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DISTANCE COUSINS

We know that the senses work together in ways that help our brains discern what is going on around us. For instance, the eyes and ears often work in tandem to help us calculate the position of an object in our visual field. Because light travels faster than sound, our brains take note of the delay between the time that light from a distant object enters our eyes and its sound enters our ears in order to calculate distance. With this in mind, researchers recently conducted experiments that showed that our brains can recognize sound delays as small as 42 milliseconds. All this happens without our conscious awareness when we gauge the distance of any far object that emits sound.

TIP OF THE WEEK

When using hearing devices for the first time, keep them in the ears for as long as possible throughout the day. Your brain needs to adjust and adapt to sounds that it has not heard in a long time.

P.S. For every five seconds between seeing a flash of lightning and hearing the sound of its thunder, there is a one-mile distance between you and the lightning.

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