

HEARING IMPAIRMENT

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FINAL ASSIGNMENT



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- **requirement:** active participation, attendance

- **read one article:**

<https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/erihplus/>

<http://www.asha.org/>

<http://ialpdev.info/>

- **present** the article on 6th May 2019

- **mail the presentation one week in advance** -
presentation max 10 minutes (5 slides) + discussion

When is our next / last class? Monday 6th May 2019

ICEBREAKER



NEW PLANET ACTIVITY

- **each person** has 5 minutes to decide
- **group decision** - 5 minutes to to come up with the final list
- **questions**



HEARING IMPAIRMENT

HEARING
IMPAIRMENT
HEARING
HARD DEAF LOSS
OF HEARING HEARING
HEARING IMPAIRED HEARING
HEARING DISABILITY
PROBLEMS



HEARING IMPAIRMENT

❖ DEFINITION by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

“an impairment in hearing, whether permanent or fluctuating, that adversely affects a child’s educational performance but is not included under the definition of ‘deafness’”

❖ DEFINITION by World Health Organization (WHO)

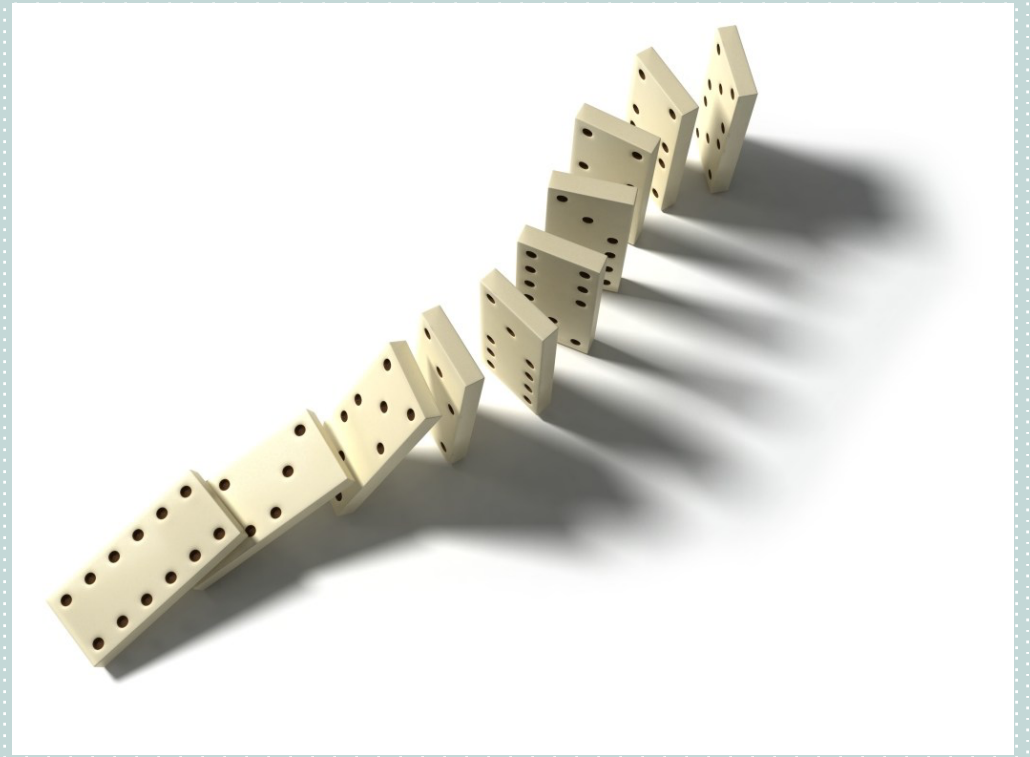
“a person who is not able to hear as well as someone with normal hearing – hearing thresholds of 25 dB or better in both ears – is said to have hearing loss”

DEGREE OF HEARING LOSS

Degree of hearing loss	Hearing loss range (dB HL)
Normal	-10 to 15
Slight	16 to 25
Mild	26 to 40
Moderate	41 to 55
Moderately severe	56 to 70
Severe	71 to 90
Profound	91+

Source: Clark, J. G. (1981). Uses and abuses of hearing loss classification. *Asha*, 23, 493–500.

CAUSES



CAUSES

What are the most common causes of hearing loss?

- age
- loud noise
- injury
- ear infection
- birth defect
- ototoxic drugs

WHEN DO YOU KNOW?



WHEN DO YOU KNOW?

- children with hearing loss are typically not diagnosed until they reach 2 years of age
- children with mild and moderate hearing losses often going undetected until children are in school
- in the Czech Republic, there is not a compulsory screening

PROBLEMS



PROBLEMS

Hearing loss is different in every person.

“Children with hearing loss may have trouble learning to talk. They may not do well in school. Adults can have trouble at work, in school, and with friends. It is important to have a hearing test if you think there may be a problem.” (ASHA)

“Children with hearing loss who are not supported by early intervention can experience irreversible shortfalls in communication and psychosocial skills, cognition and literacy. Deafness can lead to lower academic achievement, underemployment, difficulty with social adaptation and psychological distress later on.” (Canadian Paediatric Society)

COMMUNICATING WITH PEOPLE WITH HEARING LOSS



COMMUNICATING WITH PEOPLE WITH HEARING LOSS

- requirements for successful communication:

- ❖ face the hearing impaired person directly
- ❖ do not talk from another room
- ❖ speak clearly, slowly, distinctly, but naturally, without shouting or exaggerating mouth movements.
- ❖ say the person's name before beginning a conversation.
- ❖ avoid talking too rapidly or using sentences that are too complex.
- ❖ keep your hands away from your face while talking.
- ❖ avoid situations where there will be loud sounds when possible.
- ❖ pay attention to the listener.

EXCEPTIONAL EDUCATION AT UCF

- unique abilities – skills
- inclusion students with disabilities everywhere – cafeteria, library, bike repair shop etc.
- PhD. Students with disabilities
- collaboration with schools



HAVE A GOOD NIGHT!

Good Night
Sweet Dreams



Sleep
* tight