COURSE SYLLABUS

Course: CSAD 241S Practice: Hearing Screenings Section 1
Course #: 85486
Semester: Spring 2019
Instructor: James McCartney, PhD, CCC-A
Office: Audio Suite, Shasta
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Course Description:

CSAD 241S. Practice: Hearing Screenings. 1 Unit Credit/No Credit
Prerequisite(s): CSAD 130, Co-requisite CSAD 228C
Supervised clinical practice in the administration of hearing screening tests. The student must provide his/her own transportation. Fifteen to twenty hours for one unit credit/no credit.

Enclosed Documents:

- School Hearing Screening Log Sheet: The log sheet should be used to keep track of your hours. It is designed to be filled out on the day of testing and signed by the supervisor. However, it does not replace the clinical hours by semester forms that must be filled out at the end of the semester and returned to the department.
- Sample Screening Form
- Quick Reference--CA Code of Regulations
- KASA Standards
- Release of Liability Waiver

COURSE STRUCTURE:

1. Each student needs to acquire 15 hours of school hearing screenings during the course of the semester. Screenings will be scheduled on Fridays from 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. (times may vary depending on the school) beginning Sept. and ending Dec. You must arrive 15 minutes early to allow for set up. A minimum of 4 students must be present at each school screening with a maximum of 7 students. Each student will be randomly assigned to a series of five screening dates. If for any reason you are unable to attend your assigned dates it is your responsibility to find someone who can switch days with you.

2. It is your responsibility to request the equipment needed from the supply room, to check and make sure it is working, and to return it to the supply room. You need to bring the following equipment to every screening:
   - An otoscope (make sure it is charged), and tips (these are found in the Audiology suite); when returning the otoscope it must be placed back in the socket to charge
   - Alcohol wipes
   - Pencils
   - 2 Portable audiometers (make sure they are different models)
• 2 Portable tympanometry (make sure they are different models)
• Extra Hearing evaluation forms (the schools have been sent a stack of these already).
• Note: Otoscope, Alcohol wipes, tips, (for both the otoscope and the tympanometer), pencils and extra hearing evaluation forms can all be found in the Hearing Screening Crate (McCartney box) located in the Supply Room.

3. It is also your responsibility to keep track of your hours and have them signed off by the instructor on the date of the screening.

Equal Access: California State University-Sacramento, department of communication Sciences and Disorders, seeks to provide equal access to its programs, services, and activities for people with disabilities. If you have a documented disability and verification from the Office of Services to Students with Disabilities (SSWD), and wish to discuss academic accommodations, please contact your instructor as soon as possible. It is the student’s responsibility to provide documentation of disability to SSWD and meet with SSWD counselor to request special accommodation before classes start. Sacramento State Services to Students with Disabilities (SSWD) offers a wide range of support services and accommodations for students in order to ensure students with disability have equal access and opportunity to pursue their education goals. Working collaboratively with students, faculty, staff and administrators, SSWD provides consultation and serves as the information resource on disability related issues to the campus community. SSWD is located in Lassen Hall 1008 and can be contacted by phone at 916/278-6955 (Voice3) or (916) 278-7239 (TDD only) or via email at sswd@csus.edu.
This system, described by James Jerger, is widely used clinically.

Type A: A relatively sharp maximum at or near 0 mm H2O found in normal and otosclerotic ears.

Type B: Little or no maximum … found in ears with serous or adhesive otitis media.

Type C: The maximum is shifted to the left of zero by negative pressure in the middle ear. Slight negative pressure is quite common in many otherwise normal ears, but when the maximum equals or exceeds approximately 100 mm (water) significant negative pressure in the middle ear may be presumed.