

Motivation & Objectives

Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) is a promising approach to evaluating the impact of hearing loss and the benefit of rehabilitative interventions in real-world settings.^[1] However, abandoning controlled test conditions certainly underlines the need for both technical validation of the gathered data and patient-centered interpretation.

This contribution presents a framework that provides an ad-hoc analysis for individual EMA data derived using a smartphone-based system (see poster P-05 in this session^[2]



Data types

Smoothed acoustical features (no recordings)

- Stereo RMS Levels
- Power Spectral Densities (PSDs)
- Zero Crossing Rate (ZCR)

Digital questionnaire

- Situations, activities, and sound sources
- Assessments, e.g., listening effort, speech understanding, loudness, disability

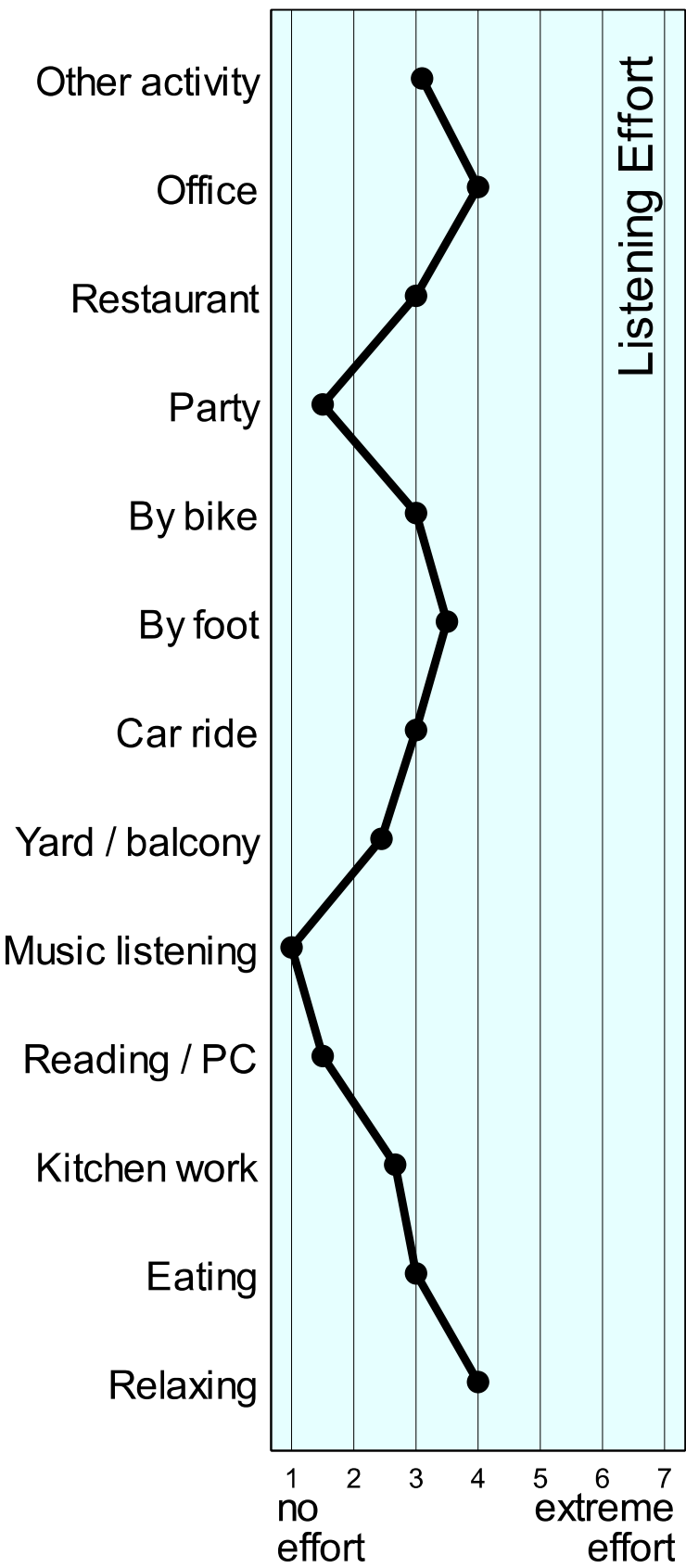
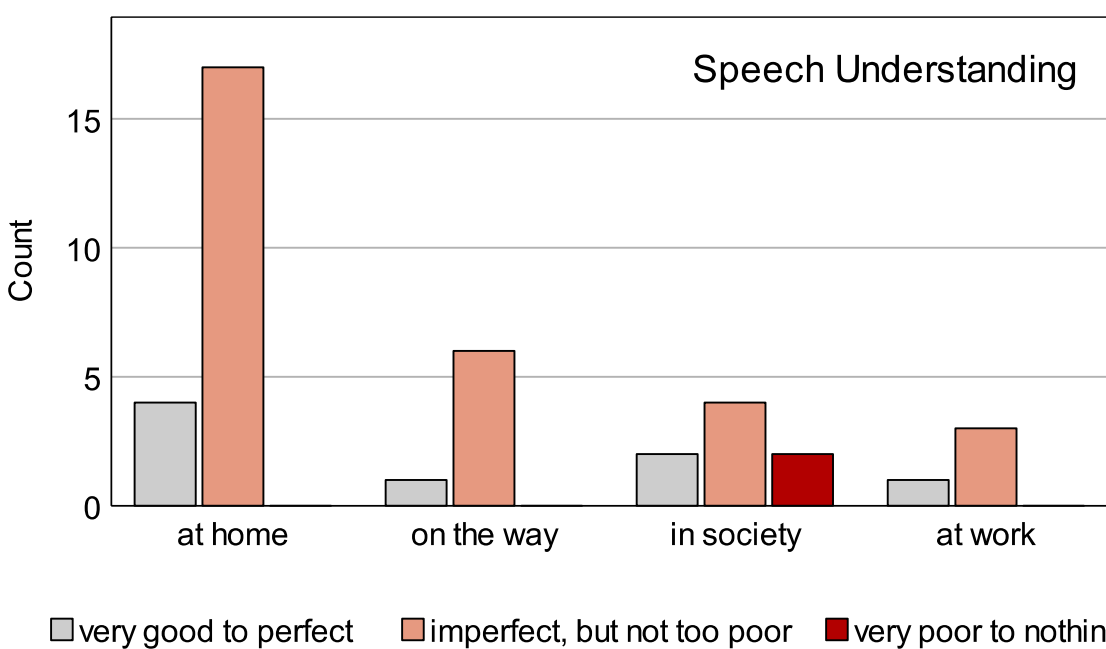
Individual data exemplified

- Female, 62 yrs, high freq HL, before HA fitting
- EMA for 5 days (47 hours), 13.3 GB

Study participant's view

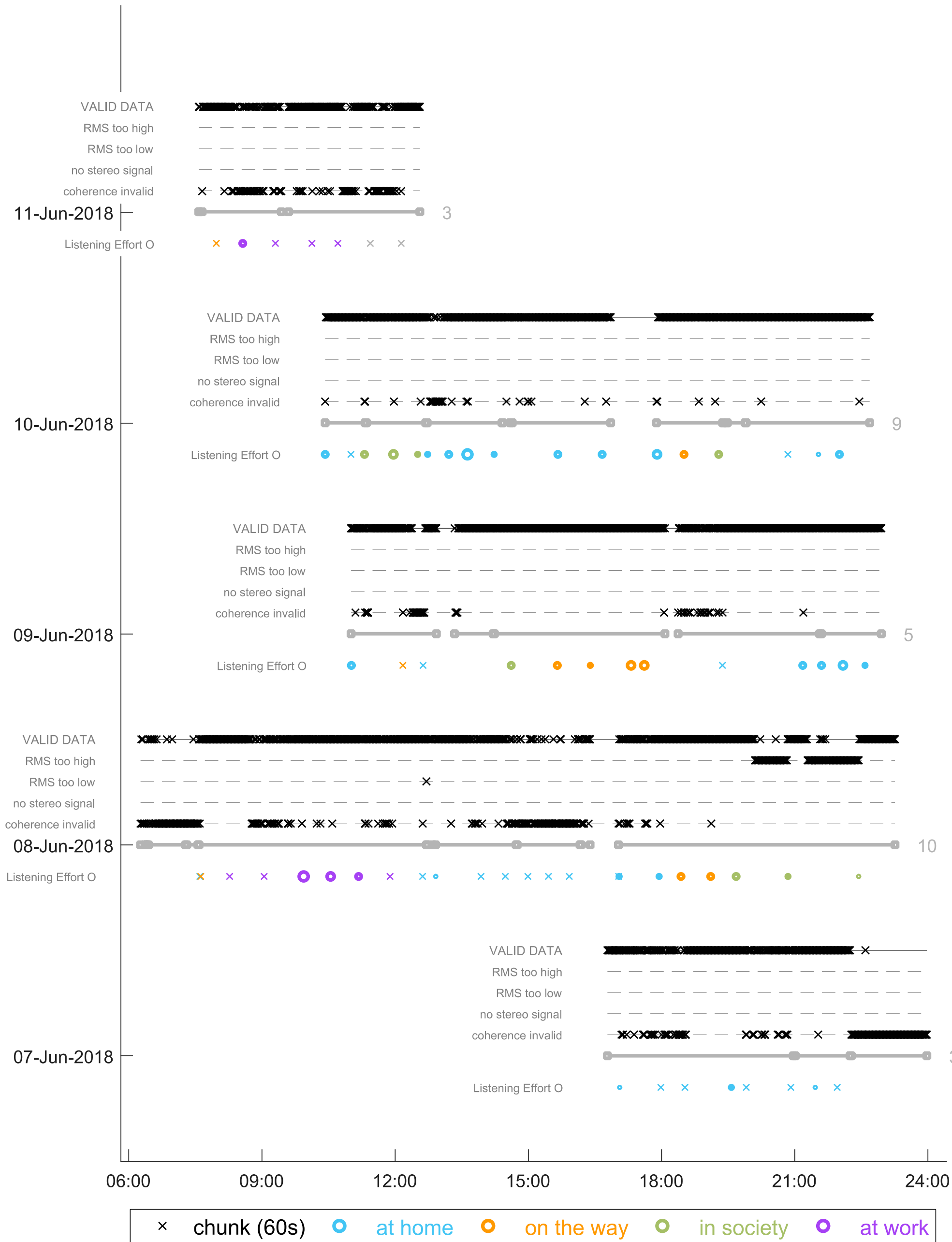
Feedback to EMA results was given during the appointment based on 16 easily comprehensible figures showing

- Proportional distribution of assessed situations
 - Descriptive statistics
 - Speech understanding
 - Listening effort
 - Disability
- split by situation, activity, and target source



Data overview and validation

7-11, Jun 2018



The **overview** figure provides condensed information on

- Data availability
 - Validity of acoustical feature data
 - Assessments by situations
- versus time

Fast check for

- RMS within the dynamic range
 - Stereo or mono signal
 - Reasonable max. coherence (real part)
- summarized in the variable VALID DATA

Count of data transfer interruptions/parts

Display of selected assessments, e.g.,

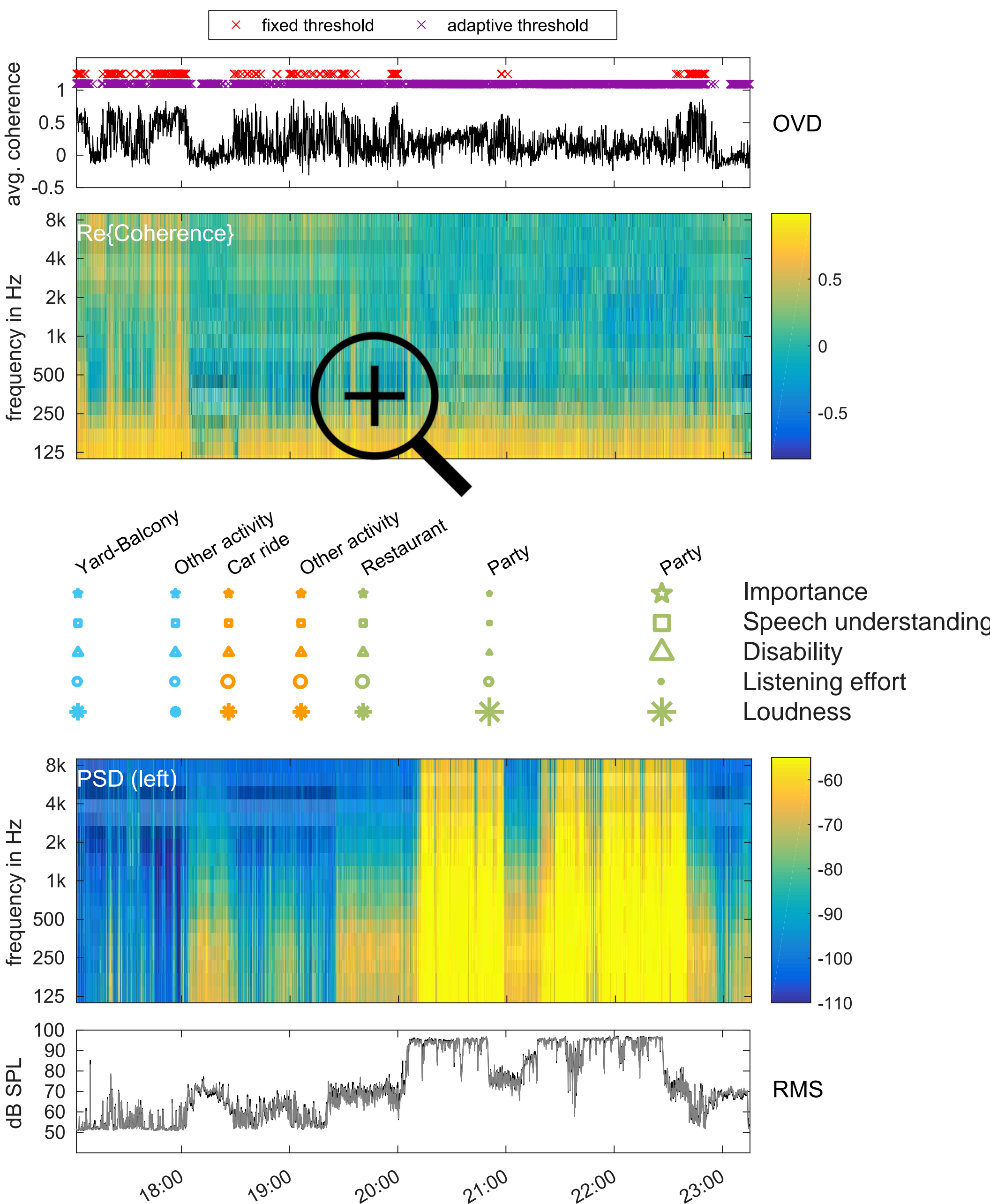
- Listening effort ○
- Any assessment given except listening effort x

References

[1] Holube I, von Gablenz P, Kowalk U, Meis M, Bitzer J. *What's going on? Individualized evaluation in the real world.* **IHCON 2018**; [2] Kowalk U, Holube I, Franz S, Groenewold H, von Gablenz P, Kissner S, Bitzer J. *An open source toolkit for privacy-preserving real-world EMA data collection.* **IHCON 2018**; [3] Bitzer J, Kissner S. *Two-channel Coherence-Based Own Voice Detection for Privacy-aware Longterm Acoustic Measurements.* **ITG 2016**; [4] Bitzer J, Bilert S, Holube I. *Evaluation of Own Voice Detection (OVD) algorithms.* **ITG 2018**

Assessments and real-life acoustical properties

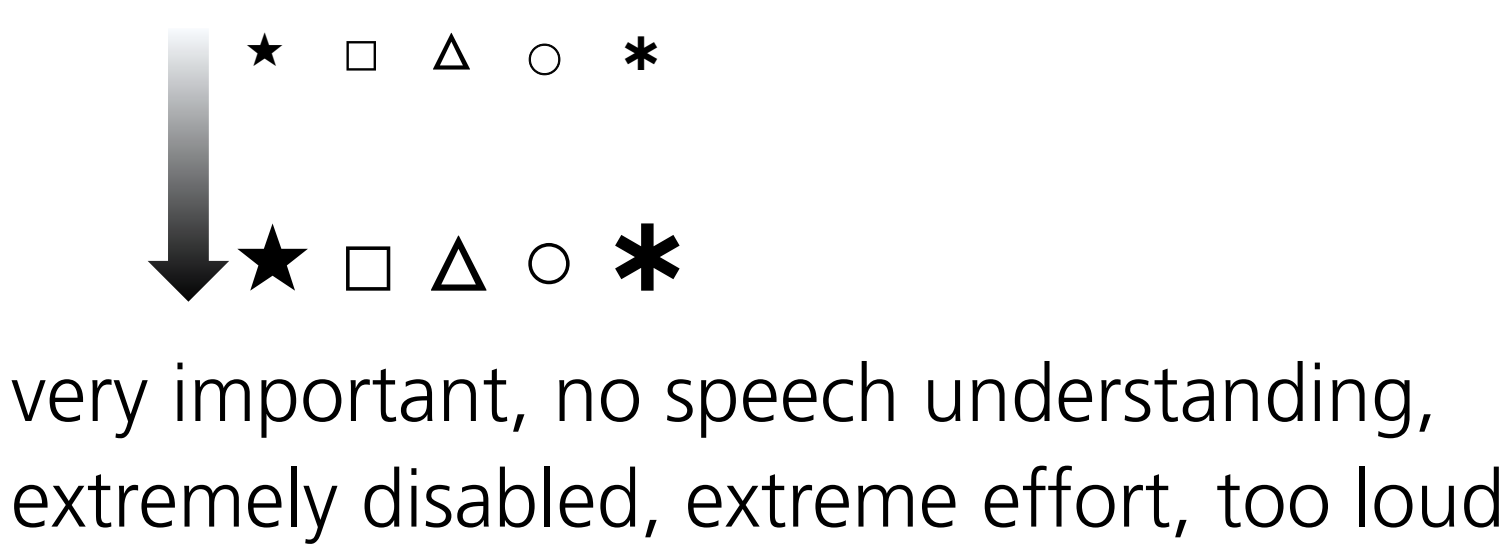
8, Jun, 17:00- 22:00



The **fingerprint** figures provide data values for

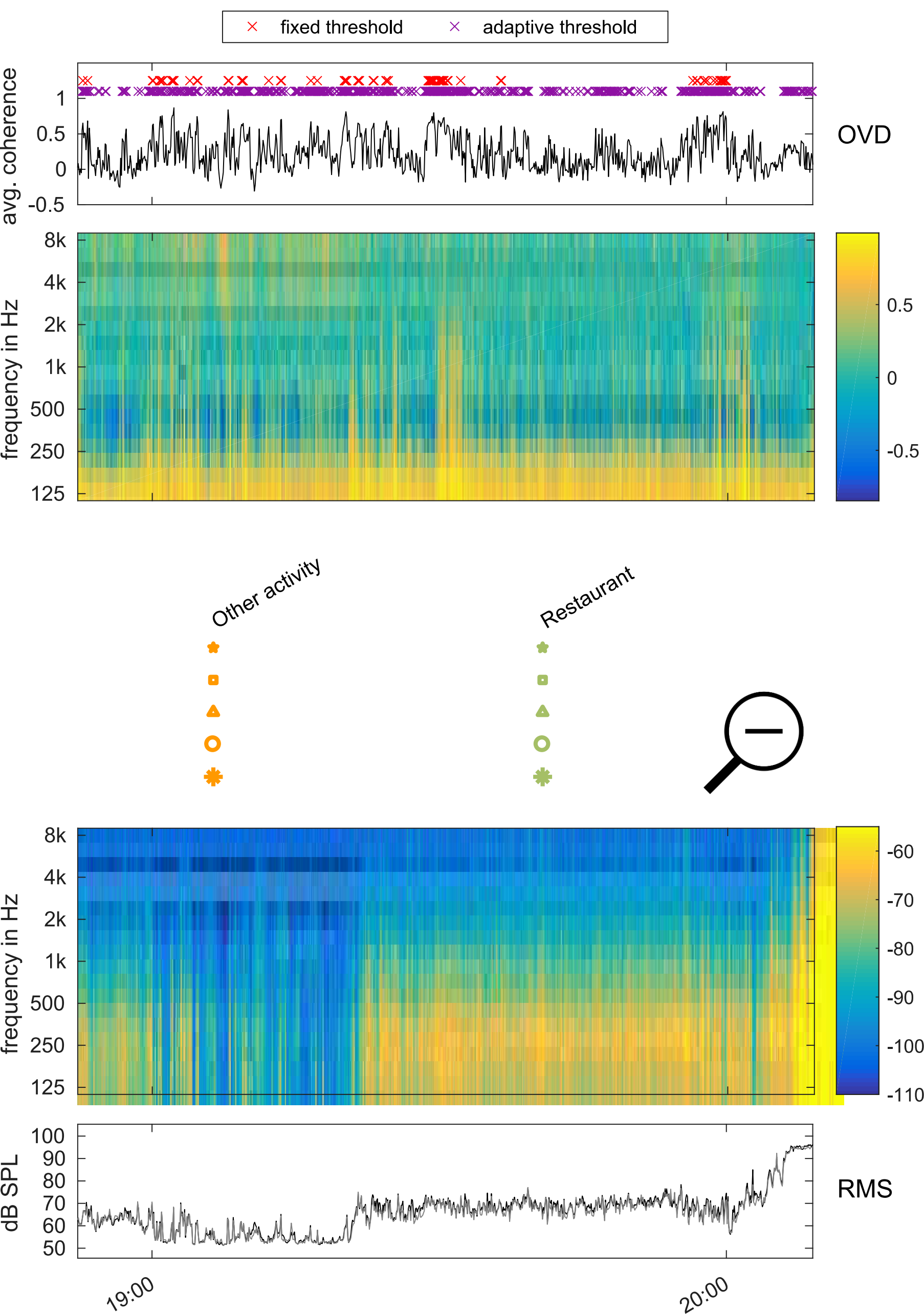
- RMS
 - PSDs
 - Assessments by situations
 - Coherence spectrogram
 - Averaged coherence (400 Hz -1 kHz)
 - Chunks (60s) containing the study participants own voice x x
- for selected time periods

Scaled display of subjective assessments



Data browser / Zoom

8, Jun, 18:00-20:00



The **zoom function** allows for enlarging the display and detailed inspection of the acoustical feature data and the corresponding assessments.

Own voice detection (OVD) is critical for level- and SNR estimations and is based either on a

- Fixed threshold^[3]
avg. coherence > 0.6
- Adaptive threshold^[4]
adjusted to min/max values of the avg. coherence in a given and well-defined time frame (60s) – *work in progress* –

Future work

- Optimization of competing OVD algorithms
- Analysis of the relationship between objective and subjective data

Acknowledgements

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