Tinnitus is a challenging problem to overcome for many people suffering from it. It is also a growing trend in today’s world, affecting 10-15% of the overall population. As hearing loss is increasingly identified and diagnosed, this trend is most likely to continue and grow, thereby putting tinnitus on the horizon of standard audiology practice. Still, many clinicians feel overwhelmed about tinnitus and what can be done.

Audiologists are typically very comfortable in the realm of audiologic diagnostics, hearing aid fittings and follow-ups — after all, that’s what we’ve been trained in. However, when the conversation turns to tinnitus, I often see a look of confusion and uncertainty on many clinicians’ faces. Many times, while visiting clinics, I’ve been asked to take over the lead in regards to talking to the patient about tinnitus and what can be done to help them, while the clinician intently looks on. In contrast, I have rarely experienced clinicians who relinquish professional control of the session when performing diagnostic testing or fitting hearing aids to their patients. This suggests to me that clinicians lack confidence in dealing with a segment of their clientele who may be increasingly critical to the success of their practices.

The world of audiology is changing. This evolution spans changes in hearing healthcare benefits and service delivery models to advances in hearing aid technology to what the future may hold in biologically based therapies for hearing loss, such as hair cell regeneration. The effects of any of these changes on our practices are unpredictable and out of our control to some degree. Therefore, it would seem to be in the best interest of the audiology community to increase its scope of practice and services with a unique and valuable offering, and what better addition than tinnitus?

It makes good sense for the audiologist to lead the way in tinnitus management. One reason is that, even though the exact cause of tinnitus is still unknown, we do know that the auditory system plays a significant role in tinnitus perception. Secondly, regardless of what type of management protocol is used, sound therapy (including hearing instrument amplification alone) almost always plays a vital role in the outcome. And, because of the importance of sound therapy, the diverse professional disciplines typically involved in tinnitus management tend to agree that audiologists should play a fundamental or even primary role on the care team. Although audiologists should be at the forefront of tinnitus management, multidisciplinary team can be very useful in helping to break the vicious cycle that many people suffering from tinnitus fall victim to (Figure 1). Finally, considering that approximately 80% of people suffering from tinnitus also have some form of hearing loss, it justifies the crucial role audiologists should play in tinnitus management.

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The comment I most frequently hear from clinicians in regards to helping tinnitus patients is ‘Where do I start?’ The quick and easy answer to that question is ‘Education.’ The biggest hurdle clinicians face when it comes to tinnitus management is that most of us do not have the knowledge base to help these individuals. We typically don’t receive enough tinnitus training from our university curriculum, and many don’t know where to turn to get this knowledge once they are working clinically. One way to learn the first steps to incorporate tinnitus management into your practice is at one of the numerous tinnitus conferences offered yearly. The University of Iowa holds an annual conference, and the Tinnitus Practitioners Association (TPA) holds multiple conferences yearly that offer practical clinical information that can easily be incorporated into your clinic right away. On the other hand, the Tinnitus Research Initiative (TRI) conference offers a yearly conference that involves higher level neuroscience applications of tinnitus, which
help identify sites of causation and future research involved with tinnitus. This article also aims to provide guidance and direction on how to incorporate tinnitus into your practice, but should be considered only as a first step, as further education from your side will be necessary to successfully incorporate tinnitus services fully.

ROLE OF THE AUDIOLOGIST AND YOUR CLINIC

The ultimate role of the audiologist in tinnitus management is to provide the patient with guidance through professional knowledge. The information that should be covered with the patient includes, but is not limited to: causes, effects on life, solutions, realistic expectations and appropriate use of sound therapy, which may or may not include the use of hearing aids.

Although the primary responsibilities fall on the audiologist, tinnitus management starts at the first point of contact. In many cases, this can be clinic staff. It is worthwhile to also have your staff trained on basic tinnitus knowledge (they can join you at tinnitus courses/trainings), so that they can ask appropriate questions for appointments and referrals. Having your staff understand basic tinnitus terminology can help you collect valuable patient information prior to their first visit. Clinic staff can also be responsible for sending out tinnitus information to the patient before the appointment, so the patient can arrive with a fair and realistic expectation of your services.

It is also important to let the community know about the tinnitus services you provide. Many of your referral sources and colleagues in other professional disciplines may not be up-to-date on the latest management options for people suffering from tinnitus. Offering professional educational seminars to the community is a good way to educate your referral network about tinnitus. In addition, consumer seminars can be valuable, as this can help both the local community understand tinnitus better, while highlighting your expertise and clinical services.

SUCCESSFUL TINNITUS MANAGEMENT

The most concrete way to determine successful tinnitus management is through the use of questionnaires, which provide a quantitative means of monitoring the perception of one's tinnitus. There are a number of questionnaires available, such as the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory (THI), Tinnitus Reaction Questionnaire (TRQ), Tinnitus Functional Index (TFI) and Tinnitus Handicap Questionnaire (THQ). Each questionnaire differs in its sensitivity to the different aspects of tinnitus. Although it is essential to incorporate a questionnaire into your tinnitus protocol, it should not be the only measure to monitor the status of one's tinnitus perception. Subjective comments are also very important, as this offers the patient a platform to express their thoughts regarding their tinnitus.

In addition to objective measures of tinnitus perception, there are other guidelines that are recommended for successful tinnitus management. Keep the following guidelines in mind when incorporating tinnitus services into your practice.

Structured, but flexible: Goals and milestones within achievable time frames should be established, but understand each person experiences tinnitus differently.

Patience: Treatment takes time, not everyone will proceed at the same pace. Take on what you can handle in context of your clinic’s resources.

Attentive/Sympathetic: Don’t assume the patient knows what you know, listen to them and how they are explaining their experiences. Tinnitus seriously affects some people’s lives.

Encouraging, but truthful: There are things that can be done to help treat tinnitus, but it is also important to set realistic expectations.

Use of outcome measures: Ways to monitor change/progress over time are essential. These can include pre and post questionnaires, and changes in loudness or minimum masking levels (MMLs).

Start small: Scale goals and tasks appropriately for where the individual is in their treatment. For example, understanding how to successfully use sound in their environment could be one of the first steps. The patient should assume the responsibility at some point.

Confidence: A successful treatment plan is a plan you are comfortable and confident in. Remember, you are the professional.

Network: It is important to have a strong working network of specialists. Not all aspects of tinnitus are audiologist-related. Cultivate relationships with other professionals such as Psychologists/Psychiatrists, ENTs, and Massage Therapists.

Continuous learning: New tinnitus-related research and products emerge every year. Keep up to speed, flexible solutions. Knowledge about other sound tolerance issues, (i.e. misophonia/phonophobia)4

Lastly, one of the most vital aspects of successful tinnitus management is to establish a tinnitus protocol for your clinic. Having an established protocol allows you to have a structure in place that you can rely on when working with this population. As each case of tinnitus is unique, making individualized modifications along the way will customize the management course for each individual. This is why it is important to be knowledgeable about the different approaches to tinnitus management, as one paradigm will not work for everyone. The most common approaches to tinnitus management are hearing instrument amplification (for those with hearing loss), Sound Therapy, Tinnitus Retraining Therapy (TRT), Progressive Tinnitus Management (PTM), Mindfulness–Based Therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT). Yearly seminars/courses are offered to learn more about each approach to tinnitus management.
ESTABLISHING A PROTOCOL

Establishing a protocol can be one of the more challenging tasks when incorporating tinnitus into your practice. A common concern amongst clinicians seems to be the perception that tinnitus patients require a lot more time than traditional hearing instrument patients. Without an established protocol, this can be true, as a lack of direction almost always results in wasting valuable time. But, once you get comfortable working with tinnitus patients, the amount of time spent with these individuals can be similar to follow-up appointments for hearing aids. Since a key component to tinnitus management is counseling, it is important to have direction and goals set for each appointment (Figure 2).

The following is an example of a tinnitus protocol:

**STEP 1: Tinnitus Consultation**

1. **Case History:** collect a thorough and detailed case history
2. **Questionnaires** (e.g. THI, TRQ, THQ, TFI, Tinnitus/Hearing survey.)
   - Understand the person’s tinnitus better. Is hearing or tinnitus the primary concern?
3. **Audiometric, Tinnitus & Sound Tolerance testing (if not completed previously)**
4. **Discussion & selection of treatment option (e.g. TRT, PTM, Sound Therapy, etc.)**
5. **Create and discuss realistic expectations of what treatment can provide**
6. **Begin tinnitus counseling**
   - Demystify the nature of tinnitus by providing education regarding possible causes, etiologies and reassurance that tinnitus is a “real” condition that is treatable, but not yet curable. Address any sound tolerance issues, such as hyperacusis, misophonia or phonophobia.

**STEP 2: Introducing sound stimulation**

(This can take place in the same visit as the consultation in some instances, or can be done at a separate visit).

1. Follow the fitting instructions of the preferred sound solution (Tinnitus Sound Generators, sound stimulators, etc.)
   - Note: Alternatively, you can start by using just the hearing instrument (HI) amplification for individuals with treatable hearing loss.
2. Continue to discuss realistic expectations and that sound therapy is a tool to be used during treatment, not act as the solution.
3. Continue tinnitus counseling

**STEP 3: Follow-up visits and counseling**

1. **Follow-up visit 1** (2 weeks after first fit)
   - Discuss subjective comments/feedback from patient
     a. Perception of the tinnitus
     b. How it is affecting him/her
     c. Reactions to the TSG & HI (or other sound therapy options)
   - Provide tinnitus counseling
     a. Monitor progress
     b. Realistic expectations
   - Discuss do’s and do not’s
   - Make necessary adjustments to TSG, ONLY if required.
   - This may include…
     a. Frequency shaping the TSG noise
     b. Volume changes
   - Re-administer any questionnaires given at the start of treatment to monitor status of tinnitus perception.
Step 4: Follow-up visit 2, 3, 4 and 5
Follow-up visit 2: 4 weeks after first fit
Follow-up visit 3: 8 weeks (2 months after first fit)
Follow-up visit 4: 12 weeks (3 months after first fit)
Follow-up visit 5: 30 weeks (6 months after first fit)
Follow-up visits 3, 4 and 5 should follow the same steps as follow-up visit 1, including post-measure questionnaires.
More visits may be required for some individuals.

MARKETING AND COST FOR SERVICES
One of the most important elements of any clinic is to create public awareness of the services that you offer. In general, the many people who struggle with tinnitus simply do not know what can be done, or who can help them. Incorporating tinnitus into your marketing plans can help create public awareness, while distinguishing you from your competitors who may not offer total hearing care services. A good example of this are consumer seminars. Holding seminars that help explain to the public what tinnitus is and what can be done can prove quite beneficial in identifying yourself as the tinnitus leader in your community. These seminars can also be held for other professionals in your area, increasing your referral source.

In addition, since successful tinnitus management is largely about counseling, it is not uncommon to spend more time on the front end of a tinnitus management plan educating your patient. As you advance further into your protocol, and if the patient is progressing, the amount of counseling will most likely decrease, and more time will be spent on what they are doing to manage their tinnitus and how it is affecting their life. Like any professional who offers a service, you should charge accordingly, as you are offering professional advice and help. It is not uncommon to spend 1-2 hours during an initial tinnitus consultation, gathering case history information, diagnostic information regarding the tinnitus, such as pitch matching, loudness matching, minimum masking levels and/or residual inhibition trials and reviewing sound therapy options if applicable. A fee that you feel is appropriate should be charged for this time. Often times, if a patient decides to purchase sound therapy instruments (e.g. combination units, neurostimulators, etc.) this fee can be incorporated into the cost of the instruments. Other considerations should include follow-up visits, batteries and any accessories, such as wireless streaming devices.

Another question that often arises is whether services should be bundled or charged separately. This is up to you of course and how your clinic operates. But many clinicians feel that a bundled charge for tinnitus services is more effective at having patients commit to the protocol, rather than charging for services separately as you go. An example of a bundled package can include a set number, or unlimited, clinic visits for 12 months that includes tinnitus counseling and fine-tuning adjustments of any instruments. The package you offer might differ according the approach you take, such as TRT vs traditional masking. This bundled charge would be on top of the cost of the instruments. Bundling is something you see in everyday consumerism, such as extended warranties, home communication/entertainment packages and travel packages to name a few. Ultimately, you should charge for your services in a way that is consistent with your clinic’s practices and that you are comfortable with. For more information about bundling vs unbundling guidelines, you can visit the ASHA website referenced at the end of the article.

WAITING FOR OUR SUPERHERO
As we have discussed, many people struggle living with tinnitus and more people are being identified every day. It is important, not only for the long-term health of our profession, but for the quality of life for individuals suffering from tinnitus, that we do more as audiologists to incorporate tinnitus services into our practices. There are courses and conferences that provide deep insight on how to work with tinnitus patients and how to make these services a fundamental part of your clinic. We as hearing care professionals should strive to do more when it comes to tinnitus. Individuals battling tinnitus need our help, and until we find our superhero of tinnitus, we are the best hope for people suffering from it.
REFERENCES:


URLS:

University of Iowa Tinnitus Conference:
http://www.healthcare.uiowa.edu/otolaryngology/tninnituscourse/

Tinnitus Research Initiative:
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Tinnitus Practitioners Association:
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