Department of Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology



SPPA551-001 Educational Audiology

Spring 2019



Seek Knowledge. Affirm Faith. Change the World.

BULLETIN COURSE DESCRIPTION

Methods of intervention in communication disorders related to loss of hearing and auditory deprivation for school-aged children.

Darah Regal, AuD CCC-AUD Assistant Professor of Audiology



Spring Semester 2019 SPPA 551 Educational Audiology

Course Description

A study of the hearing impaired child from birth through the education process. Course will include basic knowledge of audiograms, including type and degree of hearing loss, tympanometry, educational options, classroom acoustics, auditory processing, IEP meetings, and classroom management. The emphasis of the class will be on collaboration between educators, audiologists, speech-language pathologists and parents to determine best educational placement and curriculum for a child with hearing loss.

Course Credit	
2.0	
Location	
BH Rm 118	
Schedule	

TR 9:30-11:20

Instructor

Darah Regal Au.D., CCC-A Assistant Professor of Audiology

Required Materials

See attached References

Course Objectives

ASHA	Outcome	Implementation	Evaluation Criteria
Standard			
IV-B	Demonstrate the ability to analyze,	Quizzes, Examinations,	80%
	synthesize, and evaluate knowledge	Projects	
	of the acoustic basis of human		
	communication		



IV C	Demonstrate the ability to integrate	Quizzes, Examinations,	80%
	and apply information regarding	Projects	
	hearing loss and the impact on		
	learning speech		
V B1a	Become familiar with the process and	Projects	Competency
	procedures of conducting hearing		observation and
	screenings (Competency		documentation
	requirements are also available)		
IV D	Demonstrate understanding of how	Quizzes, Examinations,	80%
	hearing ability may be prevented and	projects	
	assessed. Demonstrate knowledge of		
	appropriate		
	interventions/accommodations		
	within the school setting.		
IV E	Demonstrate and discuss the ethical	Participation in class	80%
	boundaries for dealing with hearing	discussion,	
	impaired children in the school	examinations	
	setting.		

MS in Speech-Language Pathology will prepare students for the professional workforce MS students in Speech-Language Pathology will complete a terminal degree in speech-language pathology

MS students in Speech-Language Pathology will synthesize and Interpret comprehensive knowledge of communication sciences and disorders

MS student in Speech-Language Pathology will effectively integrate knowledge to formulate sound clinical judgments

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Explain basic audio-metrics including audiograms, tympanograms and audiological reports.
- 2. Demonstrate proficiency for otoscopy and the following screening procedures: pure tone, otoacoustic emissions (OAE) and tympanometry.
- 3. Determine educational significance of hearing loss based on type and degree of loss (minimal to profound, conductive, sensory/neural and mixed).
- 4. Determine significance of room acoustics and ways to modify acoustics for optimal listening.
- 5. Basic knowledge of hearing aids, cochlear implants and assistive listening devices including trouble shooting, daily checks and referral protocols.
- 6. Learn to collaborate with fellow professionals, children and parents to appropriately manage children with hearing loss.

Course Requirements

1. **Quizzes**: to be announced, usually weekly.



Quizzes missed due to an excused absence will be prorated.

2. Examinations: There will be two examinations throughout the semester worth 75 – 100 points each. All exams remain within the department for a minimum of five years.

Tests missed due to an excused absence may be made up within three days after the absence.

3. **Practical Assignments**: The assignments are due at the beginning of the class period on the day specified in the course outline.

<u>Assignment 1</u> Develop a screening form for the following tests: Otoscopy, pure tone screening, OAE screening, tympanometry screening. Develop appropriate forms/letters: Pass, medical referral, audiology consult/referral, letter to classroom teacher, letter to parent for all screening procedures. Screen 7 people for all areas (otoscopy, pure tone, OAE and tympanometry), fill out screening form and any appropriate paperwork. (80)

<u>Assignment 2</u> -Choose 3 classrooms, one from each of the following buildings on Andrews University campus: Buller Hall, Bell Hall, and the Science Complex: Small (10-25 students), Medium (26-50 students) and Large (over 51 students) classroom

Read the following articles "Assessing the Acoustics in Your Child's Classroom: A Guide for Parents" and "20Q: Improving Speech Understanding in the Classroom - Today's Solutions", and evaluate each classroom setting in the following categories: background noise, outside sounds, possible effects on learning (positive and negative) and acoustic materials used in the classroom.

Article 1: Nixon, M. (2002, May/June). Assessing The Acoustics In Your Child's Classroom: A Guide for Parents. *Hearing Loss: The Journal of Self Help for Hard of Hearing People*.

Article 2: Ostergren, D. (2013, November). 20Q: Improving speech understanding in the classroom-today's solutions. *AudiologyOnline*, Article 12285. Retrieved from: <u>http://www.audiologyonline.com</u>

Article 3: Find a research article(s) on Assistive Technology (FM systems for example) and the benefits for classroom learning.

Article 4: Find a research article (s) on: Effects of a mild to moderate hearing loss on education/language/literacy.

- 1. Write a proposal to the school principal/board **for each classroom** regarding classroom acoustics, ways to improve the acoustics in the classroom (with supporting evidence based practice) and recommendations for a student with a mild to moderate sensorineural hearing loss with appropriately fit hearing devices bilaterally.
- 2. Use the articles found (and please feel free to find additional articles) as supporting documents and source appropriately within your proposal. (50 points)

<u>Assignment 3</u> You will be assigned a therapy technique to research and determine the effectiveness of the technique for auditory processing. Develop a user guide/useful therapy document for defending the use or non-use of the technique assigned for the different areas of auditory processing deficit. This document should be something you could use to determine if the



technique would be appropriate for a client you are working with. Include evidence based practice information to support your conclusion. The document will be shared electronically with the class so a therapy guide/overview will be helpful for all speech pathologists. For example after all the information is compiled each one of you should have a document that you can reference for possible treatment of a decoding deficit versus an auditory organization deficit. (50 points) \rightarrow To search for peer-reviewed references and articles: jstor.org

- 4. Discussions, reading and articles. We will be reviewing case studies. The articles listed in the syllabus may be used for assignments and for case study discussions. Specific articles will be assigned for discussion.
- 5. Other assignments as deemed necessary during the semester.
- 6. All assignments must be submitted following APA guidelines. APA style requires a specified title page, 11 or 12 point font, double spaced, one inch margins all around, and appropriate headers, and page number. Each written document must follow APA style and Andrews University
- Each student is required to have access to and a working knowledge of technology such as PC or MAC. Each student is also required to have working knowledge and understanding of Andrews University online learning management system – Learning Hub.

Schedule/Course Outline			
		Tentative Course Schedule	
		Read research articles appropriate for each topic listed in the schedule	
Jan.	8	Introduction – Educational audiology, prevalence of hearing loss in children,	
		Hearing loss simulation, Basic audiogram, pure tone screening	
	10	Audiogram interpretation, otoscopy, tympanometry, OAE	
	15	Speech Pathology scope of practice for audiology services – ASHA document, curriculum adjustments for hearing impaired children, language and literacy Physics review	
	17	Physics review, formants, speech sound acoustics	
	22	Classroom Acoustics, FM systems, hearing aids, Cochlear implants ASSIGNMENT 1 DUE	
	24	Hearing aids and cochlear implants	
	29	EXAM 1	
	31	Guest Speaker – speech pathologist	

Feb. 5 Central Auditory Processing ASSIGNMENT 2 DUE



- 7 Central Auditory Processing
- 12 Presentations ASSIGNMENT 3 DUE
- 14 FINAL EXAM

Final Exam Schedule

Final exam will be February 14 from 9:30-11:30

Attendance Policy

Class Attendance: Records will be taken during the first five minutes of class. Promptness is vitally important to the continuity of class discussion. If you find you will be unable to attend class, please notify the teacher **prior to the class** to make arrangements for making up the work and obtaining handout material. Three absences will be allowed. Absences beyond that will jeopardize our grade.

Disability Accommodation

Andrews University is committed to the education of all students on campus. "If you qualify for accommodations under the American disabilities Act, please see the instructor as soon as possible for referral and assistance in arranging such accommodations."

Professionalism

"Andrews University is a community of scholars where academic honesty is the expected norm for faculty and students. All members of this community are expected to exhibit academic honesty in keeping with the policy outlined in the University bulletin. In addition, the student is expected to comply with ethical and scientific standards in research as recognized by the US Office of Human Subjects Protection and the US Office of Research Integrity. It is expected that members of the scholarly community will act with integrity at all times, however, should an individual choose to demonstrate dishonesty, it should be understood that acts of academic dishonesty are taken extremely seriously. Acts of dishonesty are classified by level and reported centrally. The consequences of academic dishonesty will be determined by the instructor unless a student's record demonstrates repeated offenses (either three level-one offenses or two level-two offenses, or a level three and any other level violation). In the situation where the student record demonstrates such repeated violations, or where the student is accused of a level-four violation, the case will be referred to an Academic Integrity Panel for resolution. Serious or repeated violations can result in the issuance of an "XF" grade by Academic Integrity Panels, which indicates that the student failed the class for breach of academic integrity. The XF is placed on the student's permanent record and can only be removed under certain circumstances (see the University Bulletin)." To prepare students for the professional world, certain behaviors/activities are expected in the classroom.

1. Cell Phones, Personal Laptops, and Recording devices: Cell phones should be turned off before entering the classroom. Picture-taking during class is not allowed. Recording devices are



allowed only if pre-approved by instructor, and if approved, under no circumstance are recordings—visual or verbal—to be posted on a public website. If there is a family emergency and cell phone contact is necessary, please talk with me prior to class.

Laptops should not be used for surfing the web or watching movies during class. It is disrespectful and unprofessional to use these devices inappropriately during class.

- 2. Late Assignments are unacceptable unless prearranged with instructor. (Refer to late policy specifics)
- 3. Tardiness is strongly discouraged and may reflect on your level of professionalism
- 4. Eating in class: Please do not bring food or beverages to class. Water is permitted.

Presentation is important. Your attention to detail, demeanor, and attire factor into how you are perceived as a professional. Active participation in class discussions and critiques is an essential part of learning. Without participating and expressing opinions and thoughts, it is impossible to clarify your goals and develop a personal style.

Student Responsibility

E-mail is the official form of communication at Andrews University. Students are responsible for checking their Andrews University e-mail, Learning Hub, and iVue alerts regularly. Please inform fellow classmates of important e-mail information, especially for cancellation of classes, changes in assignments and/or exam information. If you choose to send an e-mail to me please send them to dregal@andrews.edu. Please understand that I will be responding to e-mail during normal business hours (8-5 M-Th and 8-12 on Friday). You should receive a response within 48 hours. If you have not received a response, please re-send the e-mail.

Assessment and Grading Scale

Grading: Grades will be calculated on a percentage basis as follows:

94.0 - 100%	Α
90.0 - 93.99%	A-
87.5 - 89.99%	B+
83.5 - 87.49%	В
80.0 - 83.49%	B-
78.0 – 79.99%	C+
73.5 – 77.99%	С
70.0 - 73.49%	C-
65.0 - 69.99%	D



Late work will be discounted as follows: Assignments may only be turned in during class time. Assignments will not be accepted in my in box, handed to me outside of class or placed in my office. There will be a folder and a turn in sheet to sign when the assignment is placed in the folder during class. If you do not have your assignment during class it may be turned in during a subsequent class period for the following discounts: 1. One class period late during the same week 10%, 2. One class period late over a weekend 15%, 3. Two class periods late 25%, 4. Three class periods late 50%, NO assignment accepted three class periods after the due date. If you are not going to be in class, it is your responsibility to have someone in the class submit your assignment and sign their name. No assignments will be returned to the class until after the fourth class period or all assignments for the class have been received.

References

Books

- Easterbrooks, S. R., & Beal-Alvarez, J. (2013). *Literacy instruction for students who are deaf and hard of hearing*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Geffner, D. S., & Ross-Swain, D. (2013). Auditory processing disorders: Assessment, management, and treatment, 2nd Ed. San Diego: Plural Pub.
- Johnson, C. D. C., & Seaton, J. B. (2012). *Educational audiology handbook, 2nd Ed*. Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Cengage Learning.
- Northern, J. L., Downs, M. P., & Hayes, D. (2014). *Hearing in children, 6th Ed*. San Diego, CA: Plural Pub.
- Tye-Murray, N. (2015). *Foundations of aural rehabilitation: Children, adults, and their family members, 4th Ed.* Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Cengage Learning.

Articles

- Aram, D., Most, T., Mayafit, H. (2006). Contributions of mothers—child storybook telling and joint writing to literacy development in kindergartners with hearing loss. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 37, 209-223. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2006/023)
- Blair, J. C., Peterson, M. G., Viehweg, S. H. (1985). The effects of mild sensorineural hearing loss on the academic performance of young school children. *The Volta Review*, 87, 87 94.
- Bunta, F., Douglas, M. (2013). The effects of dual-language support on the language skills of bilingual children with hearing loss who use listening devices relative to their monolingual peers. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 44*, 281-290. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2013/12-0073)
- Danhauer, J. L., Johnson, C. E., Dunne, A. F., Young, M. D., Rotan, S. N., Snelson, T. A., Stockwell, J. S., McLain, M. J. (2012). Survey of high school students' perceptions about their ipod use, knowledge of hearing health, and need for education. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 43, 14-35. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2011/10-0088)
- DeBonis, D. A. (2015). It Is Time to Rethink Central Auditory Processing Disorder Protocols for School-Aged Children. *American Journal Of Audiology*, 24(2), 124-136. doi:10.1044/2015_AJA-14-0037



- Delage, H., Tuller, L. (2007). Language development and mild-to-moderate hearing loss: Does language normalize with age? *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 50, 1300-1313. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2007/091).
- DesJardin, J. L., Ambrose, S. E., Martinez, A. S., Eisenberg, L. S. (2009). Relationships between speech perception abilities and spoken language skills in young children with hearing loss. *International Journal of Audiology*, 48, 248 259. doi:10.1080/14992020802607423
- Ertmer, D. J. (2011). Assessing speech intelligibility in children with hearing loss: toward revitalizing a valuable clinical tool. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 42,* 52-58. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2010/09-0081)
- Fitzpatrick, E. M., Crawford, L., Ni, A., Durieux-Smith, A. (2011). A descriptive analysis of language and speech skills in 4- to 5-yr-old children with hearing loss. *Ear and Hearing*, 32, 605 616. doi:10.1097/AUD.0b013e31821348ae.
- Geers, A. E. (2002). Factors affecting the development of speech, language, and literacy in children with early cochlear implantation. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 33, 172 183. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2002/015).
- Geers, A. E., Nicholas, J. G. (2013). Enduring advantages of early cochlear implantation for spoken language development. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 56*, 643-655. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2012/11-0347)
- Hall, A. J., Midgley, E., Steer, C., & Humphriss, R. (2011). Prevalence and risk factors for mild and highfrequency bilateral sensorineural hearing loss at age 11 years old: A UK prospective cohort study. *International Journal Of Audiology*, *50*(11), 809-814. doi:10.3109/14992027.2011.599869
- Holte, L., Walker, E., Oleson, J. J., Spratford, M., Moeller, M. P., Roush, P., ... Tomblin, J. B. (2012). Factors influencing follow-up to newborn hearing screening for infants who are hard-of-hearing. *American Journal of Audiology*, 21, 163-174. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2012/12-0016)
- Hornsby, B. W. Y., Werfel, K., Camarata, S., Bess, F. H. (2013). Subjective fatigue in children with hearing loss: some preliminary findings. *American Journal of Audiology*, 1-6. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2013/13-0017)
- Jablensky, A. (2000). Handicap and disability: words versus concepts. Disability & Rehabilitation, 22(11), 513-514. doi:10.1080/096382800414023
- Koehlinger, K. M., Owen Van Horne, A. J., Moeller, M. P. (2013). Grammatical outcomes of 3- and 6-yearold children who are hard of hearing. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 56*, 1701-1714. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2013/12-0188)
- Kopun, J. G., Stelmachowicz, P. G. (1998). Perceived communication difficulties of children with hearing loss. *American Journal of Audiology*, *7*, 30-38. doi:10.1044/1059-0889.0701.30
- Koravand, A., & Jutras, B. (2013). Auditory temporal-organization abilities in school-age children with peripheral hearing loss. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 56*, 1065-1074. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2012/11-0233)

Kreisman, B. M., Crandell, C. C., Smaldino, J. J. (2003). Sound-field and personal fm: technologies to assist



children with normal hearing in the classroom. *SIG 6 Perspectives on Hearing and Hearing Disorders: Research and Diagnostics, 7,* 17-20. doi:10.1044/hhd7.1.17

- Kumar, P., Singh, N. K., & Vipin Ghosh P., G. (2013). Behavioral assessment of children at risk of central auditory processing disorder without reading deficits. *Journal Of Hearing Science*, *3*(4), 49-55.
- Larsen, R., Muñoz, K., DesGeorges, J., Nelson, L., Kennedy, S. (2012). Early hearing detection and intervention: parent experiences with the diagnostic hearing assessment. *American Journal of Audiology, 21*, 91-99. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2012/11-0016)
- McCreery, R. W., Stelmachowicz, P. G. (2011). Audibility-based predictions of speech recognition for children and adults with normal hearing. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 130, 4070-4081. doi:10.1121/1.3658476.
- McCreery, R. W., Venediktov, R. A., Coleman, J. J., Leech, H. M. (2012). An evidence-based systematic review of directional microphones and digital noise reduction hearing aids in school-age children with hearing loss. *American Journal of Audiology, 21,* 295-312. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2012/12-0014)
- McFadden, B., & Pittman, A. (2008). Effect of minimal hearing loss on children's ability to multitask in quiet and in noise. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 39*, 342-351. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2008/032)
- Moore, D. R. (2011). The diagnosis and management of auditory processing disorder. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 42,* 303-308. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2011/10-0032)
- Muñoz, K., Blaiser, K. (2011). Audiologists and speech-language pathologists: making critical crossdisciplinary connections for quality care in early hearing detection and intervention. *Perspectives on Audiology, 7*, 34-42. doi:10.1044/poa7.1.34
- Muñoz, K., Nelson, L., Goldgewicht, N., & Odell, D. (2011). Early hearing detection and intervention: diagnostic hearing assessment practices. *American Journal Of Audiology*, 20(2), 123-131. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2011/10-0046)
- Nelson, L. H., Poole, B., Muñoz, K. (2013). Preschool teachers' perception and use of hearing assistive technology in educational settings. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 44*, 239-251. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2013/12-0038)
- Nicholas, J. G., & Geers, A. E. (2007). Will they catch up? the role of age at cochlear implantation in the spoken language development of children with severe to profound hearing loss. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 50*, 1048-1062. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2007/073)
- Pakulski, L. A. (2011). Addressing qualified personnel shortages for children who are deaf or hard of hearing with an interdisciplinary service learning program. *American Journal of Audiology, 20*, S203-S219. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2011/11-0005)
- Persson, R., Kristiansen, J., Lund, S., Shibuya, H., & Nielsen, P. (2013). Classroom acoustics and hearing ability as determinants for perceived social climate and intentions to stay at work. *Noise & Health*, *15*(67), 446-453. doi:10.4103/1463-1741.121254
- Pittman, A. (2011). Children's performance in complex listening conditions: effects of hearing loss and digital noise reduction. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 54*, 1224-1239.



doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2010/10-0225)

- Porter, H., Sladen, D. P., Ampah, S. B., Rothpletz, A., Bess, F. H. (2013). Developmental outcomes in early school-age children with minimal hearing loss. *American Journal of Audiology, 22*, 263-270. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2013/13-0013)
- Richburg, C. M., & Knickelbein, B. A. (2011). Educational audiologists: their access, benefit, and collaborative assistance to speech-language pathologists in schools. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, *42*, 444-460. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2011/10-0011)
- Ricketts, T., Galster, J., Tharpe, A. M. (2007). Directional benefit in simulated classroom environments. *American Journal of Audiology, 16*, 130-144. doi:10.1044/1059-0889(2007/017)
- Riley. K. G., & McGregor, K. K. (2012). Noise hampers children's expressive word learning. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 43,* 325-337. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2012/11-0053)
- Rubin, R. L., Flagg-Williams, J. B., Aquino-Russell, C. E., & Lushington, T. P. (2011). The classroom listening environment in the early grades. *Canadian Journal Of Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology*, 35(4), 344-359. Retrieved from http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?sid=55205cdd-ea41-4639-88c9a75d79d156df%40sessionmgr4003&vid=1&hid=4109&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db =rzh&AN=2011419141
- Ryan, A., & Logue-Kennedy, M. (2013). Exploration of teachers' awareness and knowledge of (Central) Auditory Processing Disorder ((C) APD). *British Journal Of Special Education*, 40(4), 167-174. doi:10.1111/1467-8578.12041
- Smaldino, J. (2008). Students and soundwaves: five strategies to promote good classroom acoustics. ASHA Leader, 13(13), 14-17. Retrieved from http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail?sid=93deb399-196f-4038-ae86b270a479975d%40sessionmgr4001&vid=1&hid=4109&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#d b=rzh&AN=2010044647
- Sullivan, J. R., Osman, H., & Schafer, E. C. (2015). The Effect of Noise on the Relationship Between Auditory Working Memory and Comprehension in School-Age Children. Journal Of Speech, Language & Hearing Research, 58(3), 1043-1051. doi:10.1044/2015 JSLHR-H-14-0204
- Tharpe, A. M. (2008). Unilateral and mild bilateral hearing loss in children: Past and current perspectives. *Trends in Amplification*, 12, 7-15. doi:10.1177/1084713807304668.
- Walker, E. A., Spratford, M., Moeller, M. P., Oleson, J., Ou, H., Roush, P., Jacobs, S. (2013). Predictors of hearing aid use time in children with mild-to-severe hearing loss. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 44, 73-88. doi:10.1044/01611461(2012/12-0005)
- White-Schwoch, T., Woodruff Carr, K., Thompson, E. C., Anderson, S., Nicol, T., Bradlow, A. R., & ... Kraus, N. (2015). Auditory Processing in Noise: A Preschool Biomarker for Literacy. Plos Biology, 13(7), 1-17. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002196
- Yoshinaga-Itano, C., Sedey, A. L., Coulter, D. K., Mehl, A. L. (1998). Language of early- and later-identified children with hearing loss. *Pediatrics*, 102, 1161-1171.



Zumach, A., Gerrits, E. Chenault, M., Anteunis, L. (2010). Long-term effects of early-life otitis media on language development. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, 53*, 34-43. doi:10.1044/1092-4388(2009/08-0250)

INSTRUCTOR PROFILE



Darah Regal, AuD., CCC-AUD Assistant Professor Audiology

Education

Au.D, Arizona School of Health Sciences MA, Ball State University Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology (CCC-A) Fellow of the American Academy of Audiology

Biography

Darah Regal, Au.D., CCC-A is an assistant professor of audiology at Andrews University. Dr. Regal has worked in a private ENT office, giving her a solid medical and clinical background. As a school audiologist in Elkins, West Virginia, she developed a program for testing Auditory Processing Disorders (APDs) and significantly increased the number of children receiving services for Auditory Processing Disorders (APDs). Dr. Regal worked with teachers and administrators to create strong support and proactive help for hearing impaired and children with APD in order to facilitate optimal learning.



Dr. Regal is married to Jeff Regal who is also an audiologist and they have two sons.