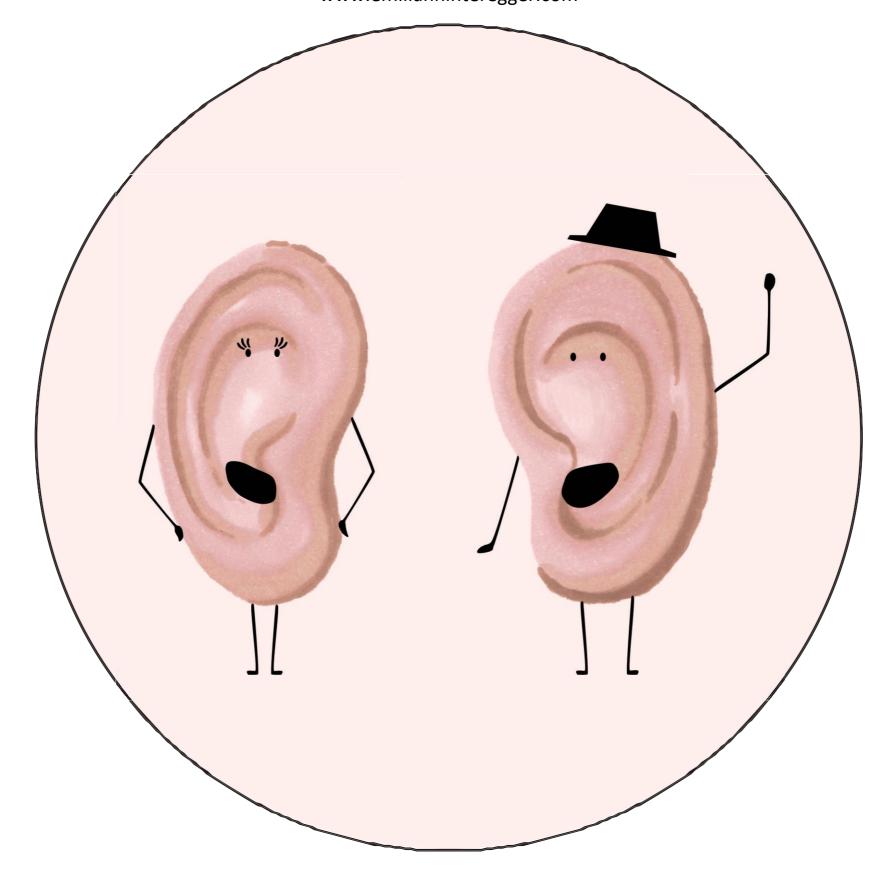
Concept | Content: Nicole Hillbrand

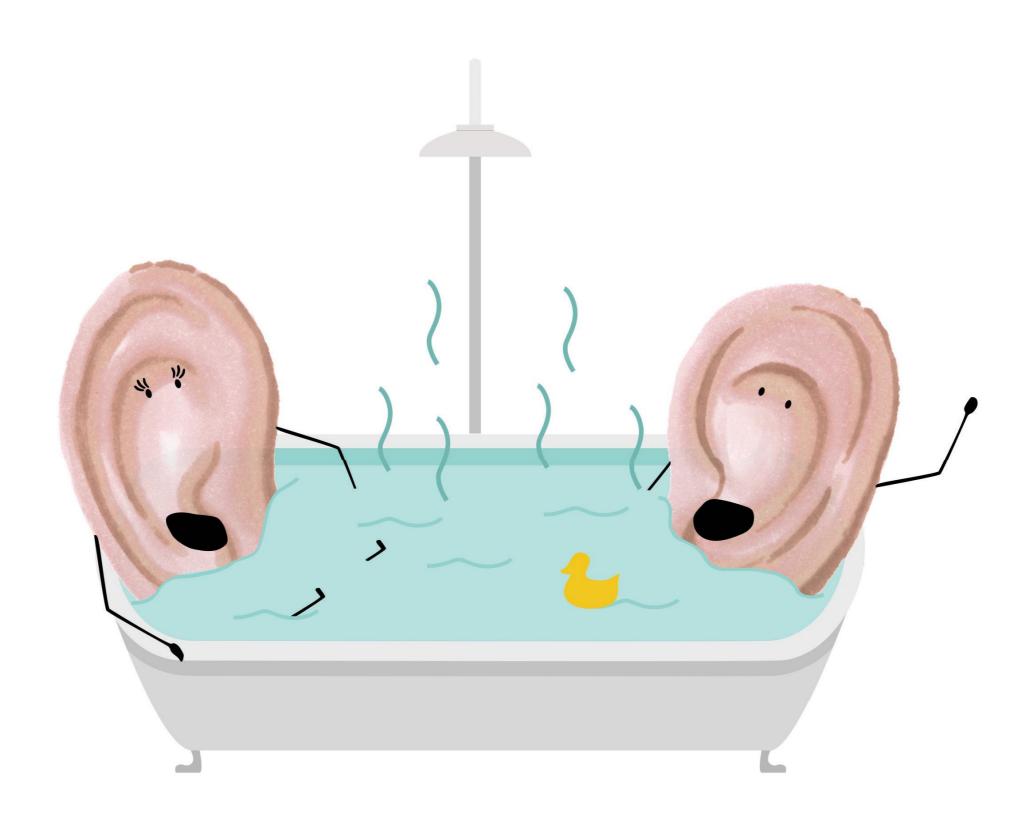
in cooperation with: Anna Schwingshackl & Claudia Neudeck Clinical Directors - Healthy Hearing Program

Institut Logopädie - FH JOANNEUM Graz

Grafi c | Illustration: Emilian Hinteregger www.emilianhinteregger.com

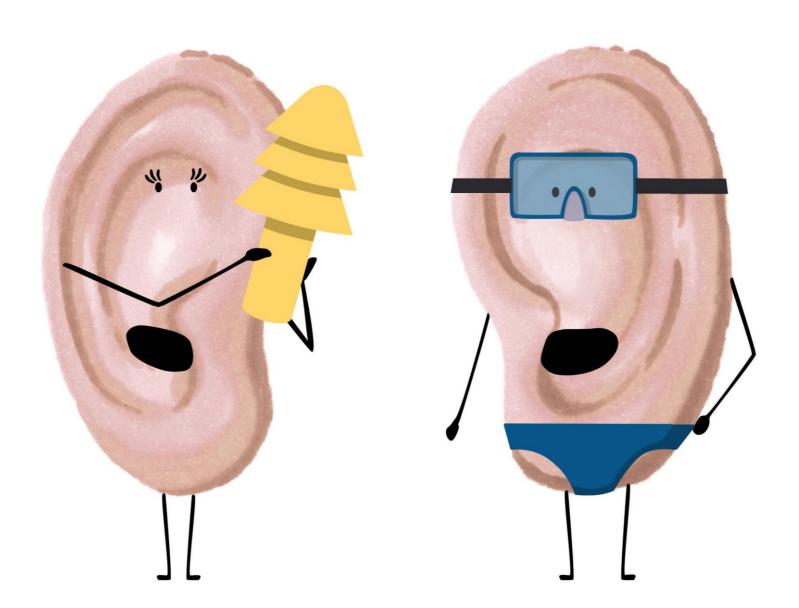






Use water at body temperature for cleaning your ears.





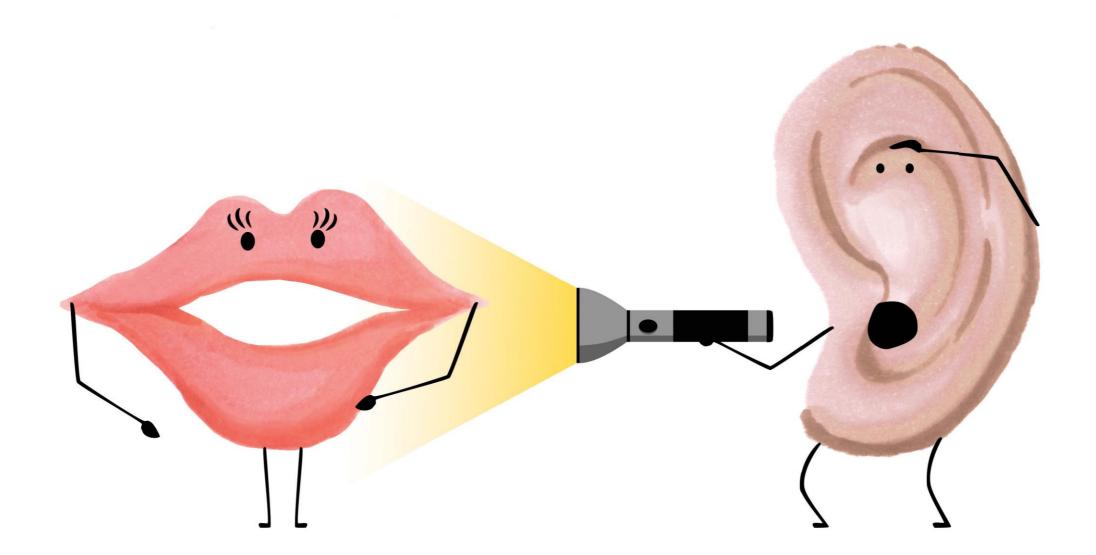
Use individual ear protection if you practice water sports.



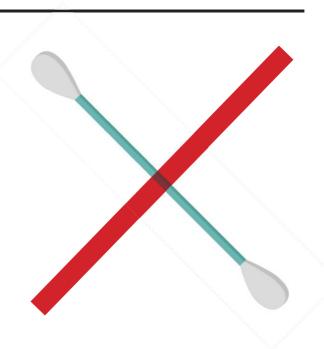


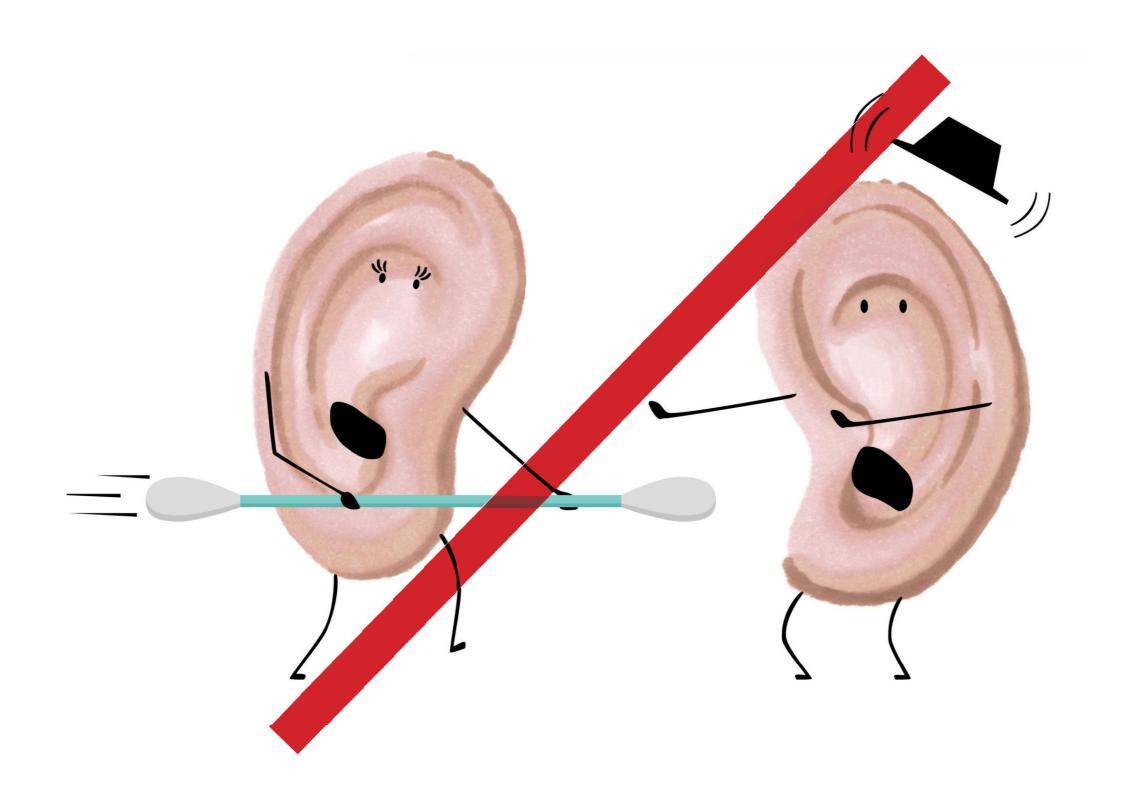
Use an individual ear protection to protect your ear from noise.



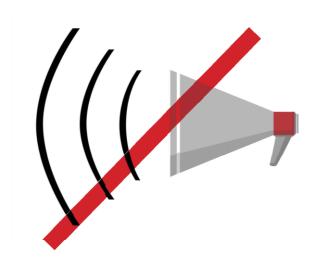


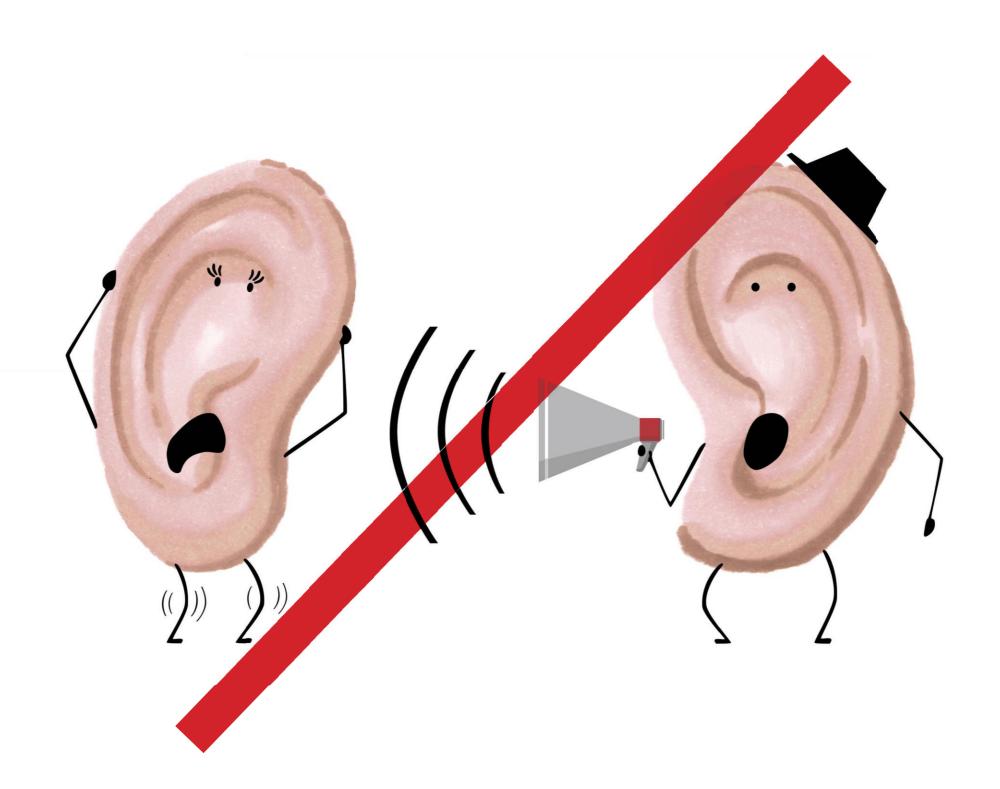
If you have a hearing loss, look for sufficient lightning, so you can see the face of the other person while talking.



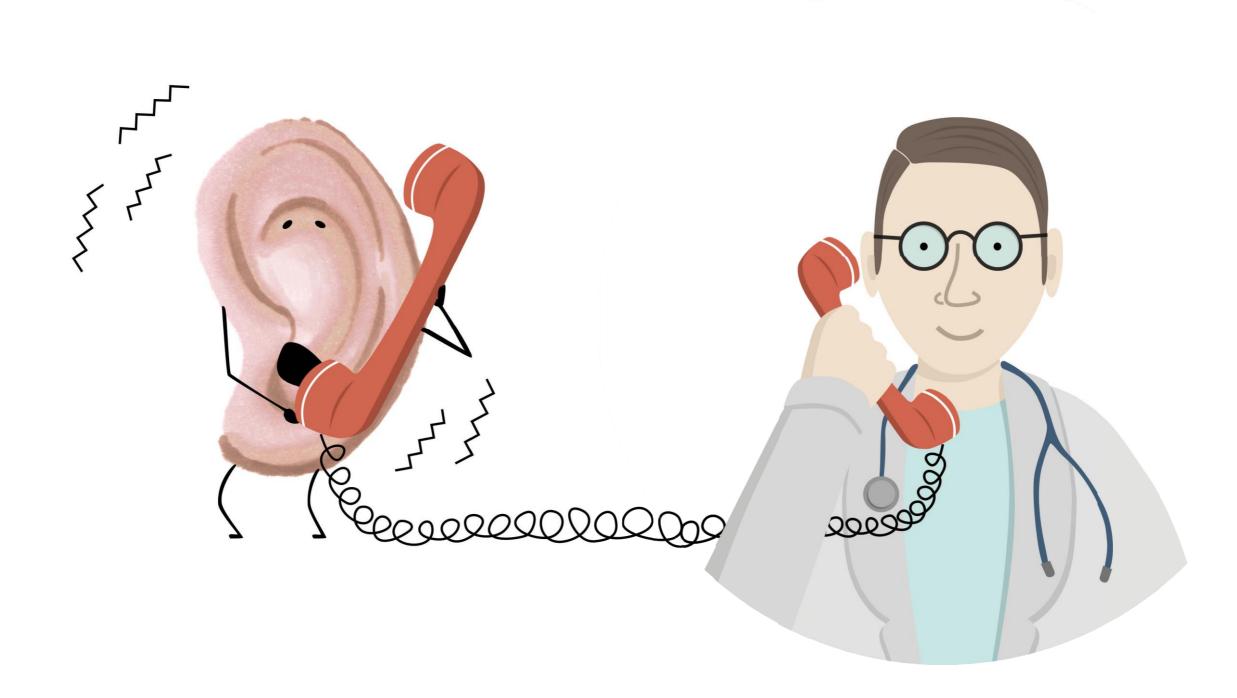


Don't use cotton swabs!





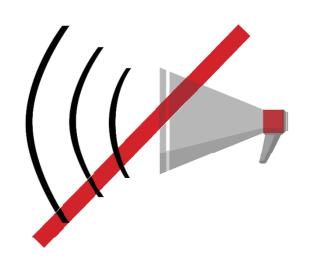
Protect your ears from excessive noise.



If you hear worse, have pain or feel strange in your ear:

Go to a doctor!

The Ears HOW LOUD IS TOO LOUD



2 minutes at 110 dBA can damage your hearing. 140-160 dBA Fireworks show

110-129 dBA Ambulance sirens



14 minutes at 100 dBA can damage your hearing. 94-110 dBA

Headphones, sporting events and concerts







8 hours at 85 dBA can damage your hearing. 80-100 dBA Lawnmower



74-104 dBA Movie theater



At or below 70 dBA, sounds are generally considered safe. 60-70 dBA Normal conversation

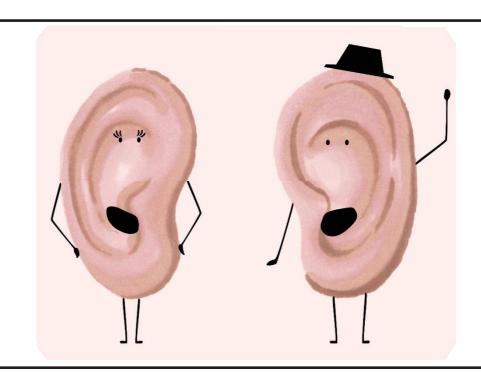


30 dBA Whisper



Source: CDC National Center for Environmental Health

The Ears FUN FACTS



- Earwax production is necessary for good ear health and is made up of oil and sweat.
- Without your ears, you would lose balance.
- Your ears keep "growing" with age.
- Your ears help regulate pressure changes.
- Your ears are connected to your nose and throat.
- Your ears never stop hearing, even when you sleep. Your brain just ignores incoming sounds.
- Tiny hair cells in your inner ear are what translate sound waves into electricity to send to your brain.
- After eating too much, your hearing is less sharp.