

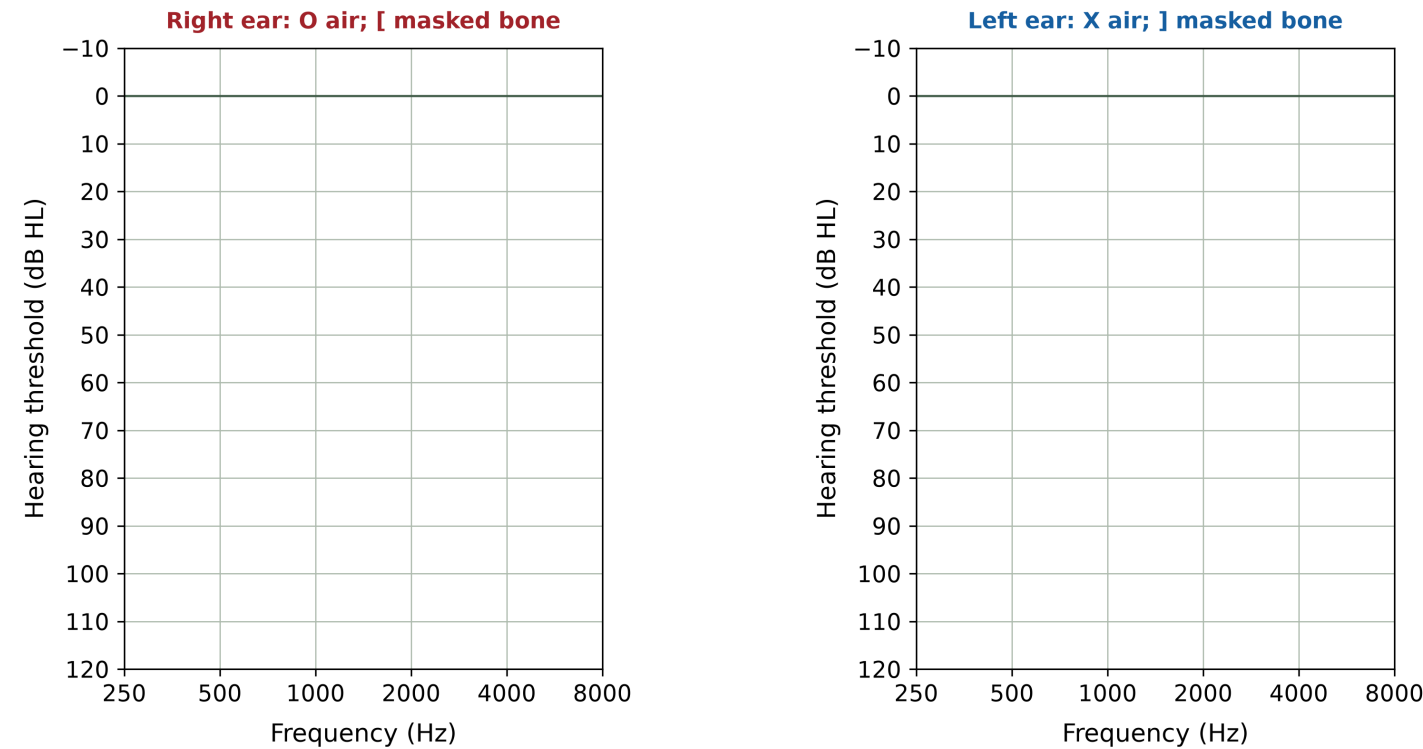
Case A | Compare the evidence

NEW CONSTRUCTED TEACHING INPUT. These are simulations, not actual patient or student observations. No added assignment or submission.

Fictional age: 7. Fictional practice record: recent right ear pain and a clinician report of a bulging eardrum with middle-ear fluid. These constructed values are not measurements from a person.

Threshold, dB HL	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Right AC	45	45	40	40	40	35
Right BC, masked	10	10	10	10	10	not tested
Left AC	10	10	10	10	10	10
Left BC, masked	5	5	5	5	5	not tested

Exercise assumptions: reliable AC thresholds and appropriately masked, ear-specific BC. Use O/red for right AC, X/blue for left AC; use [/red for masked right BC and]/blue for masked left BC. No 8000 Hz BC result is supplied. Real masking decisions require trained assessment.



Plot the supplied values. For each ear, calculate AC - BC at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz; calculate the three-frequency AC PTA. Describe type, configuration and degree under the guide's named Clark convention. Identify an important frequency-specific exception, one next assessment/support and one limit on the conclusion.

Use your own paper for the explanation if needed. The guide defines the method; this workbook supplies no worked case answers.

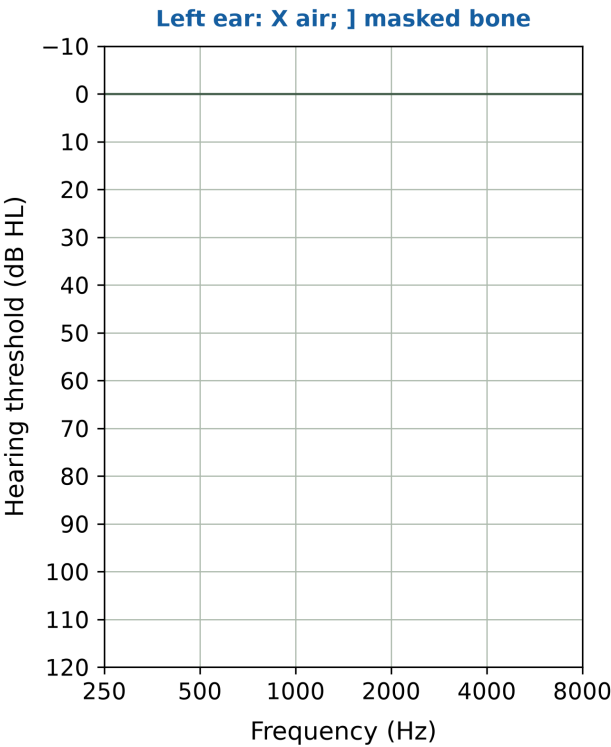
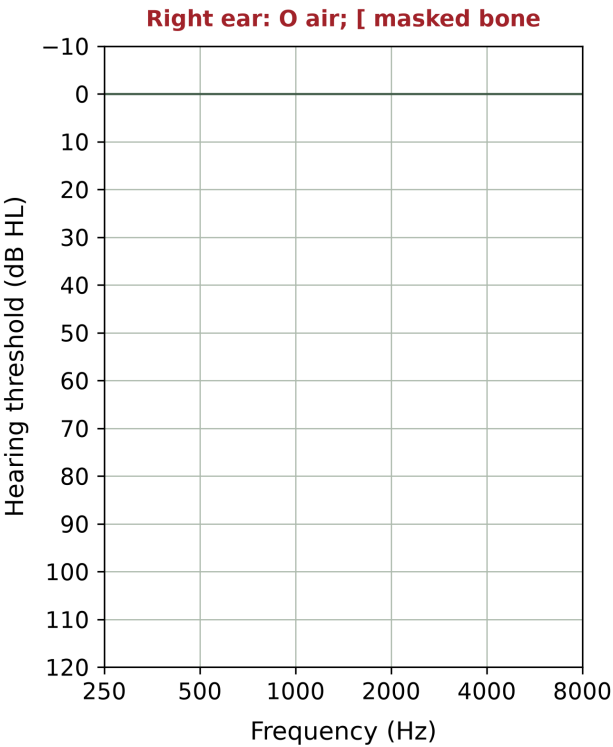
Case B | Compare the evidence

NEW CONSTRUCTED TEACHING INPUT. These are simulations, not actual patient or student observations. No added assignment or submission.

Fictional age: 19. Fictional practice record: a drummer reports repeated loud rehearsals. Hearing history alone does not establish cause. These constructed values are not measurements from a person.

Threshold, dB HL	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Right AC	10	10	10	15	50	20
Right BC, masked	10	10	10	15	50	not tested
Left AC	10	10	15	15	55	20
Left BC, masked	10	10	15	15	50	not tested

Exercise assumptions: reliable AC thresholds and appropriately masked, ear-specific BC. Use O/red for right AC, X/blue for left AC; use [/red for masked right BC and]/blue for masked left BC. No 8000 Hz BC result is supplied. Real masking decisions require trained assessment.



Plot the supplied values. For each ear, calculate AC - BC at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz; calculate the three-frequency AC PTA. Describe type, configuration and degree under the guide's named Clark convention. Identify an important frequency-specific exception, one next assessment/support and one limit on the conclusion.

Use your own paper for the explanation if needed. The guide defines the method; this workbook supplies no worked case answers.

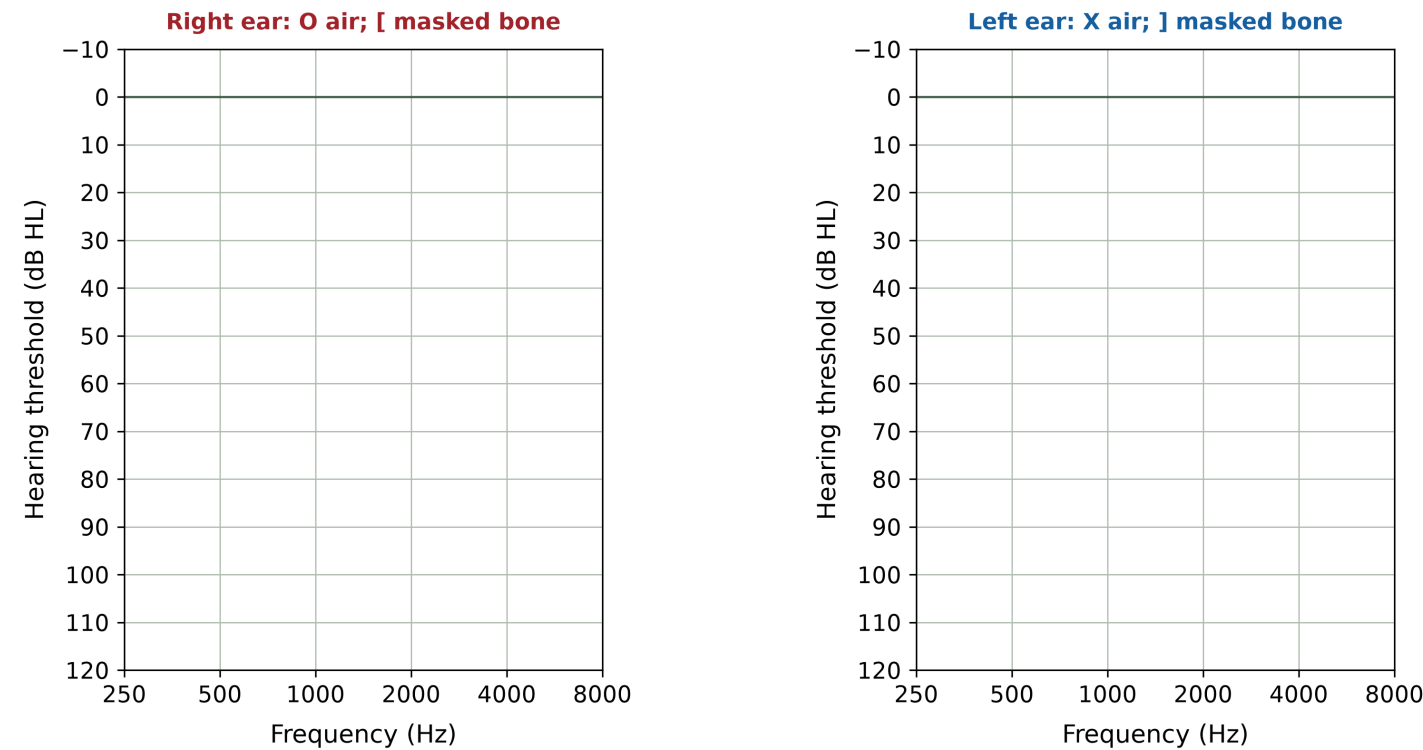
Case C | Compare the evidence

NEW CONSTRUCTED TEACHING INPUT. These are simulations, not actual patient or student observations. No added assignment or submission.

Fictional age: 68. Fictional practice record: gradually increasing difficulty understanding speech, especially with background noise. Age alone does not establish cause. These constructed values are not measurements from a person.

Threshold, dB HL	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Right AC	20	25	30	40	60	75
Right BC, masked	20	25	30	40	60	not tested
Left AC	20	25	35	40	65	75
Left BC, masked	20	25	35	40	65	not tested

Exercise assumptions: reliable AC thresholds and appropriately masked, ear-specific BC. Use O/red for right AC, X/blue for left AC; use [/red for masked right BC and]/blue for masked left BC. No 8000 Hz BC result is supplied. Real masking decisions require trained assessment.



Plot the supplied values. For each ear, calculate AC - BC at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz; calculate the three-frequency AC PTA. Describe type, configuration and degree under the guide's named Clark convention. Identify an important frequency-specific exception, one next assessment/support and one limit on the conclusion.

Use your own paper for the explanation if needed. The guide defines the method; this workbook supplies no worked case answers.

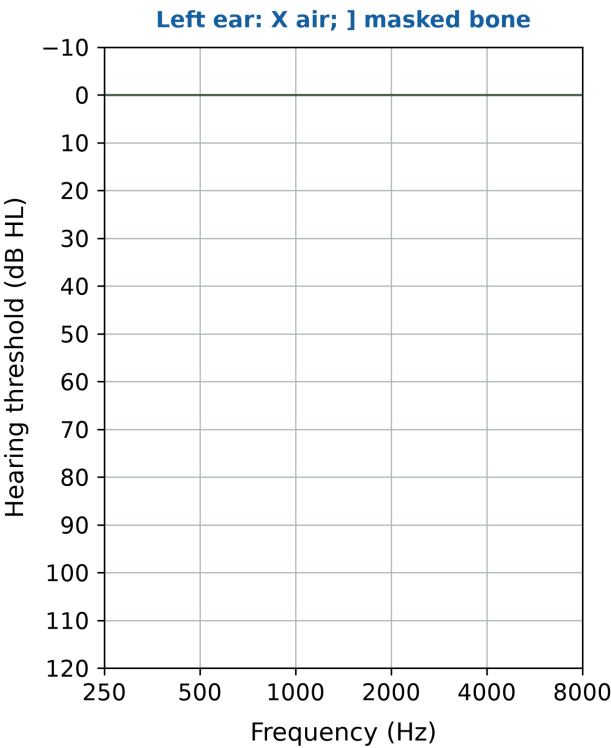
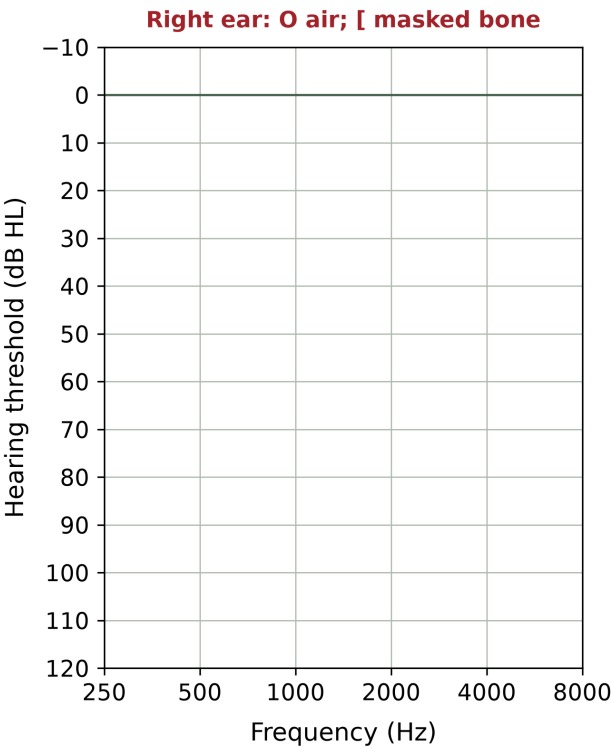
Case D | Compare the evidence

NEW CONSTRUCTED TEACHING INPUT. These are simulations, not actual patient or student observations. No added assignment or submission.

Fictional age: 72. Fictional practice record: longstanding hearing difficulty and newer left blockage after swimming. Clinician examination reports obstructing wax on the left. These constructed values are not measurements from a person.

Threshold, dB HL	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Right AC	25	30	35	45	60	75
Right BC, masked	25	30	35	45	60	not tested
Left AC	55	60	65	75	85	90
Left BC, masked	30	35	40	50	65	not tested

Exercise assumptions: reliable AC thresholds and appropriately masked, ear-specific BC. Use O/red for right AC, X/blue for left AC; use [/red for masked right BC and]/blue for masked left BC. No 8000 Hz BC result is supplied. Real masking decisions require trained assessment.

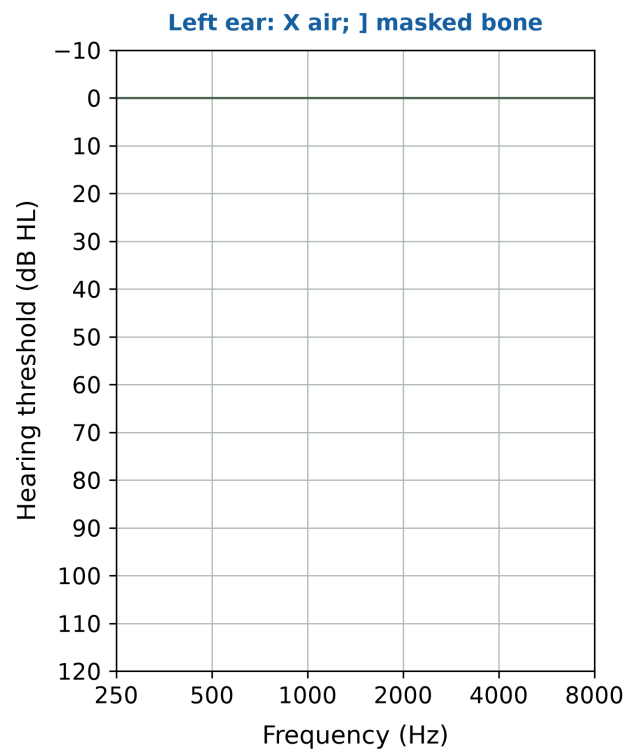
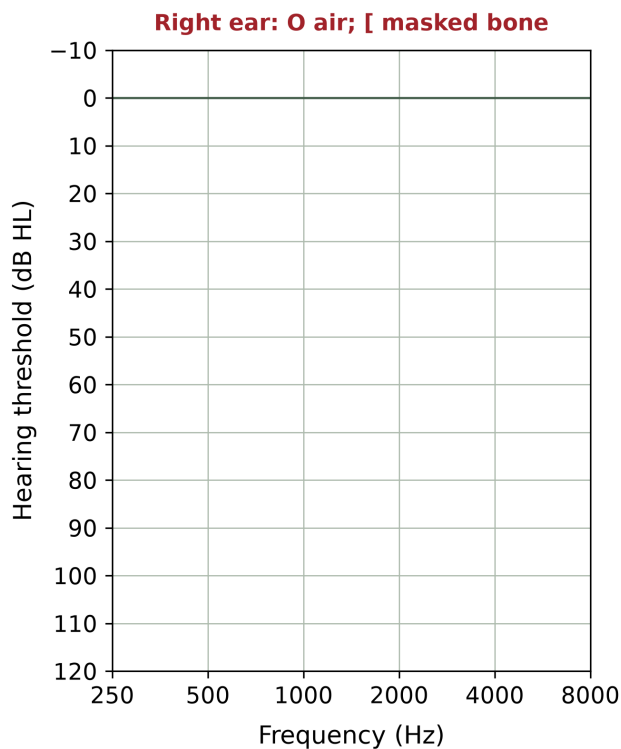


Plot the supplied values. For each ear, calculate AC - BC at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz; calculate the three-frequency AC PTA. Describe type, configuration and degree under the guide's named Clark convention. Identify an important frequency-specific exception, one next assessment/support and one limit on the conclusion.

Use your own paper for the explanation if needed. The guide defines the method; this workbook supplies no worked case answers.

Blank audiogram | Keep missing values missing

Use these grids for any of the constructed cases. Label the case and plot only supplied thresholds. Conventional legend: unmasked AC right O/red and left X/blue; masked AC right triangle/red and left square/blue; unmasked mastoid BC right < and left >; masked mastoid BC right [and left]. An attached arrow means no response at an equipment limit, not an exact threshold. [10, 11, 21]



Case: _____ Date for your own notes: _____

For this practice, PTA means the air-conduction average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz, calculated separately for each ear. Display one decimal. To apply the integer Clark bands, round the unrounded average to the nearest whole dB; an exact .5 rounds upward. Always report important individual-frequency thresholds too.

ABG at a frequency = AC threshold minus BC threshold at that same frequency. This practice uses an ABG of 15 dB or more as a classroom flag for a conductive component, with the supplied reliable, ear-specific results. It is a teaching convention, not a universal diagnostic cutoff. ASHA's 10 dB BC-masking indication is a separate measurement rule. [2, 11]

Older course resources may use 20 or 25 dB HL as a normal-limit convention. This reference and its constructed practice cases use the explicitly named ASHA/Clark bands. For assigned work, use the classification chart supplied by that lesson if it differs; never mix cutoffs. This reference does not change the paper quiz or its grading.

Sources [10], [11], [12] and [21] are numbered in the illustrated guide. These charts are classroom plotting forms, not calibrated hearing-test instruments.