When you are ready to take the test, log into the ASHA Learning Center, select and launch the course, then select “exam.” To keep track of your answers, print this copy of the exam and circle your answers as you go through the online test.

ARTICLE 1
The Role of Electrophysiology in the Assessment of Age-Related Deficits in Speech Perception, by Anderson

1. Cochlear synaptopathy is associated with:
   A. loss of outer hair cells
   B. loss of inner hair cells
   C. disruption of the synapse between inner hair cells and spiral ganglion cells
   D. disruption of the synapse between outer hair cells and Type I auditory nerve fibers

2. The Quivering Mouse model of auditory processing disorder has the following auditory brainstem response characteristics:
   A. loss of all auditory brainstem response waves beyond Wave I
   B. loss of all auditory brainstem response waves beyond Wave III
   C. delayed latencies between auditory brainstem response Waves I and III
   D. delayed latencies between auditory brainstem response Waves III and V

3. Compared to young adults, the frequency-following response (FFR) has the following characteristic in older adults with normal hearing:
   A. decreased latencies
   B. reduced amplitudes
   C. increased amplitudes
   D. increased phase locking

4. The central consequences of hearing loss include:
   A. decreased excitability of central auditory neurons
   B. increased inhibitory neurotransmission
   C. smaller FFRs to the stimulus envelope
   D. increased excitability of central auditory neurons

5. Auditory training may lead to the following changes in temporal processing:
   A. increased FFR peak latencies
   B. increased FFR peak variability
   C. increased FFR amplitudes
   D. decreased FFR peak latencies
ARTICLE 2
Cognition and Hearing Aids: What Should Clinicians Know?, by Souza

6. According to a study by Preminger and LaPlante-Levesque (2013), the proportion of patients concerned with cognition and communication abilities is:

   A. 0%
   B. 25%
   C. 50%
   D. 100%

7. Communication depends on cognitive abilities because:

   A. if processing speed is reduced, word recognition will be slower
   B. patients with executive function declines can only hear in quiet
   C. most patients cannot remember what they heard for more than 10 minutes
   D. cognitive ability is seldom used in everyday communication

8. Mild cognitive impairment is defined as:

   A. the first stage of Alzheimer’s disease
   B. decline in cognitive performance that does not affect functions of daily living
   C. decline in cognitive performance that affects independent living
   D. a change in cognitive abilities greater than 50%

9. Work by Lin et al. (2011, 2013) on hearing loss and dementia has shown that:

   A. hearing loss and dementia are unrelated
   B. hearing loss causes dementia
   C. patients with hearing loss who wear hearing aids will not develop dementia
   D. untreated hearing loss is associated with a higher risk of dementia

10. Studies of working memory and hearing aid processing suggest that patients with low working memory:

    A. receive more benefit from slow-acting wide-dynamic range compression than from fast-acting wide-dynamic range compression
    B. receive more benefit from fast-acting wide-dynamic range compression than from slow-acting wide-dynamic range compression
    C. should be fit with multichannel compression
    D. should be fit with frequency lowering

ARTICLE 3
Emerging Interventions for Age-Related Hearing Loss: Review of the CLARITY-1 Trial Through the Description of the Pharmaceutical Development Phases, by Sanchez

11. Age-related hearing loss is linked to the following other conditions:

    A. anxiety, depression, and loneliness
    B. high blood pressure
    C. imbalance
    D. respiratory disease
12. In addition to hearing aids and other hearing assistive technology, what currently is also recommended as a patient-centered comprehensive intervention for age-related hearing loss?

A. education, counseling, and self-management support
B. battery purchasing prescription
C. myringotomy
D. limited access to chronic condition support

13. The clinical development stage includes:

A. in vivo testing
B. prescription labeling
C. phased clinical trials
D. animal dosing evaluations

14. If a potential new therapy passes the pre-clinical and clinical stages, what is the final stage?

A. manufacturing and post-marketing development
B. labeling
C. open source
D. patenting

15. AUT00063 is a novel small molecule shown to modulate what type of ion channel?

A. potassium
B. sodium
C. proton
D. calcium

ARTICLE 4
Cognition and Neural Coding: Perspectives for Audiologists, by Grush, Gallun, and Billings

16. What type of masking is characterized by uncertainty about where in time, space, and/or frequency a signal will occur due to similarity between the target signals and the interfering noise?

A. energetic
B. informational
C. transient
D. observational

17. What is the definition of working memory?

A. The strategic control of mental processes.
B. A multidimensional construct that includes orienting, selecting, and/or focusing on environmental stimuli for varying periods of time.
C. The retention of information in conscious awareness when this information is not present in the environment, for its manipulation and use in guiding behavior.
D. The rate at which information is treated or an operation is performed in the perceptual-cognitive system.
18. Which of the following was an addressed objective for advancing electrophysiology in conjunction with behavioral measurements?

A. improving diagnosis of supra-threshold hearing impairments
B. screening for suspected pseudohypacusis
C. reducing the time burden of diagnostic procedures
D. identifying conductive hearing loss conditions

19. Which of the following was discussed in the article as a clinical practice which may be improved by research connecting cognitive hearing science and audiology?

A. hearing aid fittings
B. pure-tone audiometry
C. otoacoustic emissions
D. QuickSIN test

20. Hearing loss is thought to increase the onset risk of which of the following cognitive disorders, as discussed in the article?

A. Parkinson’s disease
B. dementia
C. autism
D. delirium

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