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Audiologist
Perceptions
of Teleaudiology Use
and Impact in Practice

Survey Demographics

20 Question Survey

138
Audiologists
responded to
the survey

Respondents represented 31 States

Broad practicebased types and levels of experience

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The Purpose of the Survey

Familiarity with teleaudiology state and federal guidelines Question Are you or do you plan to use teleaudiology Question Question Perceptions of why to use teleaudiology

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Survey Demographics



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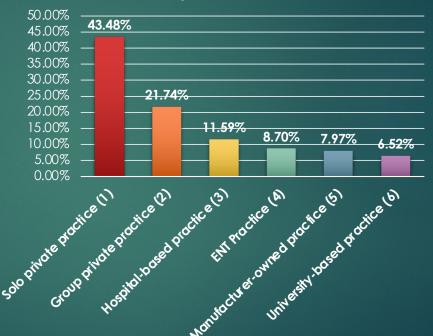
Broad practicebased types and levels of experience



Practice demographics

- 62% of audiologists were in a private practice situation.
- 20% of audiologists were in a medical type office – ENT or Hospital.
- 8% of audiologists were in a manufacturer owned company.
- 7% of audiologists were locate in university settings.

Repondents





Practice Location Type

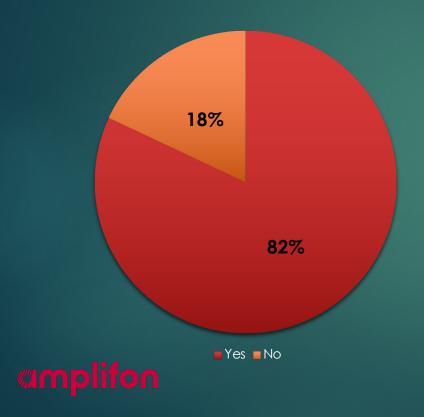
50% Single location practices

• 50% multiple practice locations 30%





Do you believe there are advantages that teleaudiology solutions do/will bring to your ability to care for patients?

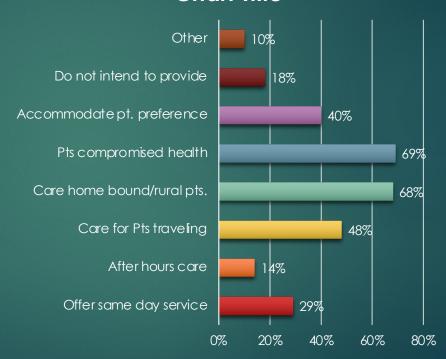


- 82% of all respondents feel that there are advantages for the use of teleaudiology not only for the audiologist but for the patient.
- Most respondents felt there were advantages best realized for "home bound" or immobilized patients.
- Many consultation appointments could be easily accommodated via teleaudiology making it easier for the patient to receive assistance.
- Also increases the access to care for patients.
- The major concern was around the ability to bill for services rendered.

How will or do you use Teleaudiology

- Provide more efficiency of care
- Allows for added touch to patients
- Great for patients who have limited travel capabilities

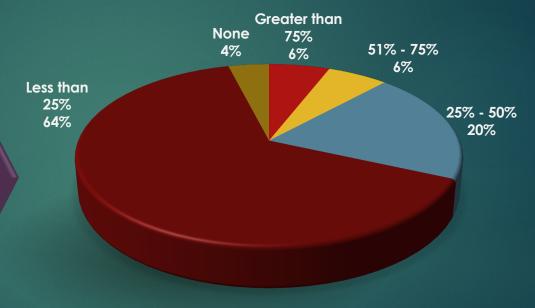
Chart Title





Patient Interest in Teleaudiology Services

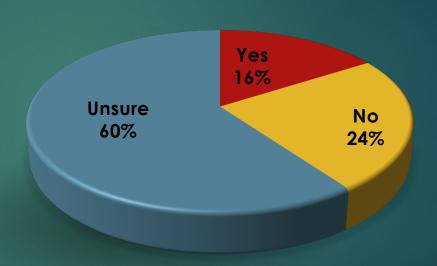
According to respondents most patients are not interested in teleaudiology services





The audiologist must have a preexisting relationship with the patient in order to deliver teleaudiology services

According to respondents the majority of patients are not interested in teleaudiology services





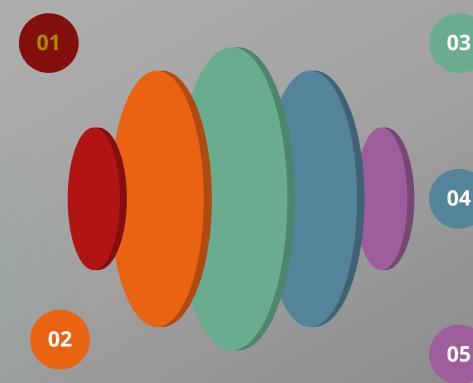
Audiologist Perceptions of Teleaudiology Use and Impact in Practice



Initial Patient Visit Must Be In-Person

Neutral

6% of respondents were neutral to the initial visit being in person



Strongly Agree

48% of respondents were neutral to the initial visit being in person.

Somewhat Disagree

16% of respondents were neutral to the initial visit being in person

Somewhat Agree

20% of respondents were neutral to the initial visit being in person .



Disagree

11% of respondents were neutral to the initial visit being in person

Requirement for an In-Person Visit

51%

60%

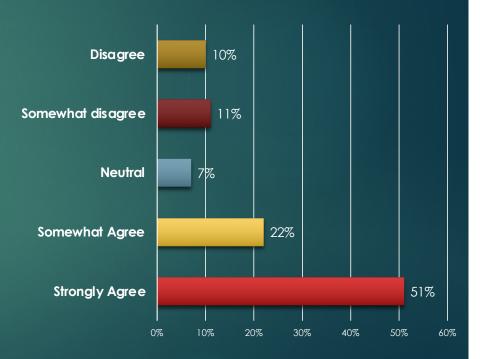
If a hearing aid is dispensed, at least one patient visit must be conducted in person during the trial period



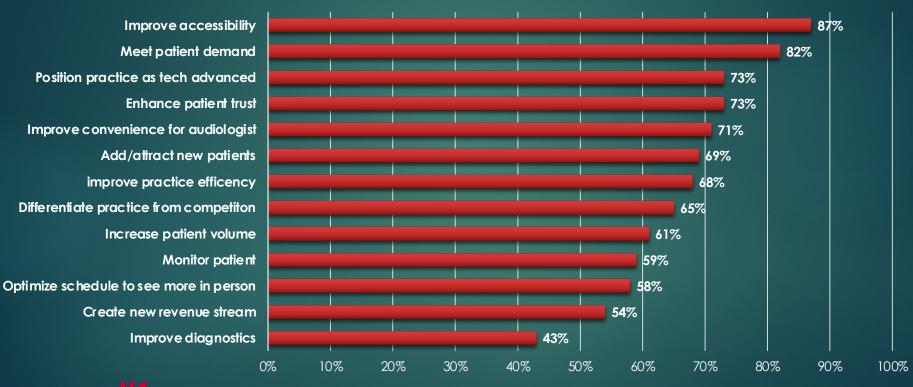
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Strongly Agree

If a hearing aid is dispensed, the fitting session must be conducted in person



Audiologist Perceptions of Teleaudiology Use and Impact of Importance in Practice





OTC Draft Regulation

FDA Framework

- FDA is amending and proposing to establish a new regulatory framework as it relates to hearing aids.
- Two categories of Categories of Hearing Aids
 - Prescription Hearing Aids
 - OTC Hearing Aids
 - Device type classifications would not be changed
- PSAP Draft Regulations were also released with the OTC Regulation



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FDA's Proposal | What FDA is Proposing

FDA is proposing to establish OTC hearing aid category plus make all other hearing aids "prescription devices."

OTC Hearing Aids

FDA is proposing to establish regulatory controls, that if met, would allow Class I and Class II hearing aids to be sold OTC:

- OTC devices intended for individuals with perceived mild-to-moderate hearing loss.
- Subject to technical requirements, performance criteria, and labeling rules.
- "Self-fitting" OTC devices subject to 510(k) and clinical studies.
- Licensed hearing care professionals do not need to be involved but are permitted to sell, dispense, and support OTC hearing aids.

Prescription Hearing Aids

FDA is proposing to treat non-OTC hearing aids as "prescription hearing aids" that would need to be prescribed by hearing care professional licensed under state law.

- Today, hearing aids are treated as "restricted" medical devices that are subject to conditions of sale, use, and distribution.
- This realignment would not affect the device class or premarket notification exemption status of any existing device.
- FDA is proposing to allow licensed hearing care professionals, including hearing aid specialists, to prescribe hearing aids.

PSAP Guidance

FDA also released new PSAP guidance:

- FDA is proposing to maintain the same distinction between "hearing aids" and "PSAPs" based on intended use (hearing aids are intended to compensate for hearing loss whereas PSAPs are intended to amplify sounds for persons with normal hearing).
- FDA will not treat "PSAPs" as medical devices. However, if PSAPs are advertised in a way that explicitly or implicitly claims the product is intended to treat hearing loss or is an alternative to a hearing aid, it will be treated as a "medical device" and FDA will enforce its proposed regulation.

Associations Consensus Paper Recommendations



REGULATORY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OTC HEARING AIDS: SAFETY & EFFECTIVENESS

CONSENSUS PAPER FROM HEARING CARE ASSOCIATIONS

August 2018

August 14th
Major Milestone:
Consensus Paper
Released







5 Key Points

- 1. Recommendation 1: FDA to establish product requirements appropriate for OTC hearing devices targeting mild-to-moderate hearing impairment. In particular, the Working Group recommends that: a) the 2 cc coupler HFA full on gain, as measured at an input level of 50 dB SPL per ANSI S3.22-2014, is 25 dB or lower; and b) the peak (or maximum) 2 cc coupler OSPL90, per ANSI S3.22-2014, is not greater than 110 dB SPL, in combination with input compression and volume control. In addition, the use of instant-fit ear-tips is encouraged.
- 2. Recommendation 2: FDA to define concise, outside-of-the-box labeling appropriate for medical devices sold over-the-counter. This should include recognition of intended use / usage and an important notice for the prospective users about hearing loss being a medical condition best addressed in consultation with a licensed professional.
- 3. **Recommendation 3:** FDA to define comprehensive, **inside-the-box labeling** including a strong warning that the device is not intended for children under the age of 18. Additionally, inside-the-box should include a User Instructional Manual with direction to the consumer on how to identify lack of benefit and what to do.

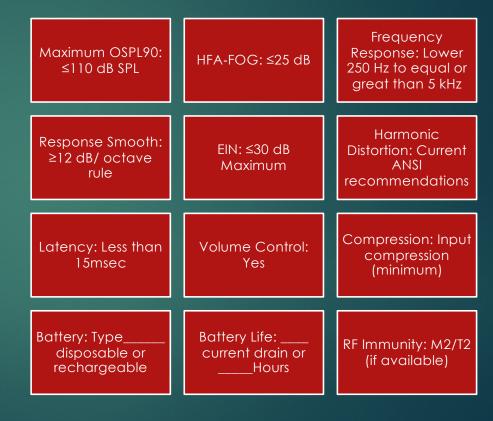


5 Key Points (con't)

- 4. Recommendation 4: FDA to name the new category as "Self-Fit Over-the-Counter Hearing Devices" and to maintain for such category the same risk classification as air conduction hearing aids i.e. Class I for non-wireless devices and Class II (exempt) for wireless OTC hearing devices. Additionally, the Working Group strongly recommends that any 510(k) exemptions be limited to devices that have received a first-time FDA marketing authorization (a 510(k) clearance). The initial OTC air conduction hearing devices should be required to undergo the 510(k) processes.
- 5. Recommendation 5: FDA, in coordination with the FTC, to establish strong consumer protection laws (e.g. return and refund policies, unsubstantiated and false claims, ...) and put in place adequate processes and resources to enforce them, especially in the first years of introduction of the new category.



Minimum Product Specifications



Date, Month 20XX

Presentation Title Arial Regular 9pt Lorem ipsum sit amet

FDA's Proposal | OTC Proposal vs. Consensus Recommendations

	FDA Proposal	Consensus Recommendation
Product Requirements Gain limit	 Peak output of 115 dB SPL; or If device incorporates input-controlled compression and user-adjustable volume control, peak output of 120 dB SPL. No gain limitation 	 Peak output of 110 dB SPL measured at 2 cc coupler OSPL90, per ANSI S3.22-2014. HFA full on gain, at an input level of 50 dB SPL, is 25 dB or lower.
Outside the box labelling	 Proposed outside-of-the-box labeling includes recognition of intended use, device usage, and a notice to prospective users about HL being a medical condition best addressed in consultation with a licensed professional. 	 Define concise, outside-of-the-box labeling appropriate for mild-to-moderate HL. This should include recognition of intended use, device usage, and a notice to prospective users about HL being a medical condition best addressed in consultation with a licensed professional.
Inside the box labelling	Proposed inside-the-box labeling includes a strong warning that the device is not intended for children under the age of 18, strong warnings on how to use device, identify lack of benefit, when to consult a professional, and how to report adverse events to the FDA.	 Define comprehensive, inside-the-box labeling including a strong warning that the device is not intended for children under the age of 18. Additionally, inside-the-box should include a User Instructional Manual with direction to the consumer on how to identify lack of benefit and what to do.
Risk classification	 Maintains same risk classification as air-conduction hearing aids (Class I) and wireless air-conduction hearing aids (Class II). Requires new "self-fitting" OTC devices to obtain 510(k) premarket clearance and complete clinical study. 	 Maintain same risk classification as air-conduction hearing aids (Class I) and wireless air-conduction hearing aids (Class II). Require new OTC devices to obtain 510(k) premarket clearance.
Consumer protection	 Establishes strong consumer protections, including allowing existing state return/refund policies to apply to OTC hearing aids. 	 Establish strong consumer protection laws (e.g. return and refund policies, unsubstantiated and false claims,) and put in place adequate processes and resources to enforce them

FDA OTC Regulation

- The draft regulation utilized the ANSI/CTA 2051 standard proposed by the Consumer Technology Association 2017 which was developed for PSAP's
- The Associations Consensus Paper was not referenced in the regulation
- There was not a standard or definition for Mild or Moderate hearing loss noted
- Regulations noted in this regulation preempts State regulations regarding hearing aids

FDA's Proposed OTC Regulation | Timeline and What to Expect

Status of FDA's Regulatory Process

Steps of FDA's Regulatory Process		Expected Timing
NPRM	FDA Publishes Draft Regulation	Oct. 20
Public Comment	Public Comment Period Ends • 90-day public comment period	Jan. 18, 2022
+		
Final Regulation	 FDA Publishes Final Regulation FDA allowed up to 180 days to publish final regulation after public comment 	July 2022
	ends.	
Effective Date	Final Regulation Takes Effect • Final regulation takes effect 60 days after publication	September 2022
Market Opens	 First Device on the Market 510(k) exempt devices Devices subject to 510(k) + clinical study (i.e. new self-fitting OTC hearing aids) 	Sep '22-Apr '23 • Sep. '22 • Feb-Apr '23

FDA's Public Comment Period

Recommend submit written comments to the FDA urging adoption of the consensus policy recommendations developed ADA, AAA, ASHA and IHS to ensure OTC devices are "safe and effective."



Public Comment Period

Hear About Hearing is a non-partisan site which enables individuals to submit comments directly to the FDA during the public comment period through the website integrating VoterVoice comment writing functionality.



Tell FDA: Promote Safety and Effectiveness for OTC Hearing Aids

On Wednesday, October 20, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) formally published its long-awaited proposed over-the-counter (OTC) hearing aid regulation.

The public comment period is now open for 90 days. Hear About Hearing strongly encourages all stakeholders in the hearing care community to call on the FDA to ensure that OTC hearing aids are safe and effective. Your voice will play a vital role in shaping the direction of this critically-important rulemaking.

The FDA's proposed regulation would limit the sale of OTC hearing aids to adults with perceived mild-to-moderate hearing loss without the need to first see a trained hearing care professional or undergo a medical evaluation. However, absent proper safeguards in place, consumers may ultimately put themselves at an increased risk of causing hearing damage, particularly in the case of individuals who use these devices incorrectly or who should not have used them at all.

Importantly, in requiring the FDA to create the OTC hearing aid category, Congress also made clear that the FDA must ensure these devices are safe and effective. But because trained hearing care professionals do not need to be involved to assist consumers in purchasing an OTC hearing aid, these new devices have the potential to create widespread consumer confusion or, worse yet, result in increased hearing loss if these devices are used incorrectly. Simply put, the need to ensure safety and effectiveness for OTC hearing aids cannot be understated.

In line with the consensus recommendations of the American Academy of Audiology (AAA), Academy of Doctors of Audiology (ADA), American Speech-Language and Hearing Association (ASHA), and International Hearing Society (IHS), the FDA MUST fix this rulemaking so that OTC hearing aids have a limit of 110 dB output and 25 dB gain, thus protecting patients from further damaging their hearing.







Panel Discussion

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