

Any Age & Any Stage: Facts and Impacts of Postnatal Hearing Loss on Children and Families

 presented by Alison R. King, PhD. and Valerie James Abbott, parent

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Presenters

Valerie James Abbott Parent-Advocate, Certified EICM, Author, and Early Childhood Hearing Loss Awareness Champion





Alison R. King, PhD, CCC-SLP, LSLS Cert. AVT Assistant Professor and Graduate Program Dir. of the Communication Sciences and Disorders Program at Longwood University.

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Disclosures

Valerie's Financial Disclosures:

Owner/founder of Padapillo PBLLC and receives royalties from the sale of her children's book Padapillo and from consulting and guest speaking fees. She received a discount on conference registration and is not receiving compensation for this presentation today.

Valerie's Non-Financial Disclosures:

Valerie is the parent of a child with postnatal hearing loss and an active parent-advocate.

Alison's Financial Disclosures:

Employed by and receives a salary from Longwood University. She received a discount on conference registration and is not receiving compensation for this presentation today.

Alison's Non-Financial Disclosures:

SHAV Board Member





 Summarize reasons why family members might overlook risk factors and common signs of unidentified hearing loss in infants and young children.

Learning Objective 2:

 Connect key facts about early childhood hearing loss to their own practice

Learning Objective 3:

 Examine best practices aimed at cultivating strong, long-term partnerships with families of children who are deaf and/or hard of hearing.

Pre-Knowledge Check

Question 1

How often does permanent hearing loss occur in young children (between birth and school age)?

Question 2

What is a leading cause of postnatal hearing loss?

Question 3

What is a common sign of undiagnosed hearing loss that family members and friends might not notice?

Question 4

What important fact do you know about families of children with hearing loss?

Question 5

In Virginia, at what age should infants who pass the hearing screening but who are considered at-risk for delayed onset of hearing loss be seen for a diagnostic audiologic evaluation?



The Abbott Family Story





















Prevalence

- Congenital hearing loss affects two to three newborn infants per 1,000 live births (CDC, 2007)
- Incidence of hearing loss doubles between birth and school age (Foust et al., 2013)
- Nearly 15% of students ages 6-19 have hearing loss (CDC, 2021)
- Incidence of hearing loss is higher for children in Hispanic communities in the US. (Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, 2009)



Risk Factors

In-Utero Infections

Genetics
Craniofacial Anomalies
Certain Syndromes
Ototoxic Medication
Head Trauma
Postnatal Infections
Exposure to Loud Noise
Untreated Otitis Media
Unilateral Hearing Loss



Did You Know:

In Virginia, protocols require that:

Infants who pass but have an identified risk indicator for progressive or delayed-onset hearing loss (pass with risk) should have a complete diagnostic evaluation between 12-24 months of age.

(Virginia EHDI Protocols for Diagnostic and Audiologic Assessment, rev. 2018)



Common Signs

(Infants and Very Young Children)

- Limited or no speech
- · Difficult to understand
- Not startled by sudden or loud noise
- Prefers high volume on TV, electronics
- Ignores questions or struggles/responds incorrectly

- Easily frustrated
- Behavior problems
- Short attention span
- Watches lips during conversation
- Has difficulty understanding if your face is out of view



Common Signs

(Older Children)

- Inappropriate responses to questions
- Watches other pupils to imitate what they are doing
- Speaks differently from other children his or her age
- Academic underachievement

- Does not reply when you call him or her
- Turns up the volume excessively high
- Poor self-concept
- Daydreaming
- Apparent laziness
- End of day fatigue



Did You Know:

The Joint Committee on Infant Hearing states that:

- Family concern regarding development, hearing, speech, or language is a risk factor and should result in immediate referral for audiological testing; and
- When risk factors are present, comprehensive audiologic
 evaluation should occur. The schedule for ongoing re-evaluation
 is based on both the specific risk factors and the observations of
 the child's auditory and speech/language development.
 (JCIH Position Statement 2019)



Consequences

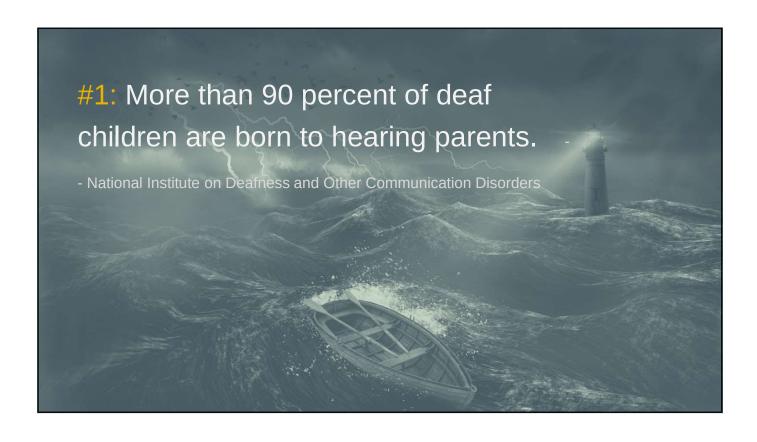
Left undetected, pediatric hearing loss can negatively impact:

- Speech and/or language acquisition
- Cognitive growth
- Social and emotional development
- Success in the classroom
- Educational/vocational choices and achievement



Pause for a Few Questions







#3: Parent/Caregiver response to a child's identification or diagnosis can be complex, and can vary among members of the same family.

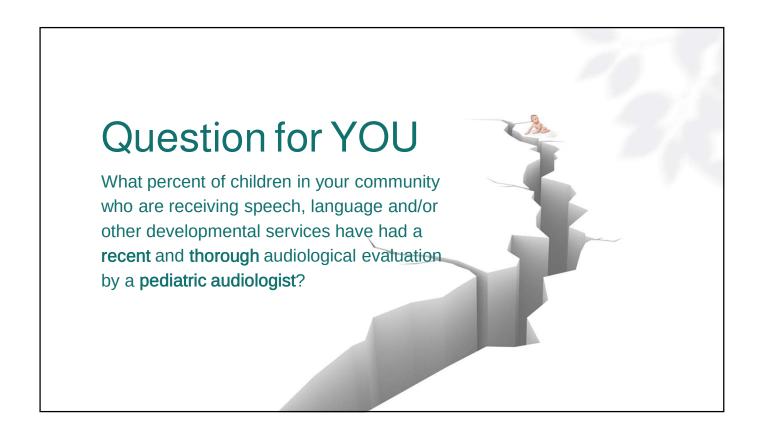
#4: When recommending goals, treatment options, communication choices, or otherwise counseling a family, remember that the boat you build together must be designed to sail in the direction they want to go.

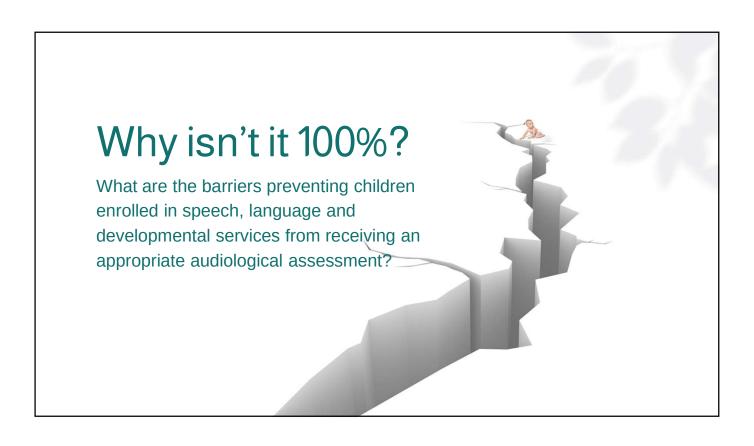
- Valerie James Abbott

#5: Begin with Family Goals/Concerns in Mind:

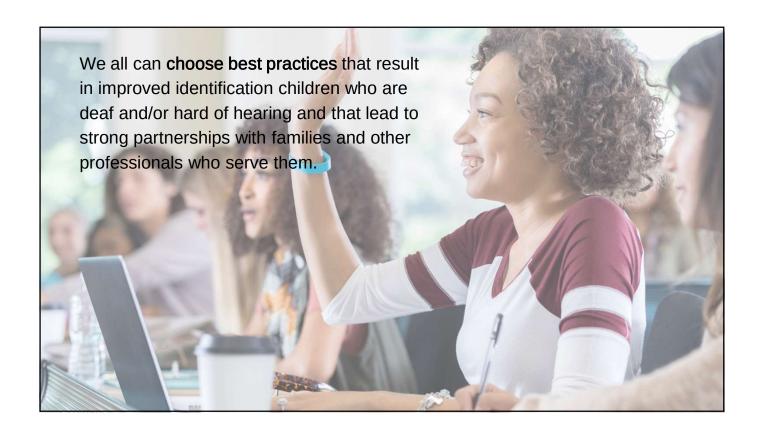
- I want my child to be orally bi-lingual
- I want my child to be accepted by the Deaf Community
- I don't want my child's hearing aids or cochlear implant to be visible
- I want my child to learn American
 Sign Language
- I want my child to start Kindergarter developmentally ready and on time
- I want my child to be a strong reader
- I want my child to use their hearing technology all the time

- I want my child to feel empowered to use their technology when/where they want to
- I want my child to be accepted by my community/culture
- I want to prioritize my child's other medical issues over hearing loss
- I want my child to communicate well with his peers in the neighborhood and at daycare/school
- I want my child to have positive selfesteem just as they are











Post-Knowledge Check

Question 1

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In Virginia, at what age should infants who pass the hearing screening but who are considered at-risk for delayed onset of hearing loss be seen for a diagnostic audiologic evaluation?



What will you do more of, less of, or differently going forward as a result of today's session?



Working together,
we WILL find
children with
postnatal hearing
loss sooner.





Contact Info

ALISON R. KING, PhD kingar2@longwood.edu in



VALERIE JAMES ABBOTT valeriejamesabbott@gmail.com in f







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