HEARING IMPAIRMENT

INTRODUCTION

- Hearing loss can affect child ability to develop speech, language and social skills.
- Hearing loss can happen when any part of the ear is not performing in usual way.
- Three parts of ear: Outer, middle & inner ear.
- The early child start receiving services greater the benefits.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- Speech is delayed.
- Poor responding.
- Speech is not clear.
- Does not follow commands.
- Listen music or cartoon at high volume.

CAUSES

- NOISE: Loud noises frequently result in temporary hearing loss.
- AGING: Individuals vary widely in how age-related changes affect their hearing.
- GENECTIC: Genetic factors can play a role in how inner ear structures develop and stay healthy.
- INFECTIONS: Make child prone for hearing loss.

PREVENTION

- Protect your ears from loud noises by wearing hearing protection.
- If you suspect that child has delayed response consult doctors.
- Moderate cardiovascular exercise can help increase blood flow in the inner ear.
- Quit smoking to decrease the risk of inner ear damage.

TREATMENT

- Assistive devices like hearing aids or cochlear implant.
- Speech Therapy: Help child build linguistic skills.
- Education: Remedial classes help child build concept understanding.

THANK YOU