



NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING TRAINING CURRICULUM



CAREGIVER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs) IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH

1 Why screen my baby's hearing?

Babies begin developing hearing, language, and communication skills as soon as they are born, so it's important to know about your baby's hearing early. Parents often think they would know if their baby cannot hear, but this is not always the case. The only way to know for sure is by screening with specialized equipment.

2 ¿Por qué hacerle un examen auditivo a mi bebé?

Los bebés empiezan a desarrollar sus habilidades de audición, lenguaje y comunicación tan pronto nacen, por eso es importante saber sobre la audición de su bebé lo más pronto posible. Los padres piensan que se darán cuenta si su bebé no puede oír, pero esto no es el caso. La única forma de saberlo con seguridad es con equipo especializado.

3 Why did you ask me if there is a family history of childhood hearing loss?

Babies with family members who are deaf or hard of hearing who were identified at birth or early childhood are at greater risk for changes in their hearing over time. Even if your baby passes screening today, routine testing with a pediatric audiologist who specializes in testing infants and young children is recommended.

¿Por qué me preguntó si hay antecedentes familiares de pérdida auditiva en la infancia?

Los bebés con miembros de la familia sordos o con problemas de audición que fueron identificados al nacer o en los primeros años de la infancia corren un mayor riesgo de sufrir cambios en su audición con el tiempo. Incluso si su bebé pasa hoy, se recomienda hacer pruebas de rutina con un audiólogo pediátrico.

I'm not deaf or hard of hearing, so why would you screen my baby?

Most babies who are deaf or hard of hearing are born to parents that can hear, which is why all babies are screened at birth.

No soy sordo ni tengo problemas de audición, ¿por qué examinar a mi bebé?

La mayoría de los bebés sordos y con problemas de audición nacen de padres que pueden oír, por lo que todos los bebés son examinados al nacer.

NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING TRAINING CURRICULUM

4

How do you check my baby's hearing?

There are two types of hearing screening methods: Automated Auditory Brainstem Response (A-ABR) and Automated Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE). Your baby may be screened by one or both of these methods. The screenings are safe, quick, and painless. Most babies sleep through the screening, and the results are available when the test is complete as a Pass or Refer.

A-ABR

A soft earpiece is placed in the outer part of your baby's ear canal. Soft sounds are presented through the earpieces or earphones that fit over the ear. Small electrodes or Band-Aid-like sensors pick up the brain's response to the sounds. The screening results in a *Pass* or *Refer* (*Did Not Pass*).

OAE

A soft earpiece is placed in the outer part of your baby's ear canal. Soft sounds are presented through the earpiece, and a response from inside the ear is measured. The screening results in a *Pass* or *Refer* (*Did Not Pass*).

¿Cómo examinan la audición de mi bebé?

Hay dos tipos de métodos de examen de la audición; Respuesta auditiva automatizada del tronco cerebral (A-ABR en inglés) y Emisiones otoacústicas (OAE en inglés). Su bebé pudo haber sido examinado por uno o ambos métodos. Los exámenes son seguros, rápidos y no causan dolor. La mayoría de los bebés duermen durante este tiempo y los resultados son disponibles cuando se completa con resultados de Pasó o Remitir (no pasó).

A-ABR

Un auricular blando se coloca en la parte exterior del canal auditivo de su bebé. Se presentan sonidos suaves por medio de los auriculares o audífonos que se colocan sobre el oído. Pequeños electrodos o sensores en forma de curitas captan la respuesta del cerebro a los sonidos. Los resultados son Pasó o Remitir (no pasó).

OAE

Un auricular blando se coloca en la parte exterior del canal auditivo de su bebé. Sonidos suaves se presentan a través del auricular y se mide la respuesta del interior del oído. Los resultados son Pasó o Remitir (no pasó).

5

What does pass mean?

Pass means no further testing is needed at this time. However, some babies' hearing changes later in childhood. “*A pass is not a pass for life.*” If you are ever concerned, you should always talk to your baby’s healthcare provider about getting another hearing test.

¿Qué significa pasó?

Pasó significa que no se necesitan más pruebas en este momento. Sin embargo, la audición de algunos bebés cambia más tarde de la infancia. “*Pasó, no es para toda la vida.*” Si alguna vez tiene alguna preocupación, debe hablar con el pediatra o quien esté a cargo del cuidado médico de su bebé sobre la posibilidad de realizar otra prueba de audición.

NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING TRAINING CURRICULUM

6

What does refer mean?

Refer means that your baby did not pass the hearing screening in one or both ears, and additional testing is needed. More information on scheduling an appointment will be provided. If you have any questions, talk with your baby's healthcare provider.

7

Will the hearing screening hurt my baby?

The screening is safe, quick, and painless. Most babies sleep through the screening.

8

How long does the hearing screening take?

Usually it takes 10 to 15 minutes, depending on how quiet your baby is during the screening.

9

Where is the hearing screening done?

The screening is most often done in your room at bedside.

¿Dónde se realiza el examen?

El examen generalmente se hace en su habitación junto a la cama.

NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING TRAINING CURRICULUM

10

Why might my baby need to be screened more than once?

Every effort is made to screen your baby under the best screening conditions. This means the baby is in a quiet state or sleeping, there is little to no noise in the area we are screening in, and your baby's ears have had adequate time to dry out from the delivery or birthing process.

In order to achieve this, sometimes the screening may need to be repeated during the inpatient stay. If your baby does not pass before hospital discharge, one more attempt is made on an outpatient basis within 2 weeks of discharge. If the results still indicate a nonpassing result, additional testing is needed with a pediatric audiologist.

11

Does this mean my baby has a hearing loss? (refer to Did Not Pass)

Screening cannot diagnose hearing loss. It identifies babies that need further testing.

12

Why does my baby need an appointment with a pediatric audiologist (versus an outpatient screening)?

Your baby was admitted to the neonatal intensive care and/or specialty care unit or diagnosed with certain birth conditions. Therefore an appointment with a pediatric audiologist is recommended.

¿Por qué mi bebé necesita una cita con un audiólogo pediátrico (en vez de un examen ambulatorio)?

Su bebé fue admitido en la unidad de cuidados intensivos de recién nacidos y/o en la unidad de cuidados especiales o se le diagnosticaron ciertas condiciones de nacimiento, por lo cual se recomienda una cita con un audiólogo pediátrico.

NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING TRAINING CURRICULUM

13

What is an audiologist?

A healthcare professional who is trained to evaluate hearing.

14

What is a pediatric audiologist?

A healthcare professional who is trained to evaluate hearing in babies and young children.

15

What can be done if my baby is diagnosed as deaf or hard of hearing?

If a pediatric audiologist diagnoses your baby as deaf or hard of hearing, he or she will talk with you about what happens next.

¿Qué se puede hacer si mi bebé es diagnosticado como sordo o con problemas auditivos?

Si un audiólogo pediátrico diagnostica a su bebé como sordo o con problemas de audición, el hablará con usted sobre los siguientes pasos.