



procedures are done at the Audiology and speech training unit at Siriraj Hospital. The result of the study is then analyzed by using T-test and Pearson's correlation coefficient.

The following conclusions are based on the finding of this investigation. There is a significant difference in the speech perception ability between the two groups of sampling. The result of the correlation of the hearing level at each high frequency which may be effected the ability to perception of speech are no significant relation in the ability to perception of speech and the high frequency loss.

Assessment of hearing handicap is focused on hearing loss in the frequency region from 500 to 2000 Hz. The high frequency loss, however, is important for hearing, particularly when one considers the compensation for hearing handicap. The present study, based on the comparison between normal hearing and high frequency hearing loss, shows that not only the low and middle frequency are important for perception speech but the high frequency are also important. The result provides insight into the problem imposed by hearing loss, particularly when evaluating patients with high frequency loss who exhibit no compensation and aural rehabilitation.