



Au.D. means professional hearing care

“Clued in to Audiology” Otoscope Program 2010

This program by the Audiological Foundation of America (AFA) allows third-year Au.D. students enrolled in four-year programs to earn an otoscope (while supplies last) by reading three articles and completing a quiz. Please note that students who have previously received an otoscope through any other AFA program are not eligible to participate in this AFA-sponsored event. The “Clued into Audiology” program is particularly aimed at students interested in practice ownership, and supports the AFA’s mission to empower audiologists to be independent and autonomous practitioners.

Please visit the AFA website at www.AuDfound.org and read the following articles (found under the “Articles” link under “News”):

1. “The Au.D. Odyssey: How a Kid From Brooklyn Became the ‘Father of the Au.D.’”
2. “Audiology Followed a Long and Bumpy Road to Becoming a Doctoring Profession”
3. “The Au.D. is Transforming Audiology, but Growing Pains Persist”

After reading the articles, complete the following quiz and return it to the AFA. You may copy and paste this document into an email, add your answers and email the document to info-afa@audfound.org or you may mail or fax the completed quiz to the AFA at 8 North Third St., Suite 301, Lafayette, IN 47905 (fax: 765-743-9283). The AFA will notify you of your results – a score of 80 percent or better is required to receive an otoscope. All quizzes must be received at the AFA by February 18, 2010. Otoscopes (donated by Hal-Hen in conjunction with Widex) will be mailed to students directly from the AFA. Please call the AFA at 765-743-6283 if you have any questions.

Personal Information

Name:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

Phone:

Cell Phone:

E-mail:

School and Anticipated Graduation Date:

Name and phone number of department secretary who can verify your third-year status:

1. The Academy of Dispensing Audiologists (ADA), an organization of private practitioners, requires new members to
 - a. sign the Au.D. petition or start one of their own.
 - b. serve as proctors for annual certification exams.
 - c. hold the Au.D. or be enrolled in an Au.D. program.
 - d. conduct census counts of Au.D.s in their own states.

2. The 1988 Conference on Professional Education called for audiology training at the doctoral level and designated the Doctor of Audiology (Au.D.) as the entry-level degree for practice.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Drs. Goldstein and Doerfler became comrades in the fight to
 - a. bring audiologists into rural communities.
 - b. secure direct dispensing rights for audiologists.
 - c. establish audiology in international hospitals.
 - d. open up manufacturing jobs to audiologists.

4. The U.S. Department of Labor has predicted slower-than average growth for audiology through 2012.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. In 1996, Central Michigan University
 - a. installed the first master's-degreed audiologist as a department chair.
 - b. changed its master's degree program to a master's-plus program.
 - c. offered a certification program in core sciences for newly graduated Au.D.s
 - d. opened a distance-education Au.D. program for audiologists with master's degrees.

6. Important to the success of the Au.D. movement was providing a mechanism for existing practitioners to earn the status and recognition as a Doctor of Audiology.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Dr. Goldstein originally promoted doctoral training for audiologists because
 - a. colleges and universities needed a way to retain students.
 - b. it was a way to attract science- and math-oriented undergraduates.
 - c. the current preparation and training was not at an acceptable level.
 - d. it was something the general public had been demanding.

8. Central Michigan University's Au.D. Program was the first to
 - a. secure NSF funding.
 - b. identify VTAC numbers.
 - c. experiment with robotics.
 - d. earn ACAE accreditation.

9. It was once thought to be unethical for audiologists to _____.
- sell hearing aids.
 - treat young children.
 - have more than one satellite office location.
 - buy their own durable hearing testing equipment.
10. Audiologists generally agree that there are
- too few opportunities for research in audiology.
 - too many schools offering the Au.D. degree.
 - too many audiologists providing services for children.
 - too few international sites for Au.D. students.
11. The 1988 Conference on Professional Education was significant because
- a trio of audiologists led a day-long protest outside a local courthouse.
 - one thousand audiologists signed a petition calling for more rights for patients.
 - practitioners interested in research were given a forum for future discussion.
 - a group of practitioners met to plan the future of audiology education.
12. At the 1988 Conference on Professional Education, attendees
- put together a registry of practicing audiologists and their specialties.
 - developed a comprehensive list of competencies that made up the scope of audiology practice.
 - concluded that audiology had to be a doctoring profession.
 - A and B
 - B and C
13. ACAE seeks to
- provide general accounting services for audiologists.
 - advocate for audiologists within the U.S. Senate.
 - establish stricter accreditation standards for audiology.
 - compare annual equivalencies among audiologists.
14. AFA's 1991 conference to devise strategies to persuade universities to start AuD programs was also known as _____.
- Operation Move the Mountain
 - Operation Sky's the Limit
 - Operation Au.D. Across America
 - Operation Get On Board
15. Dr. Goldstein knew that the success of the new Au.D. degree
- had to be a bottom-up movement.
 - depended on getting the message out to rank-and-file audiologists.
 - required the dissemination of persuasive information.
 - All of the above