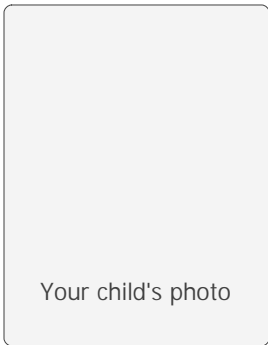
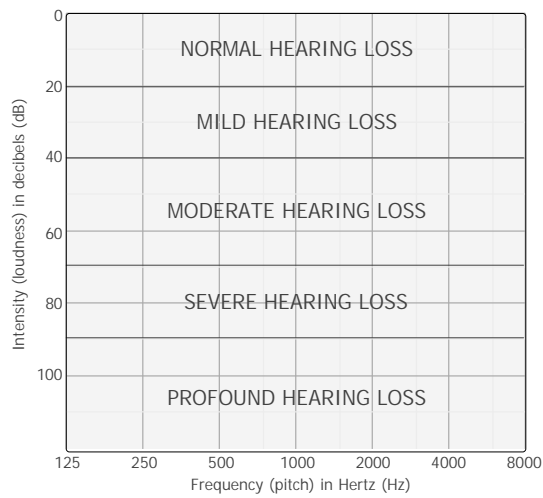


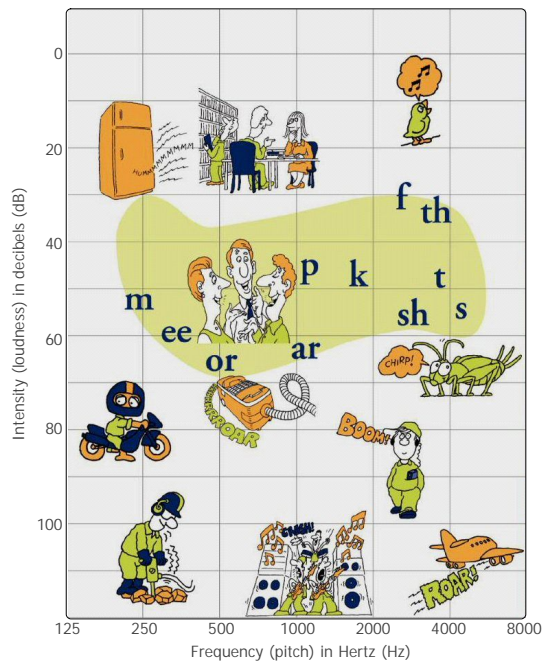
Hearing System Passport for Parents



You can see the level of your child's hearing loss on this chart (audiogram). During a hearing test, your child's audiologist tests a range of frequencies, from a low pitch (e.g. 250 Hz bass sound) to a high pitch (e.g. 8000 Hz treble sound). The circles/crosses indicate the quietest sounds that your child can hear in the right and left ears respectively.



Here is a chart to help you to get a general view where specific speech and environmental sounds lie. From top to bottom, you can see that sounds are getting louder, and from left to right, the frequency of each sound is getting higher in pitch.

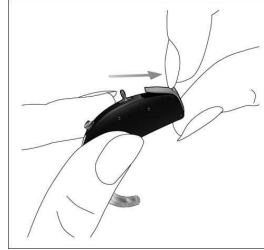


Reproduced with permission from Australian Hearing.

## Hearing System Passport for Parents

Putting on **your** child's hearing instrument(s)

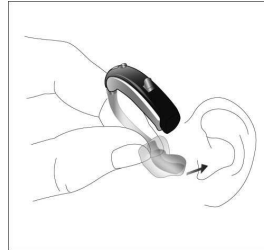
1. Turn the hearing instrument off to avoid whistling.



2. Grasp the tubing near the earmold between your thumb and index finger.



3. Bring the hearing instrument to the ear, tilting it forward slightly and carefully place the canal portion of the earmold inside the ear canal.



4. Once the canal portion is in place, twist the earmold back so that it fits into the concha and tuck the instrument behind the ear taking care not to twist the tubing.



5. Turn the hearing instrument on!

### Identifying left and right instruments

It is important to use the correct hearing system for each ear. Your hearing care professional can mark the hearing system for you. The color code on the housing will identify left and right hearing systems (red=right, blue=left). A different sticker can also be added to each hearing instrument to help you tell left from right!

## Hearing System Passport for Parents

### Communication tips

Your child's hearing instrument(s) have been programmed especially for their hearing loss and are designed to help your child hear speech and environmental sounds better. However, even with hearing instruments in place, your child will sometimes need some additional cues to help understand better in difficult listening environments (school, restaurant etc.). Here are some tips for good communication:

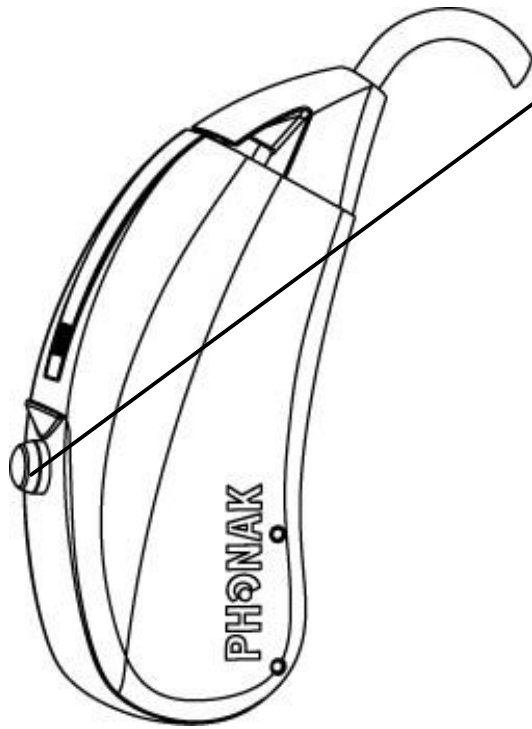
- Get your child's attention before you start speaking (e.g. say their name)
- Speak at a normal loudness, do not shout
- Speak at a normal rate, not too slowly or too fast
- Try to make sure your child can see your face clearly when you talk
- Let your child know when the topic has changed
- Try to keep background noise to a minimum - turn off the TV/radio when you want to communicate together
- Talk about what you are doing and describe what you see
- Enjoy playing and singing with your child
- Read stories together and describe the pictures
- If your child does not understand, repeat key words, or rephrase
- Be positive with your child's communication ability and provide plenty of praise
- Encourage your child to explain their hearing loss to others
- Above all, enjoy communicating together!

### Did you know?

Hearing loss is much more common than you think. For every 1000 births, 1-3 babies are born with hearing loss.

### Further information

For further information, log on to [www.phonak.com](http://www.phonak.com) or contact your child's hearing care professional.



**Button**

Use the program button to toggle between the following programs:

FM/Wireless + Mic  
(1 Beep)

Select this program for easy access to FM solutions: the instrument is 'FM ready'. The microphone of the hearing system remains switched on allowing access to speech and environmental sounds.

Speech in Noise  
(2 Beeps)

Select this program for maximum speech understanding in noisy situations.

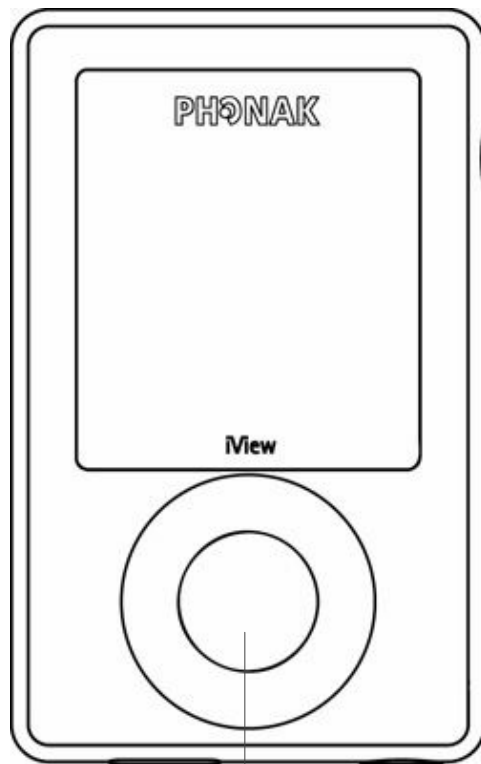
Calm Situation  
(3 Beeps)

Select this program to effortlessly hear speech and environmental sounds in quiet situations.

Wireless Accessory Instruction: iView

Switching iView ON  
Press and hold the ON/OFF button for 2 seconds until you see the display turns on.

Switching iView OFF  
Press and hold the ON/OFF button for 2 seconds until you see the display turns off.



Read out and show hearing system status  
To show the status of the hearing system settings and the batteries, hold iView near to your hearing system (max. 50 cm distance) and press the button.



## FM System Information for Parents

### What is Dynamic FM?

At times, noise, distance, a room's acoustics or lack of visual contact may limit hearing - even with the most advanced hearing instruments. FM systems overcome such difficult listening environments as the FM transmitter picks up speech signals at the source (for example you talking) and transmits them, clearly and without distortion, directly to your child's hearing instruments.

### The benefits of using Dynamic FM

Developing good speech, language and auditory skills are the keys to your child's future. They open the door, enabling children to develop to their full potential. By providing your child with a direct and high quality speech input, the FM system contributes immensely to the achievement of such goals. Dynamic FM technology makes sure that no situation, indoors or outdoors, is out of bounds when it comes to good hearing and understanding.

### Use of Dynamic FM technology at different ages

In infancy, Dynamic FM increase the quantity and quality of speech, language and life experiences during those critical early learning years. Later, in the noisy and lively environment of preschool, Dynamic FM facilitates learning and active participation by enhancing the speech signal. In school, it "reduces" the increased distance between teacher and child, and maintains speech intelligibility and learning efficiency. At home or outdoors, Dynamic FM guarantees clear communication, even over distance.

To create a detailed user guide for your child's FM system in combination with their hearing instruments, please see [www.phonak.com/fm\\_configurator](http://www.phonak.com/fm_configurator)

## Details of my FM System

### FM Receiver

ML12i

Serial No.: (Right)

Serial No.: (Left)

### FM Transmitter

inspiro

Serial No.: