



Average of the Speech Frequencies in Better Ear	Effect of Hearing Loss on the Understanding of Language and Speech
<p><u>SLIGHT</u> <i>16 to 29 dB (ASA)</i> <i>or</i> <i>27 to 40 dB (ISO)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May have difficulty hearing faint or distant speech.• May experience some difficulty with the language arts subjects
<p><u>MILD</u> <i>30 to 40 dB (ASA)</i> <i>or</i> <i>41 to 55 dB (ISO)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understands conversational speech at a distance of 3-5 feet (face to face).• May miss as much as 50% of class discussions if voices are faint or not in line of vision.• May exhibit limited vocabulary and speech anomalies.
<p><u>MARKED</u> <i>45 to 59 dB (ASA)</i> <i>or</i> <i>56 to 70 dB (ISO)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversation must be loud to be understood. Will have increased difficulty in group discussions.• Is likely to have defective speech.• Is likely to be deficient in language usage and comprehension.• Will have limited vocabulary.
<p><u>SEVERE</u> <i>60 to 70 dB (ASA)</i> <i>or</i> <i>71 to 90 dB (ISO)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May hear loud voices about one foot from the ear.• May be able to identify environmental sounds.• May be able to discriminate vowels not all consonants.• Speech and language defective and likely to deteriorate.
<p><u>EXTREME</u> <i>80 dB or more (ASA)</i> <i>91 dB or more (ISO)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May hear some loud sounds but is aware of vibrations more than tonal pattern.• Relies on vision rather than hearing as primary avenue for communication.• Speech and language defective and likely to deteriorate.