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NIH Toolbox Hearing Handicap Inventory
Supplemental Measure (HHI-SM)**

Availability:	<p>Please visit this website for more information about this instrument:</p> <p>NIH Toolbox website</p>
Classification:	<p>Supplemental: Acute Hospitalized, Concussion/Mild TBI, Epidemiology, Moderate/Severe TBI: Rehabilitation Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)</p>
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>The NIH Toolbox Hearing Handicap Inventory Supplemental Measure (HHI-SM) is the screening version of the 25-item Hearing Handicap Inventory (HHI); there are different versions for adults (18 – 64) and the elderly (ages 65 – 85). These inventories focus on how a person perceives the social and emotional effects of hearing loss on their daily life (Demers, 2013; Ventry & Weinstein, 1983; Zecker et al., 2013). The HHI-SM is a 10-item self-report measure of hearing-related disability that has been widely used in hearing research.</p> <p>This test can be administered to participants ages 18 and older, and requires approximately three minutes to administer. There is an emotional subscale and a social/situational subscale.</p>
Scoring:	<p>Scoring: Total Points 0 – 40</p> <p>NO = 0 points Sometimes = 2 points YES = 4 points</p> <p>0 (no handicap) to 40 (maximum handicap)</p> <p>Score interpretation:</p> <p>0 – 8 suggests no hearing handicap</p> <p>10 – 24 suggests mild-to moderate hearing handicap</p> <p>26 – 40 suggests significant hearing handicap</p> <p>Refer for additional hearing evaluation if score is ≥ 10 points</p>

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References:	<p>Key Reference: Ventry, I. M., & Weinstein, B. E. (1983). Identification of elderly people with hearing problems. <i>ASHA</i>, 25(7), 37–42.</p> <p>Demers, K. (2013). Hearing Screening in Older Adults. <i>Try This:® Best Practices in Nursing Care to Older Adults</i>, (Issue 12). Retrieved from Hartford Institute Website website: http://consultgerirn.org/uploads/File/trythis/try_this_12.pdf</p> <p>Newman, C. W., & Weinstein, B. E. (1988). The Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly as a measure of hearing aid benefit. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 9(2), 81–85.</p> <p>Newman, C. W., & Weinstein, B. E. (1989). Test-retest reliability of the Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly using two administration approaches. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 10(3), 190–191.</p> <p>Newman, C. W., Weinstein, B. E., Jacobson, G. P., & Hug, G. A. (1990). The Hearing Handicap Inventory for Adults: psychometric adequacy and audiometric correlates. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 11(6), 430–433.</p> <p>Newman, C. W., Weinstein, B. E., Jacobson, G. P., & Hug, G. A. (1991). Test-retest reliability of the hearing handicap inventory for adults. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 12(5), 355–357.</p> <p>Ventry, I. M., & Weinstein, B. E. (1982). The hearing handicap inventory for the elderly: a new tool. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 3(3), 128–134.</p> <p>Weinstein, B. E., Spitzer, J. B., & Ventry, I. M. (1986). Test-retest reliability of the Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly. <i>Ear Hear</i>, 7(5), 295–299.</p> <p>Zecker, S. G., Hoffman, H. J., Frisina, R., Dubno, J. R., Dhar, S., Wallhagen, M., Kraus, N., Griffith, J.W., Walton, J.P., Eddins, D.A., Newman, C., Victorson, D., Warrier, C.M., & Wilson, R. H. (2013). Audition assessment using the NIH Toolbox. <i>Neurology</i>, 80(11 Suppl 3), S45-48.</p>
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