PEOPLE CONTRIBUTING TO AUDIOLOGY



EDITOR

PROF. DR. BANU MUJDECI

2024

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Our 4th Year Student of AYBU Audiology Undergraduate Program
who Passed Away in the 2023 Earthquake

.

TO AYFER DOGAN

YOU WILL ALWAYS LIVE IN OUR HEARTS

PREFACE

Leading the "People Contributing to Audiology" project, with the participation of esteemed scientists who have dedicated themselves to the field of audiology, and serving as the director and editor of this book, has been a proud and unique experience for me.

I embarked on this journey with fourth-year undergraduate students from the Audiology Department at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, with the idea of undertaking a significant project that would contribute to the field of audiology. As part of this project, we conducted interviews with audiologists and scientists who have contributed to audiology in Turkey and around the world, posing six questions to each of them. Additionally, with the aim of creating a lasting work, we compiled the responses to each question in this book. Our goal was to disseminate the unique insights of successful scientists in the field of audiology to audiology students worldwide, as well as to audiologists and individuals of all ages and professions interested in these topics.

The project process transformed into a beautiful journey and a very special experience for us. Ensuring that the insights shared by these valuable scientists who contributed to the project reach the viewers and readers in the most beautiful and accurate way required meticulous planning, dedication, and hard work on our part. We felt extremely fortunate at every stage of the project. Throughout this project journey, my students and I had the opportunity to get to know each other. I witnessed that my students dedicated themselves to audiology with endless devotion, enthusiasm, and selflessness. I saw that they were adept at using technology, honest, hardworking, collaborative, helpful, respectful, understanding, and able to work in harmony as a unified entity around a common goal. At the end of the project, I extend my sincere thanks to to all my students who contributed to the project and became my colleagues by receiving the title of audiologist, especially with my students in the "Project Working Group."

The participation of distinguished academics from Turkey and around the world in this project, despite their busy schedules, allowing my students to interview them and sincerely sharing their experiences, was very special, valuable, and educational for us. I extend my deepest thanks and respect to all the valuable Professors who contributed to the project for their support.

PREFACE

Although he is no longer with us, I respectfully remember my esteemed mentor Prof. Dr. Soner Ozkan, who made significant contributions to the field of audiology and honored our project.

If he were with us, I am sure that my wonderful student Ayfer Dogan, whom I had the chance to meet and take his courses, would have done his best for the audiology profession and this project. I fondly remember her with love.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to Research Assistant Fahrettin Deniz Senli, who patiently and sincerely worked during every stage of the project and provided invaluable technical support, especially on technical issues.

I express my deepest gratitude to Audiologist Mustafa Karabulut for his invaluable contribution to the project, demonstrating meticulous attention to detail in translating the Turkish interviews into English.

The science of audiology will be elevated by audiologists who work with dedication, contribute to humanity with beneficial research, have a solid infrastructure, are eager to learn, and can adapt the innovations of the age to their profession. Just as it has been until today, the audiology profession will continue to benefit humanity in the future. A service provided in the field of audiology in one part of the world will benefit an individual on the other side of the world. As knowledge is shared, the science of audiology will strengthen, and all these will contribute to the emergence of new employment opportunities.

Audiologists and professionals from different disciplines continue to contribute to the science of audiology in many parts of the world. Although we could not include each of them in this project, I express my gratitude to all audiologists who have contributed to the science of audiology worldwide, as well as professionals from various disciplines.

With endless longing and love, I hope that my mother, Asiye Izol, who has been the source of unlimited and selfless love, sacrifice, tolerance, productivity, diligence, patience, faith, perseverance, nobility, modernity, modesty, kindness, and beauty that give meaning to my life and inspire all my beneficial projects, is informed about and pleased with this project.

PROF. DR. BANU MUJDECI

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PART 1

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN
PROF.DR.FERDA AKDAS
PROF. DR. JACK KATZ
PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH
PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU
IN MEMORY OF PROF. DR. SONER OZKAN:

INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH TULIN OZKAN, PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN, PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS, PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU.

PART 2

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*Participants are listed alphabetically by name.

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PART 1

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 1

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN



Thank you. Above all, it makes me very happy to see young colleagues and our dear students engaging in such high-quality encounters, as they are the greatest assurances for our future. After graduating from college in 1968, I started my career as a biochemistry assistant. That's where it all began, but today, the founder of audiology, the eminent Prof. Dr. Nazmi Hosal, said, "There's someone named Erol; bring him to me, I want to talk." So, I went. "I'm going to bring you here," he said. "Why, sir?" I asked. "Because I want to establish audiology here in Turkey, I want to do something at the level of America," he replied. But I said, "I'm already working there." "No, you'll come," he insisted, and I left there to become an assistant at the Hacettepe Ear Nose Throat Clinic. I learned that my dear friend, and esteemed colleague, Soner Ozkan, who graduated a year before me, had also entered there a year before me. But at that time, there was no education in Turkey, so he went to Purdue University in America for audiology training. Professor Nazmi asked me, "Do you want to get your education here or should I send you abroad?" I replied, "I can't go abroad right now, I lost my father, I have difficulties, I have siblings." "Then I'll have a mentor called for you from America," he said. Meanwhile, Hacettepe had a postgraduate education faculty called MSEF. A program for audiology was initiated there. The first audiology master's program started in 1968, along with me, marking the inception of audiology. A year after that, with the encouragement of Ihsan Dogramacı, professors started coming from America. He was a great man, a great creator, a force. Richard Israel came. Then he said, "It's not fair to put all this effort into just one person, Erol, so let's bring in others." A year after me, four valued colleagues; Ferda, Nevma, Aysn, and Zehra, joined, and the five of us continued our education together. So, institutionally, it dates back to 1968. In 1969, Israel came, followed by Jack Katz. With all our international connections, we completed our education in both hearing and speech in a certain period. Then came our doctorates, associate professorships, professorships. Of course, audiology was not very broad in perspective at that time. I want to emphasize that, with the valuable efforts of our esteemed teacher, Prof. Dr. Nazmi Hosal, along with his efforts, the doors to the field of audiology science in Turkey were opened to American standards. Initially, master's degrees were offered, and then, with our efforts, bachelor's degrees were established. This professional group, which holds a very important place in academic terms, thus began its duty in our country. Even now, we take pride in having an education standard that surpasses many countries in Europe. I believe that, together with young, bright minds like yours, we will continue to progress further.

→ https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw

PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS



I was introduced to the field of audiology by the Professor Doctor Ihsan Doğramacı.During the late 1960s, Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı was the rector of Hacettepe University. He was not only the in charge of the Department of Pediatrics but also played a pivotal role in establishing audiology as a pioneering field in Turkey.At that time, my husband was also doing rotations in pediatrics, while I had just graduated in psychology from Hacettepe University,was actively looking for employment opportunities. After that, Prof. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı advised me to get in touch with both Dr. Richard Israel and the late Professor Nazmi Hoşal, who was the head of the Ear, Nose, and Throat department, to join a new program. At that time audiology was not yet established in Turkeynor was it familiar to anyone. Thanks to the foresight of Prof. Dr. Nazmi Hoşal, audiology programs currently exist in many places.It would be remiss not to acknowledge the contributionsof Dr. Richard Israel and Nazmi Hoşal, who initiated the first master's program in audiology. My initial thought was about the distinction between audiology and psychology. Psychology, as you know, delves into human behavior. Interestingly, audiology also involves studying human behavior to a significant extent. Additionally Dr. Nazmi Hoşals teachings on audiology were incredibly beneficial during classes, on childrens mental health. Dr. Ihsan Doğramacı introduced me to audiology in 1969, shortly after finishing my psychology degree. I was truly happy in my field. Dr. Nazmi Hoşal deserved credit for pioneering the path in Turkey. He enlarged everyone's horizons. Dr. Nazmi Hoşal finished his internship in the United States, where he met David Resnick, a well-known expert in audiology during that time. These were the years when stapedectomy was introduced, emphasizing the significance of proper exams and test findings in determining a surgeon's success. It is critical to obtain accurate test results and understand masking tactics. Misinterpretation of test findings may result in the misdiagnosis of conductive hearing loss as sensorineural hearing loss, potentially leading in unneeded procedures. As a result, our appreciation to Dr. Nazmi Hoşal for his devotion to this profession is unfathomable.

→ https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 1

PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



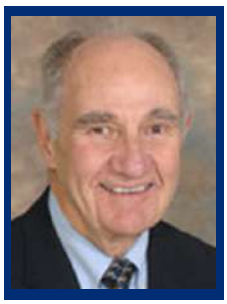
You've taken me back quite a ways. In 1969, when I completed my master's in psychology at Hacettepe, my professors advised me about the opening of a new department. They suggested I go and inquire, but I knew nothing about audiology at the time, and of course, the internet didn't exist. I gathered some general information by sifting through a couple of books in the library. Later, I visited the audiology department and met with Dr. Richard Israel. His amiable demeanor and the way he explained audiology appealed to me, so I decided to pursue it. I've never regretted that choice. I completed my master's and doctorate in audiology at the Audiology Department affiliated with the Department of Otorhinolaryngology at Hacettepe University. I worked there for five years.

In 1981, along with Aysen Erdil, with whom I pursued my master's degree, we established the first audiology center in Turkey. Many centers followed suit after us. In 1989, I moved to Istanbul at Marmara University. When I arrived, Ferda, my colleague, was already there. We divided our work—Ferda focused on pediatric cases, while I started attending to adult and geriatric patients. This arrangement has continued till now.

In 2011, I left Marmara University and joined the Academic Hospital. I established the Audiology Department there and began working with Sezer Kulekci. I'm still there, but I don't go in every day as I used to. Nevertheless, I continue to passionately practice my profession.

→ https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



First of all thank you for the invitation. It is a pleasure to work with you. I have a long relationship with friends in Turkey. I have traveled there; and found it to be a beautiful country. I am glad that we are all talking together and getting more acquainted. You asked, "How did I get introduced to audiology?" To begin the story, my father wa sabookkeeper in a farmer's lumberyard. Originally I thought I would also be a bookkeeper and or an accountant. But I took some business courses to learn about that profession, and found that I was not drawn to that. Later I met a person who was a teacher in a small college that I went for two years.That professor told me about speech and hearing problems and the audiology profession. Based on his advice I took some courses in audiology and speech pathology and I loved it, and that never changed.One of the lessons here is that when you give some advice you never know how your words will affect somebody else. Sometimes you can make a difference in someone's life by making suggestions. After I enrolled in the University of Iowa I took courses and I started to do some supervised clinical work. I found that I really like the content of the classes and also the patient contact. In addition some good teachers and mentors convinced me that audiology was a good fit for me. And that is how I got started.

→ https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 1

PROF. DR. JACK KATZ

You know when you're 300 years old, as I am, that memory is generally poor.So, I have to work from my notes. I have a long story to tell you. But I think you will find it interesting. As a child, I had a history of early recurrent otitis media (fluid in the middle ears). Lots of it. And I did poorly in school, very poorly. In fact, I had poor speech, language, reading and spelling, among other things. Now I understand that my problems had to do with Auditory Processing Disorder. I was not able to process auditorily because of those middle ear problems that caused my brain to learnmisinformation. I performed so poorly that I was left back in school (I had to repeat a grade). Unfortunately, in those daysthere was no speech, hearing, reading, or any of those types of assistance for children with problems in school. But one day, I heard that there was such a thing as, 'mental retardation' (a very low IQ). Well, I was so relieved to hear that there was such a thing as mental retardation, because I finally understood why I was not able to learn in school. The reason was, I just wasn't smart enough. Before that I never understood why everybody else was learning and I wasn't. When I went to high school, things weren't much better. I was not planning to go to college. Infact, I was doing so poorly in high school that I was going to quit schoolwhen I turned 15. But you were not allowed to quit until you were 16 years old. So, I told my parents, when I turned 16, I would quit school and get a job. My parents were very upset by that. And one day my father told me, "Mr. Cohen is here to speak with you." My father was a house painter, and Mr. Cohen worked with him. I said, "Mr.Cohen wants to talk to me?" I couldn't understand that. I asked, "Why does he want to talk to me?'' My father said, "I don't know, talk to him". So, I saw Mr. Cohen and he said, "I understand that you want to quit school". I said, "Yes, I'm doing so poorly in school. I'm not getting anywhere. There's no sense for me to stay in school. When I turn 16, I'm going to quit ".Mr. Cohen said," You have to finish high school. You cannot quit. "I said, "but..." and I told him my story again, and he said the same thing to me. We argued back and forth for an hour. Then, exasperated, I said "OK, I won't quit!" I knew he wouldn't stop nagging me until I promised him, I wouldn't quit school. I can only imagine what my life would have been like if this kid who couldn't read, couldn't spell,had poor speech, and language, went out into the world. So, Mr. Cohen was a blessing to me. Unfortunately, three months later, Mr. Cohen suddenly died.I always think back, I never had a chance to thank that wonderful man who made this all possible.So that was myfirst little hurdle in getting to audiology. Perhaps, there's still about six hours of talking before I get to the audiology part😊



I had a wonderful English teacher in my last semester of high school. She said that she was previously a Guidance Counsellor. She asked us to write a composition about ourselves and from what we wrote she might have a suggestion for what we might want to pursue as a profession. In the composition Iwrote about being lazy, didn't like to do the same thing over and over againand that I liked people very much. I don't remember what else I wrote,butwhen I got the composition back, two words were written atthe top of the front page. ButI was so poor at reading, that I had no idea what she wrote. So, I asked mybrother, who was a very good reader, what it said. He told me,"Speech Therapy".I asked what that meant, buthe didn't know either.He told methat his friend's girlfriend was studying that in college. Eventually we found out what 'speech therapy' was, and I thought that sounded really good. I doubted if I could ever get into college because my grades were so poor. But I would really like to do that. I applied to a freecity college because my family was rather poor. In order to get into the college, they looked at your grades and mine were poor. And we had to take anentry test. So, I took the test. Amazingly, I did okay, because I was accepted. I made the cut-off scoreby 0.25 of a point. Now, I should also mention that the college lowered the entrance score for boys because there were too few boys in the school. Thank goodness for me, because I never would have made it otherwise. I got into college, but I didn't do too well, except in my speech and hearing classes. Four years later, I applied for a master's degree. I was accepted by only two of the schools, "On Condition", which meant that they wouldn't accept me until I showed that I was able to do the work. I had to take two courses during the summer, and I had to do well in them. I did very well in the courses and so I was accepted. And after three semesters graduated with a Master's degree. After working at elementary schools for a year, I applied for a Ph.D. When I was accepted, they wanted to know what my major was going to be, and I had a choice of speech or hearing. I said speechbecause my background was mainlyin speech andvery little of it was in hearing. Everything went well. I was a good student, maybe a very good student, in both speech and hearing. After a year and a half, I decided to start working on my dissertation. My majorprofessor wanted to know, what I wanted to study? I said I want to study Phonemic Synthesis. And then I told him what Phonemic Synthesis was. It was a test and therapy, that I developed forthe children with articulation problems in one of the schools I worked in. I found amazing results when I turnedthe test around to make a therapy program. I was so excited when those children improved so much. Myprofessor's response to my plan was clearly distaste. He said that it couldn't help anybody, and his colleagues agreed. So that was the end of my Phonemic Synthesis dissertation. I was very, very hurt by their rudeness and closed minds and thought I would leave the programand go elsewhere. But then they remembered I had this wonderful audiology professor. And so, I just switched into audiology. All of my academic plans turned around in a minute, and it turnedto audiology. As it turned out audiology has been a joy of my life, so that one moment when I thought of going into audiologymade all that difference. But it could never have happened if all those other steps had not turned out as they did. That's the answer to my first question to your first question. I'm ready for your second one and I will try to be brief.

→ https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 1



PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS

In recent years, numerous audiology programs have emerged in universities across Turkey. However, many of these programs lack competent instructors. Consequently, graduating from a four-year program doesn't adequately prepare one to work in the field of audiology. Moreover, in the United States, upon completing a four-year undergraduate degree, hospitals do not grant audiology professionals permission to work. Even having a master's degree is no longer sufficient to secure a position in a hospital setting for audiologists. So, what steps should individuals take?

Previously, a master's degree sufficed, but now, even those with a master's in audiology struggle to find hospital positions. What's the solution? The Doctor of Audiology (AuD) program guides individuals toward becoming an audiology doctor. Only after completing this program are individuals allowed to work with patients and are considered for hospital positions. What exactly is the AuD program? It's a four-year doctoral program, and it's essential to pursue it where there's a mentor—an experienced professional who directs and guides students.

Looking at Turkey, numerous audiology programs have opened. However, in some universities, including one I won't name, there hasn't been a single instructor from the beginning. An instructor from another university would occasionally come to deliver lectures. However, this lack of consistent instruction hinders students from gaining clinical experience. Dealing with patients requires practical exposure, necessitating access to proper laboratories during the four-year undergraduate program. The final year typically involves an internship. Consider medical doctors: what do they do in their final year? They undergo internships, engaging with patients and learning how to approach them, take medical histories, conduct tests, and document results under the guidance of their instructors.

In our case, it's not like that. After completing four years, we just say, "Okay, you're an audiologist now," and send them off. Do you think this works? It doesn't. A four-year undergraduate program isn't sufficient for this field. Students come together, especially in private schools where they don't have instructors, but they don't complain. They wait, hoping an instructor will come to teach them. But that's not how it should be.

Firstly, you need to write to the authorities at your school if there's a lack of instructors. If you don't receive a response, you must definitely write to the Higher Education Council, stating, "We don't have instructors, what should we do?" These are crucial issues. Collaboration is key; unity brings strength, but they're not doing that either. In summary, not every graduate from undergraduate programs or audiologists in Turkey is at the same level.

Certainly, not every graduate is obliged to work in a clinical setting. Those who choose not to can explore other fields, such as instrumentation or transition into neuroscience. There isn't a strict rule dictating that every graduate have to work exclusively in a clinical setting, I would say.

→ **https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU**

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 1

PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



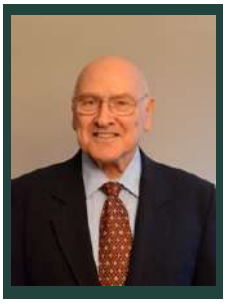
Unfortunately, it seems to me that undergraduate education isn't being adequately provided nowadays, though I could be mistaken. I often receive inquiries from unfamiliar students when registrations begin in September. They ask me about the quality of education at certain schools. My response is, 'Go talk to the professors, see if there's a clinic.' That's crucial. 'Come back to me after that discussion,' I advise. But 5 or 10 minutes later, they call again, saying, 'I checked online, the professors seem good, it looks promising.' 'That's not how it works,' I say. 'Find out if there's a clinic.' 'But they offer a great scholarship,' they counter. Getting a degree just because of a four-year scholarship that might not benefit your future career doesn't sit well with me. I understand it's financially tough to pursue education in this era, but education is crucial. If you're entering this field, you need to push the boundaries of possibilities a bit. That's why I don't believe that a bachelor's degree is sufficient.

In my opinion, pursuing a master's degree on top of a bachelor's is essential. During your master's, you strengthen your theoretical knowledge and increase your clinical practice. If you aim to continue in rehabilitation, then you might pursue further education specifically in special education and rehabilitation. However, if you aspire to be a clinician, in my view, a master's is necessary to enhance both your experiences and to work in a clinical setting. Why? Because you can fill in the gaps from your bachelor's there. That's the first reason. Secondly, if you're going to be a clinician in audiology, it's not just about pressing a button to determine if the patient hears or not. You shouldn't start without gathering the patient's history. When you gather a comprehensive history, you also understand the technology required for diagnosis. For instance, there might be a pathology in the external auditory canal, middle ear pathology, cochlear pathology, retrocochlear pathology, demyelination disorders, where hearing loss might not even be present, or there could be an acoustic neuroma. So, which technology to use for diagnosis is determined by the history obtained from the patient. Therefore, clinical experience is crucial. Each patient is a lesson.

From this perspective, I don't believe that a bachelor's degree alone is adequate. Pursuing a master's degree is essential for the development of theoretical knowledge and particularly for enhancing clinical practice. Simultaneously, it's important to create opportunities for international exposure, attend conferences abroad, and keep up with new technologies in the field.

→ **https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo**

PROF. DR. JACK KATZ



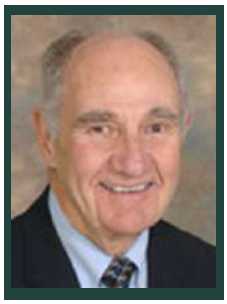
Regardless of what you plan to do as an audiologist, different courses and different experiences will be helpfulin various professional activitiesin the future.In life, just as in audiology, your breath of knowledge and experience are invaluable. The wider your breadth and the more experience you have, the better off you're going to be.I think that one of the other things thatwill be valuableto youis a desire and ability to solve problems.Learning a particular subject is one thing, but to apply it and to use it to figure out how to help people, for example, that's invaluable.Academically, speech courses were definitely very important to me in audiology and in particular phonetics (nowadays language would surely be a second one).In working with patientsor students every day, I use phonetics, whether for evaluation or therapy.So, I encourage students in audiology to make sure to get a course in phonetics.Psychology is the other one that I have listed, and statistics was critical in my research and in my thinking, so they would be the two things that I would encourage students to get.

→ **https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM**

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 1

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



I believe that the educational audiologist should have a broad basic education that would include such things as what happens during a baby's development when a mother is pregnant carrying a child. How does the ear development develop and what can happen during that time to affect hearing and other sensory systems. So it's important tolearn about development of the hearing mechanism while a mother is carrying a baby, and what can go wrong during that time. Also it is important to learn about normal speech and language development in a child, and what are normal landmarks. For example, at what age should a child start to talk and at what age should they have a 3000 or 4000 word vocabulary. We should understand language development in children so that we know when we are examining a child whether that child is language delayed or not language delayed. So that knowledge of early language development and knowledge of the auditory system are important. In addition, it is important to know take courses in acoustics because knowledge of acoustics is important for us. For example, if you are fitting the hearing aid and you make an adjustment in the ear mold, you can change the acoustics of the hearing aid. We also need to learn about acoustics in the environment and how that affects speech understanding in quiet and noise, and how that affects development of children's language. In addition we need to know medical things such as external ear disorders, diseases of the middle ear, otitis media, perforations of the tympanic membrane, cholesteatomas.In addition we need to know about disorders of the iner ear. For example, Meniere's disease that causes dizziness and hearing loss, and disorders of the auditory nevre including tumors and multiple sclerosis, and other diseases that affect hearing. Finally, we need to understand about aging and the effects of aging on hearing, because older people generally acquire a hearing loss. One additional consideration is about persons who work in noisy industrial settings who acquire noise induced hearing loss. In summary, we need to have a broad understanding of development of the ear and events that can affect hearing later on.

→ https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN



A four-year undergraduate education, of course, is sufficient to reach the highest levels of a profession, provided that the resources are excellent. The key is to ensure that educational standards never decline. In an educational environment where instructors, facilities, and practices are at their best, a four-year education is certainly adequate for training an audiologist. However, for further advancement, to become a researcher, innovator, producer, and to ascend the academic ladder, a master's degree, Ph.D., associate professorship, and professorship are necessary. Educational standards are of utmost importance. The standards of educators are crucial. My American mentor used to say, "Audiology is not just pushing the button." In other words, audiology is not merely about pressing a button to measure hearing. It involves providing high-level service to individuals in the field of health with all your knowledge and a deep medical background, and making diagnoses. It's not just about conducting tests and passing them on to doctors. It's not like being an X-ray technician where you push a button, take the film, and hand it over to the doctor to read. No, audiology is a profession that makes diagnoses. Therefore, standards of development are crucial. Because based on the tests conducted by an audiologist, the doctor will plan the treatment. They will either prescribe medication, perform surgery, or decide not to, that's how important it is. Therefore, it's imperative that this be completed within the four-year education. Beyond that, it's up to each individual to strive for self-improvement and to advance the profession through their efforts and studies.

→ https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

PART 1

PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



Career planning depends on what you desire, but regardless, nothing is local anymore. Technology is advancing in the global sphere, and it's essential for you to keep up. Attending conferences, establishing relationships on the international stage is necessary. For this, you must certainly, at a minimum, be fluent in one and preferably two foreign languages as if they were your native tongue. This isn't an unrealistic wish. It's a necessity now because translation won't suffice, and Turkish publications are quite limited. If you aim for a successful career, international involvement is a must. It's not difficult in this era, truly, it's not. Participating is easy, as is keeping up with technologies. The key is knowing what you want.

→ https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo

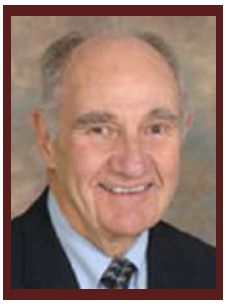
PROF. DR. JACK KATZ



Audiology is a pretty broad field, andvarious audiologists have to fill all those slots.But no individual can do everything. So, one thing thatI encourage students to do is take the courses tohelp you go further in things that you think will help you in your professional workand broaden your knowledge in areas of interest. My recommendation to students is that initially be as broad as you possibly can. Take coursesin interesting areas, in addition to what is required. As you get further in the program start to narrow down what you want to study. Eventually, if you hit on a fascinatingareaget as much information and clinical experience as you can. Thatis sortof what happened to meafter my Ph.D.Even after I was out in the field, there was no such area as 'Auditory Processing', but I had this broad knowledgeand narrowed it. And once I got into this work, I really concentrated on it. So, because of the experience and knowledge I was able to develop tests like Phonemic Synthesis and the SSW, that arenow widely used. I also think it's important to pick an aspect that you would likely enjoy professionally.If youenjoy it, then you can spend your professional lifeenjoyably. Here I am,soon be 90 years old, and I'm still doing auditory processing work and loving it.

→ https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



I thought about this question a great deal; and to answer it I tried to learn through the internet about opportunities that exist for audiologists in Turkey. I learned that in Turkey there is not, at the moment, many audiogists in private practice and most audiologists work in hospitals and clinics. So I think that in your Professional future you develop a group of audiologists who go in to private practice. Where the audiologist sets up an office, like a physician's office, where they have diagnostic testing, but also sell and dispense hearing aids to patients who come to them. So, I think that in the future learning how to run a business and be involved in aprivatepractice is an opportunity that you would try and develop your country. Another important activity is to be active at a local level and countrywide in order to get them or e governmental and private support for providing hearing aids to individuals who do not have money. It is very important to have programs to identify infants with hearing loss so and that babies with a hearing loss be supported by the government social program sand fit with aids at a very early age sot hey can keep up with their peers to learn language and be successful.

→ https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

PART 1

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN



A high-quality education process is necessary. In our country, we face a situation where we are a rapidly developing, rapidly growing nation with a rapidly increasing population. Although we may not have reached the criteria for full development, we are a developing country. Therefore, our population growth is quite significant. Although it has decreased somewhat in recent years, the increase in the number of professionals creates employment difficulties. As the numbers grow, it narrows down the job opportunities. Many professional groups face similar challenges. Government regulations, quotas, and educational standards must be at a certain level to ensure the sustainability of our profession. Currently, if I recall correctly, we have around 23 or 24 undergraduate programs, and over a thousand audiologists graduate each year. To create employment opportunities for them, there needs to be parallel developments in the healthcare, rehabilitation, and service sectors. Therefore, when planning a career, our goal is to ensure this in the most qualified educational environments.

I want to emphasize that there is a significant difference between obtaining a master's degree through distance education or from an institution without a proper faculty and facilities, compared to receiving education from a fully equipped university with a complete faculty and practical application areas. If these departments, opened for various purposes, fail to provide adequate education, we cause significant harm to our country. We harm the healthcare system, and I won't delve into details due to time constraints. I am one of those who have experienced these issues and are striving to rectify them.

→ https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw

PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS



This is indeed a challenging question. How will you navigate your career path? Some students are incredibly bright, hardworking, and investigative. They utilize the library resources adeptly, and now, the library is at their fingertips. With their computers, they have access to everything. Some students aspire to become an academic. For that, staying within academia or clinical practice is crucial. In these cases, the approach these students have with their mentors is vital. They can excel in clinical settings and progress in their careers to become educators. However, the most significant requirement to become an academic is extensive reading, research, and asking questions.

Students often fear asking questions, worrying that others might perceive them as lacking knowledge. Please, never think that way. You should feel comfortable asking your mentor any question that comes to mind. This way, you can work according to the guidance you receive. Therefore, asking questions during classes holds a significant place in career planning.

→ https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

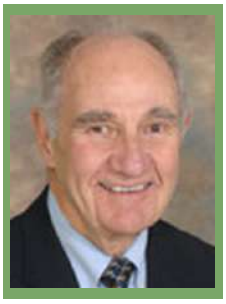
PROF.DR. JACK KATZ



It's difficult for me to say what will make a difference for you. Times change and different people do different things. The best thing that you can do to make a difference is to devote yourself to your patients, students, colleagues, research etc. Go wherever your brain takes you. Work hard to be effective. And never give up! Try to remember that just because you hit a barrier, don't think that you failed. Learn from it. Itdeepens your understanding and pushes you forward. It is an opportunity to do something even bigger and better.

→ **https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM**

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



I said it depends on what's available in Turkey and that you broaden the opportunities to expand your scope of practice. How wide is your practice? What opportunities are available to you? You have to make you have to create more opportunities to include work in schools, in private practice, in industry, and in the military. What opportunities are available in universities? Do they all have clinics and are the clinics well supported? Do they have good facilities? Do they have good equipment to promote beter practical teaching? And then do some doctor's Office shire audiologists? If not we need to educate them about the advantages of having an audiolgist on staff, and to pay them adquately. Do audiology students know what path they take during their careers? Students have to decide what path they want to take based on what they are taught and opportunities that are available. For example, do they want to take a path of working in the hospital? If so they need teaching practice in that environment. Do they want to work in the schools, or with the government, etc? Some students might take courses they might take on their own that would help them prepare fo rwork in different environments?

Finally, in closing I want to add something I think that is important for making a difference in your life and that of the patients you see. That is to take the extra mile with your patients. If they need extra time take that extra time. Be patient with them. Learn about them learn, about their communication needs. And talk not only to the patient. Talk to the patient's family. Because hearing loss is not just an individual problem, it is a family problem and everybody is involved. Another nothing is that students should learn how to be involved locally in Professional affairs. They should be involved in the community to help persons who are not as fortunate as as those of us who have a university degree and a head start. Another thing that I want to suggest for making a difference in thefield of audiology is that you keep a breast of the field always knowing what is new. The profession is always changing. The audiology that I learned in my early career is very different from the audiology that is practiced now, so always learning, never stop learning is my advice.

→ **https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE**

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PROF.DR. EROL BELGIN



An audiologist is a profession entirely dedicated to making diagnoses. We don't just focus on rehabilitation or recommending hearing aids; we have tests that can provide diagnoses. We have objective and subjective tests that can detect neural structures as accurately as a neurologist and enable us to make diagnoses based on them. What underpins this ability? It's our foundation in basic medical sciences. First and foremost, a strong understanding of anatomy, physiology, neurology, histology, embryology, genetics – essentially, comprehensive knowledge of all functions that affect the auditory and speech systems is essential. Then there's technology. Knowing how to use the devices and techniques properly is crucial. A tiny mistake could lead to misdiagnosing a normal child with total hearing loss. Neurology is especially critical. Without identifying the causes of neuropathies, central auditory processing disorders, speech delays, you can't apply appropriate treatment. Audiologists play a significant role here, but it's vital to establish a strong foundational knowledge. By foundational knowledge, I mean mastery of basic medicine. Understanding these subjects thoroughly is essential for pinpointing the location and nature of issues – knowing that 99% of them involve brain function. Therefore, having a solid foundation in basic medicine, followed by excellent practical applications, is crucial. We need top-notch educators, environments, and learning spaces, each contributing to this endeavor. As professionals who truly apply science, we must steer clear of superficial practices and prioritize these critical aspects. It's essential that educators, learning environments, and fields of study each play their part in ensuring this standard is met.

→ **https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw**

PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS



It's essential to establish connections with the audiology departments or associations of foreign countries. Progressing in the field of audiology depends on how much you enhance your expertise in that area. It's not about trying to do everything at once; it's about focusing on a single point. Whether it's pediatric audiology,or electrophysiological measurements, focusing on one specific area is crucial. Trying to do everything might result in not being able to do anything effectively. The key here is focusing on a single area.

→ **https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU**

PROF.DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



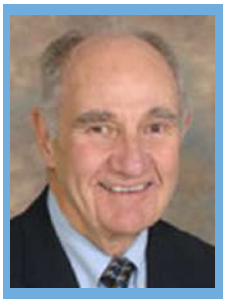
The times are changing rapidly. Technological advancements over the past 25 years have been swift, particularly in the health sector. It's crucial to keep abreast of these developments and employ them in a healthy manner for the benefit of patients or people. Effectively utilizing techniques that aid in diagnosis is particularly important, as they build upon the foundation acquired during your undergraduate studies. To further expand on this base, one needs to be linguistically proficient, possess a broad general knowledge, and engage in international studies.

→ **https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo**

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?

PART 1

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



I think it's important for us as professionals to understand that we have a we have a bigger life. Audiology is how we involve ourselves in ourwork. It enriches us and it keeps us thinking. It keeps us growing. It provides us income so that we can live well. But another thingis also important My golden rule, which may be different than somebody else's, is that family comes first. Nothing is more important than your family. When your family is happy you will be happy. As you go through life you understand that that pain and suffering is part of life; so you have to help people who are experiencing difficulty and try and help them in ways that can relieve their problem. So, live a balanced life. Treat everybody with respect. Treat every body with dignity. Here is my rule for life. Everybody counts or no body counts. We are all important. And if you remember that you will be successful. As I already said; there is a golden rule for life long learning.The cells in your body replace them selves every seven years. Your career is going to change every seven years. So keep up with it, be a lifelong learner. Your profession is always going to be evolving and growing you have to grow with it.

→ https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE

PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS



Firstly, being honest is the most crucial aspect. It's essential to be honest with everyone, including your family at home, friends, and those you live with. Once someone catches you lying, they might not trust you again. Losing trustworthiness happens when you're not honest. Being honest is a vital requirement to be a trustworthy individual.

Secondly, reading and researching are essential. The more you read, research, and ask questions, the better it is for you. Another aspect is traveling, exploring the world as much as your finances allow. You can start by exploring Turkey. Visit museums in your city, and if I were to ask you how many museums you've visited, I don't know what you'd say, so I'm not asking, but you can ask yourself later. Exploring museums, the surroundings, conducting research, and attending theater plays are crucial. You might say there are financial constraints. That's true; we all have them. Going to the cinema, attending concerts, and listening to music are among the most important things you should do. So, there are three golden rules in life: being honest, reading and researching, and traveling, exploring, having fun, and cleansing your soul.

→ https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN



A healthy and peaceful life is paramount above all else. Following that, recognizing the importance of serving nature and humanity comes next. All living beings are part of this – from the trembling leaf in the wind to the bird soaring in the sky, to the fish swimming in the sea. They are all created for the benefit of humanity, and it's crucial to protect them and coexist with them. However, what's even more important is not straying from the principle of serving humanity. Our first principle should be to provide the right service to our fellow humans. Alongside and beyond scientific knowledge, there is something very significant that enhances and enriches these principles: science, art, aesthetics. Sports, too, are vital. Developing alongside these aspects and improving our environment are the best showers for the brain. They say singing is the brain's best shower. So, it's imperative to be someone who remains connected to art, aesthetics, love, and respect, someone who passionately embraces life and thoroughly understands their profession, lives it, and fulfills the responsibilities of leading and implementing it. These are the thoughts that occupy my mind within the fundamental conditions of life right now.

→ https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?

PART 1

PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



Firstly, it's essential to have goals and aspirations in life. These goals can be related to your lifestyle or your profession, as long as you define your target and work towards it. Otherwise, you'll find yourself walking down paths others set for you. Determining your purpose is crucial, and never lose hope. Know that even if you fall seven times, you'll rise on the eighth, and consistently strive towards your goals.

Secondly, it used to be believed that success relied solely on IQ, Intelligence Quotient, or intellect. However, recent research has shown that EQ, Emotional Quotient, is more effective. This means emphasizing human relationships. Therefore, cultivate yourself in that direction.

Thirdly, I've been working for 54 years, thoroughly enjoying my profession, but my family always comes first. Always seek your family's support. Love your work, but family is genuinely crucial because I've witnessed situations where this aspect went wrong. That's why I emphasize this. I say, prioritize your family. These, to me, are the three golden rules.

→ https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo

PROF. DR. JACK KATZ

1. I am so pleased to share this with you with some background.The first thing is my great grandmother. She lived in the middle 1800s, and was a volunteer 'social worker', although at that time there were no social workers. It was not a profession, but she would do so many things to helphospitalized people, the pooretc. And she was very wise.She said"You never know why people do the things they do.But if you did,you wouldnot be angry with them".To me, it's amazing that somebody in the middle 1800shad such insight.Following the Second World War I heard that same concept from a professional who lived through the war, but from an uneducated woman almost 200 years ago, that was amazing. I try to live by that too,and it helps me to work with almost anybody.I look at the good parts and try not to pay attention to the bad parts. I try to help all the people where I work and, as it turns out,they help me back.When we work with someone who is not too nice or polite,I haveseen that we can bea good influence on them. I often see this change in the children I work with. You never know why they behave as they do.

2. My mother was a very wise and caring person.She taught us,"It is a sin to waste". I followed thisprinciple to the present day. So, I don't waste paperand I don't waste electricity. I avoid wasting anything that I can, and I definitely don't waste time.This paid huge



dividends professionally.When you give a Word Recognition Test,are you getting all the useful information you can?You add up the person's errors and you get a number or a percent, but is there more you can get? Forexample,if the person gets them gets 100% correct but had delays before many words.They hear the word the word 'jump' and the person looks up, thinksandthen comes up with "... jump?".Is the 100%telling you all that you need to knowabout his word recognition? No, is there more you can get out of thattest?For example, you could count delays or extreme delays, as they could tell you moreabout the person's word recognition.When I first developed the SSW test, a 10-minute testthat gives 20 different indicators of what the person's problem is: It tells howdifferent auditory functions perform, which in turnindicates one or more auditory processing categories.When we see a significant number of these indicators, we use thosecategories to plan therapy to remediate them.The'multidimensional analysis'startedduringmy first research projecton the SSW test.One day a student came to me puzzled,not knowing how to score an item,"The man said all four words correctly,'upstairs, downtown'butthe four words were not in the correct order."She wanted to know how to score it.I said "I don't know, buthe said the four words, so he wasn't wrong.Why don't you just put number 1234 under the words so we can see the order?"That was in 1962, when we knew nothing about the SSW, but 15 years laterit was one of the four APD categories of the SSW of the Buffalo Model. So,this is one of the countless times when I followed my mother's directivethat'It's a sin to waste'.Instead of just getting a percent or a number we get manyindicators, that combined, tell us so much about what's going on in the person's head.

3. I had a professor who told us something very important."If you have a patient and your patient has a problem, it's your job to figure out how to help them". So, when you work with patients and they have problems, we usually know what to do, but for some we don't.He told us,whatever it is it's your job to figure out how to help them.This has benefitedso many of my patients. When I didn't know what to do,I figured out something that I thought would help. I was generallyable to figure out something thatactually helpedthe person.What my professor had told us has become part of me(thank you Dr. DiCarlo).Sometimes, it turned out to be better than I could possibly have imagined.I've been talking about the Phonemic Synthesis test, I couldn't do what a professor was doing, sol just thought, maybe this would be a good thing to do, and then it turned out to be way beyond anything I could imagine. It's important if you are faced with a problem, see what you can figure out how to solve it.

→ https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 1

PROF. DR. EROL BELGIN



To expect from the youth, we must first ensure that they are provided with environments where they can develop and flourish. A brain structure where spiritual emotions, such as love, respect, and adherence to certain principles, are firmly established is crucial. Above all, a sense of loyalty is paramount. Then comes access to quality educational opportunities – from elementary school to university and beyond. Creating a qualified society requires everyone, starting from families to educators at all levels, to fulfill their duties. Professionally, there are significant milestones we must reach. We need an education program that steers clear of deficiencies and mistakes. Today, technology has advanced so much that accessing and engaging with science and knowledge takes mere seconds. It wasn't like this during my student days. When I was working on my associate professor thesis, I needed an article, and it took me three months to get it from America. Now, you can acquire it in 10 seconds. A society imbued with evolving technology, aesthetics, art, a beautiful spirit, and individuals who understand and practice their profession well – this is what we should aim for. When it comes to audiology, it's a burgeoning field, and our population is rapidly increasing. When we took the university entrance exam, there were 24,000 candidates; now, it might exceed 3.5 million. Educational institutions accessible to such a large group must be at a level that serves both science and humanity. If we lack sufficient instructors, individuals we educate will remain incomplete unless they make extraordinary efforts in other areas. Therefore, it's imperative to elevate our educational institutions to publish world-class scientific papers in audiology and conduct excellent research to enhance our profession and serve humanity. Unfortunately, audiology in Turkey is heading towards employment challenges. Private institutions are hiring, while state positions are limited. With over a thousand undergraduate and over 1500 associate degree graduates, it's challenging to secure government jobs for all. Therefore, adjustments in quotas and educational regulations need careful consideration. Opening a university and aiming to educate students with 50-100 vacancies shouldn't be the approach. Look at who is involved in education. Sometimes, individuals unrelated to audiology end up teaching it. While every profession faces similar challenges, as audiology is still developing, the issues are more significant. My only expectation is for bright minds like yours to embrace this profession. Your actions already demonstrate this. Alongside what I've mentioned and what others will express, our goal is to sustain the profession and serve humanity. As you know, hearing and speech functions occupy 35% of the human brain. Without fully opening this gateway, you cannot have a positive outlook on life. You, as professionals, are responsible for opening this gateway in the temporal region of the auditory system. We expect you to grasp this concept thoroughly and reach the highest levels of practice, employment, and education, equipped with all this knowledge. Our hope is abundant because I don't believe these brilliant minds will fall behind. As long as we exist, we are with you and ready to help and serve at all times. I embrace you all with love. Thank you.

→ https://youtu.be/EHGZxz8zHDw

PROF. DR. FERDA AKDAS



Actually, in a way, it's a relay race. I wish for those after me to surpass my achievements, to do much more than what I've done. This is what I expect from the younger generation. It's not about continuing with what they've learned; it's not just about making the same dishes their mothers taught them. There are other things to explore, and research plays a crucial role here. Like I mentioned, it's a relay race, and the aim is to be ahead of where I am. When I began in the profession, back in 1969, it was the year formal education in audiology commenced in Turkey. What were we doing back then? We were conducting field examinations, impedance measurements, assessing air and bone conduction thresholds, conducting SISI, tone decays, among other things. Is it the same now? No, there are now numerous electrophysiological measurements. This means my expectation from the younger generation is to take audiology much further. We should be on par with foreign nations, at an equal level. Currently, we might be there, but let's not fall behind. Let's progress further, surpass them even. Thank you. I hope I've been able to be of help. I'm always here whenever you want to ask something, whether on the other end of the phone or the computer. The world has changed so much. Look, these things didn't exist before. The advancements made by IT specialists are tremendous. Audiologists need to progress similarly, advancing further. I love you all dearly, may your paths be open and bright.

→ https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 1

PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU



We started in audiology under the guidance of Richard Israel with just five of us, and believe me, we had only one audiometer and one Bekesy audiometer. Our impedance equipment arrived in Turkey two years later, finally. And now? Electrodes are placed on the head, and diagnostics are conducted using intracranial electrical currents. That's how far technology has progressed. My greatest wish for Turkish youth is to bring these advancing technologies to our country simultaneously and for us to applaud the successes of Turkish audiologists on the international stage. I genuinely wish for this from the bottom of my heart.

→ https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo

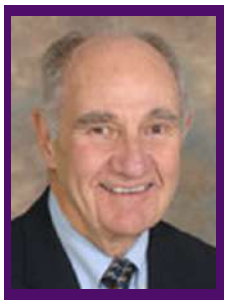
PROF. DR. JACK KATZ



Our job is to help people and it's important to earn a living, but if we're not helping our patients, find a different approach or job, regardless of how much income you get from it. Not everybody is a clinician,so you can help your students,or your colleagues. If you know something that you found effective, share it with others. Whatever you decide to do, be a good example to other human beings. If you are kind, hardworking, helpful and have good intentions,thatwill help you to bea more effective audiologist,andit will help others around you. I have a patient now who wassolemn andnot very pleasant. I triedto set a good exampleto show himhow to behave. I'm pleasedtosee that he is starting to respond. So,it's important to be a good example to others, regardless of what you do. I want to mention one last thing.Thanks to the faculty and studentswho produced this unique book and to the people who are reading this book of successful audiologists.

→ https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM

PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH



I thought about this question a lot when I was thinking about talking with you and all of the audiologists in Turkey. I think for young people I hope and I expect that you will find challenges and opportunities in the wonderful profession of audiology. That by helping people you will personally have a fulfilling career.You won't fail. Albert Einstein the scientist said, "You never fail until you stop trying." So keep trying, and when things get tough keep trying. In the end my wish for you is that you have as much success and happiness and satisfaction with your career as I have had with my own. So for now and for 1000 years I wish you happiness and success and love and fulfillment.

→ https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE



TULIN OZKAN

What was the trajectory of professional career of Professor Soner Ozkan?

Soner Ozkan embarked on an illustrious career path marked by dedication and pioneering work. Originating from Iskenderun, his journey commenced with graduating from Iskenderun High School before pursuing Medical Technology at Hacettepe University in Ankara. Subsequently, he joined the otorhinolaryngology department at the same university as an assistant in 1967. His academic journey received a significant boost when he was granted the opportunity, courtesy of the Ihsan Dogramaci and Nazmi Hosal, to pursue a doctorate in audiology in the United States. In pursuit of his audiology doctorate, he ventured to Purdue and Ball State universities in America. Upon completing his doctorate, he returned to Turkey, where he resumed his tenure at Hacettepe University. Initially serving as a lecturer in the otorhinolaryngology department, he steadily ascended to the position of associate professor. During this tenure, he undertook a significant responsibility by traveling to Riyadh to establish an audiology department within the Faculty of Applied Medical Science at King Saud University. It was during this period that he established and oversaw the growth of the audiology department, graduating its inaugural class of students. After four impactful years in Riyadh, he relocated to Istanbul, where he founded Sonamed, a center specializing in diagnosing and rehabilitating auditory, speech, and balance problems. He dedicated three years to Sonamed before returning to Hacettepe University, where he achieved the esteemed title of professor.Continuing his tenure at Hacettepe, Professor Ozkan looked forward to his retirement, but tragically, a year prior to his planned retirement, he passed away. His legacy remains an integral part of Hacettepe University's history, characterized by his pioneering contributions to audiology and his unwavering commitment to education and research.

Can you talk about the importance of audiology for Professor Soner Ozkan?

Soner Ozkan's profound connection with audiology, which he endearingly referred to as "that little box," began during his tenure in the otorhinolaryngology department at Hacettepe University. This affection for understanding the complexities of the human ear grew stronger during his studies in America. His deep empathy for humanity, particularly for the elderly and children, became the cornerstone of his commitment to audiology. Throughout his life, he cherished this passion, persistently advancing his studies and dedicating himself to serving humanity through audiological care.

Could you provide insights into Professor Soner Ozkan's guiding principles in life?

Professor Soner Ozkan's life principles mirror his professional ethos. His most remarkable trait was his profound love for humanity, especially evident in his affection for people, particularly the elderly and children, due to his profession. The impact he made resonates deeply, as evidenced by a retired police officer from Hatay, who still holds Soner in daily prayers. His interactions with patients were marked by genuine care and compassion, earning him immense admiration. As someone who worked alongside him at Hacettepe, I witnessed firsthand the love and attention he showered on people, making him immensely revered. One standout quality as a scientist was his complete lack of professional jealousy. He epitomized the essence of sharing knowledge, an essential trait for any scientist. Soner's willingness to share without envy stood out as a defining characteristic, highlighting the importance of generosity and openness in the scientific community.

What qualities did Professor Soner Ozkan seek in his students and what were his expectations from them?

He had immense love and trust in his students, a sentiment echoed unanimously by all who knew him. His conviction was clear: "It is these young minds who will carry this profession into the future." His expectations were rooted in this trust. He anticipated from his students a deep affection for their profession, a genuine care for people, especially the elderly and children, and the embodiment of compassion, responsibility, respect, and boundless affection toward them. He firmly believed that they held the pivotal role in carrying the torch of this profession forward. Expressing gratitude for the opportunity to reminisce about him through these discussions, there's a sense that perhaps, from somewhere, he's observing and guiding.

→ **https://youtu.be/MsQkDaRLdME**



QUESTION. Could you share some insights or memories of Professor Dr. Soner Ozkan in his honor?

Prof. Dr. EROL BELGIN

He was a pioneer in forging the path for audiology in Turkiye when dedicated programs weren't available locally, prompting his journey to the United States. Pursuing his master's at Purdue, he returned to Turkey, coinciding with my role as an assistant in otorhinolaryngology in 1971. Professor Soner and I embarked on this journey together; he was not just a colleague but a dear friend, sharing the same workspace and dedicating ourselves to advancing education in tandem. Our bond was familial, and his impact on audiology was profound. His untimely departure remains a profound loss, yet his legacy lives on through what he imparted to us. Professor Nazmi Hosal recognized his unique contributions, a distinction that speaks volumes about Soner's expertise. He ventured to Saudi Arabia and Istanbul but eventually reunited with us. Upon applying to Hacettepe as a professor, he seamlessly integrated, and we collaborated until 2010. May his soul find peace, assured that his enduring contributions continue to inspire and guide us.

Prof. Dr. FERDA AKDAS

Our connection with dear Soner traces back to 1971, a time that seems to have swiftly slipped by upon reflection. His return from America after completing his master's marked the beginning of our collaboration, which endured for a considerable duration. Soner was more than a colleague; he embodied qualities of a true gentleman—gentle, kind, and inherently good-natured. Yet, regrettably, as fate often unfolds, some of the finest souls depart too soon. His untimely loss, attributed to a heart condition, remains a poignant memory. Fond reminiscences of his warmth and kindness linger, reminding us of his enduring legacy.

Prof. Dr. NEVMA MADANOGLU

Soner's departure was an untimely loss, leaving us far too early. Despite his youth, he encompassed the essence of being a wonderful, caring individual—a devoted husband, father, and a cherished mentor to his students. Erol, Ferda, Soner, and I were like the pillars of audiology, our camaraderie extending through our doctoral pursuits. Our bond was evident when Ferda and I prioritized Erol and Soner, ensuring their early examination completion due to their impending military service. While these anecdotes might not hold significance for others, Soner's memory remains vivid in my mind. His journey to Saudi Arabia and subsequent returns to Istanbul and Hacettepe University allowed us sporadic meetings, despite our diverging professional paths. Sadly, his passing occurred at the pinnacle of his career, just before his well-deserved retirement—a loss felt deeply by the professional community, his family, and most notably, by Soner himself. We frequently reminisce about him, yet it doesn't alleviate the loss. My memories of Soner remain resolutely positive. He exemplified a true gentleman, unfailingly kind and amiable. Not a single negative memory mars our friendship. He will forever be my dear friend. May he rest in eternal peace.

→ https://youtu.be/MsQkDaRLdME

PART 2

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



Thank you very much for your kind invitation. I graduated from the Psychology department at Middle East Technical University. It's been 42 years since I graduated. I got introduced to audiology after graduating, without any prior knowledge. During my psychology education, I aimed for an academic career in clinical psychology from my third year onward. In my final year, in the last term, we went to Ankara University's Child Psychiatry department for fieldwork, and I stayed there for a while after graduation. I'm talking about 40 years ago, and there weren't many programs available at that time. While discussing with our professors about what we would do, Nese Erol, a friend of our mentor Ferda, said, "Ayse Gul, why don't you consider audiology? Hacettepe University is starting an audiology master's program; go and have a talk if you're interested." I went, I spoke with Erol Hoca. I don't remember our conversation very clearly. But after the conversation, when I entered the test rooms, saw the equipment, I got very excited. I love such technological devices, I'm only talking about the audiometer and impedance audiometry. Hacettepe also had a Bekesy audiometer at that time. So, I'm talking about a period where technology or technicality was quite limited. Those devices were what led me to start audiology. I spent 40 years in the profession, and after that, I decided to conclude, I'm no longer actively involved in the field. Throughout those 40 years, I found great pleasure and enjoyment in the field, without ever thinking, "Would it have been better for me to continue in clinical psychology?" I completed the process without a single day of doubt.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1Zelp9X0



PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER

Well in Canada people are trained in Audiology when they do their masters degree and people come from a variety of different undergraduate university degrees. And my first undergraduate degree was in language and literature and linguistics. So I was very interested in everything about communication and then that in turn changed into an interest in people who could not communicate. And people with hearing loss became the most interesting to me and I was very interested in perception of language. So it kind of became a little bit of a clinical application of some of my early training and linguistics.

→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8

PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU



I studied in the Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation. In my third year, we had a course on hearing and speech disorders. Mr. Erol Belgin used to come to teach that course. During one of those classes, he introduced the profession, and I had a late great uncle who had hearing loss. I took him for testing, and he was diagnosed with otosclerosis. After receiving the diagnosis, he needed surgical intervention. We discussed it. Meanwhile, I got to know the profession. Ironically, I failed that course but passed in the retake. I have been practicing the profession for over 30 years now. That's how I got acquainted with the profession. Later, applications for master's degrees opened up. I graduated in 1988, and towards the end of 1989, the exam was held, and I took part in it. That's how I got introduced to audiology. I started my master's degree. Initially, I began my master's at the School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation. After two terms there, I decided to change my profession and switched to audiology. That's how I got introduced to the profession.

→ https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY



PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS

Thanks to our courses on audiology and speech disorders, I was introduced to audiology during my undergraduate studies. At that time, Professor Dr. Erol Belgin used to teach our classes. It was through Erol Belgin's teachings that I became acquainted with audiology and learned about its various domains. Following that introduction, I began my audiology master's program in 1990 with the aim of receiving training and working in this field.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER



It just by chance as is the case for many people I believe I mean I never planned to go into Audiology. My background is in electrical engineering. So I started electrical engineering and Stockholm. One of my teachers there told me "well there is a new field appearing called biomedical engineering" that is engineering applied to Medicine. And that is something I took as a a an interesting advice so I applied for a scholarship so I spent the year in United States starting biomedical engineering. Then I returned back home to Sweden and had a position at Carliesta Institute.com in biomedical engineering. Then Audiology was being established in a new organizational way in Sweden in this was in the mid 1960s long time ago. And I was approached by a friend about a position which was to be started in leadership. And the weather I might be interested in working there in Audiology are quite new clinic in Audiology which was to be started at the hospital in Chicago yeah why not. So January 1966 I started there which is 57 years ago.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM



First of all, I would like to thank you for your kind invitation. Missing Ege University Medical Faculty by half a point led me to pursue pharmacy studies. My dream was to practice a profession in a hospital, so I joined the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department at Ege University Medical Faculty in Izmir. My goal was to train as a clinician specializing in audiology in France. Associate Professor Mustafa Palandoken chose me for this endeavor. Later on, when Dokuz Eyul University was established a year later, I continued my work in the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department. I pursued my master's degree in Audiology at Dokuz Eylul University Health Sciences Institute and completed my doctoral studies in Audiology and Speech Disorders at Marmara University Health Sciences Institute in subsequent years. Since my introduction to audiology in 1981, I have been working in this field for 42 years.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU



My acquaintance with audiology was entirely coincidental. It was the year 1983, and I was a fourth-year psychology student. The head of our department suggested that I visit the audiology department, and without even knowing why, I went. There, I learned that they were looking for students for a master's program. I visited the clinic a few times, and then I realized it wasn't so bad. Especially considering the very long processes in psychology, the idea of achieving results more quickly in audiology seemed somewhat appealing to me. And since that day, I've been part of the audiology community.

→ https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



Well first of all, thank you very much for inviting me and thank you for the introduction. It's very nice to participate in this project, very nice thing. Well, actually many people have asked me the question how did you end up in Audiology. And I can tell that, it was complete coincidence. My background is in psychology so, I did psychology study. My masters was in psychology and when I finished my masters I continued working as a research assistant in the lab at the University and at the certain moment in time. There was a job vacancy at the ENT department at the academic hospital in Amsterdam. And they were looking for a researcher with a special focus on this psychological aspects related to hearing loss. And so I took the chance to interviewed for the position and I got the job. And so, that is how it all began and then when I started here in Audiology. I didn't know anything about hearing or hearing loss. So that was all new to me but I was educated as a researcher. So that's how it started.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7I48c4XM

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



Thank you for the invitation. It always brings me joy to see active young individuals in the field of audiology. My encounter with audiology actually began during my undergraduate studies. We had a course on hearing and speech therapy, and audiology professors used to come to teach that course. We also had the opportunity to visit clinics. After graduating, while working as an active physiotherapist in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Hacettepe University, there was a requirement for a master's degree. The idea of pursuing a master's degree in a different field rather than in the field of physical therapy appealed to me greatly. So, I started my master's degree in audiology in 1987. I obtained the title of specialist audiologist and speech therapist.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0

PROF. DR. BRIAN C.J. MOORE



Well, I am not trained as an audiologist. I started out as basic scientist. I studied at Cambridge University in the UK and there you do something called "Network Sciences" where you can select different subjects I was originally intending to specialize in physics but I was always interested in sound and acoustics and so on. And then later on I took psychology and the senses including vision and hearing upon psychology, is thats when I first started learning about hearing itself. For many years I did research just on basic aspects of hearing rather than hearing impairment whose is mostly studying with people no hearing. But gradually I got involved in studying hearing impairment and doing research on hearing aids and ended up allaborating a lot with audiologists and with hearing aid companies and hearing aid researchers. And so gradually I moved more to worlds of audiology. I have had audiologist working in my group um but I, myself don't have formal qualifications in Audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4

PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



Hello to everyone. I'd like to extend warm greetings to all the students and faculty members of Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University. My entry into audiology was actually a bit coincidental. When I started, I had no idea what audiology was. I graduated in psychology from Bogazici University. During my final year, Prof. Dr. Nevma Madanoglu came to introduce her clinic at the university. Audiology caught my interest. I had never heard of it before. I went, toured the clinic, and met the staff. It clicked with me, and I started. I'm glad I did. I've never regretted it.

→ https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4

PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA



So thank you first for inviting me to this interview it's it's always a pleasure to talk with the faculty and students from universities in other countries and turkey is such an important country where Audiology is concerned. How did I meet Audiology so you know I actually grew up in India and I did my bachelors in both Audiology and Speech Pathology because we had a combined Bachelor's in India. My studies I found that I was more drawn to Audiology I was more fascinated by Audiology so I decided to pursue Audiology instead of speech language pathology and I applied to come to the United States for graduate studies in Audiology and then I move to the United States and they finished all my studies in audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



My undergraduate education was in the field of Psychology. During our time, there was no undergraduate education in audiology. Only postgraduate education was available, and I didn't know about the field of audiology until I graduated. Our psychology department head introduced this field to senior psychology students, but I didn't think much of it initially. Later on, my friend, who is now Associate Professor Ufuk Derinsu, started audiology one semester before me, and I was in contact with her. Then I learned about audiology from her. I can say that I learned audiology from Ufuk Hanım. Later, I took the exam and passed. I have been doing this job with love for thirty-seven years now, and I still continue to do so.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU

PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC



First of all, before I start with the questions, I want to extend a big thank you to everyone involved. My introduction to Audiology was actually something unplanned and completely unexpected. I graduated from the Psychology department at Hacettepe University. In my final year, during a statistics course, we designed a study where I needed to record white noise among other statistical requirements. The department head directed me to Professor Erol, who, as always, was incredibly supportive. During that time, he mentioned, 'We accept psychology graduates into our Master's program here; you can consider it if you wish.' However, the dreams I had at that moment and the reality were quite different. I didn't think about it much because my aspiration was to pursue a Master's in developmental psychology. Later on, my advisor and other professors from the Psychology department suggested, 'Audiology is a new field of science; your progress would likely be faster if you're interested, of course.' We're talking about 30 years ago when advancements, job opportunities, etc., in Psychology were very different. Following their guidance, I ventured into Audiology for my Master's without taking a single Audiology course. It was a tough and challenging process for me. However, when you put in the effort, you can achieve anything. So, my encounter with Audiology was entirely accidental and without any prior knowledge of the field.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio

PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON



It was an accident really. I was doing electrical engineering. And I decided I wanted to become a university lecturer. and around that time I got interested in music in my early 20s for the first time and discovered that people were just starting to make music with electronics with synthesizers. And I thought of how interesting would that be to to use electronics to make music. So I went along and talked to a professor who was building a synthesizer one of the first ones and said could I help build the synthesizer formy PhD and he said no.But we don't know how to program the synthesis as the we dont know how to build it. We don't know how to program it to fool the human ear we don't know how the small pitch jump the human ear can take I can't tell and how a small jump in intensity the human ear can judge. He didn't know there was this large field called psychoacoustics which existed for 50 years and neither did I. But then I just started reading and I ended up doing a very very very long PHD because I knew nothing and learn a lot about psychoacoustics. And then I thought how can I get a job which helps me join together electrical engineering and knowledge about the human hearing and audiology seemed a good place. So I went to national acoustics and said "Hey, Give me a job" and they did. And they after about a year there I thought this is a fantastic place this is where I want to stay so that'swhat I did so it was an accident a happy accident.

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s

QUESTION 1. How did you meet Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE



My undergraduate degree is in physiotherapy. At that time, audiology as a bachelor's program wasn't available. A few of my classmates pursued audiology for their master's after completing their undergraduate studies. I was also considering pursuing a master's degree. It was a choice between further studies in physiotherapy or audiology. Based on the recommendations from my friends, who expressed their deep passion for audiology, I decided to pursue audiology as well.

→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc



PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA

I was in the third grade studying child development. Professor Dr. Erol Belgin was our teacher. Thanks to Erol Belgin, I was introduced to Audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



Yes, nice to meet you as well, and thank you for inviting me. My initial exposure to audiology began when I was a child, as I had a younger brother who struggled with chronic middle ear problems. This led to numerous visits to audiologists and ear, nose, and throat specialists where I gained my first insights into the field of audiology. Then, during my college years I lived in a college dormitory alongside a group of eight or nine deaf students attending the university. In those days, technology was not as advanced as it is now, so I took on the role of a student notetaker for these deaf students. As I interacted with them on a personal level, my interest in audiology grew. I started with an introductory audiology course and eventually chose audiology as my career, despite considering other options like deaf education and special education.

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc



PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL

Greetings. I would like to express my gratitude for giving me the opportunity to participate in this interview. I am a graduate of the Department of Child Health and Education at Hacettepe University, and during my final year, I had a course in the field of audiology. As I attended the course, I realized the vast range of opportunities available for individuals with hearing loss and speech disorders. After discussing with our course instructor, I decided to pursue my master's degree in audiology, and that's how it all began.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA

ASSOC. PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



My journey into audiology commenced during my student years in Iran, when I sat for a national university entrance exam. Back then, I chose from a variety of fields based on my exam scores, and audiology was one of them. Initially, I had limited knowledge about what audiology truly entailed or the possibilities it held. However, as I delved into the program, I found myself increasingly captivated. Audiology revealed itself as a multifaceted discipline, brimming with various technical components and complexities that greatly intrigued me.

What truly fascinated me about audiology was its remarkable versatility, spanning a wide spectrum of areas of interest. Depending on your personal inclinations, it has the capacity to encompass a vast array of subjects. This initial encounter with audiology marked the inception of my professional journey in this field.

As I pursued my undergraduate studies and attained a Professional degree in Iran, I had the privilege of working in both private and public sectors for approximately six years. Subsequently, my passion for audiology drove me to seek further expertise. This decision led me to Canada, where I embarked on my MSc and PhD studies at McGill University, deepening my knowledge and dedication to the field.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 2

PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER



I do not really know about the education in Audiology in Turkey contains that is what you have learned. Since Audiology I think in the concept of Audiology and training in Audiology various quite a lot between different countries. For me I think I'm looking at what is a very important part of Audiology is of course hearing aids, cochlear implants to help people with some kind of awesome degree of hearing loss hearing impairment. And if you look at today's hearing aids and Cochlear implants, they are technically very sophisticated devices You need a lot of of computer experience program both hearing aids and cochlear implants. So technology is an important part of audiology and sometimes I have a feeling that part has been given two little attention in the training of audiologist. The Audiology program may have been very much focused on sort of the behavioral aspects. How to take care of the patients and then how to support the patient in the psychological ways etc. and that of course is very important too. But I think the technical aspect the experience withcomputerized programming of the systems and so much of the development is based on advanced technology. And also with the rapid development of artificial intelligence and other fields of sophisticated digital technology I think that part of Audiology will become more and more important. And then of course acoustics is very basic also to realize what is a decibel. I mean that's a lot of basics there which of course is very important too. So the natural sciences acoustics, engineering are important parts of that. It's from my experience I feel they are very important and need quite a lot of emphasis.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA



This is a really good question. I thinkany field including Audiology is enriched by getting ideas from other related fields. And so for example in Audiology now there's a lot of talk about this relationship between age-related hearing loss and dementia for example. And so if audiologists have some expertise in cognitive screening for example or cognition how to test cognition. that's something that they can use in their field and serve their patients better using that .Similarly we know for something like tinnitus for example cognitive behavioral therapy has been useful. And so it's possible that if we had some little background or expertise in things like psychology or behavioral therapy we might be able to do better Rehabilitation for our patients. So yes I do think that we should get expertise and ideas from other fields and conversely we can also contribute expertise and ideas to other fields.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



Actually, it's a very good question. Whether undergraduate education is sufficient depends on what you want to do. In my opinion, no profession can be learned at an expert level solely at the undergraduate level, especially in terms of practical application. I have a slightly different perspective on this compared to other colleagues. If you're going to work in a clinical setting, meaning you'll be working in a hospital, interacting with patients, making audiological diagnoses, managing the patient and their condition actively, then I believe the education should be at the specialist level. Just as a psychologist graduating from a four-year psychology program cannot become a clinical psychologist without further specialization, I think the same will be true for audiology in the future. I believe that a clinical audiology master's degree will be mandatory to become a clinical audiologist. We know that in the United States, for example, those without a doctorate in audiology (AUD) cannot practice. However, if you're going to be an academician or work in a school conducting hearing screenings, meaning you'll be working in a field where your competency and adequacy are demonstrated at the undergraduate level, then a four-year undergraduate education is sufficient. But if you want to work directly with patients, managing the process at a high level, I believe specializing in a specific area and obtaining expertise is a minimum requirement.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



Being successful in the field of audiology, to me, means being well-equipped. The area of work here is important. For becoming an academician, postgraduate education is definitely necessary, but besides that, if you are going to work in the area of hearing aids or rehabilitation, and if your foundation is solid, undergraduate education may be sufficient. A person can develop and improve themselves later on. This applies to every field; undergraduate education provides a vision and a perspective. However, today, as we all know, many audiology departments have been opened. Some of them were opened without professors. Therefore, I don't think that the infrastructure of many trained audiologists is very solid. They are trained at a technician level rather than being aware of being audiologists, in my opinion. That's why if good undergraduate education is provided and individuals choose their work areas accordingly, undergraduate education may be sufficient.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU



PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON

Yeah look I think it's sufficient. But it doesn't have to be the only thing that you one knows. I think with the knowledge of Audiology you can have a very satisfying career. If you would like to get more involved in why people act the way they do with the hearing that thought then knowledge of psychology I think is good. If you are moving in direction where you are wanting to work say in more medical aspects of Audiology like electrophysiological testing or vestibular then a knowledge of anatomy physiology is obviously going to be very useful.

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s

PROF. DR. BRIAN C. J. MOORE



I think it depends a bit on what kind of career you have in mind. I mean some people are happy, simply to practice audiology to see patients to evaluate them to diagnose the problem to fit them with hearing aids or cochlear implants. So they happy just doing that basic kind of work and to do that I think just studying audiology is probably sufficient. But many audiologists might to get involved in research as well to try to progress the field. And there is evidence that in centers of audiology where people do research patients get a better quality of care and better outcomes. So I think- So doing research gives better outcomes overall for the patient and for the individual and if you want to do research you maybe need to thinking a slightly different way. Because I think in most countries audiologists are not trained in how to do scientific research in how to formulate research questions how to design experiments so you get a good answer to the questions you are asking. So there I think it helps to at least have some collaborations with basic scientists. I mean some people study the audiology and then do a Ph.D. and a Ph.D. courses basically a training on how to do research but I think its also possible to learn how to do research by collaborating with all the people who have more experience and so on I ve had so many audiologists who I collaborated with over the years where I ve helped to formulate the research questions and design the study but then the audiologist gone away and done the study and then we've evaluated the results together. So it bit depends on whether you are happy just to stick to doing the basic diagnosis and treatment or if you would really like to explore a bit more and do some research yourself in advance in the field a little bit.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 2

PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL



In my opinion, in this day and age, a bachelor's degree is not always sufficient in every field. A bachelor's degree is like a driver's license. Just as obtaining a driver's license doesn't automatically make everyone a skilled driver, individuals often need to engage in further studies and specialized training. Audiology, like other scientific disciplines, requires specialization. With each passing day, the field expands, requiring collaboration with various scientific fields. Audiology is inseparable from hearing and speech; therefore, I recommend pursuing a thesis or non-thesis master's degree in all areas related to hearing and speech science. Working with individuals who have hearing impairments or speech disorders, we are intricately connected with various fields related to learning and development. Hence, it is essential to collaborate with other departments such as education, neuroscience, psychology, speech disorders, child development and education, child health and education, or occupational therapy. I suggest setting clear goals and obtaining integrated education in these areas. While a bachelor's degree provides a foundation, pursuing a master's degree is crucial for further development and improvement in the field.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA



PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE

To excel at anything, I believe it's crucial to love the profession. Doing what you love is essential. If you've chosen this field, success is tied to what you expect from it. If you aim to further your education and enhance your academic expertise in this field, pursuing a master's or a doctorate is imperative. However, if you're content with just an undergraduate education and that meets your future expectations, then the undergraduate program will suffice. What matters most is how you'll feel fulfilled and successful. The goals you set are crucial.

→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



Yes, this is a great question. Audiology is a relatively young field, covering various areas such as anatomy, acoustics, and speech science. In my more than 40 years as a pediatric audiologist, I've learned there are additional disciplines that play a crucial role, particularly in pediatric audiology. The field of genetics has made significant advancements, and collaboration with geneticists can be invaluable. Understanding the impact of hearing loss on families is also essential, and knowledge from psychology and social work professionals can provide pediatric audiologists with valuable insights. Establishing strong connections with colleagues in ENT, pediatrics and radiology can also be highly beneficial, as they offer complimentary expertise. I think it's essential that audiologists embrace a multidisciplinary approach and continuously expand their knowledge.

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

PART 2

PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC



Not only in the field of audiology but also in life, being a versatile individual is crucial for success. I am 54 years old, and based on my experiences, interactions with my students, and observing my own children, I believe that an individual knows their worth inherently. However, I think a person's true value in life is determined not only by what they are obliged to do but also by what they choose to do. Audiology students have various criteria to meet to graduate. You all have to take mandatory and elective courses to graduate. What sets you apart from your peers is what you do beyond these requirements. Of course, professional knowledge and development are extremely important, but having hobbies is also very valuable. Reading books, playing musical instruments, engaging in civil society organizations—these are some examples that come to mind. These pursuits are as crucial and valuable as professional success. Choices may vary based on individual characteristics, but I strongly believe it would be beneficial for all audiologists and audiology candidates to develop themselves in effective communication, time management, and other similar areas.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio

PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA



Studying audiology alone is not sufficient. Pursuing a master's or doctoral degree in specialized fields or taking courses from other departments during your undergraduate studies can greatly benefit you. For example, if you work with children, you should take courses in child development. In other words, conducting child audiometry or pediatric audiology without understanding normal child development would be incomplete. Therefore, courses from other departments should be offered and taken during undergraduate studies. That's why what you choose is also very important. You should start taking additional courses in your chosen field during your undergraduate studies.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

ASSOC. PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



In essence, embarking on a career in audiology is just the beginning of an ongoing and enriching story. It's about discovering your passion and finding where it aligns within the field. Audiology offers a diverse range of patients, from infants and toddlers to adults and the elderly. Your role extends from assessments to maintaining balance and intervention.

Along this journey, you'll find opportunities to collaborate with other professionals. Continual education is vital, as learning extends beyond the classroom. It encompasses understanding how to connect with patients, practice empathy, and interact effectively with other professionals in the field.

Remaining current with the latest evidence best practices is essential because audiology is not a static field; it evolves over time. Reassessing your approach to practice, at least on an annual basis, ensures that you stay at the forefront of your field. These principles and continuous learning will not only lead you in the right direction but also enhance your proficiency in audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

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PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



Audiology relies quite a bit on hands-on practice. I believe that the theoretical education during undergraduate studies isn't enough. You need ample practical experience because every patient teaches you something new. Learning this profession without interacting with patients is impossible. I don't think it's possible to learn this solely through short 15-day breaks or maximum one-month summer internships. In many university undergraduate programs, there might be a lack of clinics or an excess of students. Even if there's a clinic, there isn't enough time for all students to practice. Ideally, instead of classes with 90-100 students, there should be smaller ones, around 20-25 students. The university should have its own clinic. In my opinion, students should start working with patients and practicing from the second semester of their third year until the end of their fourth year. There's no other way to learn this profession. But there are realities too. You might ask, "What can we do then?" What we mentioned is the ideal scenario. Do as many voluntary internships as you can. Try to increase your practical experience; it's genuinely essential. Additionally, both in our country and abroad, there are numerous online seminars. Accessing them is effortless. Follow them; there's so much to learn.

→ **https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4**

PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU



Actually, undergraduate education in all fields is not sufficient to practice any profession. What you receive there is just basic training. To be successful in audiology, we definitely need to have more detailed knowledge in every aspect. However, it's not possible to excel in every subfield. It's essential to choose a field that we love. Personally, I have a great passion for pediatric audiology. Whether it's cochlear implants, tests, diagnosis, follow-up, or witnessing the development of patients, testing them, and seeing their positive responses, it has always brought me joy. I found happiness in the expressions of babies and children. Unfortunately, testing adult patients or chronic otitis patients never gave me pleasure. I always preferred working with babies. My recommendation to you is to choose a specific area and specialize in it. Of course, undergraduate education is not enough, but this applies not only to you but to all professions. Just graduating from medical school doesn't mean a new doctor's medical education is complete. It's essential to have face-to-face encounters with patients. The same goes for us. To develop yourselves, you need to face a patient. It's crucial to have face-to-face encounters with patients to know how to deal with them and how to improve. What will you do if a problem arises after conducting a test or starting rehabilitation? You need to receive the education and training to handle such situations. Personally, I can say that I never missed any meetings. I attended almost all ear, nose, and throat, audiology, and speech disorder meetings held over the past 30 years. I learned something from each one of them. I recommend that you also immerse yourself in events to develop yourself. I still know that there are many aspects I need to improve on. As you know, new diagnoses and problems emerge every day. Sometimes we see that old tests are being improved and enhanced. It's essential to be involved in education to know both the foundational knowledge and the latest developments. So, there's no such thing as "I finished this in four years, and it's done."

→ **https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY**

ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU



It largely depends on what you mean by success. If we define success as fulfilling the requirements of the profession and contributing to the field, then I believe that a well-planned and practically equipped undergraduate education is essential and necessary. However, this applies not only to audiology but to all fields. Today's relevant topics include technology, computing, and the recent buzzword, artificial intelligence. I want to emphasize the importance of acquiring knowledge and obtaining necessary education in these areas as well. Of course, when I talk about education, I'm not referring solely to formal education. Nowadays, the world has become significantly smaller, as you know. You can access information from anywhere and complete your own education. In short, if you establish a strong foundation, I don't think you'll fail. Moreover, you can easily achieve success in subsequent stages according to your personal plan.

→ **https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g**

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

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PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM



In master's degree exams, I have observed that the knowledge acquired during undergraduate studies in audiology is not sufficient for graduates to be competent in the field of audiology. Since we closely collaborate with medical faculties, it is essential for us to have a solid grasp of various subjects, especially anatomy and physiology, taught in medical education. Ultimately, we need to understand and communicate with physicians effectively, using the same language. Additionally, a good understanding of physics is necessary, and I believe it would be beneficial to learn detailed aspects of sound physics from authoritative sources. Similarly, a good grasp of biology, pharmacology, and essential knowledge of ethics (deontology) will equip us well in our field of work. Furthermore, communication is crucial in our daily lives and is a key aspect in our profession, as it is in any other. Therefore, we should have courses related to communication, and we should have a good understanding of human psychology to better understand those we interact with. I also advocate for education on topics such as patient rights and employee health, as they are essential for our profession. After mastering these fundamentals, combining them with practical application of professional knowledge in the later stages of the third and fourth years of study will lead to the acquisition of the profession.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS



Audiology is a vast field. Our undergraduate program, established based on the concept of the 'General Audiologist' formulated by the European Federation of Audiology Societies (EFAS) years ago, holds certain distinctive features when compared to many audiology departments worldwide. One primary distinction lies in the emphasis on the vestibular system. Generally, audiology programs around the world have only recently started incorporating the vestibular system. From the very beginning, one of our strongest pillars has been the inclusion of the vestibular domain in our curriculum, focusing on vestibular system and disorders.

Considering hearing loss, hearing aids, cochlear implants, auditory rehabilitation, and other areas, audiology indeed encompasses a wide spectrum. Becoming entirely proficient in these areas during the undergraduate period is somewhat challenging, of course. Therefore, after graduation, it would be beneficial to consider pursuing master's and doctoral programs aligned with your specific interests. Ultimately, I highly recommend pursuing postgraduate studies to enhance individual development and gain a deeper understanding of the intricacies of the field you are passionate about.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



When we talk about the field of audiology, it's crucial to understand its various subfields. Audiology, like any scientific discipline, comprises diverse areas of study. Defining success in this context is pivotal. What would you consider the operational definition of success? Is it about landing a good job post-graduation, earning a substantial income, feeling academically proficient and strong, or something else? In Turkey, the number of undergraduate programs in audiology has nearly reached 30. Firstly, graduating from a reputable program with a robust academic foundation is a precursor to success. Unfortunately, around 80% of the programs today lean heavily toward clinical audiology. It's essential to evaluate if a program lacks courses covering all subfields, such as experimental audiology, educational audiology, hearing aids, or hearing technologies, as well as fundamental sciences like physiology, physics, acoustics, and statistics. Assessing your experience within the program is crucial. How well did the program train you? You can't claim to cover the entirety of audiology; that would be misleading. It's impossible to excel in all areas given the current stage of audiology as a science. Instead, evaluate how well the program prepared you within your chosen subfield. How much did you benefit from the opportunities provided by the program? Did you engage in inquiry, research, questioning, and active learning? If the education received isn't sufficient, your career plans should align with addressing these gaps. Whether you aim to work in a hospital, clinic, factory, or pursue an academic career as an audiologist post-graduation, lifelong learning remains paramount. It's crucial to move beyond the knowledge gained in university and adopt a research-oriented, continuous learning approach.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0

QUESTION 2. In your opinion, only Audiology education is sufficient to succeed in the field of Audiology? If not enough, in which areas should we support ourselves?

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PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER



Okay so I have three things to say there. One is I'm very happy to talk to you and Turkey. I just finished another Zoom meeting with students in Eastern Canada. And even though I'm retired I still love working with students. So learning is the thing that keeps us all alive all of the older adults I work with who are retired they want to keep learning and they want to keep learning about their own hearing loss. So I think all countries do not have the same opportunities to learn about Audiology. And I think that's you know for the world you know as more countries have more people trained then we'll all be better off so in Canada we have very good training it started around the 1970s. So much later than in the US. And we developed our own way of doing Audiology according to our needs. And I think that's kind of the second point is that what you learned today the world will be different in 10 years or in 20 years. We'll probably all have robots talking to people and we'll have all kinds of artificial intelligence. So you can train today but you have to really learn to learn. So that as the world changes you can change too. And so in this sense it's hard to answer the question if it is sufficient. Because I don't know what we're going to need to know 20 years from now but I know if you are a good student you will solve those problems. You know when I graduated there were no cochlear implants. When I graduated we were just starting to do ABRs. So it wasn't that long ago but now we just do it every day. But I never learned about it as a student, so you have to learn to learn. You have to know your theories and of the theories the third point is you know a lot of people learn about speech perception and acoustics and anatomy of the ear. And those things are always relevant but I think the most relevant and the most needed today is too no more about social doctors and social psychology and health psychology. So I think we need some new theories to answer some of the current problems such as stigma. So we will never have enough knowledge, we always need more.

→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



Well, I assume you are very much aware of the fact that the Audiology is very much a multidisciplinary discipline. It involves Physics, Engineering, Help Sciences, Psychology, Speech Pathology, Cognitive Sciences, Neurosciences. So, it covers the entire range. Age range, so it goes from newborns to the older olds. But whatever age group you are an expert in or whatever discipline, you like there is one common denominator And that is that Audiology is about human beings. So I don't think it would hurt if someone would get educated a little bit more into how do I as a professional approach a patient with hear loss. And not only in terms of do I know what they go through and experience if they have a hearing disability but also what should be my attitude how can I become a better listener or how can I motivate my patients better to adhere to my advices. I don't know the situation in Turkey. It may well be that, this is already an important part of your education or after curriculum, I don't know but I think this is a very important aspect. We are dealing with human beings.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7I48c4XM

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

PART 2

PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU



When planning your career, deciding what you want to do is crucial. Will you become a clinician, an academic, work in the private sector, or become an entrepreneur? What suits your nature? It's essential to think about it and progress in that direction. Nowadays, becoming an academic is also a challenging task. Pursuing a master's degree, completing a doctorate, writing articles, conducting research – these are not suitable for everyone, actually. Sometimes, being a clinician can be more enjoyable. I started my career as a clinician. I enjoyed the clinical side of audiology more, but for us, clinical and academic aspects went hand in hand. I believe it's great for clinical and academic aspects to go hand in hand because you can see, practice, and teach simultaneously. I believe you will be much more successful when you do them all together. However, maintaining both aspects continuously can be challenging, of course. Perhaps starting to do the clinical part a bit more part-time and focusing more on the academic part could be an option.

→ https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



Artificial intelligence is a topic that has gained a lot of attention in recent years, and it's here to stay. Instead of fearing it, we should view it as an opportunity to enhance our work. AI has the potential to assist us in ways we can't even imagine. While AI is a powerful tool, it won't replace the personal touch and individualized care we provide, especially in areas like family counseling and behavioral hearing testing for infants and children. I also think it's important to engage with the scientific literature and stay current though ongoing education. The accessibility of online resources has greatly expanded our learning opportunities, connecting us with colleagues globally. However, despite the convenience of online education, the pandemic has underscored the value of face-to-fact interactions. While I support online learning, I believe it's crucial to actively participate in professional meetings where chance encounters can lead to valuable connections and mentorships. My husband, Jack, who is also an audiologist and I frequently reflect on our long careers and recall colleagues we first met at conferences who eventually becamesignificant mentors throughout our professional journeys. Additionally, active involvement in professional organizations goes beyond membership; volunteering for committees and assuming leadership roles, when appropriate, can enhance professional growth. In the early years of my career, audiologists were generalists; we didn't have technologies such as auditory brainstem response, otoacoustic emissions or cochlear implants.As the field of audiology has evolved significantly, there is now a greater need for specialization within subsets of the field of audiology. While it's important for students to acquire a broad base of knowledge of the field during their academic years, certain areas, such as pediatric audiology, demand a deeper knowledge and greater clinical experience following graduation to provide the best possible care.

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc

PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



When planning your career, having access to different internship opportunities during undergraduate studies can help you understand what you want. There are various areas within audiology to work in, but you must determine which one suits you best. Consider your personality traits. Engage in diverse internships. For instance, if you're not very patient and don't enjoy working with children, I wouldn't recommend choosing rehabilitation. Through these internships, individuals discover which field might be more suitable for them. Try to engage in as many different internships as possible. I understand that finding internship placements can be challenging. Opt for voluntary internships. Wait at the door and show your eagerness. If you genuinely want to learn, no one will turn you away. When they sense your intentions, there will always be people willing to assist you.

→ https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

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PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM



In order to practice what you have learned during your undergraduate studies, it is essential to engage in practical application. Theoretical knowledge will fade away if you do not practice it. To prevent this, I recommend spending your free time in clinics, even learning from different clinics' experiences, applying what you have learned, and communicating with your professional mentors. Additionally, I advise you to improve your English proficiency. In today's world, English is crucial, with ongoing research constantly updating the current literature. Therefore, I recommend keeping up with these innovations through up-to-date literature. During these internships, you should decide which area interests you the most and in which field you would like to work. Do you want to work independently? Do you aspire to fit hearing aids or sell them? Perhaps you want to open an audiology center and perform cochlear implant fittings? Or do you want to conduct audiological evaluations? Maybe you aim for academic advancement. After making this decision, focus your efforts accordingly. However, it is essential to remember that whether you work as an audiologist in a hospital, pursue academic advancement, or work independently, you must have a thorough understanding of the application, purpose, and evaluation of all these tests. It's not just about performing tests like a technician or technician; you need to have a comprehensive mastery of the subject.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

ASSOC. PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



Audiology is an incredibly versatile field with a multitude of pathways you can explore. Whether it's delving into industry, engaging in research and development, or serving as a technical consultant in audiology-related industries, the options are vast. You can also take on a public role, providing essential guidance to government bodies on policy changes. The increasing prevalence of hearing loss among young individuals due to high-volume music exposure through personal devices highlights the significance of audiologists in influencing educational practices and raising awareness. In public city hospitals, audiologists play a vital role in universal hearing screening programs for newborns. They are responsible for identifying the type of hearing loss and offering rehabilitation services. Additionally, as children progress through different age groups, audiologists address issues like central auditory processing disorders and middle ear infections that can impact a child's educational journey. They contribute to scanning and advocating for improvements in the educational system. Another crucial domain within audiology is cochlear implants, an area ripe for exploration and development. Furthermore, there are aspects of audiology that remain relatively unexplored, such as balance assessment and tinnitus. These areas offer exciting opportunities for audiologists to make a meaningful impact. Audiology also encompasses responsibilities like hearing aid prescription and fitting, which fall under the audiologist's purview. However, this only scratches the surface of what an audiologist can achieve in this boundless field. The key is to discover your passion and determine where you want to make your mark, then immerse yourself in that area to drive progress and innovation.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



This is a difficult question to answer. Because it is very much depends on someone's specific interests whether someone would like to pursue a career in research in clinical practice in business industry or more in the intersection of these domains. And also important to know is that someone want to make a career at a national level or as an international level in a case of the letter. Of course it is very important to be able to speak the different languages to begin with the English language. Currently in Europe, there are plenty of industrial academic collaborative research projects financed by the European commission, I don't know if you are aware of them and these projects are continuously seeking very good candidates. And they're also projects focusing on Audiology. And these projects offer enrollment in PHD programs. These are jointly supervised by the industry an academic partners. And these programs usually include very good trading and education. You're exposed to Industrial and academic environments. And so well these programs are also aimed and long-term employability so this could be an option for you students.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7l48c4XM

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

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PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC



Choosing the right career path is an individual preference in my opinion. Whether one aims to become a clinician, researcher, or academic in the field of audiology, none of these roles are inherently more valuable or important than the others. I believe they are all equally significant. The individual characteristics of an audiology candidate, such as their interests, curiosity, and personal attributes, are crucial in career planning. It's important for individuals to set realistic goals by considering their financial circumstances, family situations, and other factors. Proper career planning is closely linked to an individual's ability to realistically set their own goals. What's needed for this? Firstly, the individual needs to understand themselves, don't they? That's why I consider practical courses to be highly valuable in career planning. Practical courses offer you significant opportunities. When choosing these practical courses, especially when selecting locations for internships, diversity is essential. You can do an internship in the device industry for one term and in a clinical setting for another. In understanding oneself and creating opportunities for the right career path, if possible, I recommend considering voluntary internship opportunities. If those aren't available, then I suggest creating such opportunities.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio



PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA

What you want is very important. Do you want to work in regular hospitals or institutions, or do you want to become an academic? This question has two possible answers. If you are going to work as a regular employee, you must know your job very well. But if you are aiming for a career, you must conduct research. You cannot advance in your career without conducting research. However, to conduct research, you must choose your subject.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL



In career planning, internships conducted throughout the year are designed to help you determine which area you are more interested in and where you feel more competent. Are these internships sufficient? No, of course not. However, they serve the purpose of helping you decide whether you prefer working in electrophysiology, hearing aid technology, or rehabilitation. Do you have a talent and desire for rehabilitation? Do you enjoy working with people? These are the questions that help you make a decision because audiology is truly a vast ocean. It contains valuable gems and treasures. Which of these treasures interests you? Where do you feel more competent? What tasks can you accomplish easily without difficulty? These internships help you discover these aspects. Currently, we face some challenges in audiology, but I recommend starting from somewhere. You can start with hearing aids, cochlear implants, hearing aid centers, or rehabilitation centers. There are also positions available at universities and government institutions. I suggest starting from an area that interests you the most.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA



PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER

I think of the basic thing is to be interested in helping other people and that's of course I am Central issue for all kind of professional activity in all the different medical Fields. You want to help people because they have some kind of problem. And which means you need to be interested in other people. Because it's good to be interested in computers and technology and the Acoustics. Also but the core the main thing is interesting people interested in helping other.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

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PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER



Well I think for anybody starting a career it's very important to decide or to understand what actually interests you. So I think your enthusiasm will come from your patience. So you know, I worked in the clinic for a number of years and people were telling me about their experience of hearing loss. And I didn't have solutions. So it made me do a PhD to try to find answers to their solutions. So as a researcher I can still see you know the patient who taught me something. And I want to find the answer for that person now there's many many other people with the same sorts of complaints but my work uniting auditory and cognitive aging was exactly because I wanted to understand why the older adults who were beginning to have problems not understanding and noise. Even if they weren't really having audiograms that made them candidates for hearing aids they have problems. And what was going wrong and how are we going to help them. So I think you know how the future develops will come from your own interests and you should always listen to your patients. And try to understand their problems and then you know their passions will turn into your passions and then the whole world will benefit.

→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



First and foremost, it's crucial to decide what, why, and for what purpose you want something. When it comes to audiology, you need to choose a specific subfield. Are you interested because it brings in good money, offers a clear path, or doesn't demand much from you physically? If these are your sole reasons, they won't guide you toward a meaningful career goal. The qualities you define as "good" are actually about how proficient and equipped you are in that field. Therefore, the initial step is deciding what you want, in which area you want to work, and where you want to pursue this field. Industrial audiology or hearing aid technology might pique your interest. Maybe you want to specialize in this area and actively engage with patients in a hearing aid center. Or perhaps you prefer not to have extensive patient interaction and wish to work more behind the scenes, researching within a team. First and foremost, you need to determine this. Once you've decided on your preference, assess your shortcomings. If your foundational education needs strengthening, identify those gaps. After determining your field and evaluating your skills, there are various methods for career planning. You might consider pursuing a master's degree. However, if you don't intend to pursue academic work, you could explore courses, conferences, certification programs, or online education to address those gaps. When planning your career, setting your goals and focusing on them is essential. Once you've set your goals, you'll encounter various obstacles. To overcome these, hard work, continuous learning, and reading will be necessary. It's essential to have a Plan B. When faced with an obstacle, will you give up or persevere? Determine these aspects. After setting your goals and charting your path, believing in your journey and staying determined will eventually lead you to your desired destination.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0

PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA



So that's really interesting question I think what I would advise students is find an area of Audiology that's fascinates. You know that that really fascinates you is the right word like for example I was fascinated by the brain. I was a young students. I was a young student like you and you know very much I just knew the brain fascinates me. You know the mysteries of the brain and I didn't know how I would bring it into Audiology or what exactly I would study in it . But I was always drawn to the brain and now I have a career studying neuroplasticity. So that's probably the advice find Probably the advice I can give you from my experience is find what's the area that's fascinates you. Because then you will always be interested in it.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

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PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS



Unfortunately, in our country, especially when making career-related plans, it is necessary to take into account the elements of supply and demand. The shaping of certain things in our country is, unfortunately, happening beyond our control to an extent we never anticipated. Due to the shortage of audiologists in Turkey, there was a significant need for undergraduate programs, and these programs were established. However, unfortunately, with the uncontrolled opening of audiology departments by the Higher Education Institution to all universities, numerous audiology departments were established without an adequate number of faculty members. This negatively impacted the expected competence level of audiologists in certain areas. We started to see colleagues graduating with a simpler education program and struggling to find jobs. This has become one of the factors that significantly affect us in a negative way. Indeed, universities that provide education properly may sometimes pose challenges for students. However, it's essential to never forget that every training program is designed to help students excel in their professions. Audiology is a vast field, and career planning can be done in many areas. However, personal development is crucial. Even focusing on fundamental areas related to hearing loss, such as electrophysiological assessment, can be a field of study. Hearing aids are another fundamental area and an important field for career planning. Studies in the field of auditory rehabilitation, especially in educating hearing-impaired children in special education centers, is another area that should be considered, especially with the increasing number of these centers in recent years. Cochlear implants, especially concerning special education, are significant for us considering fitting and other elements. The vestibular system, particularly actively participating in the assessment procedures and rehabilitation processes in many hospitals, is one of our important areas. However, students should focus on areas they are interested in, enjoy working on, and strive to specialize in those areas for their career planning. These considerations are crucial for success. One more point, especially for young colleagues, I can say that we formed the concept of General Audiologist for audiology education in Turkey. One of our main objectives there is the significant advantage of having a shortage of clinical audiologists in Europe in terms of job opportunities. The document published by the UK that outlines job areas for individuals to be recruited and worked in the coming years includes audiologists. There is a serious shortage in this field in many countries in Europe. Overcoming language barriers, especially in the country considered for relocation, and taking initiative in this regard will also be important in the coming period.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



Tackling Turkey's reality is where you need to start. If you think of just taking the KPSS exam and starting as an audiologist in a state hospital, your planning will start with a bit of disappointment from the beginning. Audiology is a vast field, not just limited to clinical practice, and in fact, you need to start planning your career while you're still a student. There are seminars on career planning in the final year, but there's also the reality of a "portfolio" we call it. Your certificates, seminars attended, plus your additional skills. So, planning your career solely based on undergraduate-level courses won't cut it. You need advanced proficiency in a foreign language. The system is moving towards information technology. You need to have strong relationships in IT. Actually, taking a sample CV, imagining, "What could make me stand out? What would make me preferred?" If you seek answers to these questions, you'll have done good career planning. One last thing, now there's a need for innovative, entrepreneurial, versatile audiologists. Unfortunately, practicing audiology or becoming a good audiologist solely based on what your teacher taught you or what stayed within the four walls of the classroom is no longer possible. Plus, you know, there's a holistic approach now. If you're going to be a researcher, your well-being is crucial. You need additional information and support for your well-being. So, planning your career with questions like, "How can I enjoy my work and be happy? How can I convey this to others?" is necessary. I believe that just having a degree in audiology won't be enough anymore. We have areas where we work with disabled groups. There's a psychological burden that comes with working with disabled groups. Whether we're aware of it or not, we're bringing it into our daily lives. What are we doing to prevent this? I think we need to plan these things a bit. So, I believe we need to teach stress management to students. This is a bit of self-criticism, I think, for myself.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

PART 2

PROF. DR. BRIAN C. J. MOORE



So if there happy just to see patients diagnosed patients and organized treatment for the patients then then they can stop they don't need more training and they can just continue to be an audiologist. Now I'm not sure about the situation in Turkey but I know in the UK some audiologists go on to set up a private practice of their own. So we have basically for if you want to get a hearing aid in the UK there are two parts. one is National Health Service which provides hearing aids free and the other is via a private personal money. And the the difference between the two is that a private dispenser may have more time to fit the hearing aid to an individual and they may have a great arrange of hearing aids including that the most recent and advanced models whereas on on our National Health. Now from the audiologist point of view they can often make more money as a private dispenser than working for the National Health Service. But of course you need to have some Capital to set up a practice in the first place, you need some finance to get started. But many people would join an established private practice work there for a while and then maybe think about setting up their own practice somewhere else that can be followed and even though. If you buy a hearing aid privacy in the UK it's quite expensively because of the greater time I know very well who works in the UK specializes in pediatric audiology in the evaluating hearing in children and fitting them with hearing aids and she used to work for our National Health Service but she became frustrated because she didn't have enough time to evaluate each child he couldn't do it as thoroughly as she would like and so she set up a private center devoted to evaluating children where you know the parents have to pay for her service but then she can really take her time to evaluate each child very thoroughly maybe to try out different hearing aids and different kinds of settings in hearing aids to monitor to progreses of the child. For example,with PHD, then to go run to the research in the field of Audiology research at and teaching so that's another possible path to go on.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4

ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU



In career planning, I believe the most important factor is for individuals to know themselves well. Because you're choosing something that will occupy a significant portion of your life and your daily routine. So, it's essential to take a moment to think. Which population do you feel more comfortable with? Are you more interested in working with children, adults, or the elderly? It's important to determine which population will bring you happiness.

What is your ability to adapt to technology? If you're only able to read messages on your phone and perform a few basic tasks, it might not be very logical to choose hearing aids or cochlear implants as your career path.

Do you have a scientific curiosity? Can you venture into the realm of research? Answering these fundamental questions honestly is crucial.

After that, you can explore the gaps in audiology. What are the needs in the field? When you align your desires with the needs of audiology, you can chart your course correctly. Then, you can pursue higher education, which will be much easier once you have laid a solid foundation.

→ https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g

QUESTION 3. What would you advice to audiology students about their careers? What path should they follow in career planning?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



In career planning, it's important for individuals to first understand themselves. This means knowing their skills, interests, and inclinations towards certain fields before determining their goals accordingly. If one is considering an academic career, then preparing for a master's degree followed by a doctorate is necessary. If you plan to work as a regular clinician, in the field of rehabilitation or hearing aids, then you can plan your career accordingly by setting your goals based on that. In short, by working hard in the field you're interested in, following publications, especially scientific ones, you can plan your career effectively.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU

PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE



Audiology is a vast field encompassing various branches. Which specific areas within audiology pique your interest? Your internships or the education you've received during your undergraduate program will undoubtedly provide insights. For instance, working with geriatric or pediatric groups, focusing on vestibular studies, among others—these represent diverse fields within audiology. Hence, it's crucial to determine your area of interest first. "Where could I excel, and which area resonates more with my preferences?" Once you identify your interest, shaping your master's or doctoral program accordingly will likely pave the way for a successful career.

→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc

PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON



Yes my main advice is do what interests you. I mean it's I can only say follow your interests it's much happier life if you're doing something that interests you. Then you're doing something that doesn't interest you so find what interests you most and try and move in that direction and see and be open to opportunities that arise as You Follow that path.

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PROF. DR. BRIAN C. J. MOORE



I think of course making a difference usually involves doing research of some type. And so the first important thing is to identify what you see as an outstanding problem? What is something where patients unsatisfied? Where there some uncertainty, where we need some new knowledge? So the first thing is to do identify a key problem that could involve both reading of the scientific literature on a particular topic but also just talking to your patients asking them about what aspects of the treatment they weren't happy with what aspects they find problematic and I think there is room for research even in some very simple basic thinks now if we take hearing aids. For example hearing aids nowadays do some very complicated kind of processing the probably only the manufacturers really understands how it works. Well its recommended in clinical practice that when you fit a hearing aid you do really measurements with the probe microphone in the ear canal to verify the frequency response and to adjust appropriately but most people who do that only do it for one input sound level a medium sound level say 65 dB. Now its more experienced that manufacturers software cant always being reliable. You can program something into to a hearing aid but it doesn't always give you what programming. And in particular I found that a lot of hearing aids prescribed less compression than the standart fitting formulas like NAL NL2 or what we devoloped in Cambridge at we call CAM2 um and you can program the softwares so it looks like it should be doing the right amount compression but if you measure at different sound levels you find it's not compressing as much as it should do and that's quite common. And so I think one example of research study at very simple. One would be to first of all measure what a good sample of hearing aids are actually do hear different sound levels when you program them to have a certain amount of compression till they actually give that amount of compression. And secondly if you then do find somewhere implamenting the correct amount of compression which may mean changing the programming do the patients get some benefits from that are they more satisfied with the fitting do they report less bothered by very loud sounds or they have inproved to ability to hear of soft sounds so that's just an example so I think the thing is to identify areas where you think there are problems remaining and than think about ways you could go and investigating those problems and figuring out a better solution to them. And secondly if you then do find somewhere implamenting the correct amount of compression which may mean changing the programming do the patients get some benefits from that are they more satisfied with the fitting do. They report less bothered by very loud sounds or they have improved to ability to hear of soft sounds. So thats just an example so I think the thing is to identify areas where you think there are problems remaining and than think about ways you could go and investigating those problems and figuring out a better solution to them.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4



ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU

To make a difference in audiology, I believe it's essential to have respect for your profession. This is paramount. When you truly respect your profession, you won't settle for just conducting tests. Instead, you'll develop the ability to connect the knowledge you've acquired and see the bigger picture. What will happen then? You'll gain the competence to stand behind your decisions at any stage and defend your choices. I can't think of anything greater than this in terms of making a difference.

→ https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g

PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON



That's an easy. One find something where there is confusion. Find something that's difficult for something where people are not quite sure what to do and start thinking about possibilities. Write down what the possibilities might be about what to do and take notes keep notes and try things. Keep notes of what worked and what didn't work. Before long you might even have enough to give a conference presentation or even write a paper just the with accumulation of your of your ideas. So find something that's complicated it's what.I've done. I've moved from hearing aids in the last little while into a auditory processing. Because I think that there is a very confusing and very interesting and very rewarding field so that's what I'm doing I'm following my own advice .

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL



Thank you very much for this question. You need to make a difference in life itself. In fact, as you research, learn, and open new doors, you begin to make a difference for the people around you without even realizing it. But if you just do your job and don't pay attention to the rest, you'll become just another routine worker, which won't sustain you for a lifetime. After a while, you'll start to lose enjoyment and pleasure in your work. Then your job will no longer fulfill you emotionally or professionally. To make a difference, first and foremost, be curious. I strongly recommend working with a clear understanding of what and why you're doing. Not only in the field of audiology but also in terms of general knowledge, I suggest reading and researching. I recommend engaging in activities that can elevate you in your profession, create new ideas, new questions, and new hypotheses in your mind, and generate new excitement. What could these activities be? I highly recommend international travel. Don't just think of it as working or observing in a clinic. You know there are internships available for our students, as well as affordable international travel opportunities. Try to get to know different cultures and different people. If possible, try to observe in different clinics, different educational centers, and acquire as much knowledge as possible in different units to create new question marks in your mind. Then, without realizing it, you'll start to make a difference for the people around you and touch their lives.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA



PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC

In fact, it's worth asking this question of yourselves. Because, in my view, you're currently carrying out a project that truly makes a difference, isn't that so? You probably already know the answer to this, but I'll give my perspective. At the core of making a difference, I believe, lies identifying needs. What are these needs? Then, of course, being hardworking is crucial, being creative is equally important. Perhaps encapsulating all these and putting the final touch, being courageous is crucial. So, when you identify needs, work hard, be creative, and have courage, I believe that's when you truly make a difference.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio

PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM



We know that every audiology department in Health Sciences Faculties of universities trains students who are equipped with fundamental knowledge. Practical applications will further reinforce this knowledge, but you need to have something that sets you apart. To give an example, obtaining a certificate for the use of laboratory animals will differentiate you. I always recommend my graduate students to take courses related to laboratory animals and obtain this certificate. This is a golden opportunity. Those who acquire this certification will be sought after in research projects, giving them an edge. Additionally, if possible, I encourage you to participate in the Erasmus program during your education to broaden your horizons and gain new experiences.

Another aspect that can set you apart is vestibular rehabilitation. During your education, you should thoroughly understand vestibular mechanisms and be able to complete rehabilitation accordingly. While ear, nose, and throat specialists can conduct certain evaluations related to vestibular diagnosis and treatment, there is a lack of qualified audiologists who can perform vestibular rehabilitation with high patient satisfaction. Therefore, this area can be a position where you can distinguish yourself.

In my opinion, having knowledge in the field of electricity and electronics is important, especially when applying electrophysiological tests, to understand the basic principles behind any potential issues that may arise. My observations suggest that men are more active in this field, especially when it aligns with their interests, but these skills are essential for everyone. Furthermore, in your spare time, you can enhance your computer and programming skills through courses or elective courses. What are we lacking? You have the opportunity to create differentiation in audiology by developing various software programs. Believe me, possessing these skills will set you apart.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA

First of all, let me summarize the changes that need to be made from my perspective. Firstly, Odyology is about hearing. The foundation of audiology is central auditory processing. The new generation of audiology should be able to specifically locate the disease and objectively demonstrate the location, see if it can be corrected with education, and provide educational therapy until the patient is corrected. Patients, especially babies and children, are racing against time. Audiology and educational audiology should be together, and an audiologist should educate their patients themselves.

Secondly, our audiograms have not been voiced in Turkish. So we work according to the audiogram, but we are not the ones voicing the audiogram or finding the frequency. But our tonality, melody, everything is different. Voicing an 'A' sound for me is different from voicing it for a Japanese person. Voicing a 'Y' sound for me is different from voicing it for a Japanese person. Therefore, Turkish male or female voices should be recorded for this. Where is the speech banana? You adjust the device, but you say what you hear or not according to scientific information, according to translations. To be able to fit the hearing aid, we need to see where the Turkish voice is, where the 'K' sound is on the audiogram, at which frequency range, where the 'Y' sound is, at which frequency range, where the 'F' sound is, at which frequency range. Audiology is not about hearing; we are talking about understanding what is heard. What does understanding what is heard mean? Someone spoke, and I heard it. Is this the subject of audiology? Understanding what is heard is the subject of audiology. If I can't encode, I can't understand what I heard. I can hear, but encoding does not occur in hearing. Where does encoding take place? It occurs in distinguishing frequency, intensity, duration, and duration differences, in temporal processing. There are no such things in hearing, hearing is just noticing. Therefore, to add innovation to audiology, it is necessary to have new and contributing studies. That's why we expect new studies and studies that contribute to Turkey from the new generation like you. The single-syllable words we use in speech audiometry are not suitable. It means hearing duration. When saying words, they will all be at 10 ms, all at 20 ms, or will not change according to the person. The speech in Van is perceived differently with a microphone than in Ankara. In this test, there should be word stimuli starting and ending at the same time from the compact disc. Speech audiometry should be performed with standard compact discs, and warnings should be presented with compact discs. Therefore, I recommend transitioning to a compact disc for speech audiometry, and the lists should be recorded onto a compact disc with millimetric calculations and mounted on every clinical audiometer. And I emphasize that the test results between individuals should not change. Therefore, an immediate transition to compact disc is needed. In summary, for the development of audiology:



1- Training in central auditory processing should start very early in audiology,

2- The lists should be changed in speech audiometry,

3- The audiogram should be made with Turkish voice, and it should be determined at which frequencies the vowels and consonants are,

4- Books should be made by the university itself. The adequacy and deficiencies of textbooks should be checked. The teacher should teach from these given documents,

5- There should be new research, and these researches should contribute to Turkey,

6- An audiologist's language test should have its own country's norms.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE



Reading extensively is crucial in audiology. Because audiology is like an endless well of knowledge, delving deep into these subjects, especially the ones that interest you, is essential. Back in our time, accessing information wasn't as easy, but now it's incredibly accessible. First and foremost, you need to ask yourself the question: why? This, in my opinion, is one of the most critical aspects. Why does otosclerosis occur? Why aren't we obtaining reflexes? Why do we observe low-frequency hearing loss in Meniere's disease? Why does middle ear trouble affect low frequencies? Why do we experience high-frequency hearing loss? Asking the "why" question for everything in your field and life is necessary. When you find the answer to the "why" question, I'm certain you'll learn a lot. When preparing on a topic, it's essential to thoroughly understand it yourself. At the core of this is the question of "why." Finding the answer to "why?" - believe me, it leads you to sources and information you wouldn't have reached otherwise. After uncovering the answer to the "why" question and starting your research, you'll realize just how much you've learned. Even a seemingly simple illness—understanding why it behaves a certain way—can teach you a great deal if you uncover its reasons.

→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PART 2

ASSOC.PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



To truly make a difference in the field of audiology, it's essential not to remain stagnant but to embrace a dynamic approach. What I mean by dynamic is that you should actively stay informed about the latest developments in the field. Be aware of what's happening, and continuously seek ways to improve patient care. This dynamic approach includes a commitment to ongoing education. Learn about new protocols, methods, and assessment techniques. It also involves effective communication with other professionals in interdisciplinary settings. For instance, when dealing with balance assessment and management, collaboration with Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) specialists and physiotherapists is crucial. Together, you can establish effective assessment protocols for patients. In the context of central auditory processing, working alongside speech-language pathologists and considering other interventions can lead to enhanced assessments and interventions. Similarly, when dealing with Cochlear implants, cooperation with surgeons, speech-language pathologists (SLPs), auditory-verbal therapists, and fellow audiologists for mapping a comprehensive support is essential. Remaining at the forefront of your field by adapting new methodology in your practice, showing empathy towards your patients, actively listening to them, and striving to make a meaningful impact are all valuable traits in your journey to excellence in audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



If you want to make a difference in the field of audiology, you need to do something different. By doing something different, I mean stepping outside the classic education system. There are no audiologists in occupational health. Industrial audiology is an open field, isn't it? There are no audiologists in the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Environment. So, being just an audiology graduate doesn't mean working in a hospital or opening a hearing aid sales and application center and working there. We need to broaden our vision a bit. We need to be more active in health policies. Actually, I believe the most important thing is to question the competencies in audiology very well. You know, there are 28 departments actively involved, maybe even more, but there are 28 departments with students. They don't receive a homogeneous education. Entry conditions vary greatly. I say this scientifically, of course, everyone is equal as a human being. You are faced with a very different group. There are areas where you are ahead, and there are areas where others are ahead of you. You need to question, analyze, and synthesize them very well and find answers to the question "What can I do to be one step ahead or work in a different field?" This is valid for new graduates. I trust the young people. They grasp things very quickly. They give very good answers, and they come up with solutions in a very short time. One of the biggest shortcomings of audiology is that there is no very active association in which actively licensed graduates participate, unfortunately. There are many audiology associations. Everyone is trying to do something for the audiology profession and audiologists with very good intentions. But I think being active in terms of rights rather than the social aspect of association would be beneficial. I believe that an active association with a large number of members will solve many of your problems and will also take audiology one step ahead in the country.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



Making a difference in the field of audiology... I think, I believe that anyone with a creative mind will be able to make a huge difference. Try to think out of the box. Step out of your own comfort zone. And I am very much believe in innovation occurring at the intersection of disciplines, cultures, fields. And I think, it is very important to be to constantly be aware of this. So, don't only focus on your own area of expertise but always try to look at other disciplines or other fields or other cultures. That's my suggestion.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7I48c4XM

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



To make a difference, it's crucial to build our knowledge on solid foundations. We need to acquire information and develop a holistic perspective. In addition, we must cultivate a spirit of inquiry and be investigative. These principles apply not only to audiology but to all fields.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU

PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA



I think every single one of us as clinicians or researchers can make a differences in field of audiology. And to me the way we can do it is by seeing the whole patient. So we shouldn't just think about the medical history and audiological history. You know with adult patients we might want to look at their social circumstances. You know we should be treating the whole patients or children their educational circumstances. And so if we keep the whole patient in mind as opposed to just the ear or just the ear and the Brain we will be doing better service for our patients. And if we do that then, I think we can make a difference in the field one patient at a time.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



Making a difference requires effort, it demands hard work. It's not easy, nor does it happen instantly. It truly takes time. Start by making a difference in yourself. Change, renew, update, be better. And do what you love. Yes, we need to earn a living, but don't work solely for money. Do what you love. When you're doing what you love, your potential for making a difference naturally emerges. That's when you can determine the path you want to take and how you want to progress.

→ https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4

PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU



To make a difference, I recommend not taking the easy way out. Choosing to tackle something challenging and focusing on surpassing that goal is necessary. For instance, I tell my thesis students, "My students are the ones who finish their thesis the latest." But what I've noticed is that they finish late, but they also produce something. Later on, we can use what they've produced. For example, with sule, we developed the adult version of the HINT test. It's still a very relevant test. We can still offer the course for it. One person can obtain their title by conducting a survey, while another can develop a method. But what matters is putting in the effort, doing things right, and leaving something behind, in my opinion.

→ https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY

PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS



Find the areas you love because our field is incredibly vast. Once you identify the area you feel closest to, the one where you believe you'll enjoy working, the rest becomes much easier. Because nothing is straightforward, it requires studying. Effort is needed to educate ourselves in that area, but when it's something you love, the time and effort you invest become much more enjoyable. Plus, your chances of success increase significantly. Therefore, strive to develop yourself in the area you love the most.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER



Well, this is I'm gonna answer maybe a little differently than some of the other people you interview. So if I had a magic wand I could change some things about audiology. You know hearing aids are wonderful devices and they keep getting better and better and cochlear implants are wonderful devices and there are brilliant assistive technologies. I mean we could even think about Zoom as a new assistive technology. But what I think is unbalanced is that we are too focused on technology and we need to be more focused on the person and we also need to think about I love the WHO ICF model the international classification of functioning you know. So if you look in that model it also has to do with the person's environment and this is an approach to disability is that it's not people that are the problem it's the environments that are not hospitable to people. So I really wish we could get out of the sound booth and we could get out of the ear and we could get and do more than hearing aids and actually have a more comprehensive rehabilitation approach. That looks at communities and accessibility and acoustics in the built environment and you know the behaviors of people in the world you know whether it's in a store or a bank or a hospital. So that they can do their part communicating with people with hearing loss. And that we also have in our rehabilitation ways of supporting the person's psychological adaptation. So The WHO definition of healthy aging is to provide the opportunities and environments for older people to do and be what they value. And hearing is a part of that but it's only a part of that bigger picture. And my favorite definition of health in general is a health promotion definition which is that health is being able to adapt to respond and control life challenges and changes. So for people who have to live with hearing loss you know maybe we can't fix their hearing but we can help them to adapt and function as well as possible. So I just think that we are doing a good job with what we understand about the ear and with hearing aids but we still have a long way to go to reach the whole person.

→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8

PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER



That's a different question and of course that also depends on the how Audiology is organized in different countries. In Sweden and most of audiologist services is provided through the public health systems through Audiology clinics Hearing Centers at the public hospitals. And there are also private clinics with the activity in hearing aid dispensing in general incorporation with the public health system. That is for the patients it's not very much of a difference in terms of the kind of hearing aids service. They are receiving the financial support. They will get from the public health system is not really dependent on whether they go to a private dispenser or a public Hearing Center. For me I'm working in a clinic is a.m. more rewarding area of work because there you have not the only the rehabilitative part of Audiology. You also have the diagnostic Audiology with the variety of tests to make certain what kind of hearing impairment, hearing loss has it occurred in a specific patient whether it's something which needs some other activity than just a rehabilitation activity like hearing aids. It might be something that needs a surgical intervention or something else. If you work in the clinic you have a much broader field of Audiology to apply your experience with and also I think you have a better possibility of developing your skills and your interests because they are much larger number of subfields in Audiology. So it is trying to find a job it in a large Clinic of course gives a as I see it more possibilities of developing your occupational skills. Working in a private hearing aid dispensing office might give you more Money. If that's your main goal in life. But I don't think it is. Because most people choose Audiology not to make a lot of money but to help people. And guess it that's the kind of advice I can give.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

QUESTION 4. What are your suggestions for making a difference in the field of Audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



Ensuring excellence in patient care is, or course, our immediate priority. However, when considering the broader picture on a global scale, there continue to be many individuals with hearing loss who remain underserved. To truly make a meaningful impact and bring about change, advocating for legislative changes is essential. In the state of North Carolina where I live, universal newborn hearing screening was initiated in 2000. It is now evident that progress came about through extensive advocacy efforts by audiologists, ear, nose and throat surgeons, pediatricians, and other stakeholders. Sitting back and hoping for change would not have led to the positive developments we see today. It required numerous meetings and dedicated hard work to achieve those results. To make a difference, we must be change agents, actively engaging and working toward positive transformations whether on a local or national level.

Upon graduation, we also bear the responsibility of ensuring that future students receive comprehensive clinical training. This involves being open to accepting students into our clinics for practical training. Throughout my career, there was hardly a semester when I didn't have a student working with me. Being mentors and providing opportunities for students and young professionals in the early stages of their careers is crucial, recognizing that audiology involves more than just textbook learning—it requires hands-on experience and guidance.

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



Creating differentiation and awareness in the field of audiology is indeed a noble objective. Nearly all of us aim for this—creating uniqueness and awareness. However, if you aim to make a difference and raise awareness in a field, you need to be exceptionally well-equipped yourself. Initially, strive to be among the best in your field or area of interest, aiming to perform at your absolute best and becoming academically proficient. Then, you can look for areas where there are shortcomings in order to create uniqueness and make an impact.

Audiology, especially in this era, is witnessing scientific advancements at nearly the speed of light. It heavily relies on technology. Technological progress is also rapidly advancing. To keep yourself up-to-date, follow these developments, read scientific publications, and stay current without disconnecting yourself from scientific and technological advancements. This will not only keep you updated but also help identify deficiencies in your area of interest, allowing you to create differentiation. Remember, even if you graduate from a program with the strongest faculty and the best educational curriculum, the knowledge acquired during your undergraduate education will only serve you for a while. We live in a rapidly evolving world and in a field highly reliant on technology. Therefore, you shouldn't rely solely on the reputation of the university where you graduated. Instead, continuously develop yourself, read, research, and question.

Avoid accepting information at face value; investigate information you believe might be incorrect from different sources. Remember that audiology is one of the evidence-based practices. If you're a clinician, you need a research foundation strong enough to incorporate these into your clinical practice. If your education is lacking in this aspect, you may need to supplement it with additional courses, programs, or certification programs. Perhaps you'll pursue a master's or a doctoral degree to further your knowledge. You'll need to know at least one or two languages, which is crucial in today's era. Learn software programs. When you graduate, there might be perhaps 30 programs like yours, and you'll graduate among at least 1,000 people. You need something that sets you apart, a uniqueness.

To achieve this, take advantage of all the opportunities provided during your education. Don't settle for mediocrity. If you're an average student, just getting by, then your average opportunities will not allow you to make a difference. To make a difference, you need to possess current and universal knowledge, critical thinking skills, and the acceptance of lifelong learning. If you embody these qualities, irrespective of where you practice audiology or your chosen field—be it in an office, a ministry, a factory, a hospital, or an educational institution—you will undoubtedly create differentiation with your thirst for learning and research skills.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?



PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS

Do what you love, learn it well, and put in the effort required for it.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk



PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM

First and foremost, set your goals. Dream big. Envision beautiful dreams for yourself. Aspire to achieve lofty and wonderful things. Progress towards your goals with patience, but also with hard work. Never succumb to negativity or despair. Love what you do, and share your knowledge generously. Never envy or resent those who may be better than you; instead, learn from them and collaborate with them as a team. You may encounter setbacks along the way. Don't dwell on them. Instead, think, "I can turn this into something even better." Maintain your morale, stay motivated, and keep moving forward.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE

Love holds immense significance in both my personal and professional life. Love is precious and valuable to me. It occupies a significant place in both my personal and professional spheres—love and respect. I believe that the difference comes from genuinely enjoying what I do in my work. Feeling good about yourself, being happy, wearing a smile, doing good deeds, touching lives, making a positive impact on others' lives—these are things that bring spiritual satisfaction. They lead to a sense of peace, love, and happiness within you. When you touch the lives of others, you realize that you've actually touched your own life as well. Hence, doing everything with love truly makes a difference, enabling you to be both happy and peaceful.

In terms of my professional life, extensive reading and continuous self-improvement are essential. In schools, we acquire theoretical knowledge, but it's equally crucial to share practical life insights. The experiences gathered until this age are incredibly valuable. Recently, I had some advice for a student: "They don't teach you this in school, but here's how to approach it." Sharing these insights and experiences with students is essential. Both good and bad experiences lead us to take a more accurate path over time. Lastly, it's vital to have beauty and positivity in our personal lives as well. This presence fosters success and tranquility in our professional and educational endeavors and every other aspect of life.



→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc

ASSOC. PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



Navigating the path of professionalism is indeed a challenging journey, and it often raises the question of what principles to hold dear. In my view, the golden rules for any professional begin with kindness and respect. Treating others as you would wish to be treated is a fundamental tenet. Practicing kindness not only for your clients but also for your colleagues fosters strong relationships, facilitates rapport, and cultivates a harmonious environment within your clinic. These simple acts of respect can have a profound positive impact on your workspace.

The journey doesn't conclude with graduation; it marks just the beginning. Embrace the mindset of lifelong learning and personal growth. Commit to expanding your knowledge, developing new skills, and challenging yourself daily. Your potential is boundless, and life continually presents new experiences. Flexibility is crucial to adapt to these changes and seize the opportunities they bring.

Life is a journey filled with ups and downs, and it's essential to overcome obstacles with resilience, embracing continuous learning and growth. Maintaining balance in your life is equally significant. Recognize the importance of family and other responsibilities alongside your professional duties. Your ability to care for others is deeply intertwined with your self-care, a lesson underscored by the global pandemic.

Nurture relationships with your colleagues, family members, and patients. Demonstrating perseverance with your patients, and avoiding procrastination, is pivotal to success. In sum, these golden rules provide a meaningful pathway for your professional journey, one characterized by improvement, fulfillment, and lasting impact.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?

PART 2

PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC



There are numerous rules in life, many of which can be invaluable. Regarding my own life, I've always tried to reflect this to my students as well. Being fair is crucial, being honest, approaching everything and everyone with love, tolerance, and kindness are important values, I believe.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



These are incredibly personal, but here are my three golden rules. Some things change, but being open to change and innovation since my childhood has always been my first rule. It means not staying in any place where I can't bring change, innovation, or contribute; where I can't add something new or feel excited about. I've never stayed in a place that didn't make me happy, that didn't excite me, that felt routine and lacked newness. My first rule is not staying where I can't bring change or innovation.

Secondly, it's about being determined, focusing on a goal or objective. You read or see new things, go somewhere new. Each time, I ask myself if I want something like that. If I do, I think about how I can achieve it and what contribution it might make to me and the environment I'm in. When I decide I want it, I focus on the goal, never giving up, persistently and patiently moving towards it. It's about doing everything required, waiting three months if it takes three months, waiting five months if it takes five. It's not about thinking yesterday and implementing today to expect results tomorrow; it's about working hard to achieve the final result.

So far, I've been successful in this. Going forward, it's my retirement phase, and I have fewer goals in life now. My current goal is to enjoy life more. Throughout my life, I've never shaped my behavior or lifestyle based on information like "did you know this is how it is?" or "did you know so-and-so said that?" I've always strived to delve into the source of that knowledge, to discover the truth, behaving as a scientist in every situation. After turning sixty-five, some things have mellowed down. I don't know how long I'll live, I don't know what lies ahead, so I prefer to live without setting long-term goals, enjoying every moment. For instance, not meeting people I don't like or avoiding environments that make me uncomfortable.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



In my opinion, the first golden rule is to know your field well, to protect your own area of expertise, while also respecting the autonomy of others and considering them in all actions. My second golden rule is to know what you don't know, to be aware of your own limitations, and to be honest with yourself and others. The third golden rule is not to make hasty decisions, to act calmly and thoughtfully.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU

PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



Honestly, I don't have many rules about life. But there's one thing I find crucial, and that's being able to be happy. Being happy is the key to many things, in my opinion. Knowing how to be happy because if you're happy, it means your health is intact. It means you have a job, a partner, friends, and love. Because it encompasses so much, knowing how to be happy is essential. That's my biggest motto. I don't do a lot, and I'm not someone who plans far ahead. I don't set strict rules for myself. But being happy is important to me. That's something I can say.

→ https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?

PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA



I don't know if I have three golden rules but I have one golden rule that I really live by and that is we should articulate our values and once we articulate our values we should live by that. And so when we have to make very tough decisions as we all do in everyday life if we make those decisions based on our values then we're likely to make decisions Decisions that we can live very comfortably with. And that will cause us a lot less stress in life so that that's kind of what I live by.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA



Firstly, it's about doing what one loves, Secondly, it's about deciding what is sufficient. Knowing when to be content with what you have and understanding what is enough but also what is lacking, so that one can live a quality life. Thirdly, it's about making rational decisions. When making a decision, one should consider where they want to be in ten years, where they want to be in five years, and make the decision accordingly. Because people experience the consequences of their decisions. For example, I grew up in a small place, Erfelek in Sinop. When I was very young, I used to say I would become a scientist. So, I emphasize the importance of decision-making. That's why I ask all young people, you, the new generation of youth, to be determined and not to give up.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



So, this is the hardest question of all, right? The universal principle of treating others as you would like to be treated remains paramount. Additionally, I'd like to mention a book called 'The Four Agreements' by Don Miguel Ruiz, which I find valuable in both personal and professional contexts. The four agreements are: 'Be impeccable with your word,' 'Don't take things personally,' 'Don't make assumptions,' and 'Always do your best'. In our work, being a good listener, not taking things personally, avoiding assumptions and giving your best effort are key principles that can significantly improve interactions with colleagues, patients, and in daily life. At times, our initial reaction in a situation is to take things personally. However, stepping back and trying to understand the perspective of the other person can lead to greater success. It's essential to avoid making assumptions about others. When we interact with someone, it's often difficult to know the challenges they are facing. Therefore, it's crucial that we make a conscious effort to avoid being judgmental, even though it can be difficult. Finally, always strive to do your best. In both daily life and our careers, there are moments when a particular situation may seem insurmountable, and you feel like giving up. However, if we can reflect at the end of the day and know that we've given our best effort, we'll sleep better at night. These are just a few thoughts that came to mind, and I admit that this was a difficult question.

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc



PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL

Firstly, laughing, looking at life with joy, and not being pessimistic. Secondly, being curious and pursuing this curiosity no matter what. Even if the outcome could harm you, turning away from that harm is still a gain. Not being afraid, being brave. These are my three philosophies, and when you combine them, success becomes inevitable.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?

PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER



That's a very different question. That is being interested in other people realizing that life is not just centered around myself. Because I'm just out of a society. I'm part of the human kind and I have as a human being. It's not very responsibility to care about the other people. And I mean if after a day you go to bed you're tired and you feel what did I do today. Well when you can look back at that day. And think well I met those people I did something for those people. Not just for myself. I think that's that's really what is rewarding and what makes you feel that. Life is Meaningful.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



So, what I always tell my students is the first one is, be reliable. So if you are receiving an email and you're asked to provide an answer then do that. So, do send a reply. If you promised to make a deadline, try to meet at that deadline. And if not, communicate properly that you are not able to make a deadline. And I will make a new deadline. So, these are very very simple things but in my view, these skills are very important. Also if you need to collaborate with other people and we're not alone in this world. In every area we need to collaborate with other people and so if you become a person that someone can rely on you will find out that people are looking for you. Because you are an interesting person to collaborate with, because we can rely on you. That is an important aspect. Another one is know your limitations. You can not carry the whole world on your own shoulders. So, if you know your limitations it helps you to put things in perspective what is really the most important thing in life. So, if you get something out of perspective, you fail to judge it's real importants. Another aspect is related to this is keep focus, trying to be able to say no sometimes. Don't always say yes. You need to choose your battles. And the third thing is be curious, ask and listen. I agree with others who say that the best science comes from those who are fundamentally curious. And listening is a very important skill in life it is key to communication and that's the skill that I started with when I answered your question.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7I48c4XM

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



In my opinion, there are three golden rules within the field of audiology. Firstly, it is crucial to uphold ethical conduct. This means maintaining ethical standards not only in our professional lives but also in our personal and academic endeavors. While moral values may vary, ethical principles remain universal and immutable. Secondly, discipline is paramount. Being disciplined allows us to stay focused, organized, and committed to our goals, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in our work. Lastly, it is essential to engage in activities outside of our profession. Whether it's sports, music, or social gatherings, immersing ourselves in different realms and connecting with diverse individuals provides a refreshing break from our daily routines and allows us to rejuvenate our minds and spirits.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0



PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU

Honestly, I think I don't give up easily, or procrastinate much. If I'm tired, sometimes I postpone things. But I guess I'm not lazy either. I mean, whether it's in setting up the department or working in the association, no matter how frustrated or tired I get, the next day I get up and continue from where I left off. So, I recommend to you all not to give up, procrastinate, or be lazy.

→ https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY

QUESTION 5. Could you share your three golden rules for life in general?



PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON

I think I've only got two one of them which is do what interests you. And the other one is trying to help people find something people in need find a need and try to help meet that needs.

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s



ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU

It's interesting that you mention not being particularly inclined towards golden rules. Since you've asked, I'd like to share three points I consider important. Firstly, I believe it's crucial to have self-respect in life. This entails asserting your boundaries and values. I think this is paramount because if you respect yourself, you'll naturally respect others. Secondly, I believe having a certain worldview is necessary. When people have a coherent worldview, they tend to exhibit consistency in their behavior, which reduces the likelihood of compromising on ethical principles. Therefore, I place importance on having a worldview. Lastly, I think it's essential to remain open to learning. It adds depth and richness to life. Indeed, new learning experiences always bring something valuable to individuals.

→ https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g

PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER

Oh, life in general well that's fun because now I'm retired. So I get a pension instead of a paycheck. But I still do things like talk to you or I have other students you know I'm not teaching them courses and I'm not their supervisor but they want to do research. And they say 'Hey, can I do a research project with you?' and I say 'Sure.' Cuz anybody who wants to learn that's fun for me. So basically fun fun fun. Do fun things with fun people for fun purposes. So I don't do it for my paycheck, I do it because you know it's going to make a difference in the world and a difference in other people's lives whether there are students or people with hearing loss. So I think anything you do if you know sometimes you have to do things that may be unpleasant but if you have choices you know it's always a delight if you can choose to work on important things with like-minded people that's going to advance the good of the world. So I think that's how we make a difference in Audiology and how you make a difference for everything else you know if you're a parent you know it's not fun to change diapers. But you still do it because it is important. And it makes a difference to your child's life. And so it's a little bit like the definition of health. You know it's not that you don't ever have things to do that may be challenging or not the most intrinsically rewarding but you know in the end try to do things that are going to improve yourself and improve others.



→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8



PROF. DR. BRIAN C. J. MOORE

Okay. That's a rather a tricky one I would say first of all don't put things off. Lots of people say "Oh I am concern about this problem or that problem, but I will just do the easy thing now and put that problem on the background. And I think that doesn't work so If you got some difficult problem to handle than deal with it soon rather than putting it off. Secondly, I would say be determined. If you have some goal about your life or your career keep trying to do it don't give up. I know for example that many students in Turkey try to spend some time in a lab elsewhere and you may have to write to many people in different labs before you can get someone to except you, but you have to be determined and keep trying so determination is a key thing but, I guess the third key is to remain optimistic there are always possibilities for better things and even if you are doing research and the results don't turn out way you expected that's not necessarily a bad thing. Many great discoveries started by people looking at their results and saying "hmm that strange I didn't expect that" you see something unexpected in your results so this usually something good comes out of even if you do is study where the results turn out completely different from what you would expect. So, look for the positive side of things? Don't just focus on the negative side.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. SOPHIA KRAMER



These are the challenges that I expect from every young person regardless of the field they are working in. And these are of course the expectations that I expect the young people to be aware of the huge challenges that we are all facing in the world at this moment. And you know them all. You know that the climate change, the demographic changes, the huge increases in healthcare costs. So I expect the young people in the field to be able to fight these challenges to come with new methods like artificial intelligence. What can we achieve with remote care, also in Audiology. And how can we make research and clinical practicing Audiology sustainable in the long term.

→ https://youtu.be/YKJ7l48c4XM

PROF. DR. GULSUM AYDAN GENC



I would expect not just from young audiologists but from all young individuals to primarily become the "enlightened face" of Turkey. We genuinely have confidence in your capability to do so. Apart from that, I highly emphasize investing in yourselves. I mean, first and foremost, I'd urge you to invest in yourselves. From all young people, especially young audiologists, I expect them to become individuals who support a knowledge infrastructure, to be well-equipped. You need to invest in yourself in a way that supports your knowledge infrastructure in every field and every kind of information. This includes general knowledge, professional knowledge, foreign languages, and hobbies that I believe are essential. I would anticipate excellence in your profession. From young individuals in the field of audiology, from audiology candidates, I would like to see their efforts to excel in their profession. Empathy is crucial for all clinicians, but balancing it is equally important. Because this is one of the fundamental aspects of providing good and correct service to patients. I expect them to approach their patients with empathy without overdoing it. I expect them to have ethical and moral values, to be good communicators, and to actively work for the future of their profession and professional rights. I believe actively participating in professional organizations and fostering their growth, without expecting it from someone else, is extremely valuable. Thank you. I'm delighted to be here with you as you invited me.

→ https://youtu.be/x5Wai6WDlio

PROF. DR. PATRICIA ROUSH



Ok, I'm going to come back to that point that I made earlier. An open mind and a commitment to lifelong learning are vital, as resistance to change can hinder progress, not only in audiology but in many fields. Passion for your work is crucial. If you don't feel passionate about audiology, it may be worth exploring other career paths. Your generation is well-equipped with technological skills and tools that we didn't have. You've grown up with computers, software, and social media. You have tools available to you that our generation did not have. I'm personally optimistic about the contributions of the next generation to the field of audiology and commend your efforts in projects like this to gather insight from experienced professionals. I wish you all the very best in this wonderful profession!

→ https://youtu.be/xRd7s8BBvOc

PROF. DR. SONGUL AKSOY



I have great confidence in the younger generation. I truly believe in them. They are in the age of information technology. They communicate rapidly, they know the world, they understand the world. They can access all kinds of information from anywhere without leaving the country, just sitting in their rooms or in front of their computers. What young people need to do is to observe good examples, emulate them, organize effectively, become advocates for their profession first and then advocates for their institutions, and I believe they will succeed in this endeavor. Hard work is necessary, not just for us but also for the younger generation. Thank you for inviting me. I wish you all the best, and may luck be on your side.

→ https://youtu.be/8Sk6kWNyUu0

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. FULYA YALCINKAYA



My expectation from young people is to standardize and conduct normalization studies on speech audiometry lists. There are so many hearing-impaired babies, children, teenagers, and young adults in the villages and towns of Turkey that I hope to reach out to them by going from village to village. This is also available abroad, and you can provide it here. You can test them in the garden, try out devices, and examine their middle ears. You can do everything in the garden instead of the clinic. Because a person of such expense cannot afford to come to Ankara or Istanbul, but we need to reach these babies, these children without speech delays and without affecting their learning. That's why I attach great importance to the babies and children in towns and villages. I want to reach them before they reach school age. Also, I have an expectation from an audiologist; is a child ready for school, I mean, is he or she ready in terms of hearing and language? I say that children with a language age of 6 or 7 should start primary school. Therefore, I suggest that audiology as a team should normalize language. These children experience early auditory processing disorders and go to school this way. That's why these children are thought to have learning difficulties and are misdiagnosed. If your goal is to eliminate misdiagnosis, there should be a measurement. You should be able to say with a measurement whether it exists or not. Therefore, I think the auditory processing test should be put into routine use and, at the same time, it should be evaluated whether the language is 6 or 7 years old before starting primary school. Why? Because central processing disorder occurs in primary school where there are multiple stimuli. The child cannot follow because the teacher speaks quickly. The child cannot understand because the lessons are too fast due to auditory processing difficulties. Therefore, you need to find these children before they reach school and scan all of Turkey, towns, and villages to change the fate of a country. Changing the fate of a country means that every clinic has the tests that the country needs. Why did you train? To save these babies, children. After they deteriorate in primary school, they come to you, their lives are gone. Then it doesn't matter. You need to reach these children early. That's why there is a lot of responsibility on the new generation of audiologists, but I believe you will all succeed. I also respectfully bow to our founding professors of audiology. Everything started with them, it's impossible to forget their efforts. I can't mention names because I'm afraid of forgetting, but everyone knows who the fathers and mothers of audiology are. We thank them all very much. But from now on, you need to make a change with a new image of audiology in the new generation. Your friends should start working immediately, but you need to work hard for that. Of course, I see all of you, you are very hardworking. I believe you will succeed. I kiss you all with respect and love.

→ https://youtu.be/4tKoxWq4u1Y

PROF. DR. ESRA YUCEL



I have expectations from young people not only for the future of audiology but also for the future of Turkey. Firstly, let's love our country very much. Our country is truly valuable, with a rich cultural heritage. We have a historical past that we won after great wars, and this past always makes us much more valuable and superior compared to other countries. It's important to be aware of this. Secondly, preserving these values is crucial. Adapting to innovations while preserving our cultural values, our own values, and our self-respect is important. I recommend protecting your colleagues and your profession in the workplace, supporting each other without tripping each other up, competing but never undermining each other. Competition is important because rivals push us to higher levels. Therefore, we need to work harder for our competitors, to run faster. It's important to work together, collaborate, and elevate each other without forgetting that we come from the same culture and the same land. Be curious, research a lot, read a lot. Follow not only audiology but also all other cultural activities: art, sports, and even politics because there is a misconception that students should stay away from politics. That's never true. Politics also needs young, researching minds. Know how to debate freely. Don't forget to respect each other and always remember to humble yourself as you rise. As one rises, one should also be willing to lower oneself, and not forget the people one works with. Because we can only rise together. If those below you don't support you, you'll suddenly find yourself in a void. Therefore, regardless of the profession, prioritize respect for your colleagues, staff, patients, and their families, and don't forget to show them that you do your job with pleasure, joy, and happiness. Thank you. It was wonderful to be with you. I wish you success in your professional life as well. Until we meet again on healthy and enjoyable days.

→ https://youtu.be/gqZ79wWoiTA

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. NAVID SHAHNAZ



To embark on a successful professional journey in audiology, several key principles come to mind. Firstly, it's crucial to maintain an unwavering commitment to learning. Complacency is your adversary; strive for excellence in your field and remain dedicated to delivering the highest standards of care to individuals with hearing loss. Stay updated on the latest research and technological advancements, and incorporate the best practices in audiology into your work. Regularly reassess your test protocols, aligning them with the most recent evidence, and actively seek out opportunities for professional growth and development. Empathy and patience are qualities that will set you apart in your practice. Developing strong communication skills and the ability to connect with patients, especially when they are experiencing hearing loss, is of paramount importance. Patient-centered care should be at the heart of your practice. Moreover, embrace a spirit of collaboration and an interdisciplinary approach. Recognize that no one can do everything alone, and the support and insights of your colleagues and other professionals can significantly enhance the care you provide to your patients. As an audiologist, advocating for your profession to be visible and impactful in the community is vital. Be an advocate for hearing health, especially in the face of the global burden of hearing loss. Educate young people to adopt healthy hearing habits, engage with policymakers to influence positive changes, and stress the cost-saving benefits of measures such as subsidizing hearing exams and devices. Above all, commit to being a lifelong learner and a research enthusiast. Your efforts need not be confined to complex research; even exploring simple questions can lead to valuable insights. By embracing these principles and dedicating yourself to your field, you can make a profound and lasting impact in audiology.

→ https://youtu.be/WDkZUEP_F-I

PROF. DR. BILGEHAN BOKE



Make sure they do their work within the framework of respect and love. Be a bit ambitious, but not excessively so. I believe excessive ambition can lead to harm. Encourage them to read extensively, work hard, and share the knowledge they acquire with each other. Sharing knowledge is beautiful. Working as a team is crucial and highly valuable. Always share what you've learned with each other; avoid selfishness. When you learn something and share it, but then someone else adds to that knowledge, it propels everyone forward. So, work hard, read a lot, be good to your patients, treat them well, empathize with them. For instance, saying "Your child has sensorineural hearing loss" might be a familiar term for us, but that family might want to hear something different from you. Therefore, be respectful and speak kindly to them. Like I said, work hard, read a lot, be respectful, and love what you do. Thank you. I wish you success and happiness in your life.

→ https://youtu.be/-iSM5QOaOoc

ASSOC. PROF. SEZER KULEKCI



In recent years, audiology has been significantly undermined or weakened. Despite the opening of undergraduate programs, I expected it to improve, but unfortunately, it hasn't in my opinion. Numerous departments were opened without an adequate number of faculty members, and unfortunately, individuals from outside our field have been involved in audiology's staffing and management. This situation continues to persist. Therefore, my expectation from young people is for them to focus more on their careers. While not everyone may pursue this path, increasing the number of professionals working in academia, their dedication to hard work, and their commitment to self-improvement by learning foreign languages and keeping up with foreign scientific publications are necessary. I hope they will work hard to eliminate those outside our field and ensure that audiology graduates are appointed to those positions. Why should an ear-nose-throat specialist or someone from another field be appointed to audiology management or as audiology faculty members? Thank you very much. I was able to express these thoughts briefly, but I hope we will have opportunities for deeper discussions in the future.

→ https://youtu.be/7YOZIZ1w6KU

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

ASSOC. PROF. UFUK DERINSU



I honestly don't believe we have the right to expect anything from the youth. Unfortunately, educational institutions have not provided a fully structured framework, nor have they prepared environments for self-improvement. Therefore, I don't think it's fair to have too many expectations. However, universal communication and access to information have become so much easier now, and I hope that young people can quickly fill these gaps. Rather than expectations, I offer hope. These are my thoughts. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share them with you. I wish you all success.

→ https://youtu.be/R1p5plJp25g

PROF. DR. BRIAN C. J. MOORE



And my believe is that we are going to find increased applications of artificial intelligence of various kinds of diagnostic purposes and even for hearing I think fitting. And I have been working with colleges on more efficient tests appearing using machine learning so cool which is a kind of artificial intelligence. So even the audiogram can be done more quickly than is typically done by hand right by an audiologist and what I am visiting in the future is that you would administer a whole battery of tests more or less automatically run run by machines. You still need to be able to interpret the outcomes that understand. But these tests mean what information they're giving you about the person. So I think more understanding of the fundamental operation of the auditory system things that can go wrong as you get older and as you get a hearing loss things that aren't revealed by the audiogram and learning how we can use all that information to fit hearing aids better. And to adjust the signal processing and hearing aids better to suit the individual. But I think there will be sort of lots of technical changes coming along that you will need to to get up with get you know keep up with I think you can also have some influence on manufacturers of hearing aids and my experience is that the fitting software is often a little bit hard to interpret there there are aspects of the fitting software we we are not quite sure what it does of them and this comes particularly in relation to the speed of the compression that they have and they they so manufacturers have settings like like calm and exciting and and they have things that they call sound smoothing and and you're never quite sure what's going on and I think the manufacturers need to be persuaded to make their fitting software a bit more transparent and understandable and and I think that will only come by feedback from audiologists to the manufacturer saying look I don't understand what this setting is doing can you explain it better and they need better instructions manuals to go with their fitting software and again it's please from audiologists the people who are using this software that will lead them to improve this and make it better so. It's been a pleasure talking to you this morning and I I hope that you get some nice interviews with other people too thank you it's it it was an honour to interview with you thank you for your time all right and now ending thank you.

→ https://youtu.be/q6twK2oxfk4

PROF. DR. HARVEY DILLON



Oh well, do you job. Ask questions. Don't be afraid to say I don't know because there's lots of things that lots of things that everyone doesn't know just that some people are scared to admit that. So it recognize what it is you know and what it is you don't know. Fresh eyes are good eyes if you enter into a field as a new person I'm kind of be humble and think it's ok I've got a lot to learn. But also recognize that you do have some fresh eyes and you may well spot a different and beter way to do things. So don't be afraid to make suggestions thats it.

→ https://youtu.be/GgWiDvRyq1s

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT



There are a lot of expectations, not just from me but from all the professionals in this field. In our country, undergraduate programs have suddenly expanded. Many departments have opened up. There are shortcomings—many departments lack clinics, professors, or necessary equipment. Yes, these are all problems. However, we have this emerging generation of young audiologists. That's incredibly gratifying and heartening. Our numbers are increasing, and that makes me very happy. What am I expecting? I'm expecting unity because strength comes from unity. To safeguard the future of our profession, unity is essential. Be sure to join a professional association. We have one professional association, Turkey OKSUD. Make sure to become a member when you graduate. Of course, there are other local associations. You'll join them too, but when we approach the relevant authorities regarding our professional issues, they ask how many of us there are. The more united and numerous we are, the more influence we have. This is crucial. Also, start getting involved in these professional associations from now. You'll be the ones running these matters in the future, so it's important to start learning now. A wonderful and abundant generation is emerging, and I'm sure you'll take this profession much further. Thank you for providing me with this opportunity. I'm truly delighted to have met all of you. Sending my best regards to everyone.

→ https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4

PROF. DR. GONCA SENNAROGLU



Audiology is a wonderful profession. It has changed a lot since I entered the field. There are so many areas and specialties within it. Don't just think of it as simply clinical work, like treating a right ear or a left ear with different colors. There's hearing, balance, hearing disorders, and auditory rehabilitation. Technology is also a big part of it. It's a healthcare field that is closely intertwined with engineering. So, I recommend that you embrace your profession. There's industrial audiology, which we haven't delved into much yet, and there's acoustics—it's truly a vast and dynamic field. Some say that jobs will disappear in the future due to artificial intelligence, but I believe that a large part of audiology will remain. Because in every aspect of audiology, we need to communicate with people. Yes, artificial intelligence will handle some tasks for us. We will also use machine learning. Of course, it will be you who will use them, hopefully. I believe it's a profession with a promising future. It might be disappointing that it hasn't fully developed in Turkey yet, but every profession starts out that way. It takes 30, 40 years for a profession to gain something. That's why I believe it's right to keep moving towards our goals without giving up. Maybe you will face these problems because you are the first groups, but I am sure and believe that it will be better in the future. Thank you for inviting me. It was nice to be with you. I'm sure everything will be better. Stay healthy. Stay loving.

→ https://youtu.be/n0KtsGBjnXY

PROF. DR. GUNAY KIRKIM



Above all, remember that we love and trust you very much. Of course, we have expectations from you. Firstly, we expect you to be good people, and even better, good odyologists. Without being a good person, being a fantastic odyologist will hold no value. You might think the professor is speaking in utopian terms, but don't practice this profession just to make money. I understand we all need money, but your priority in this profession should be to work with passion. Please respect our teachers who have struggled hard for the development and acceptance of this profession in our country. This is a relay race, so take what has been handed down to you, elevate it to higher levels, and strive for excellence. Adhere to professional ethics and work ethically. You can do much better than what your teachers have done under those circumstances. Don't waste time with criticism and pessimism. I sincerely thank you for organizing such a program. It was truly valuable. I congratulate you all; you are our hope. You are the future. I embrace you all with love.

→ https://youtu.be/NUR9F8Fm-g0

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

PART 2

PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN



What I'd say is hard work pays off. Most importantly, it's about knowing what you want and adopting a lifestyle focused on truly making a difference, especially in professional terms. Another aspect is not settling for what exists, not settling for mediocrity, and not just striving for short-term solutions. In today's world with concepts like the metaverse, artificial intelligence, Industry 5.0, it's essential to contemplate how they contribute to your field and how you can transfer these concepts. At this stage of audiology or where science stands today, there's this translational research phase—a process from laboratory setups to clinics, clinics to communities. Efforts should be made at any stage of these processes in the area you work in to advance your work further. Patience is crucial here. It's about not getting involved in everything without a clear focus but rather recognizing one's strengths, skills, and abilities to decide where to focus beforehand.

The key is to know very well what you want and to do your best at whatever you do. This is what I expect from young individuals. Another expectation is teamwork. Clinical audiology requires human interaction and teamwork. Being part of that team, being constructive, showing respect to the leaders of this profession—these leaders don't have to be your mentors—respecting them and striving to set an example for the next generation. For the younger generation, I expect them to be curious, questioning, critical thinkers who never abandon scientific thinking and the pursuit of knowledge. When they progress in this manner, I'm confident they'll make significant contributions not just to themselves but to the profession.

What I really want to say is this: Today's youth often want things immediately, right away. They want to do things as soon as they come to mind, to start a high-paying job right after graduation, or to immediately secure the best position. This is important, but academic success alone isn't life's success. Life success is equally crucial. For that, you need to be well-rounded. Not just academically but also in terms of interpersonal skills, social life, arts and culture, and reading. Today's youth aren't reading. In an age where accessing information is so easy, just a click away, they don't read enough. They settle for what they've heard. That's why I expect and hope for young people who read, research, and question. Hopefully, it turns out that way.

→ https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0

PROF. DR. STIG ARLINGER



They have a if you look back the last 20-25-30 years have given us an enormous development in terms of what we can do for hearing impaired people looking at .For instance the development in with regard to modern hearing aids starting in the mid 1990s with the first digital hearing aids appearing on the market and then looking into what today is hearing aids can do the interaction between hearing aids and mobile phones the development of of Bluetooth technology and that the Bluetooth technology where which will be quite soon developed further providing still more means to make life easier for people with hearing impairment through the technology which is called oracast. I don't know if you've heard about it where where Bluetooth transmission will be used in a lot of of new situations and environments which will make it possible to reach hearing aid uses through that technical means with with information with messages that are important. Many things will happen. and I think being open for new technology being open for new knowledge. Not just relying on what you learned at school but being open to the fact that the whole life is a school. You need to be open to new new knowledge all the time and try the new things with open eyes. Maybe that's a reasonable advice for young people in Turkey as well as in Sweden and other places.

→ https://youtu.be/FWM8D9T8PPM

QUESTION 6. What are your expectations from young people in the field of audiology?

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PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS



Why should I have expectations from the youth? Everyone will carve their own path anyway. I have no doubts in that regard. When we look at the development process of audiology in Turkey, we can talk about difficulties and problems, but ultimately, we're in a profession that directly touches people's lives. Despite certain challenges in such a profession, I see a high likelihood of these issues resolving over time. My sole recommendation is to identify the area you love and strive for individual growth in that field. This will help you overcome many hurdles. Moreover, there's a significant shortage of audiologists within European Union countries, almost all countries face this issue. Work on maintaining a good level of proficiency in a foreign language and always consider European Union countries as an option. I wish you all success. I hope everything goes according to your wishes, but audiology truly is a delightful field. I've been in this profession for over 30 years, and I've never regretted a single day. I hope each one of you experiences such a rewarding journey. Best wishes.

→ https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk



PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA

I have wonderful expectations from people like you in the field of Audiology that are going to take this profession forward. I think what I would love is for for future students to think out of the box you know to be Innovative both in clinical servicein how we treat our patients. But also in research you know let's think innovatively. And that would really move the field forward. Let's go let's go beyond Audiology to move Audiology forward.

→ https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y

PROF. DR. MARGARET FULLER



Well, I hope that you're honest and you are students and your studying and one of the things that I'm very concerned about in the world today and also an audiology is misinformation. And I'm happy that you reached out to talk to real people yourself directly and not just read what's on social media. And I think Audiology is at risk. You know I'm very interested in the connections between hearing and cognition. And it disturbs me when people insinuate that and sometimes make outright claims that you know if you get a hearing aid you won't get dementia. Well there is no evidence for that certainly not today I don't know if there ever will be in the future. Because it is a complicated question and oversimplified. And actually saying things that are not backed up by evidence are harmful to the profession and harmful to the public. So I really hope as students that you are mindful of doing evidence-based practice and learn how to talk to real scientists and talk to real patients and read real Journal articles and think critically. And if you see inconsistencies speak up because we do not want to have a profession that isn't solidly based on evidence and evidence comes from research. But it also comes from expert clinicians and it comes from our patients. And we have to put that all together and just be very vigilant. That you know we are being as honest as we can be. So I hope that you help with that and that all the other students out there today help keep us all honest.

→ https://youtu.be/nKZcRNom3z8

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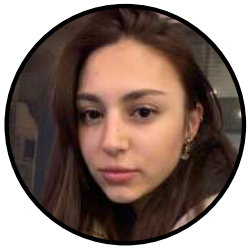
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INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 1













INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 2









INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 2









INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 2









INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 2







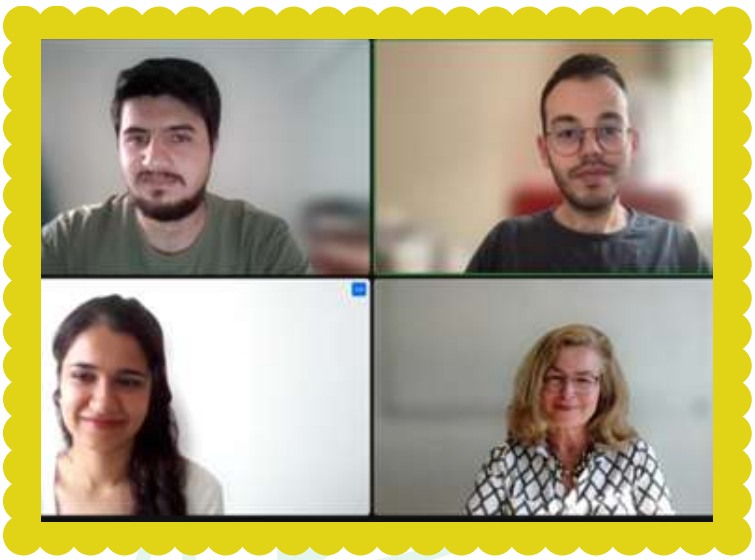


INTERVIEW PHOTOS

PART 2









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2. PROF.DR.FERDA AKDAS **https://youtu.be/4CB1oFbAilU**
3. PROF. DR. JACK KATZ **https://youtu.be/0ZanDeDapBM**
4. PROF. DR. ROBERT KEITH **https://youtu.be/LKHSqSCq4aE**
5. PROF. DR. NEVMA MADANOGLU **https://youtu.be/1Vu5eQs_Elo**
6. IN MEMORY OF OZKAN SONER **https://youtu.be/MsQkDaRLdME**

PART 2

1. PROF. DR. AHMET ATAS **https://youtu.be/Me2Vx4k6YJk**
2. PROF. DR. ANU SHARMA **https://youtu.be/EbAsle1sD8Y**
3. PROF. DR. AYSEGUL GUVEN **https://youtu.be/wdd1ZeIp9X0**
4. PROF. DR. AYCA CIPRUT **https://youtu.be/hknmWgO5tP4**
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