

# Clinical Algorithm for Evidence-Based Tinnitus Management

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# Keeping Things Legal

- No personal financial conflict of interest
- The opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs or the United States government

# Learning Objectives

- Upon completion, participants will be able to:
  - Differentiate patients on the basis of spontaneous, temporary, occasional, intermittent, or constant tinnitus
  - Determine if a patient's tinnitus warrants tinnitus-specific intervention
  - Conduct an audiologic assessment that includes a tinnitus assessment

## *What's the problem?*

- Most AuD programs provide inadequate training in tinnitus management
- Many audiologists are uncertain what to do for patients who complain of tinnitus
- No accepted standards for audiologic tinnitus management
- **Net effect:** patients receive inconsistent tinnitus care from audiologists

Purpose: *Provide audiologists with the background, terminology, procedures, and tools so they can efficiently integrate tinnitus management into their clinical practice*

Henry JA, Manning C. Clinical protocol to promote standardization of basic tinnitus services by audiologists. *American Journal of Audiology*. (in press)

# Overview

1. Characteristics of tinnitus
2. Supporting evidence for audiologic tinnitus decision-tree
3. Tinnitus clinical decision-tree protocol for audiologists

# 1. Characteristics of tinnitus

- Temporal manifestations
- Functional effects
- Duration
- Other tinnitus attributes

# Temporal Manifestations – Time course of tinnitus dictates the need for clinical services

## Clinical Implications

- **Spontaneous**

- Transient ear noise

Normal phenomenon

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- **Temporary**

- Associated with specific event

- **Occasional**

- Every few weeks/months

Educate about hearing conservation and monitor symptoms as appropriate

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- **Intermittent**

- Every day/week

- **Constant**

Audiologic exam; Brief tinnitus counseling; Tinnitus intervention if needed

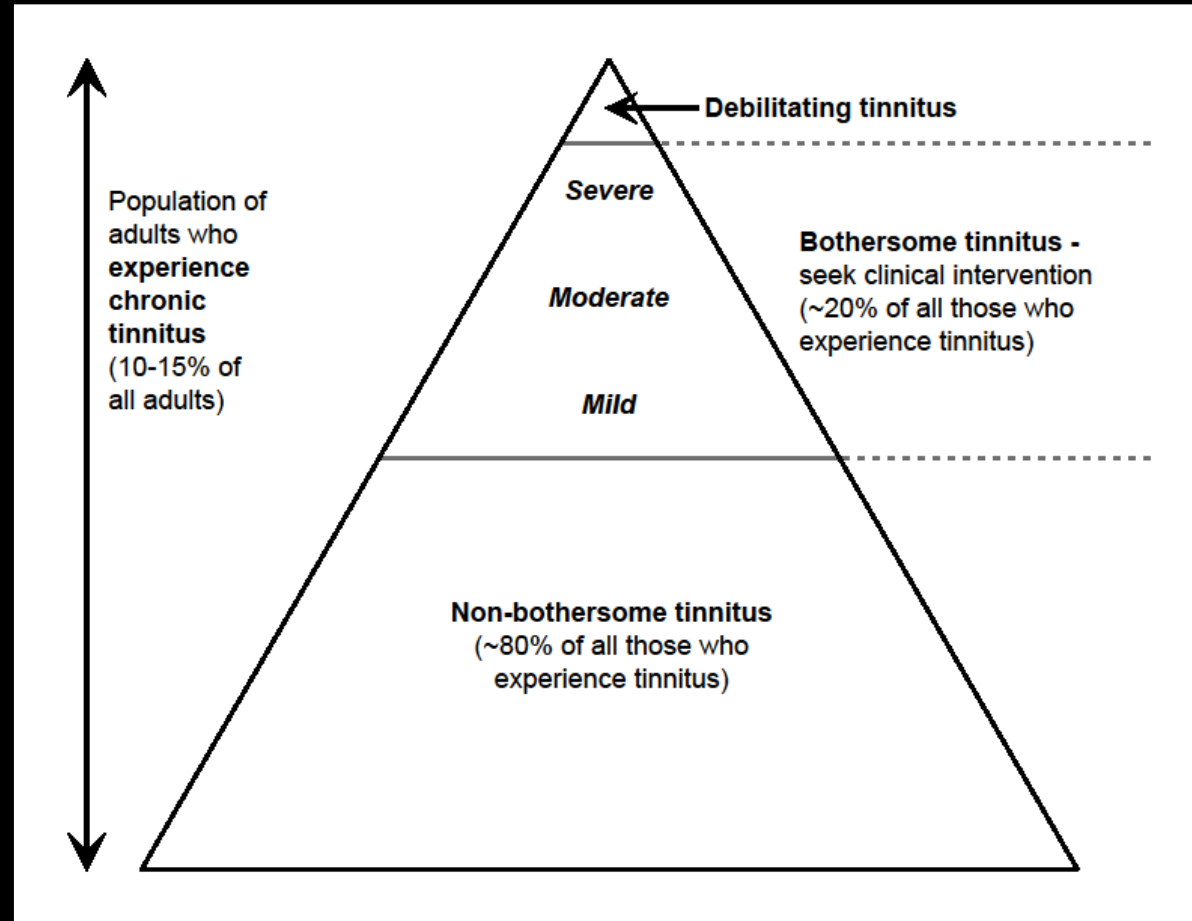


# Functional Effects – Perception vs. Reactions

- Critical distinction: *perception of tinnitus vs. reactions to tinnitus*
  - Perception: sensation of (phantom) sound
  - Reactions: functional effects
- ~80% of people with tinnitus only experience the perception
- ~20% also experience reactions and may require clinical intervention

# Functional Effects – *How bothersome?*

- Non-bothersome
- Bothersome
  - Mild
  - Moderate
  - Severe
  - Debilitating



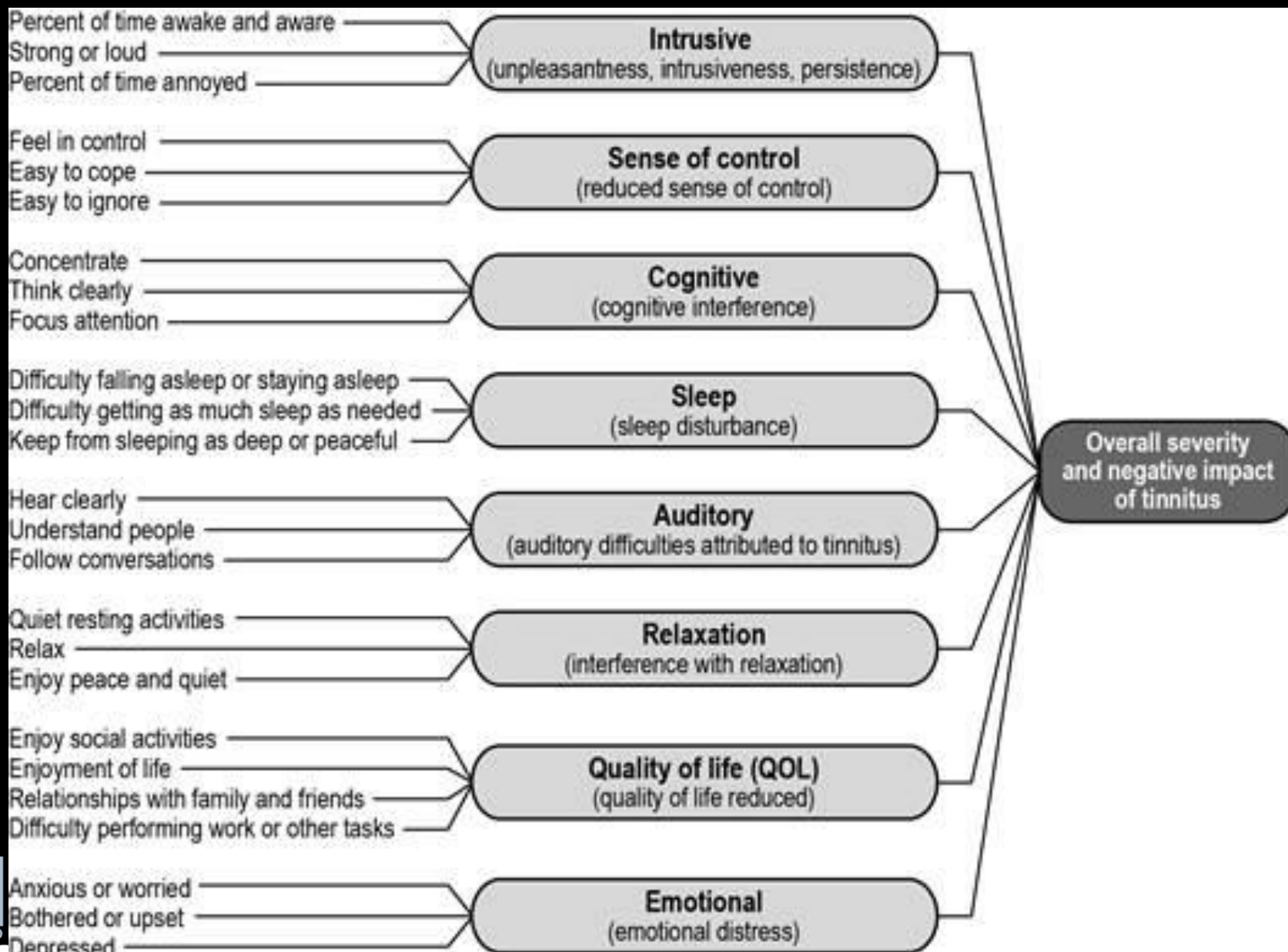
# Functional Effects – *What are they?*

- Most prevalent reaction is sleep disturbance
- Other effects of tinnitus are generally emotional effects and concentration difficulties
- Tinnitus does not normally reduce hearing sensitivity, but it can distract from listening
- Can't treat perception, so intervention focuses on reducing reactions

# Functional Effects – Measuring outcomes

- Many validated tinnitus questionnaires
- Recommend (bias alert): Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI)
  - Rigorous development and validation process
  - Validated for sensitivity to outcomes of treatment (“responsiveness”)
- A standardized tinnitus outcome instrument is needed – TFI is a candidate

# TFI: 8 Subscales



VA RR&D

**NCRAR**

# TINNITUS FUNCTIONAL INDEX

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Month / Day / Year

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Please Print

Please read each question below carefully. To answer a question, select **ONE** of the numbers that is listed for that question, and draw a **CIRCLE** around it like this: **10%** or **1**.

**I** Over the PAST WEEK...

1. What percentage of your time awake were you consciously **AWARE OF** your tinnitus?

*Never aware* ▶ 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% ◀ *Always aware*

2. How **STRONG** or **LOUD** was your tinnitus?

*Not at all strong or loud* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Extremely strong or loud*

3. What percentage of your time awake were you **ANNOYED** by your tinnitus?

*None of the time* ▶ 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% ◀ *All of the time*

**SC** Over the PAST WEEK...

4. Did you feel **IN CONTROL** in regard to your tinnitus?

*Very much in control* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Never in control*

5. How easy was it for you to **COPE** with your tinnitus?

*Very easy to cope* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Impossible to cope*

6. How easy was it for you to **IGNORE** your tinnitus?

*Very easy to ignore* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Impossible to ignore*

**C** Over the PAST WEEK, how much did your tinnitus interfere with...

7. Your ability to **CONCENTRATE**?

*Did not interfere* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Completely interfered*

8. Your ability to **THINK CLEARLY**?

*Did not interfere* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Completely interfered*

9. Your ability to **FOCUS ATTENTION** on other things besides your tinnitus?

*Did not interfere* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Completely interfered*

**SL** Over the PAST WEEK...

10. How often did your tinnitus make it difficult to **FALL ASLEEP** or **STAY ASLEEP**?

*Never had difficulty* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Always had difficulty*

11. How often did your tinnitus cause you difficulty in getting **AS MUCH SLEEP** as you needed?

*Never had difficulty* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *Always had difficulty*

12. How much of the time did your tinnitus keep you from **SLEEPING** as **DEEPLY** or as **PEACEFULLY** as you would have liked?

*None of the time* ▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀ *All of the time*



Please read each question below carefully. To answer a question, select **ONE** of the numbers that is listed for that question, and draw a **CIRCLE** around it like this: **(10%)** or **(1)**.

A	Over the PAST WEEK, how much has your tinnitus interfered with...	<i>Did not interfere</i>	<i>Completely interfered</i>
13.	Your ability to HEAR CLEARLY?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
14.	Your ability to UNDERSTAND PEOPLE who are talking?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
15.	Your ability to FOLLOW CONVERSATIONS in a group or at meetings?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
R	Over the PAST WEEK, how much has your tinnitus interfered with...	<i>Did not interfere</i>	<i>Completely interfered</i>
16.	Your QUIET RESTING ACTIVITIES?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
17.	Your ability to RELAX?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
18.	Your ability to enjoy "PEACE AND QUIET"?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
Q	Over the PAST WEEK, how much has your tinnitus interfered with...	<i>Did not interfere</i>	<i>Completely interfered</i>
19.	Your enjoyment of SOCIAL ACTIVITIES?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
20.	Your ENJOYMENT OF LIFE?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
21.	Your RELATIONSHIPS with family, friends and other people?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
22.	How often did your tinnitus cause you to have difficulty performing your WORK OR OTHER TASKS, such as home maintenance, school work, or caring for children or others?		
	<i>Never had difficulty</i>	▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀	<i>Always had difficulty</i>
E	Over the PAST WEEK...		
23.	How ANXIOUS or WORRIED has your tinnitus made you feel?		
	<i>Not at all anxious or worried</i>	▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀	<i>Extremely anxious or worried</i>
24.	How BOTHERED or UPSET have you been because of your tinnitus?		
	<i>Not at all bothered or upset</i>	▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀	<i>Extremely bothered or upset</i>
25.	How DEPRESSED were you because of your tinnitus?		
	<i>Not at all depressed</i>	▶ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ◀	<i>Extremely depressed</i>

# Duration of Tinnitus

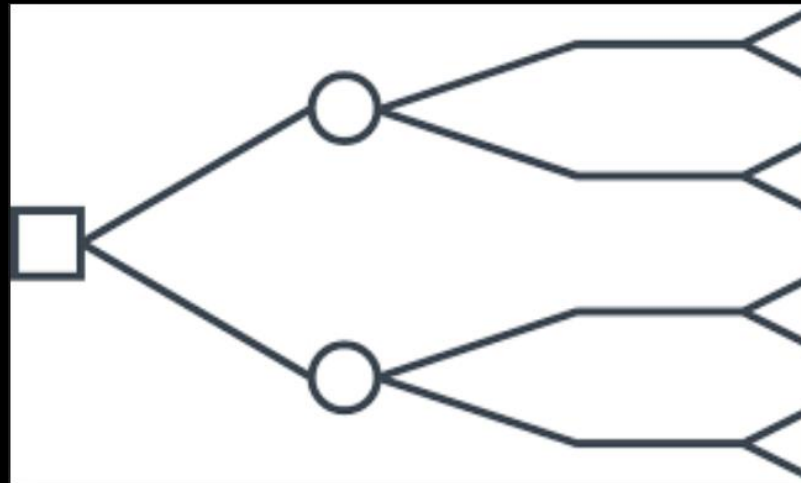
- Recent-onset: <6 mo
  - Acute
  - More likely to resolve on its own
    - Perception and/or reactions
- Persistent: ≥6 months
  - Chronic
  - More likely to be a permanent condition
    - Perception



# Other Tinnitus Attributes

- Loudness (0-10 scale)
  - Loudness fluctuations (frequency, intensity)
- Pitch (low, medium, high)
- Spectral quality (tonal, noisy, other)
- Number of sounds (1, 2, 3....)
- Lateralization (unilateral, bilateral, symmetric, asymmetric, in head, out of head)

## 2. Supporting Evidence for Audiologic Tinnitus Decision-Tree



# Sources of Supporting Evidence

- Primary evidence
  - 2 NCRAR RCTs (Henry et al 2015; 2017)
  - 20+ years of NCRAR tinnitus research developing and validating forms, questionnaires, and protocols
- Mostly consistent with:
  - Review of tinnitus clinical practice guidelines (Fuller et al 2017)
  - American Academy of Otolaryngology – Head & Neck Surgery Foundation (AAO-HNSF) Clinical Practice Guideline: Tinnitus (Tunkel et al 2014)

# NCRAR RCTs

- “*Do combination instruments reduce the effects of tinnitus compared to hearing aids?*”
- Trial 1: Funded by Starkey Hearing Technologies
  - 30 participants
  - All wore Xino Tinnitus devices for 3 months
  - Half had sound generator turned on; half turned off
  - Brief tinnitus counseling

Henry JA, Frederick M, Sell S, Griest S, Abrams H. Validation of a novel combination hearing aid and tinnitus therapy device. *Ear and Hearing* 36(1):42-52, 2015.

# Second NCRAR RCT

- Similar to first RCT except:
  - 55 participants
  - Devices manufactured by Phonak LLC
    - Audeo Q90 + Tinnitus Balance combination instrument
    - Lyric extended-wear hearing aid
  - Participants used devices for 4 months

Henry JA, McMillan G, Dann S, Bennett K, Griest S, Theodoroff S, Silverman S, Whichard S, Saunders G. Tinnitus management: Randomized controlled trial comparing extended-wear hearing aids, conventional hearing aids, and combination instruments. *Journal of the American Academy of Audiology*, 28(6):546-561, 2017.

# Results

- TFI outcomes: Every device studied provided significant benefit, although there were no significant differences in outcomes between groups
- Both of the NCRAR RCTs similar in design and results to a third RCT (Dos Santos et al 2014)

# RCTs: Caveat

**WARNING**

- All participants had hearing loss in addition to their bothersome tinnitus
- Because people often respond to questions about effects of tinnitus with respect to their hearing difficulties, some of the improvement would have resulted from improved hearing
- The clinical decision-tree addresses this concern

# Review of Tinnitus Clinical Practice Guidelines (Fuller et al 2017)

- Systematic review of existing tinnitus guidelines
  - Had to meet criteria of “*describing and making recommendations on the assessment, diagnosis, and/or treatment of subjective tinnitus for adults (i.e., people aged 16 years or older)*”
- Five clinical guidelines for tinnitus met the criteria and were included in the review, including guidelines from Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden, and United States



# Summary of Fuller et al (2017) Findings: Assessment

1. Conduct a physical exam to identify/rule out underlying causes of tinnitus
  2. Conduct an audiologic assessment
  3. Use a validated questionnaire to assess degree to which patient is bothered by tinnitus
  4. For patients who are very bothered by tinnitus, consider referral to a mental health provider
- Lack of agreement re: imaging studies

# Summary of Fuller et al (2017) Findings: Intervention

1. Educate patients about tinnitus and options for management
  2. Use hearing aids only if warranted for hearing loss
  3. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) should be offered to patients with bothersome tinnitus
  4. Medications and dietary supplements should not be used for tinnitus management
- Lack of agreement re: use of sound-based therapy or transcranial magnetic stimulation

# AAO-HNSF Clinical Practice Guideline: Tinnitus

- Addressed three broad topics re: clinical practice
  1. Assessment
  2. Intervention/management
  3. Patient education
- All based on a systematic review, and consensus of a 23-member panel
  - Disclosure: J Henry on panel

# AAO-HNSF CPG: Assessment

- ✓ Case history and physical exam
  - ✓ Prompt audiologic exam *if* tinnitus is unilateral, persistent, or associated with hearing difficulties
  - ✓ Distinguish bothersome from non-bothersome tinnitus
  - ✓ Conduct hearing aid evaluation (if warranted)
- 
- X **Do not do** imaging (for most patients)
  - ? Routine audiologic exam **“optional”** if tinnitus is recent-onset, symmetric, and not accompanied by hearing difficulties



# AAO-HNSF CPG: Intervention/Management

✓ Recommended Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for intervention

**RECOMMENDED**

❖ Sound-based therapy “optional”

**optional**

❖ Hearing aids “may be helpful”

**DEFINITELY MAYBE**

X Recommended **against** use of:

X Any drugs for tinnitus

X Any dietary supplements for tinnitus

X Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)

**DO NOT  
USE**

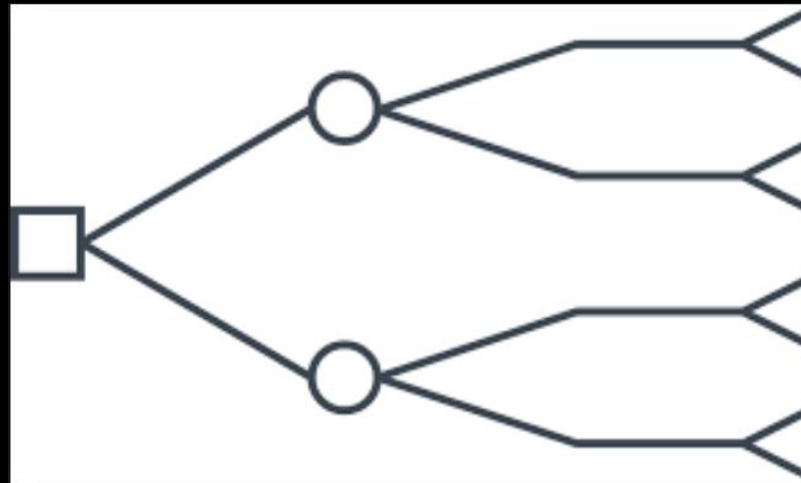
? No opinion on acupuncture

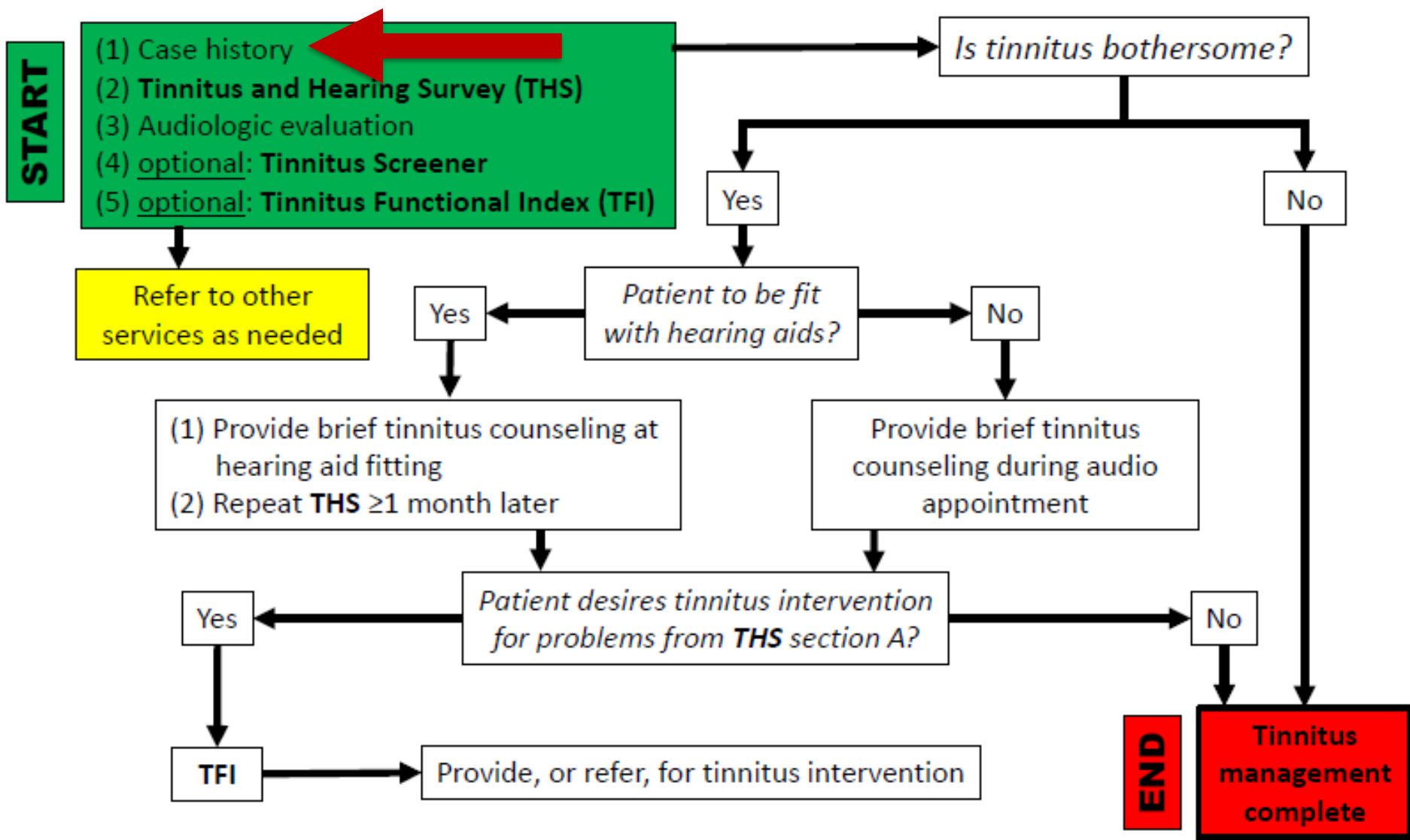
**I HAVE NO  
OPINION**

# AAO-HNSF CPG: Patient Education

- ✓ Recommended: education and counseling to aid in decision making, by teaching:
  - ✓ Available management strategies
  - ✓ Natural history and prognosis
  - ✓ Association between hearing loss and tinnitus
  - ✓ Effects of lifestyle factors on tinnitus management
  - ✓ Hearing protection from noise
- ✓ Recommended: provide brochures, suggest self-help books, and refer to health care professionals who offer evidence-based tinnitus services

# 3. Tinnitus Clinical Decision-Tree for Audiologists





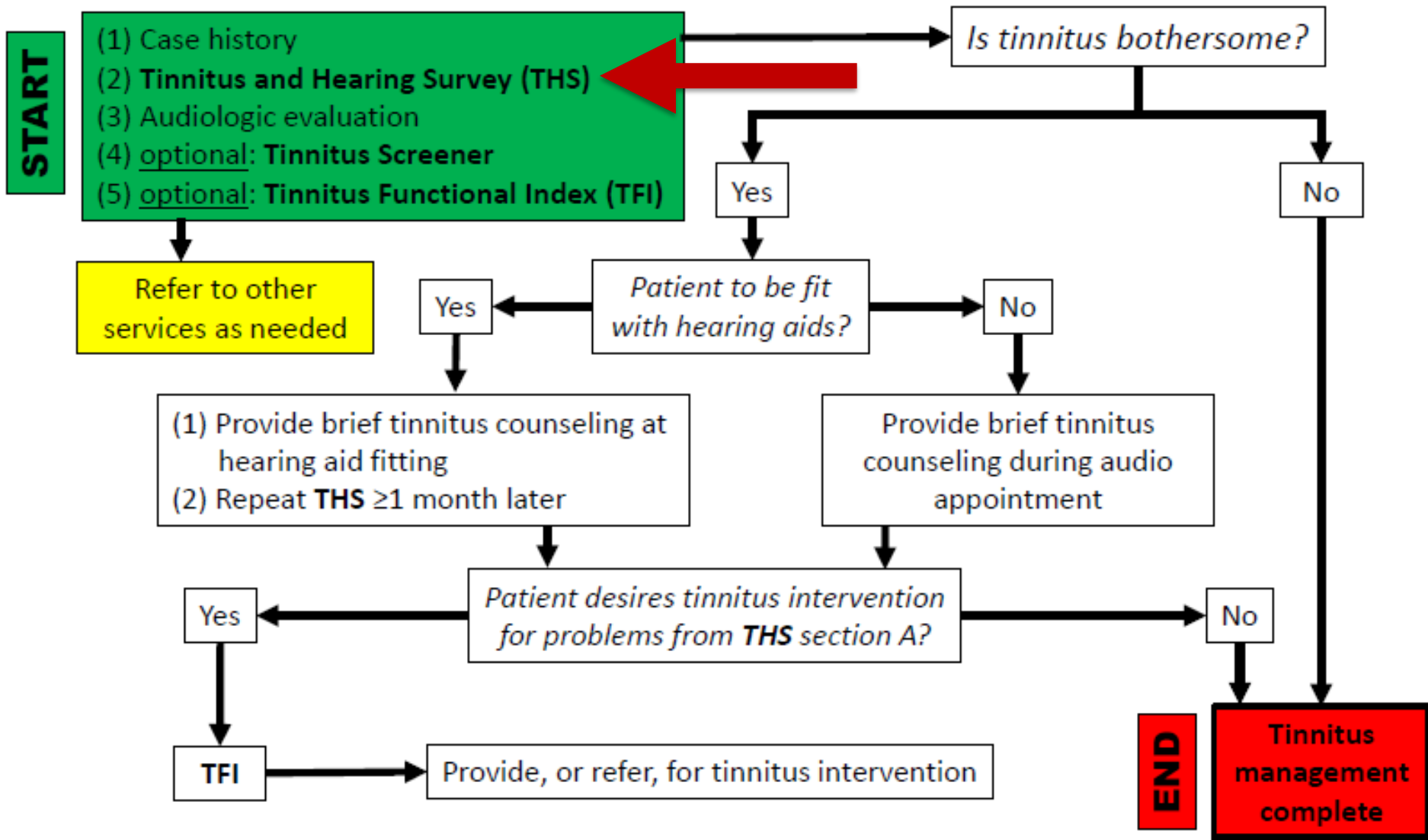


# Case History

- Necessary to document any symptoms or conditions that would indicate special services or a referral
- Should target:
  - Unilateral, pulsatile, or new-onset tinnitus
  - Hearing difficulties (especially unilateral or asymmetric)
  - Sudden onset of hearing loss along with tinnitus
  - Noise exposure
  - Ototoxic medications
  - Balance disorders
- Symptoms of anxiety, depression, cognitive impairment, and sleep disturbance?

# Duration of Tinnitus

- Recent onset =  $<6$  mo
  - Acute
  - More likely to resolve on its own
- Persistent =  $\geq 6$  months
  - Chronic
  - More likely to be a permanent condition



# Tinnitus and Hearing Survey

- Key to determining if a patient has tinnitus warranting tinnitus-specific intervention
- Three sections
  - Section A: Tinnitus
  - Section B: Hearing
  - Section C: Sound tolerance
- Note: Use of cutoff scores not recommended for decision making. Rather, this information is used to determine what services might be indicated re tinnitus and hearing loss.

## Tinnitus and Hearing Survey

*A. Tinnitus problems not confused with hearing problems*

*B. Hearing problems not confused with tinnitus problems*

*C. Screen for sound tolerance problems*

### A. Tinnitus

Over the last week, tinnitus kept me from sleeping.

*No, not a problem*    *Yes, a small problem*    *Yes, a moderate problem*    *Yes, a big problem*    *Yes, a very big problem*

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, tinnitus kept me from concentrating on reading.

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, tinnitus kept me from relaxing.

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, I couldn't get my mind off of my tinnitus.

0    1    2    3    4

Grand Total

Total of each column

### B. Hearing

Over the last week, I couldn't understand what others were saying in noisy or crowded places.

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, I couldn't understand what people were saying on TV or in movies.

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, I couldn't understand people with soft voices.

0    1    2    3    4

Over the last week, I couldn't understand what was being said in group conversations.

0    1    2    3    4

Grand Total

Total of each column

### C. Sound Tolerance

Over the last week, sounds were too loud or uncomfortable for me when they seemed normal to others around me.\*

0    1    2    3    4

*If you responded 1, 2, 3, or 4 to the statement above:*

Please list two examples of sounds that are too loud or uncomfortable for you, but seem normal to others:

\_\_\_\_\_

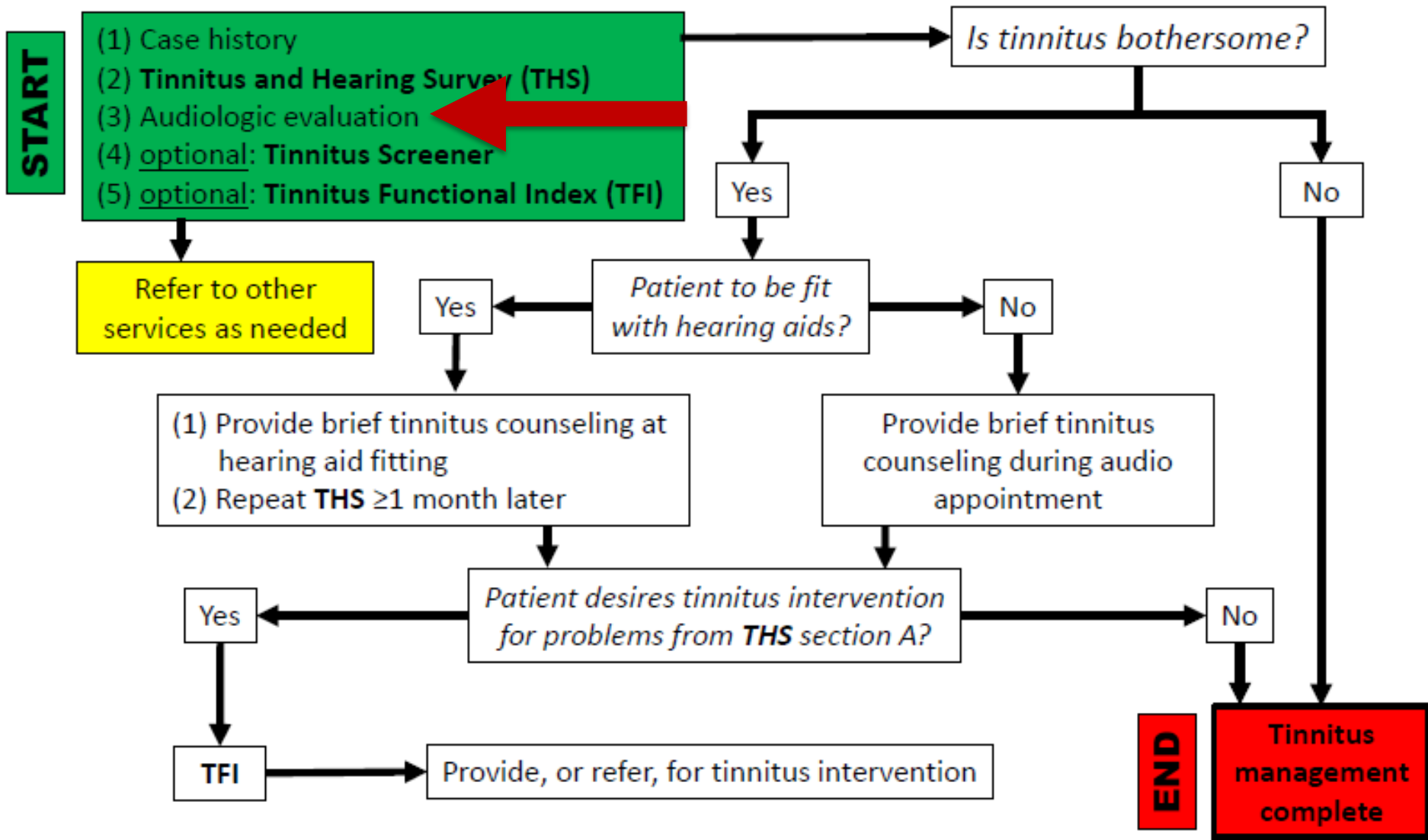
\_\_\_\_\_

\*If sounds are too loud for you while wearing hearing aids, please tell your audiologist.

For office use only (II):     M     H     N

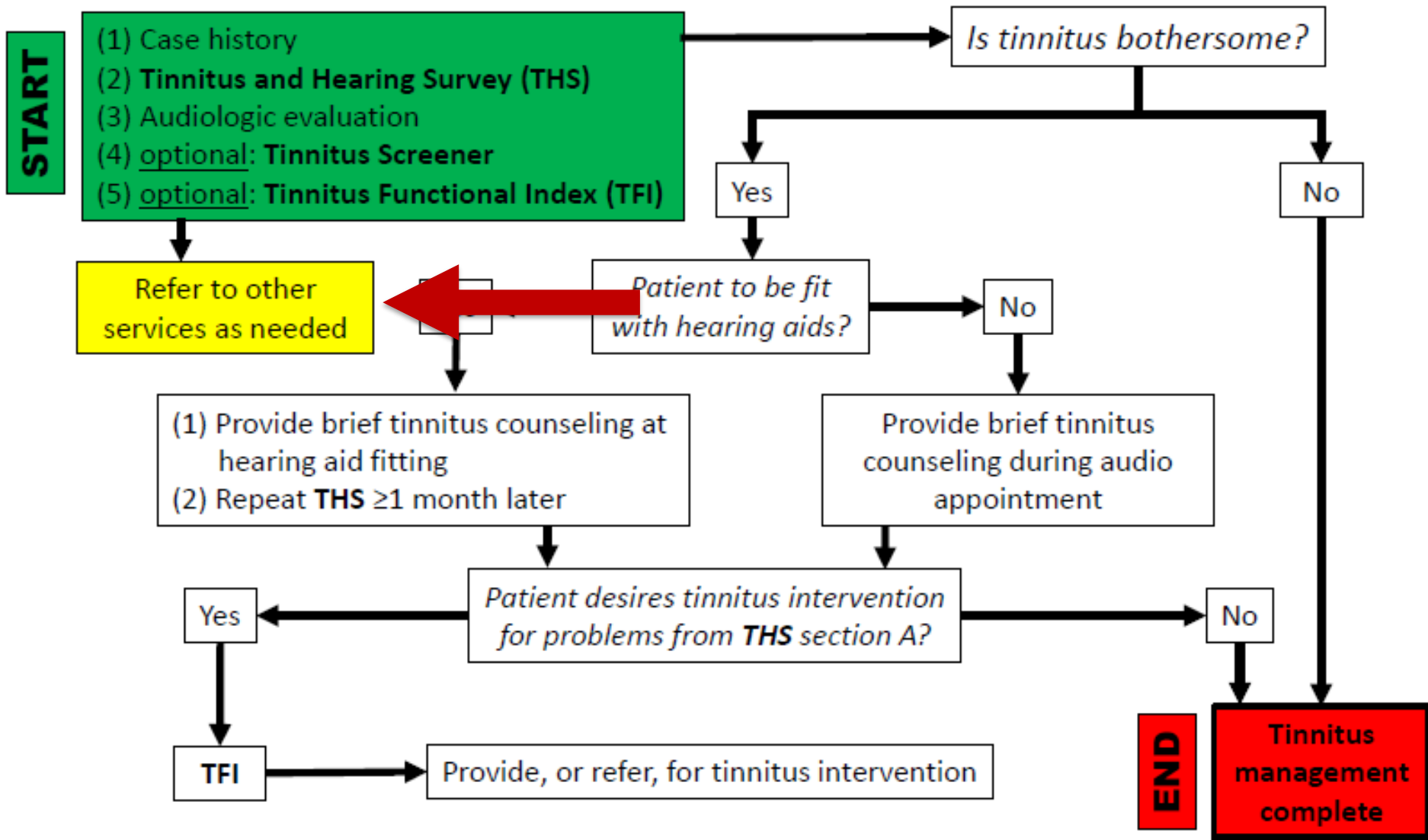
Henry JA, Zaugg TL, Griest S, Thielman E, Kaelin C, Carlson KF. Tinnitus and Hearing Survey: A screening and assessment tool to differentiate bothersome tinnitus from hearing difficulties.

*American Journal of Audiology* 24(1):66-77, 2015.



# Audiologic Evaluation

- Any person reporting the presence of tinnitus should receive a routine audiologic assessment
    - *Why?* Because 80-90% of people with tinnitus have hearing loss
- !! *It is essential that any hearing problems are addressed prior to a patient receiving intervention for bothersome tinnitus***





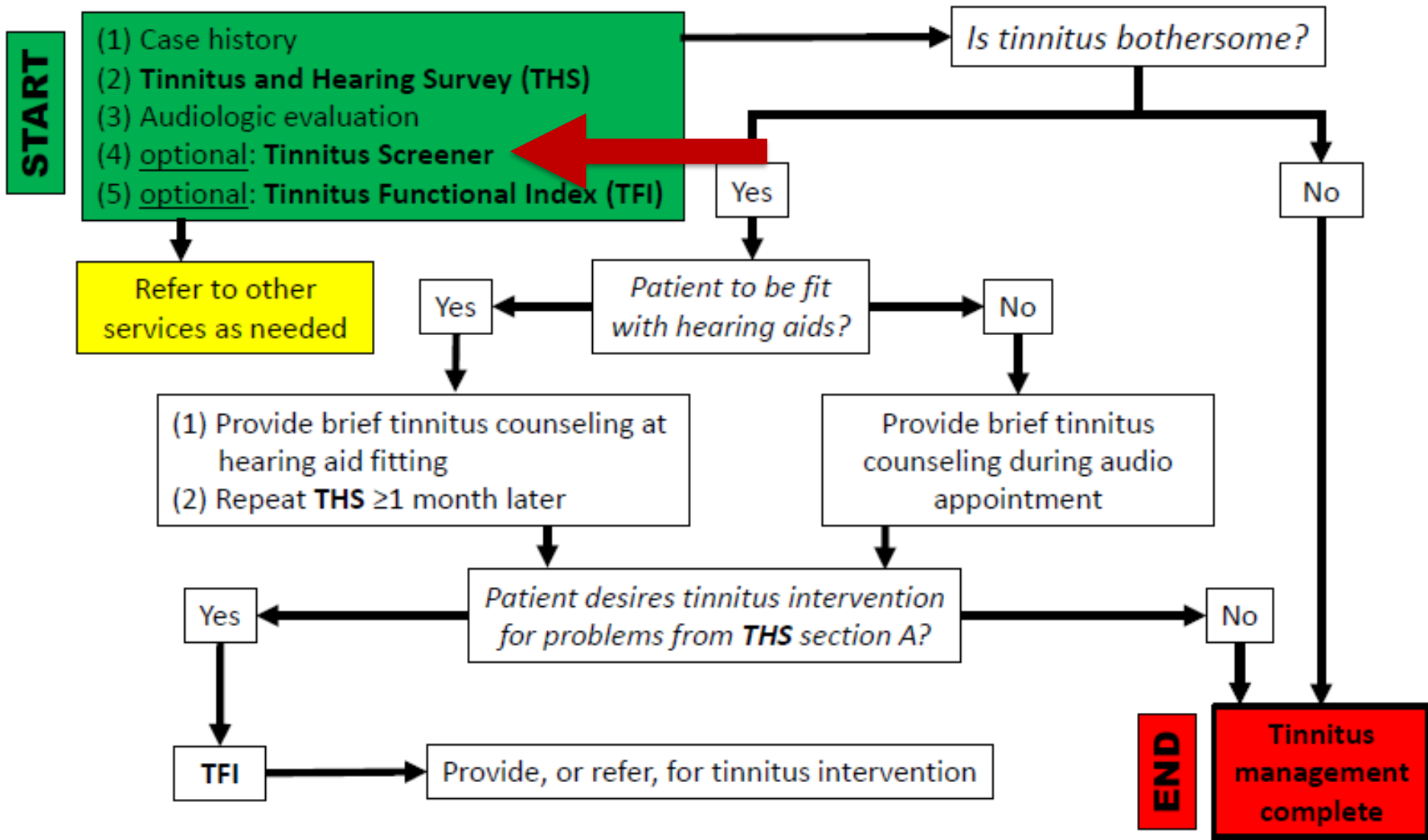
# Referral

- Great majority of patients reporting tinnitus have primary tinnitus, i.e., tinnitus that is idiopathic and may or may not be associated with sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL)
- Some patients have tinnitus suspected as secondary, i.e., the tinnitus appears to be associated with a specific underlying cause (other than SNHL) or an identifiable organic condition
- Secondary tinnitus can be a symptom of auditory system disorders or nonauditory system disorders

Henry JA, Zaugg TL, Myers PJ, Kendall CJ, Michaelides EM. A triage guide for tinnitus. *The Journal of Family Practice* 59(7):389-393, 2010

# Referral

- AAO-HNSF: all patients with tinnitus should receive a physical exam to identify potentially treatable secondary tinnitus and any symptoms of serious disease associated with the tinnitus
  - Best practice, but maybe not feasible
  - At least refer to ENT if secondary tinnitus is suspected, or if symptoms are unilateral
- Urgent referral (same-day) to ENT recommended if sudden SNHL within previous 30 days
- Other referrals may be necessary/emergent



# Tinnitus Screener

- Optional—can be used if it is uncertain whether a patient’s tinnitus warrants a full assessment
- Only “intermittent” or “constant” tinnitus would indicate the need for a full assessment

## Tinnitus Screener

Tinnitus is ringing, buzzing, humming or other noises in your ears or head.

During the PAST YEAR:

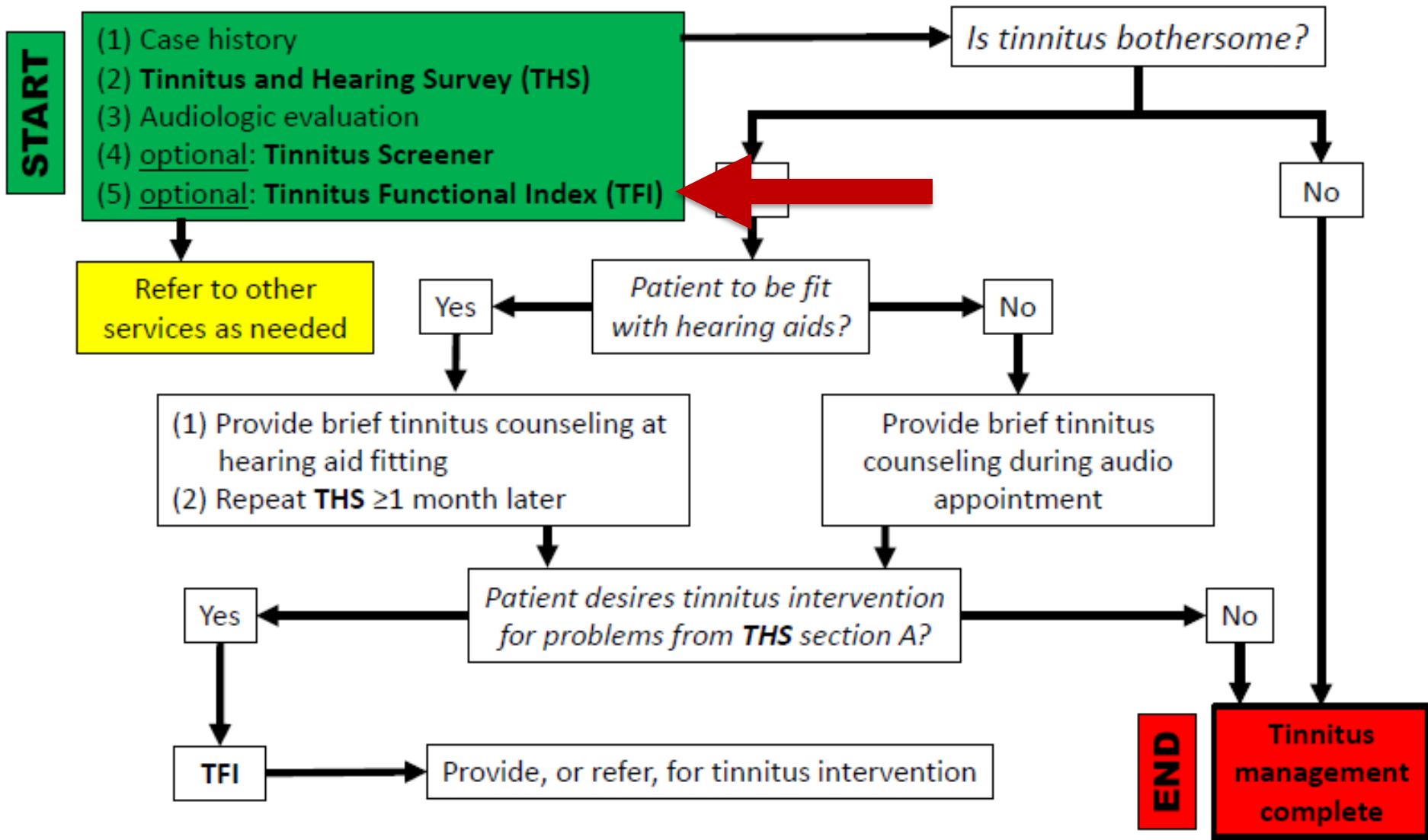
<p>1. Have you experienced tinnitus lasting more than 2 - 3 minutes?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO: <u>STOP HERE</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES: GO TO #2</p>	<p>No Tinnitus ←</p>
<p>2. Have you experienced tinnitus for at least 6 months?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO: GO TO #3</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES: GO TO #3</p>	<p>Acute Tinnitus ←</p> <p>Chronic Tinnitus ←</p>
<p>3. In a quiet room, can you hear tinnitus?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Always: <u>STOP HERE</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Usually: <u>STOP HERE</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Sometimes/Occasionally: GO TO #4</p>	<p>Constant Tinnitus</p> <p>Constant Tinnitus</p>
<p>4. When you heard tinnitus this past year, was it caused by a recent event? (Examples: loud concert, head cold, allergies, some medications)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO: GO TO #6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, Sometimes: GO TO #5</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES, Always: GO TO #5</p>	<p>Temporary Tinnitus</p>
<p>5. Does your tinnitus seem to "come and go" on its own, in addition to being caused by a recent event(s)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> NO: <u>STOP HERE</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES: GO TO #6</p>	<p>Temporary Tinnitus</p>
<p>6. Do you experience tinnitus on a:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Daily or weekly basis: <u>STOP HERE</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Monthly or yearly basis: <u>STOP HERE</u></p>	<p>Intermittent Tinnitus</p> <p>Occasional Tinnitus</p>

Spontaneous

Recent-onset

Persistent

Henry JA, Griest S, Austin D, Helt W, Gordon J, Thielman E, Theodoroff SM, Lewis MS, Blankenship C, Zaugg TL, Carlson K. [Tinnitus Screener: Results from first 100 participants in epidemiology study.](#) *American Journal of Audiology.* 25(2):153-60, 2016.



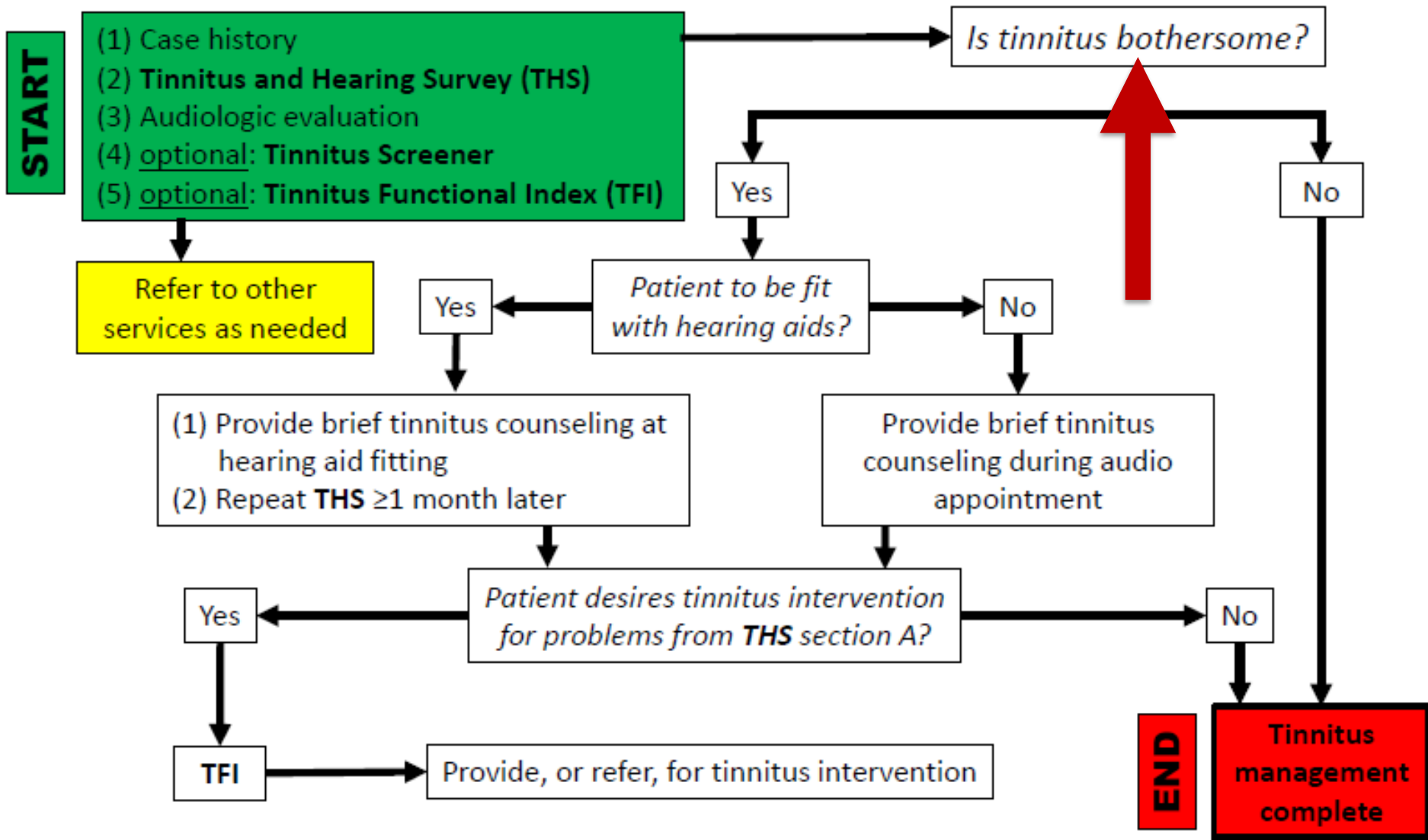
# Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI)

- Recommended for any patient whose hearing needs have been met and is scheduled to receive tinnitus-specific intervention
- Not recommended as part of basic assessment because patients often blame hearing problems on their tinnitus, which results in responses to tinnitus questions reflecting hearing problems

# TFI: Optional for Intake Assessment

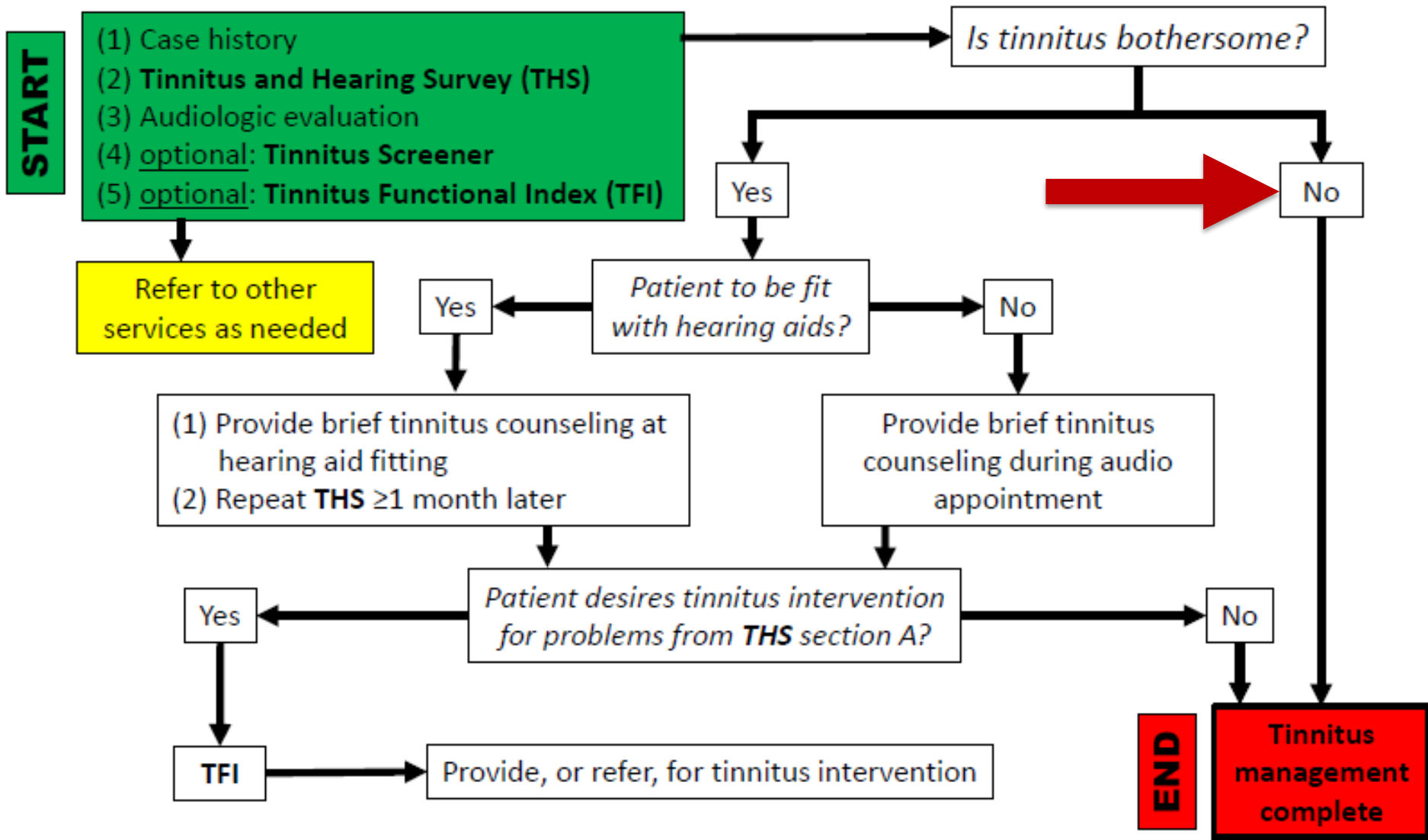
- Responses can be helpful in identifying the specific tinnitus problem(s) and addressing it with counseling during the appointment
  - TFI especially useful for this purpose because it contains eight subscales
    - Intrusive, Sense of Control, Concentration, Sleep, Auditory, Relaxation, Quality of Life, and Emotional

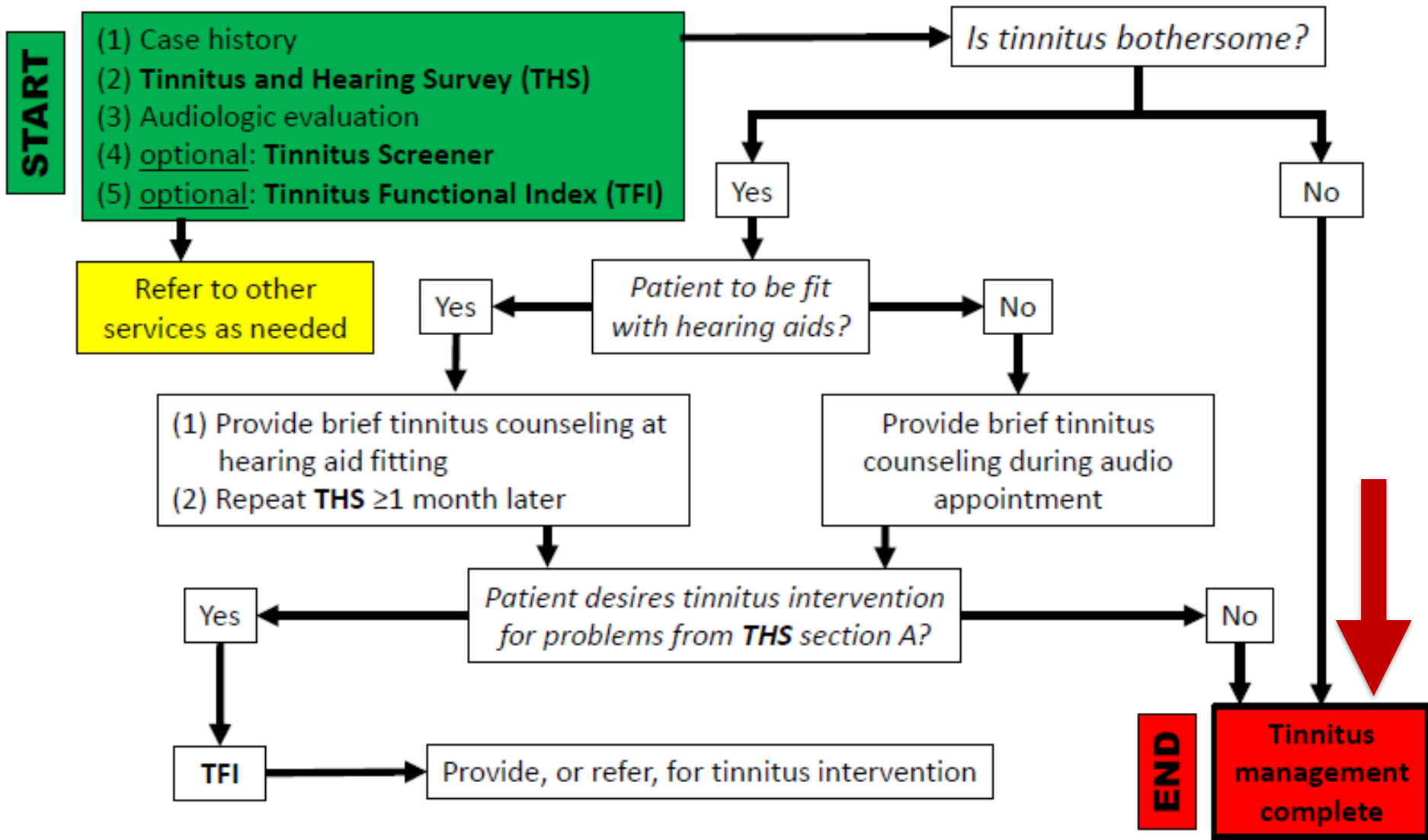


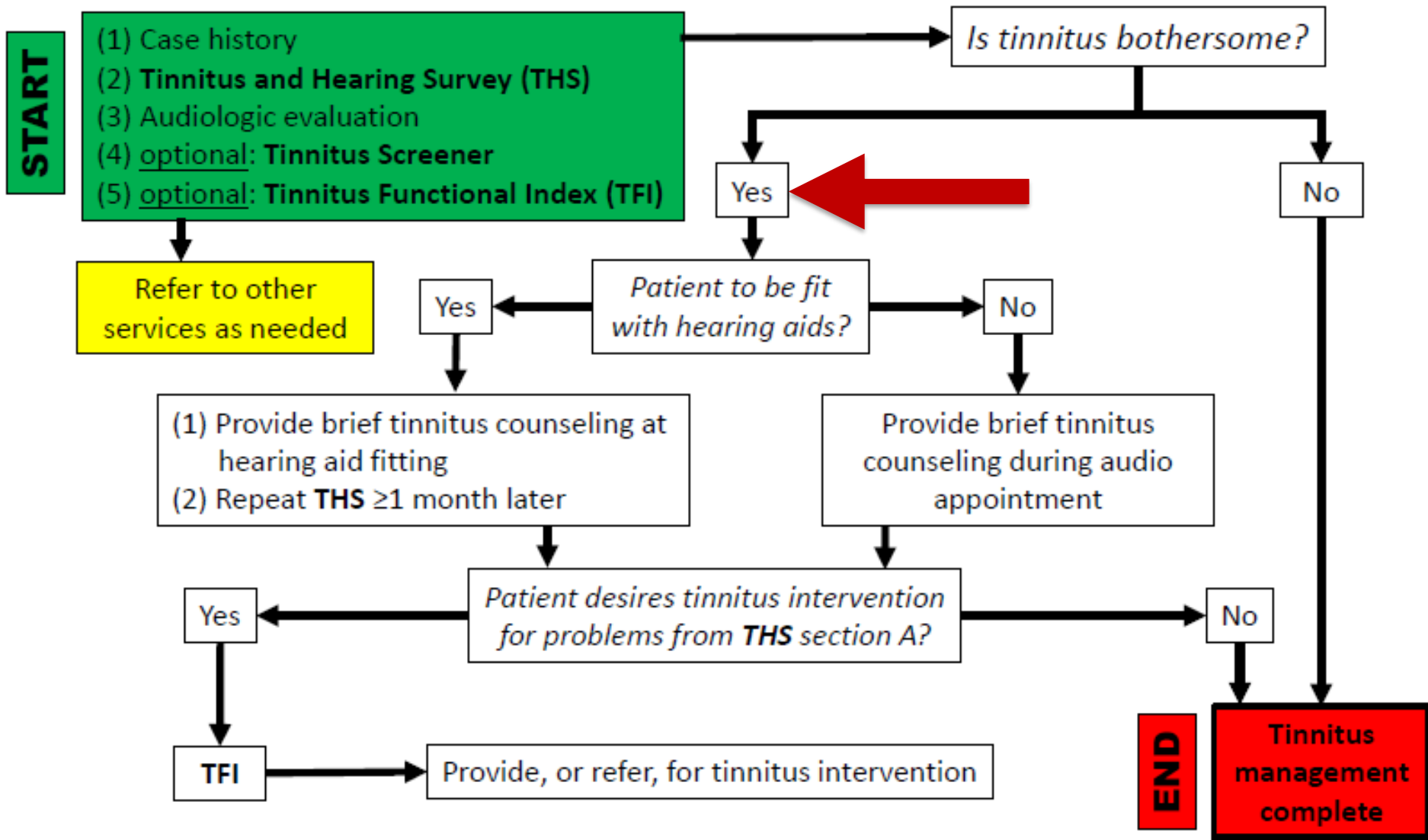


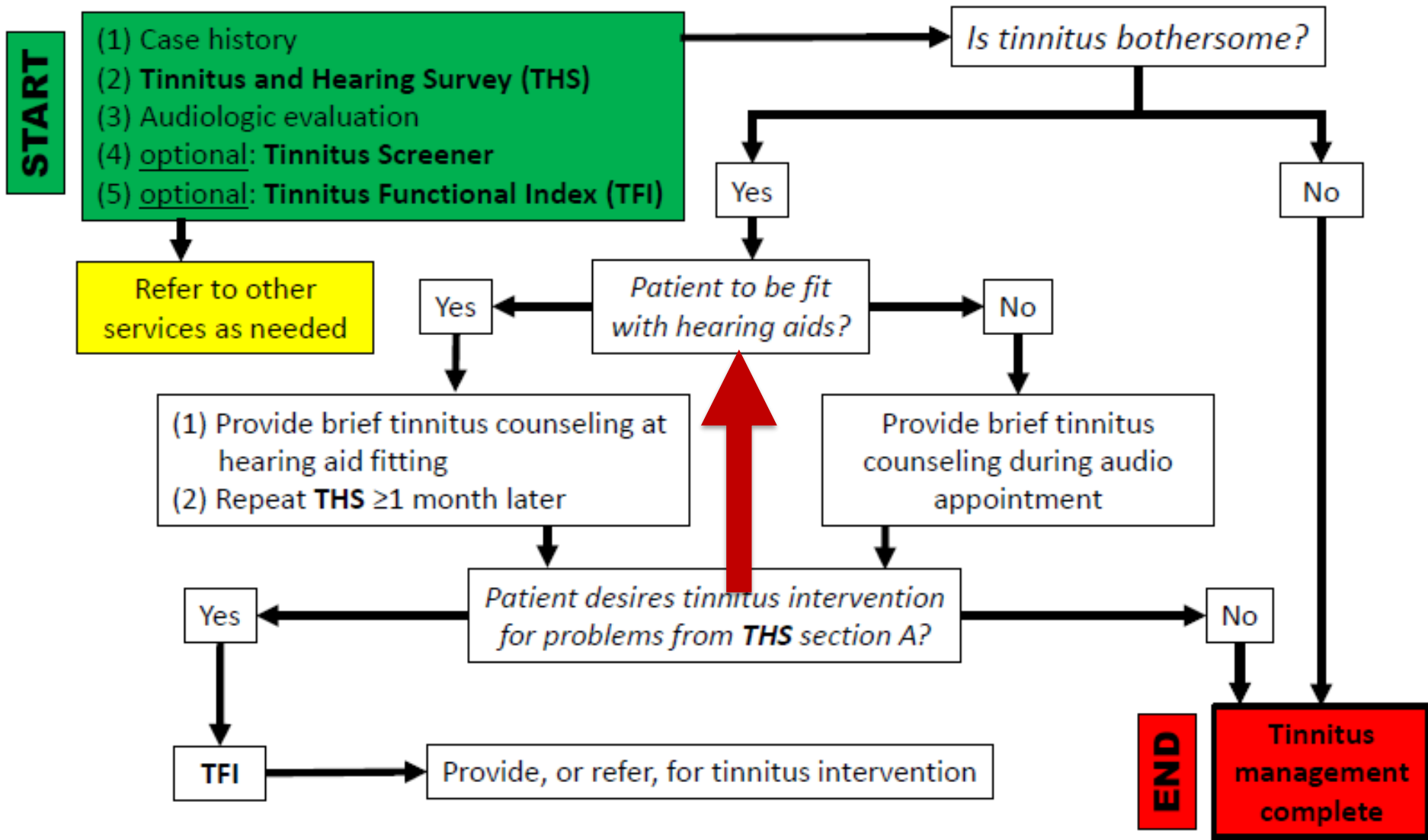
# Flowchart Questions

- Is Tinnitus Bothersome?
  - Determined through use of the Tinnitus and Hearing Survey



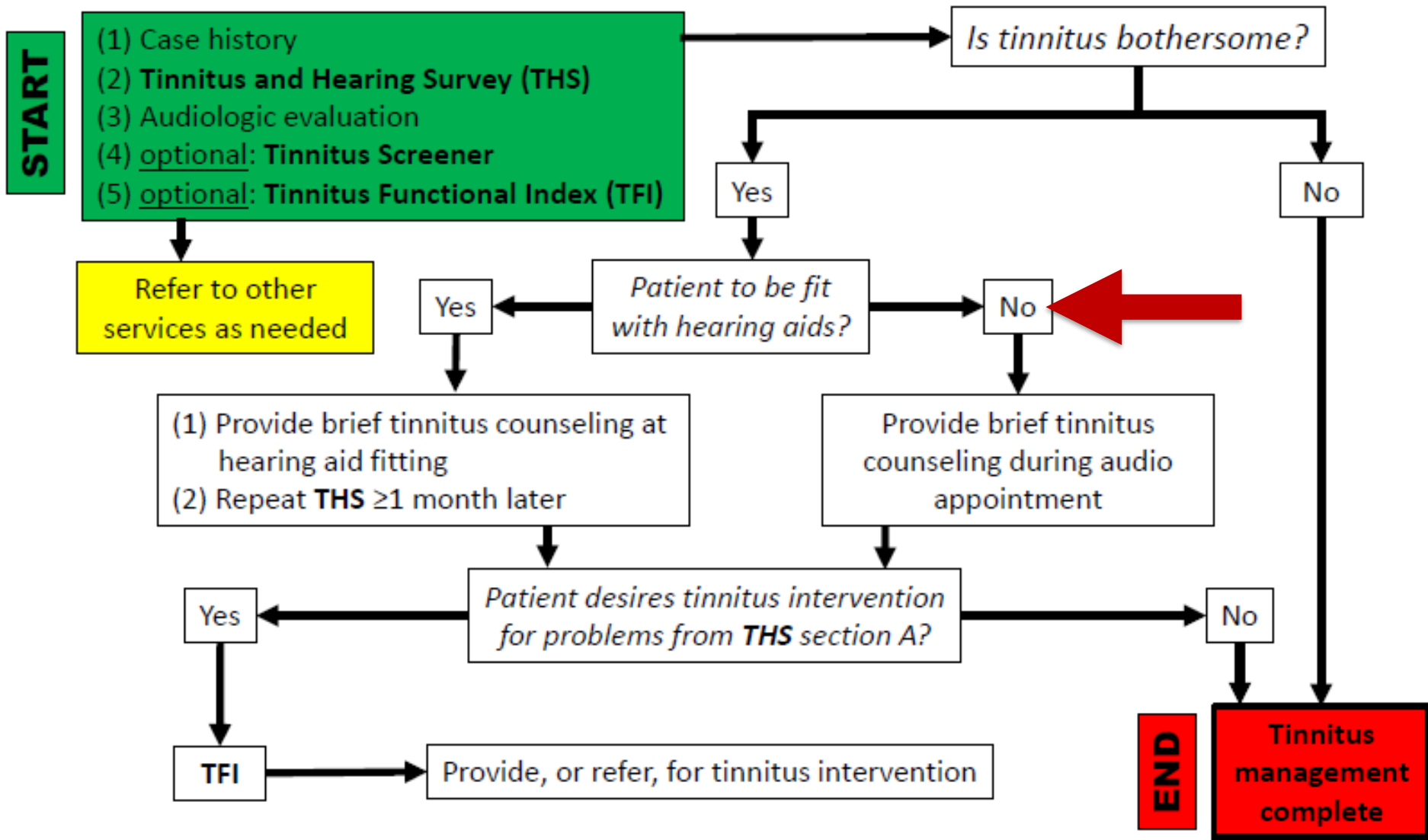




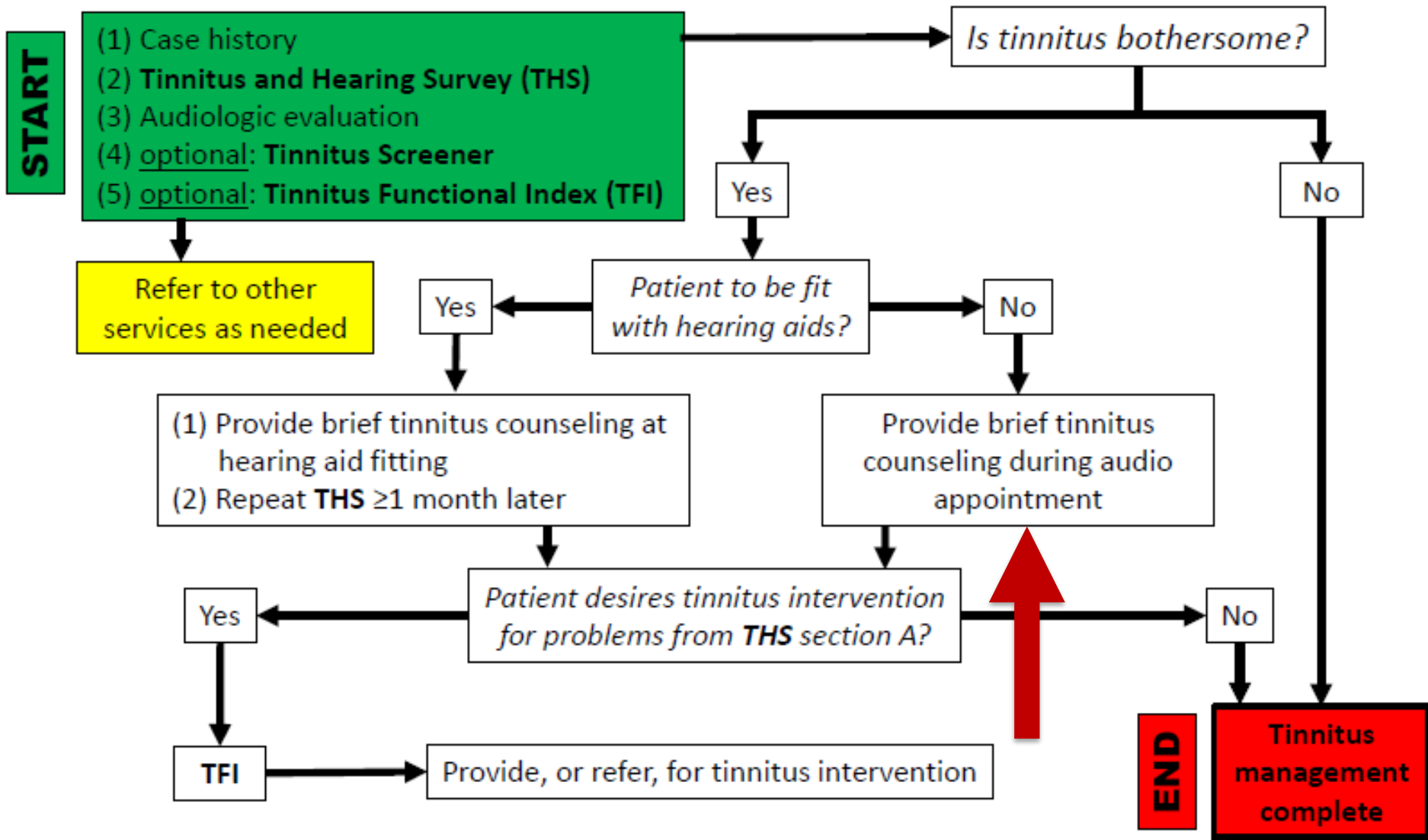


# Patient to be Fit with Hearing Aids?

- Determined through use of the Tinnitus and Hearing Survey
- Joint decision involving both patient and audiologist
- Option of fitting combination instruments rather than hearing aids
  - If combination instruments are fit only use amplification at first
  - Activate the sound generator at a later time, and only if necessary

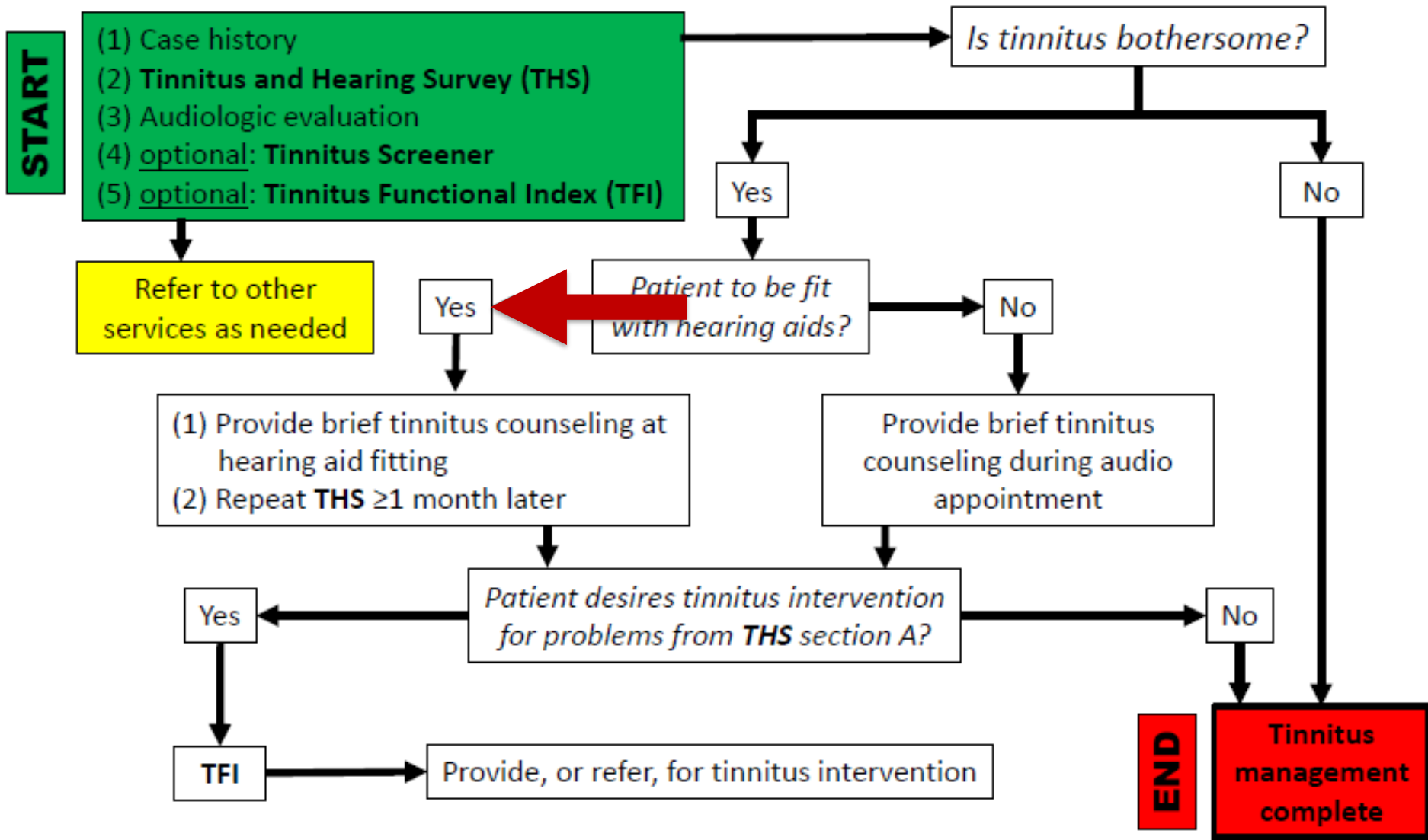


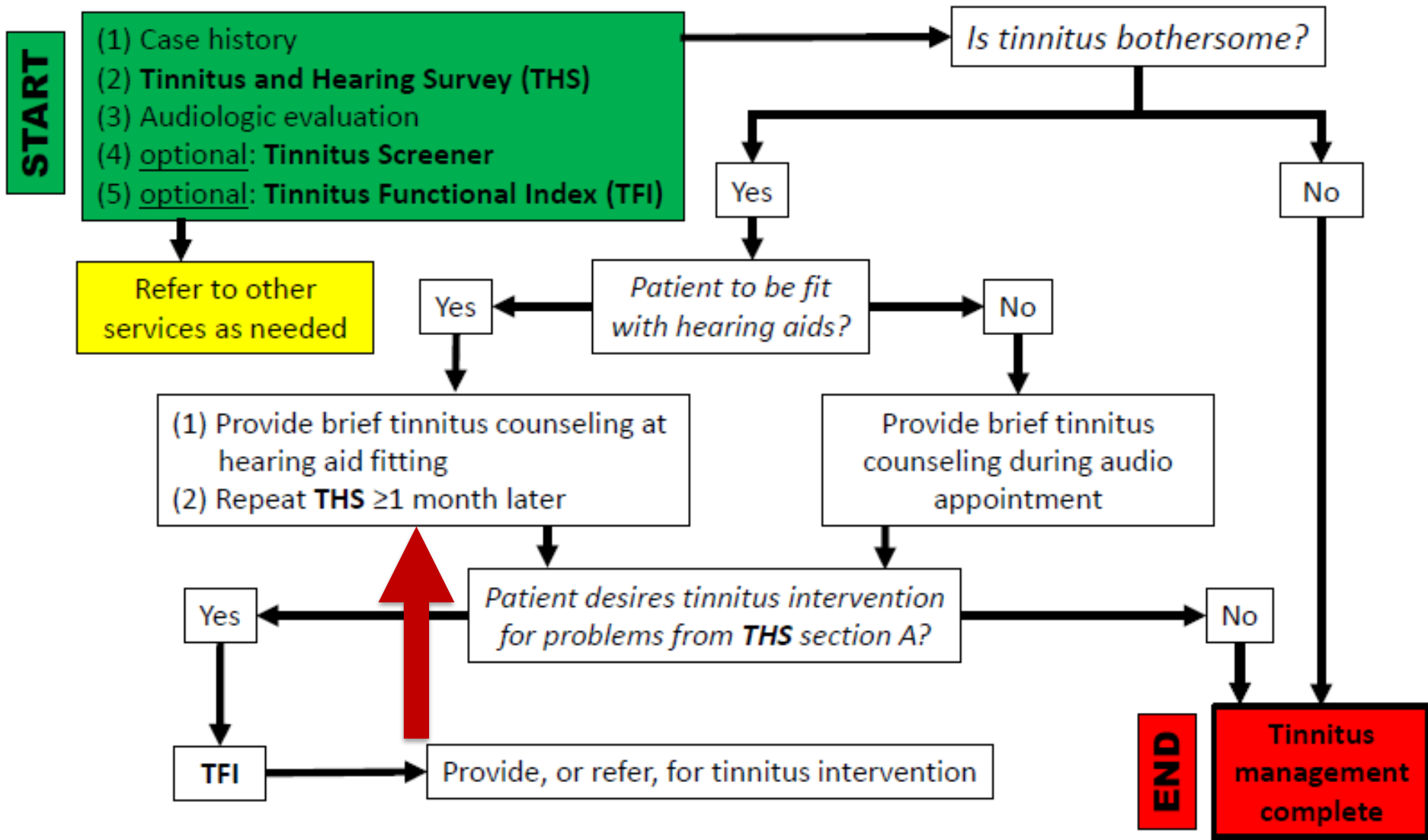




# AAO-HNSF CPG: Patient Education

- ✓ Recommended: education and counseling to aid in decision making, by teaching:
  - ✓ Available management strategies
  - ✓ Natural history and prognosis
  - ✓ Association between hearing loss and tinnitus
  - ✓ Effects of lifestyle factors on tinnitus management
  - ✓ Hearing protection from noise
- ✓ Recommended: provide brochures, suggest self-help books, and refer to health care professionals who offer evidence-based tinnitus services

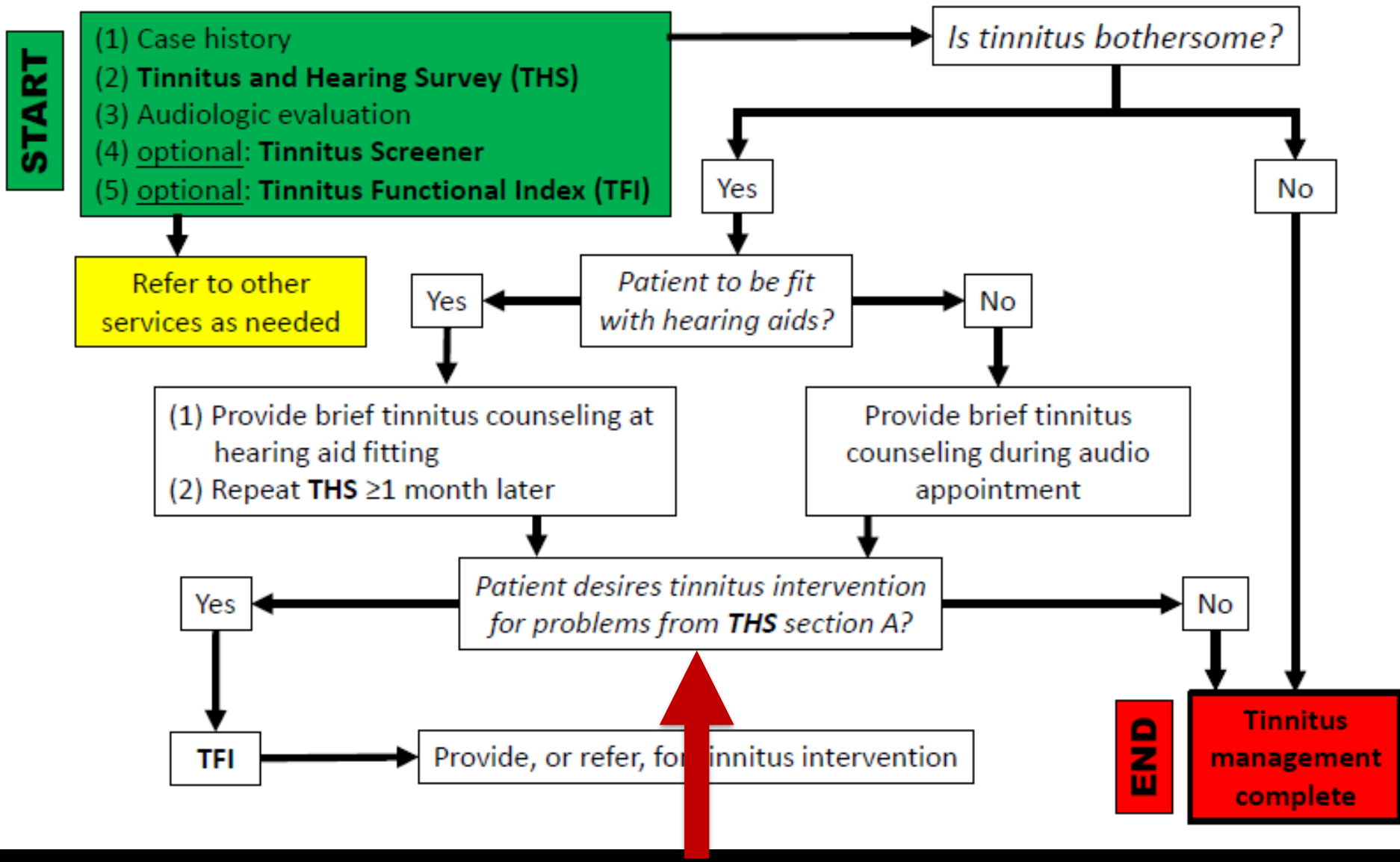




# Patient to be Fit with Hearing Aids?

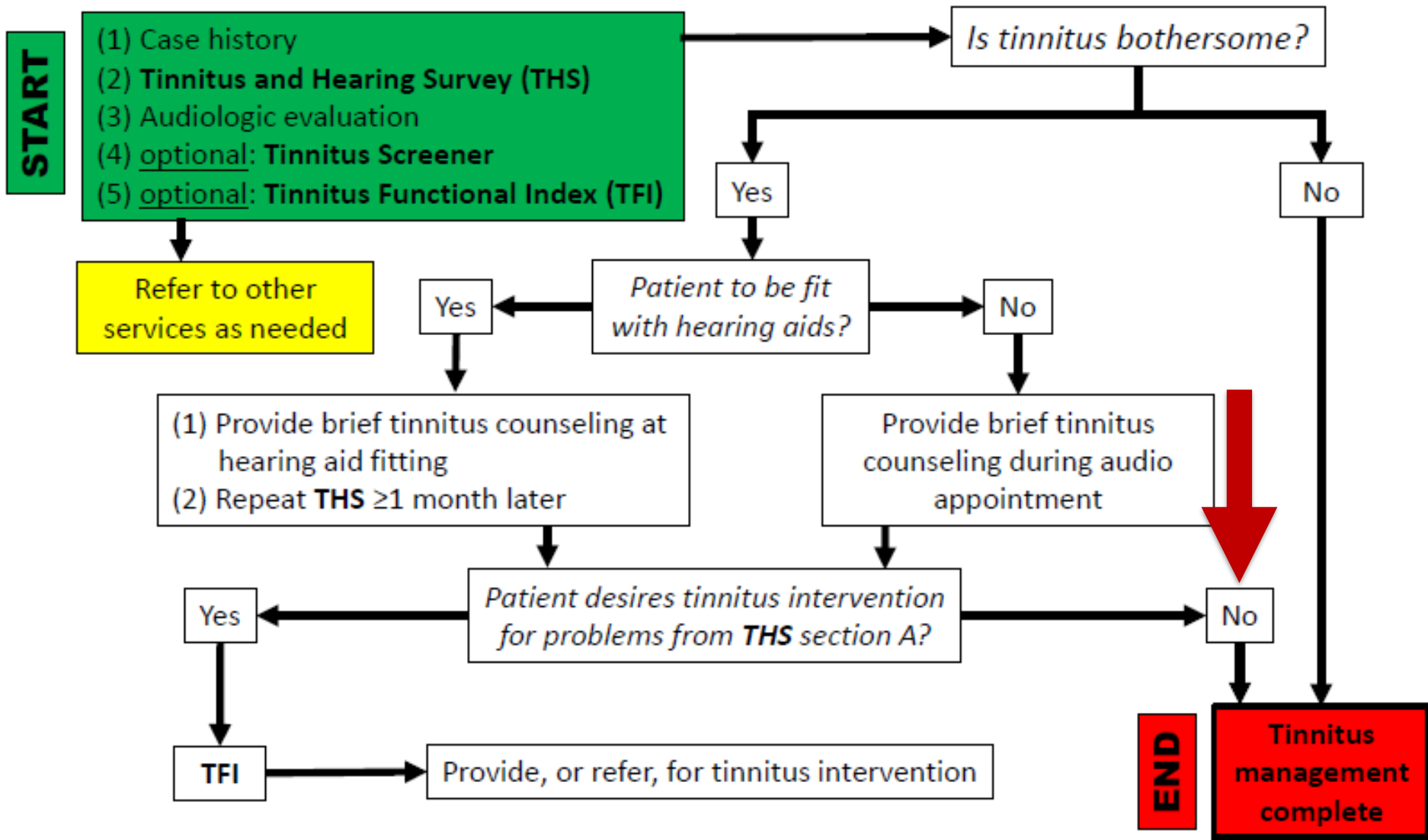
## Follow-up if “yes”

- Patients should wear ear-level devices for at least 1 month, then return for a device check and repeat Tinnitus and Hearing Survey
- Patients asked if they would like to receive intervention for the types of problems described in the Tinnitus section (Section A)

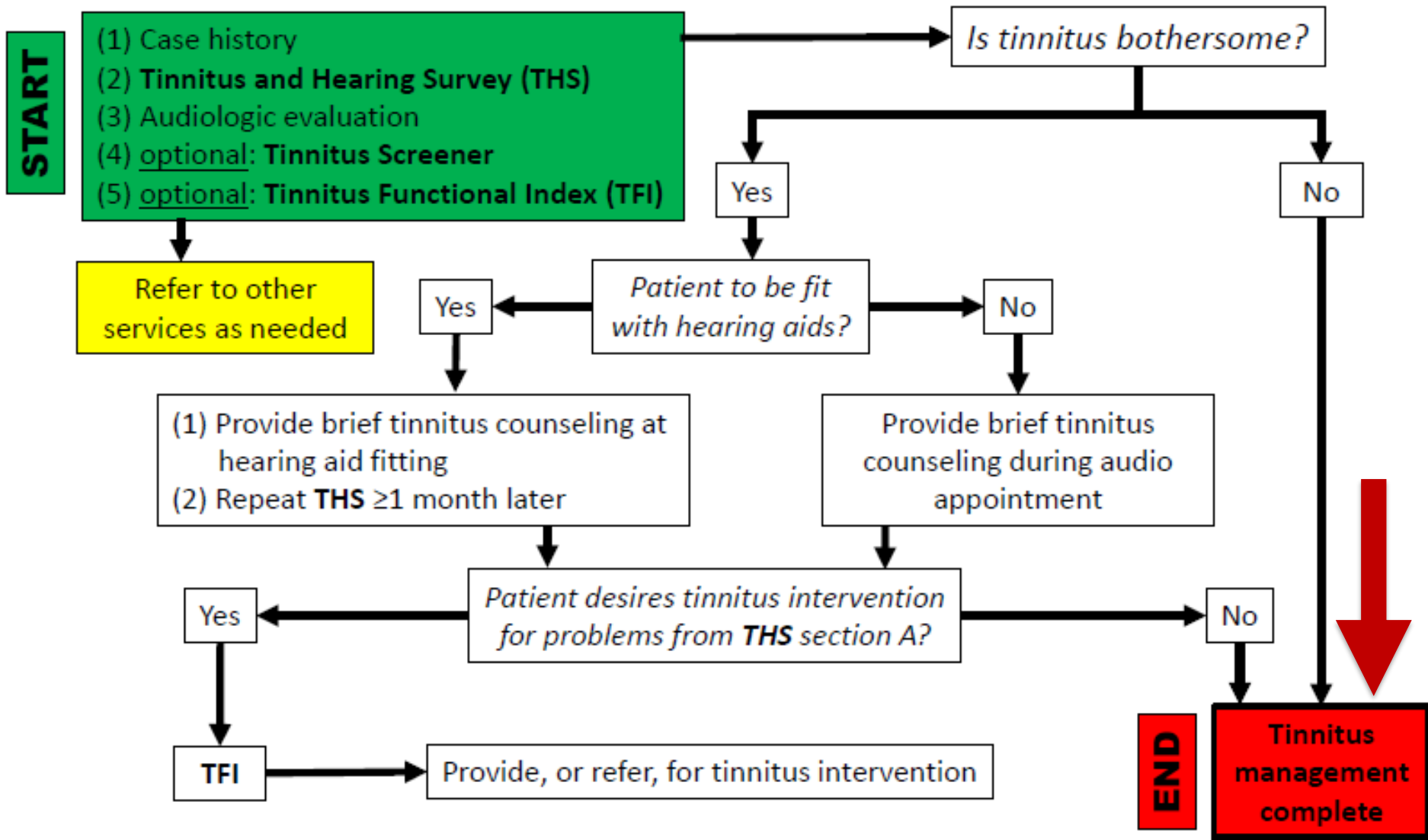


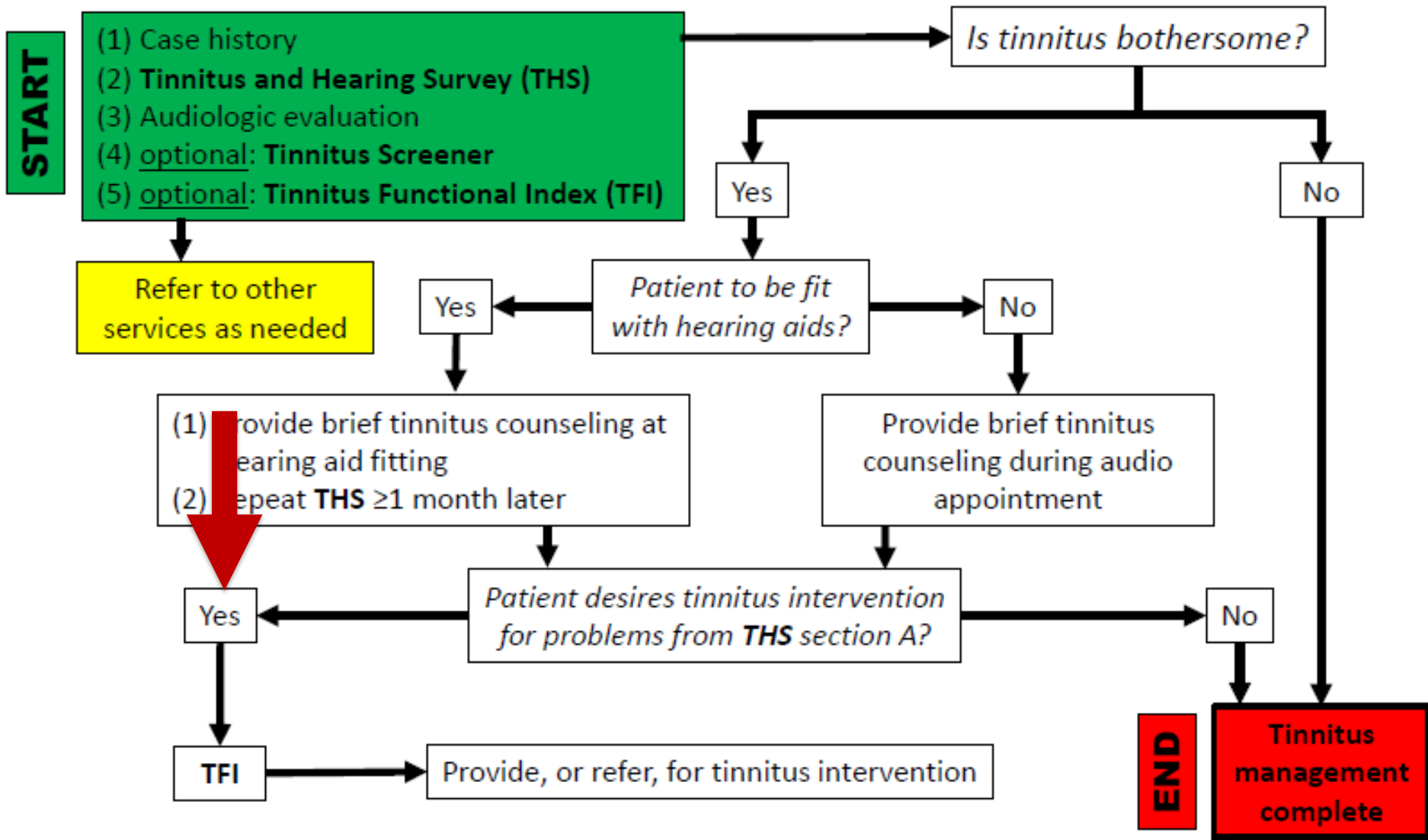
# Patient Desires Tinnitus Intervention for Problems from THS Section A?

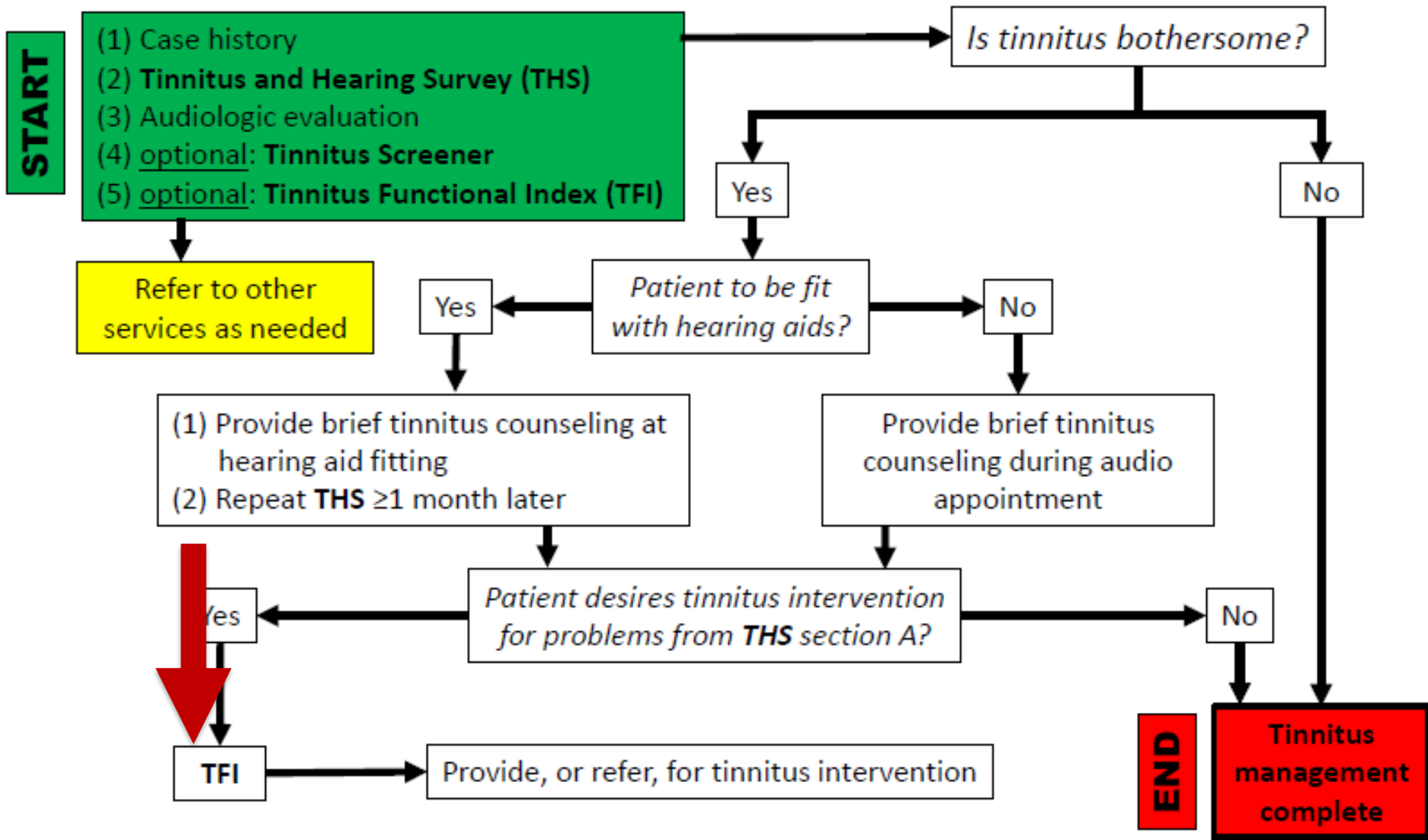
- If “no,” then audiologic management with respect to tinnitus is complete
- If “yes,” then the patient should complete the TFI
- TFI assessment serves as baseline to assess outcomes of any intervention that is provided

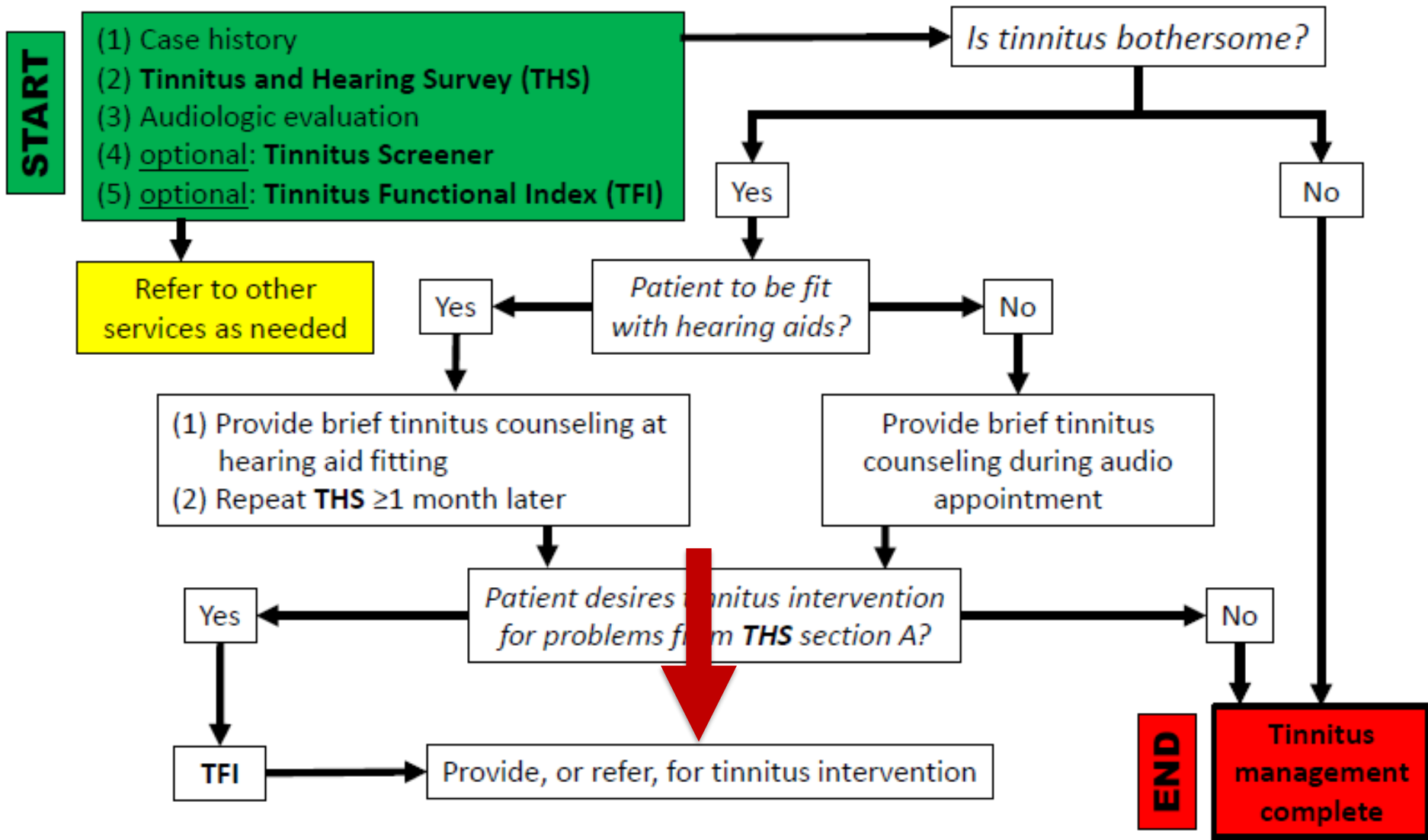












# Decision-Tree: Summary

- This decision-tree protocol describes what is done during the PTM Level 2 Audiologic Evaluation
- Procedures are research-based
- The decision-tree protocol has the potential to promote standardization of tinnitus practice across audiologists

# Further Tinnitus-Specific Services

- Systematic reviews support CBT as the most evidence-based method of tinnitus intervention
- Other Mental Health options: ACT, Mindfulness
- Counseling options for audiologists: PTM, TRT, TAT

# PTM Level 3 Skills Education

- 5 sessions of teaching self-care skills to manage reactions to tinnitus
  - 2 sessions: audiologist teaches specific strategies for using sound as therapy
  - 3 sessions: mental health provider teaches coping skills that are used with Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
- Patients instructed to match appropriate skills to their most problematic tinnitus situation
  - Results in 2 “action plans”—one to use sound in a specific manner; the other to use a CBT coping skill

## PTM Level 3 “Action Plans”

- Starting point for utilizing or adapting different skills to attempt to mitigate effects of tinnitus
- Overall intent: provide patients with the tools to enable them to self-manage any situation when tinnitus affects their functional health—for a lifetime if necessary
- Level 3 has been evaluated in a randomized controlled trial

Henry JA, Thielman EJ, Zaugg TL, et al. Randomized controlled trial in clinical settings to evaluate effectiveness of coping skills education used with Progressive Tinnitus Management. *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research*, 60(5):1378-1397, 2017., 2017.



# Conclusions

- Clinical services should be evidence-based
- Lack of standards for tinnitus management means patients are vulnerable to being overcharged and under-treated
  - At the very least, both patients and providers should be aware of, and adhere to, the AAO-HNSF guidelines
- Clinical algorithm involves minimal effort and provides evidence-based care

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