

# Weber Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

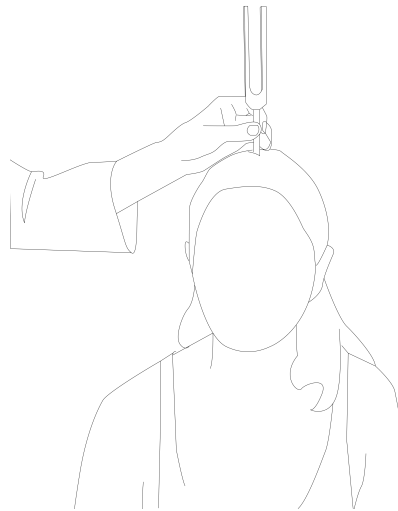
Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of exam: \_\_\_\_\_

## Materials needed

- 512-Hz tuning fork or a 256-Hz tuning fork

## Test procedure

1. Hold the tuning fork by its stem, gripping it between your thumb and first finger.
2. Strike the tines of the tuning fork one-third of the way from the free end of the prong onto a firm but elastic surface, such as your knee or elbow. This ensures the production of a pure tone.
3. Avoid striking the tines against hard surfaces to prevent damage and unwanted overtones.
4. Once the tuning fork is vibrating, place its base firmly on the vertex of the patient's head.



5. Alternatively, you can use other midline locations such as the center of the forehead, bridge of the nose, or chin. Ensure the fork is equidistant from both ears.
6. Instruct the patient to listen carefully and indicate where they perceive the sound to be loudest.
7. Ask, *"Do you hear the sound louder in your right ear, left ear, or equally in the middle?"*

## Test results

**Normal hearing:** The sound is heard equally in the middle and perceived equally on both sides.

**Unilateral sensorineural hearing loss:** The sound lateralizes to the unaffected ear (i.e., it is louder in the better ear).

**Unilateral conductive hearing loss:** The sound lateralizes to the affected ear (i.e., it is louder in the poorer ear).

**Symmetrical conductive hearing loss:** The sound is heard equally in the middle and perceived equally on both sides (similar to normal hearing).

### Additional notes

### Healthcare professional's information

Name:

Signature: