

Cochlear Hearing Solutions

Cochlear Implants

Captures sound using an external speech processor and sends it to the inner ear via an internal implant placed in the cochlea.



- ① Behind the ear processor
- ② Cable & Coil

Bone Conduction Implants

Re-routes sound via bone conduction, sending it directly to the cochlea, bypassing the middle ear.



For more recipient stories

www.c-a-network.com

For more information on Cochlear solutions

1800 620 929 (Toll free in Australia)

0800 444 819 (Toll free in New Zealand)

customerservice@cochlear.com

www.cochlear.com

Cochlear Awareness Network (CAN)

CAN is a team of volunteers who are recipients of Cochlear hearing solutions, or parents of recipients. They proactively educate the community and health professionals on how Cochlear hearing solutions can dramatically improve the communication ability and quality of life for people impacted by a significant hearing loss.

Cochlear Awareness Network Volunteer

John Christianson

Cochlear Implant Recipient

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www.c-a-network.com



Cochlear Awareness Network



Cochlear Awareness Network



John's story

Deafness caused by German Measles

"I have born again hearing."

Hear now. And always



Cochlear™

Meet John

I was born with good hearing but at the age of three became profoundly deaf from German Measles. This was in the early 1940's during the days of World War II when research and technology just didn't exist to help the deaf.

The hearing specialist tested me with tuning forks and judged whether I had, and to what degree, a hearing loss. He told my parents I would need sign language, would only ever hold a simple manual job such as digging drains, never marry and depend on them for the rest of their days. But my mother refused to believe him. She rejected the idea of sending me to a special school and decided instead I should go to a normal main stream school. She believed this would improve my communication skills.

Hearing Aids were big boxes carried in a pocket with a cord to the ear. They were fragile, with easy to break valves.

The only source of supply was our local Hospital

Board who rationed them to people with a real need. Only those over the age of 12 could have one, so for my early years I heard very little.

My school sent me to town once a week to learn lip-reading and with much practise in front of a mirror I became very good.

My mother sent me to one of New Zealand's most famous Dramatic Art teachers who had me roaring out exciting words such as " All the world's a stage, and all the men and woman merely players." This proved very important because I learned to speak in a clear, normal way without the speech characteristics associated with many profoundly deaf people.

When I was 13 I was judged old enough to look after a hearing aid. The Auckland Hospital finally granted me one and with it, hopefully a better chance to participate fully in the hearing world around me.

But I quickly learned its limitations - especially in noisy situations, so lip-reading was still needed.

By my late twenties I had married, had two children, owned and managed my own business, was chairman of a Service Club and on the committee of several other organisations. These things would probably have been out of my reach except for my mother's perseverance.

As I grew older it became apparent the little hearing I had left was beginning to fade rapidly so I was now looking down the barrel of living in a world of total silence.

It was at this stage my hearing specialist suggested I have a Cochlear Implant. I was successfully implanted in November 1998. Gone are those dark days when I couldn't use the telephone, listen to my favourite programs on television or communicate normally in the world around me. Indeed, the small electronic device tucked away behind my right ear has given me "born again hearing" and my life back to enjoy.

"The little electronic device behind my ear has given me my life back."