

Chapter 1 : Lyrics containing the term: go in one ear and out the other

Definition of in one ear and out the other in the Idioms Dictionary. in one ear and out the other phrase. What does in one ear and out the other expression mean? Definitions by the largest Idiom Dictionary.

The scene shows how easily the loss of one information unit can completely change the message. How often do our patients miss one or two critical facts resulting in a complete misunderstanding of their communicative problem and what to do about it? This question gnawed at me for years until I came to the conclusion that every important fact or recommendation that is given to a patient should be given in writing, in an easily understood format that can be shared with family members, read, reread, and kept for future reference. I recently saw a patient who is an intelligent professional and had been seen previously by two audiologists. After I discussed the findings and provided the results and recommendations in a clear, written format, the patient thanked me and said no one had ever explained that before. I think he forgot. We need to keep in mind that our patients lead busy lives and there are many things that work against the likelihood that they will remember what we tell them. Recently it occurred to me that ours is not the only field with information that is important for patients to understand and remember. I was shocked that Audiology, a communication profession, has almost completely neglected to be concerned with the effectiveness of our communication of information to patients. Other professions have addressed the issue and there are many research studies and discussions of patient recall in the medical literature, most by British authors. A list of references can be found at www. The Audiology counseling literature makes an important distinction between informational counseling and personal adjustment counseling. Informational counseling, the subject of this article, is intended to provide to the patient the relevant information needed to understand the nature of the disorder and the steps that are recommended to manage it. Because of the emotional impact of the information, personal adjustment counseling may be necessary to assist the patient and family so they can take positive measures to manage the condition. But without effective communication of the nature, extent, prognosis and management plan, the patient and family are unable to play an active, positive role in remediation, rehabilitation, and secondary prevention of long-term consequences. In this article I discuss the research findings of patient recall in various clinical situations and some recommendations for maximizing what patients remember. Why is Patient Recall Important? Studies have found that when patients understand the information that is communicated by a healthcare provider, there are significant enhancements of patient satisfaction, compliance with recommendations, and outcomes. In addition, there are significant decreases in anxiety, treatment time, and cost. When physicians were given specific strategies for enhancing communication, there were measurable improvements in patient recall. Recall of information, then, is important to the welfare of the patient and there are strategies that have been shown to increase what patients remember. This finding reinforces the need to provide information in writing even for patients who appear to be absorbing everything. How Much Do Patients Remember? Recall of information communicated to patients has been measured under a variety of conditions. In these studies facts are given to the patient and the proportion of facts correctly recalled is measured. Studies in which recall was measured at two points in time do not show a difference when recall is measured soon after the consultation and at a later date. It seems that patients remember a small proportion of facts and those stay with them for a period of at least several weeks. Of the information that is recalled, about half is remembered incorrectly - the Mayor Shinn effect. So about half is forgotten immediately and half of what is remembered is wrong. An even more disturbing finding is that patients often forget their medical diagnoses even when the conditions are serious. Some of the diagnoses in this study were serious, even life-threatening conditions such as diabetes, hypertension, and liver disease. When there was disagreement between the physician and patient regarding the need for followup, the likelihood of appropriate management was significantly lower. Factors that Affect Patient Recall Recall of information is dependent on many factors, some related to the patient, some related to the mode of presentation of the information, and some related to the clinician. Intelligence, for example, has not been shown to affect the proportion of information retained. However, familiarity with the information does have an affect. A patient who is familiar

with hearing loss as a result of prior consultations, an affected family member, or professional knowledge tends to remember more. The degree of understanding of issues related to the diagnosis can have a significant effect. A finding that the patient expects is remembered more than one that is unexpected. A finding that is welcome or desired is more likely to be recalled than one that is unwelcome or unwanted. Interestingly, a patient is better able to recall information when they are in the same emotional and physical state they were in when they received the information. If they were anxious at the time of the consultation they will remember more when they are in a similar state than when they are relaxed. Elderly patients tend to remember less than younger patients. When elderly patients are not included in the study, age effects are not seen. Anxiety can have a positive or negative effect on retention. Moderate anxiety enhances recall but severe anxiety inhibits retention of information. Denial, a defense mechanism that is common in patients with a variety of diagnoses including hearing loss, may contribute to poor recall. A patient who is in denial of their hearing loss is not likely to convey information provided at the hearing evaluation accurately to family members. Not surprisingly, information presented in a simple, easy-to-understand format is remembered better than information presented in a more complex manner. The more information presented, the lower the proportion that is recalled by the patient. Information that is presented first tends to be remembered better the primacy effect. Several studies have shown that categorizing information can improve retention and some authors discuss the method of explicit categorization. Information is organized in specific categories such as Explanation of Systems, Diagnostic Tests, Results, Prognosis, and Recommendations. The patient is told that the information will be presented in these categories, each category is announced, and the patient is asked if there are questions before moving on to the next category. One study found a significant enhancement of recall with this method. Another found that in combination with asking the patient what information is wanted, the method provides a framework for enhancing retention. A number of studies have investigated the effects of written and graphical material to supplement verbal presentation of information. Written material, cartoons, and pictures, when used appropriately during the consultation can enhance recall of information. Recommendations are more likely to be remembered and followed when they are specific rather than general. A recommendation should be a specific statement telling the patient what to do rather than a more general statement of the goal. Information given by clinicians who speak in clear language with simple sentence structure is more likely to be remembered than information provided in complex language loaded with scientific terms. To communicate clearly in a manner that promotes retention of information, the consultation needs to be a dialog in which the clinician listens to the patient. When the patients ideas are evaded or inhibited, the patient is less likely to remember important information. Patients remember less when the information is provided by an overtly anxious clinician. The perceived importance of the information also affects retention. Information that is presented in a manner that emphasizes its importance is more likely to be remembered than information present in a matter-of-fact manner. The same phenomenon occurs in a consultation when the patient appears to understand but their understanding is not confirmed by the clinician and the patient is not encouraged to ask questions. Information that is unorganized, unclear, or incomplete can be interpreted by patients to confirm their pre-existing beliefs which may not be in concert with the message the clinician is attempting to communicate. Methods of Maximizing Retention Studies of patient recall lead to effective strategies for presenting information in a manner that maximizes retention. Although the following strategies will improve retention, all patients will forget some information, even when presented in an optimal manner. Nevertheless, clinicians should incorporate these methods into their counseling sessions. Advice should be given as concrete instructions. Short words and sentences are remembered better. Present the most important information first to capitalize on the primacy effect. Use the method of explicit categorization. Ask the patient for questions before moving on to the next category. Repeat the most important information. Present only the information that is important for the patient to remember. Proportion of retention decreases with the amount of information presented. Supplement verbal information with written, graphical, and pictorial materials that the patient can take home. These techniques will significantly enhance the accurate recall of information by our patients. But they will still forget. The best way to ensure that the information gets home is to provide the patient with a permanent record. One author recommended that the patient be instructed

to write the information as the clinician presents it. For certain kinds of information this may be an effective teaching technique. Another author recommended tape recording the consultation which would allow the patient and family to review the results and recommendations together. Another approach provides clearly written, illustrated, patient-specific, educational materials that ensure that the information is clear, accurate, complete, and available for review and discussion with family members and other professionals. Patients are always encouraged to bring family members or friends to the consultation. Of course, this is not always possible. The patient has prior beliefs about the extent of the hearing problem that may or may not be realistic or the patient may be in denial. We present information in the minutes we have for counseling at the end of the evaluation and we expect the patient to communicate the information to family members. Given what is known about retention of information by patients we should not expect the patient to be able to explain the results and recommendations accurately. Our profession is solely concerned with the communicative well-being of our patients. Yet our own communication to patients is fundamentally disordered. Although we complain that our counseling efforts are not reimbursed, an analysis of our methods and outcomes would probably not convince payers that we are providing a valuable, reimbursable service when we verbally present complex information in a format that is known to be ineffective. I recommend the following guiding principle for our communication of results and recommendations to our patients. Any information that is important for the patient to understand and remember should be provided in writing. He has developed and marketed patient education materials for hearing-impaired patients and their families. Letter to the patient with a sensori-neural hearing loss. J Roy Soc Med

Chapter 2 : In One Ear, Out the Other - TV Tropes

If something that you tell someone goes in one ear and out the other, they pay no attention to it, or forget about it immediately. I've told him so many times "it just goes in one ear and out the other. The words went in one ear and out the other. They hardly registered.

Show More Idioms be all ears, Informal. We were all ears as the scandal was revealed. Their pleas for mercy fell on deaf ears. Also lend an ear. My repeated warnings to her went in one ear and out the other. Because she had her ear to the ground, she made a large fortune in stock speculation. The presence of the movie star set the whole town on its ear. He turns a deaf ear to requests for loans. We are up to our ears in work. In man and other mammals it consists of three partsSee external ear , middle ear , internal ear Related adjectives: Meaning "handle of a pitcher" is midc. Old English earde "having a handle". To be wet behind the ears "naive" is implied from Phrase walls have ears attested from s. Show More ear n. Latin acus "husk of corn," Greek akoste "barley;" see acrid. The organ of hearing, responsible for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound and divided into the external ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. The part of this organ that is externally visible. The sense of hearing. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. The organs of balance are also located in the ear. An invertebrate organ analogous to the vertebrate ear.

Chapter 3 : Â» In One Ear And Out The Other

Go in one ear and out the other definition, the organ of hearing and equilibrium in vertebrates, in humans consisting of an external ear that gathers sound vibrations, a middle ear in which the vibrations resonate against the tympanic membrane, and a fluid-filled internal ear that maintains balance and that conducts the tympanic vibrations to the auditory nerve, which transmits them as.

In the first Scary Movie , this happens to Ray. Happens a few times in The Three Stooges. Looks like this man is officer material! Roger Rabbit scratches through his ears with a file. Live-Action TV An old episode of Night Gallery had a man in a jungle being tortured by having an earwig tunnel through his head, going through one ear and out the other. He survived, but it left eggs inside. Needless to say, the whole thing was biologically wrong. They also, on occasion, use "mental floss" to enhance their mental acuity. It works exactly how it sounds. A waitress has one slug crawl in her right ear, then much later falls out of her left ear dead, leaving her back to normal. This might have been a mistake but she did come across as pretty ditzy so this might have been a stealth pun In the short lived sitcom The Pitts Lizzy Caplan played a Butt-Monkey Bratty Teenage Daughter who at one point gets a pipe lodged through her head side to side rather than front to back at ear level and is completely unharmed other than the social embarrassment of being a teenage girl with a pipe through her head. At one point a doctor shone a torch through her pipe and could see out the opposite side. One episode of The Beverly Hillbillies features Granny giving Jethro a physical before he joins the army. At one point she is using a candle to look into his ear then, still looking in the same ear, moves the candle to the other side of his head. She blows in the original ear, snuffing the candle out. An episode of Victorious had Cat get a butterfly stuck in her left ear. Lampshaded by a confused Robbie: His brother hen tries to look for himself. There are pictures of persons with flutes through their ears. Music Videos The Tom Petty and the Heartbreakers music video for "Make It Better Forget About Me " has a tiny Petty climb into the ear of a very confused looking young blonde woman and play the whole song inside her mostly empty head. She eventually uses a q-tip to get rid of them. This is far from the weirdest sight to appear in the video. Print Media Several versions of this trope turned up over the years in the pages of Weekly World News ranging from a man with transparent brain tissue so one could shine a light in one ear and have it come out the other , to a young Kansas woman who discovered someone blowing in her ear would result in a breeze coming out the other side to a dimwitted Californian surfer dude who was cleaning his ear with a q-tip, and "not finding much resistance" decided to see how far it could go right out the other ear it turns out, which the surfer found "way cool". Toys Waxy Wendy also called Cute Tippi from the Garbage Pail Kids trading cards is a girl who uses a giant cotton swab to clean both ears simultaneously. Video Games In Psychonauts , Raz is able to look directly into the brain cavity through the ear, and can see right out the other ear of brain-theft victims. The depressed inventor in Day of the Tentacle tries to blow his brains out and points his "Bang! Barney Rubble was once seen sticking a rag through one ear and out the other to give his brain a good flossing. In the old British cartoon Hamilton the Elephant, the ringleader is giving orders to Hamilton but finds that his words literally go in one ear and out the other. He has to cork his other ear in order for Hamilton to comprehend. When it is finally removed, he realizes the earwig was extracted from the opposite ear it went in. Happens often on Jimmy Two-Shoes , mostly to Beezy. In a Treehouse of Horror episode, Bart is attacked by a fleet of tiny spaceships. One flies into his left ear and flew out his right apparently without causing any damage other than a little discomfort. It comes out of his mouth and nose Yet another episode has Moe, depressed over Christmas, run through a montage of failed suicide attempts all played for laughs. At one point he sticks a revolver in one of his ears, pulls the trigger and a "bang" flang pops harmlessly out his other ear, much to his frustration. The second act of the episode " Class Clown Bogus " had Bogus drying himself off with a napkin after a trip through the dishwasher, before he sticks the napkin through his left ear and pulls it out through the other ear. The first claymation short shown during the intro before the episode " Beach Blanket Bogus " had Bogus attempt to clean out his ear, before using a cotton swab to do so, with the cotton swab going through his left ear and sticking out from his right ear. The Series episode "Strike up the Sand" Genie having transformed himself into

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an insect buzzes around Razoul to distract him while Abu steals his badge. Tom was very frequently the target of this trope in the Tom and Jerry cartoons, for example getting a fishbowl stuck on his head and having a goldfish swim through his ears. This also happens to Jerry but far less frequently. An episode of Animaniacs saw the Warner siblings pestered by an extremely boring guest they were unable to get to leave and who continued droning on as they went to bed. Unable to get to sleep Dot squeezed her pillow into one of her ears to block out the sound, resulting in half the pillow popping out her opposite ear. He finally succeeds when he flies into her right ear and emerges out her left ear seconds later cackling "Anybody home?"

Chapter 4 : Go in one ear and out the other | Define Go in one ear and out the other at calendrierdelascien

go in one ear and out the other, to hear but without understanding or effect. 5. have or keep one's ear to the ground, to stay alert to current trends and viewpoints.

Chapter 5 : In one ear and out the other. | WordReference Forums

one of two organs of hearing and balance, consisting of the external, middle, and internal ear. The external ear includes the skin-covered cartilaginous auricle visible on either side of the head and the part of the external auditory canal outside the skull.

Chapter 6 : Cage The Elephant - In One Ear Lyrics | MetroLyrics

Synonyms for in one ear and out the other in Free Thesaurus. Antonyms for in one ear and out the other. 52 synonyms for ear: sensitivity, taste, discrimination, appreciation, musical perception, attention, hearing, regard, notice, consideration, observation.

Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com: In One Ear and Out the Other eBook: Susan Pace-Koch, Jack Wie

There is an old proverb that states, "in one ear and out the other," and while there are days as an educator that I feel this may bear some weight, never does it pose a concern when it comes to the teachings of mindfulness.

Chapter 8 : in one ear and out the other translation French | English-French dictionary | Reverso

Word of the Day. free school. in England, a school that is free to attend and is paid for by the government, but is run by a charity, a group of parents, a religious group, etc. rather than by the local council (= government).

Chapter 9 : in one ear and out the other

in one ear and out the other phrase If you say that something goes in one ear and out the other, you mean that someone pays no attention to it, or forgets about it immediately.