Diagnosis -> Intervention

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- Professional referral

- Hearing loss
- ANSD
- APD
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- Vestibular disorder

- Hearing aids
- Aural Rehab
- Counseling
- Cochlear implant (s)
- Vestibular rehab
- Drugs
- Surgery

Identification -> Diagnosis -> Intervention -> Outcome

- Screening
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- Effective communication
- Efficient communication
- Academic success
- Quality of life

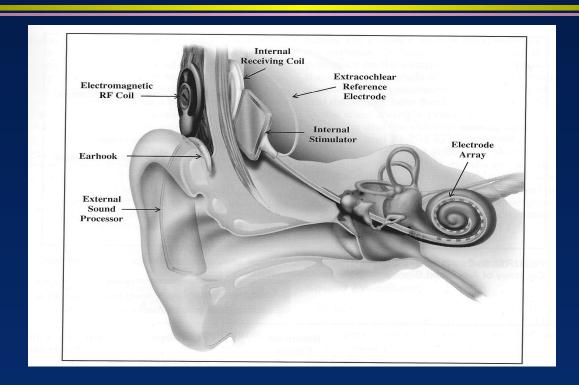
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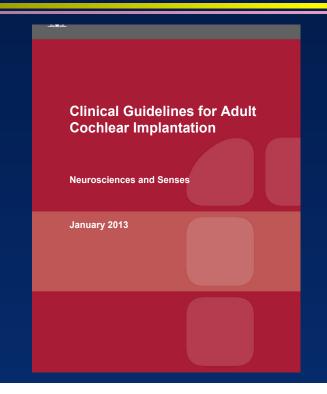
- Clinical guideline documents summarize evidence-based best practice
- Perform a literature search ... it's easy, quick, and actually fun
 - Choose your key words carefully
 - Search for review articles
 - Search for articles by a specific researcher
 - Request the article (s) via email
- Search for special issues of audiology journals on the topic you are interested in
- Attend audiology conferences in your clinical specialty area

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Best Practices in Audiology Example:

Cochlear Implant Technology with Standard of Care Rehabilitation (Hall JW III. (2014). Introduction to Audiology Today. Boston: Pearson)





Acknowledgement

The clinical guideline for Adult Cochlear Implantation has been developed by the following members of the Ear, Nose and Throat Advisory Group (ENTAG) within the Neurosciences and the Senses Health Network.

Ms Gemma Upson	Implant Manager and Audiologist Implant Centre Ear Science Institute Australia
Dr Stephen Rodrigues	Chairperson - ENT Advisory Group Consultant Otologist and Cochlear Implant Surgeon Royal Perth Hospital

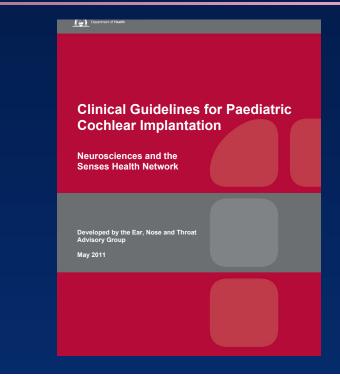
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Joanne Cronin Senior Development Officer Pranita KC Development Officer



Evidence-based practice for cochlear implant referrals for infants

Ching, TYC, King A, Dillon H National Acoustic Laboratories

Summary:

This report provides an update on the importance of early implantation for spoken language development of children. The evidence calls for early referral of children with severe to profound hearing loss for cochlear implant candidacy evaluation in order to optimise the potential for spoken language development.

Background:

The implementation of Universal Newborn Hearing Screening has led to an increase of children identified with hearing loss soon after birth. For infants diagnosed with severe or profound hearing loss, a major habilitative consideration is referral for cochlear implant candidacy evaluation. It is generally agreed that early implantation leads to higher levels of spoken language or more rapid progress, but how early is "early"?

A sizable published iterature on the effect of age of implantation on language development has appeared since 2000, with previous work showing the benefit of implantation before age 5 years (e.g. Kirk et al. 2002, Svirsky et al. 2004), and more recently before age 12 months (e.g. Tait et al. 2007; Dettman et al. 2007. Tomblin et al. 2005). Typically, results on small numbers of children were reported. For instance, Tomblin et al. (2005) measured receptive and expressive language of 27 profoundry deaf children over 3 years, with only 1 child implanted under 12 months of age. The results showed that children who received an implant earlier are more likely to develop language at a rate commensurate with normal-hearing peres. Tait et al. (2007) reported preverbal communication of load children who received a cochlear implant before the age of 1 year showing that they developed preverbal communicative behaviours to an extent that was not significantly different from those of age-matched normal-hearing children. Dettman et al (2007) showed that 11 children who received an implant before 12 months of age developed language at a normal rate whereas children who received an implant between 12 and 24 months of age exhibited slower progress. The former group received hearing ald fitting at an age that was significantly earlier than that of the latter group. It is not clear whether the difference in rate of development was related to the differential age of hearing aid fitting for the two groups of children.

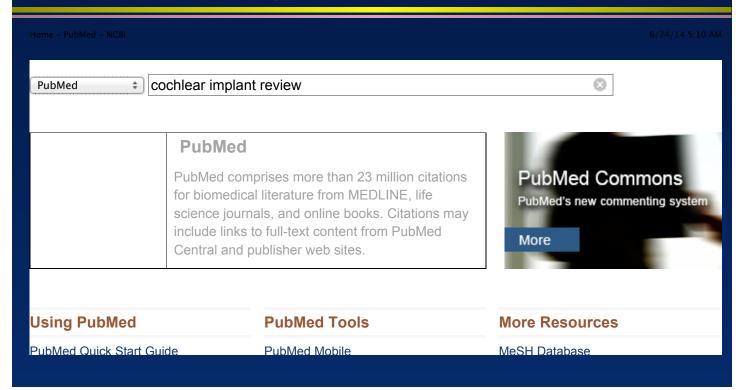
Child Outcomes study: findings to date

The Child Outcomes study is aimed to follow the development of 400 hearing-impaired children over a period of five years (for details: www.outcomes.nal.gov.au). Interim findings of 41 children with cochlear implants measured at 6 months after cochlear implantation are now available (Ching et al, accepted). The three-frequency average (3FA) hearing thresholds for all children were 90 dB HL or oreater in the implanted ear.

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Where Do You Find Research Evidence to Guide Best Practices? www.nlm.nih.gov "Cochlear Implant Review"



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IAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2013 Mar;139(3):265-72. doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2013.1744.

JAMA Otolaryngo

Cochlear implantation in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Gaylor JM¹, Raman G, Chung M, Lee J, Rao M, Lau J, Poe DS.

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Abstract

IMPORTANCE: Sensorineural hearing loss is the third leading cause of years lived with disability worldwide. Cochlear implants may provide a viable alternative to hearing aids for this type of hearing loss. The Coverage and Analysis Group at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services was interested in an evaluation of recently published literature on this topic. In addition, this metanalysis is to our knowledge the first to evaluate quality-of-life (QOL) outcomes in adults with cochlear implants.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the communication-related outcomes and health-related QOL outcomes after unilateral or bilateral cochlear implantation in adults with sensorineural hearing loss.

DATA SOURCES: MEDLINE, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, Scopus, and previous reports from January 1, 2004, through May 31, 2012.

STUDY SELECTION: Published studies of adult patients undergoing unilateral or bilateral procedures with multichannel cochlear implants and assessments using open-set sentence tests, multisyllable word tests, or QOL measures.

DATA EXTRACTION: Five researchers extracted information on population characteristics, outcomes of interest, and study design and assessed the studies for risk of bias. Discrepancies were resolved by consensus.

RESULTS: A total of 42 studies met the inclusion criteria. Most unilateral implant studies showed a statistically significant improvement in mean speech scores as measured by open-set sentence or multisylable word tests; meta-analysis revealed a significant improvement in QOL after unilateral implantation. Results from studies assessing bilateral implantation showed improvement in communication-related outcomes compared with unilateral implantation and additional improvements in sound localization compared with unilateral device use or implantation only. Based on a few studies, the QOL outcomes varied across tests after bilateral implantation.

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How can a busy clinical audiologist keep up to date with research evidence?

- Maintain an electronic file with articles to read
- □ Set aside an hour a week to read a journal article
- Periodically scan the internet for new information
- □ Share what you find with your clinic "mates"
- Participate in a regular "journal club"

Thank You! ... Questions?

