PERSON-CENTERED FOCUS ON FUNCTION:

Hearing Loss in the School-Aged Child





What are person-centered functional goals?

 Goals identified by the child, in partnership with the clinician and family, that allow participation in meaningful activities and roles

Why target person-centered functional goals?

- To maximize outcomes that lead to functional improvements that are important to the child and/or family
- To optimize the child's potential to participate in meaningful activities
- To facilitate a partnership ensuring that the child and family have a voice in the care received and outcomes achieved
- To demonstrate the value of skilled services to payers

What is the ICF, and how does it help?

The International Classification of Functioning. Disability and Health (ICF)—developed by the World Health Organization (WHO)—is a framework to address functioning and disability related to a health condition within the context of the individual's activities and participation in everyday life.

Person-Centered Focus on Function: Hearing Loss in the School-Aged Child

Health Condition disorder or disease

that informs predicted comorbidities and prognosis

Body Functions and Structures

anatomical parts and their physiological functions

Activities and Participation

execution of tasks or involvement in life situations

Environmental and

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physical, social, attitudinal, and environmental factors and factors within the individual's life

Case study: Michael

Health Condition: Sensorineural Hearing Loss

Assessment Data

Body Functions and Structures

Audiologic evaluation, speech/language/cognitive assessment

- Profound bilateral sensorineural hearing loss
- Cognitive function within normal limits
- Speech skills within normal limits
- Language skills within normal limits
- Gross and fine motor skills within functional limits

Activities and Participation

Interview with child, parents, and teacher; FLE^a

- Does not participate in group discussions during class
- Difficulty understanding speech in a quiet background at 9 feet and at 3 feet in noice (FLE^a in the classroom)
- Is fatigued by the end of the school day
- Is frequently unaware of misunderstanding directions
- Does not self-advocate when he is having trouble hearing

Environmental and Personal Factors

Interview with child and parents; school records

- Is 8 years old
- Was diagnosed at 1 month and implanted at 12 months
- Wears bilateral cochlear implants consistently
- Is enrolled in general education
- Functions at grade level with tutoring in English and math
- Communicates through listening and spoken language

Clinical Reasoning

What impairments most affect function in the current setting or at discharge, based on clinician assessment & the individual's self-report?

What activities are most important to the individual in the current or discharge setting?

What personal/
environmental characteristics
help or hinder participation
in activities or situations
in the current or discharge
setting?

Goal Setting

Michael's Functional Goals

Long-Term Goal:

By the end of the school year, Michael will continue to function at or above grade level in all subjects without the need for tutoring.

Short-Term Goals:

- Within 2 weeks, Michael will be fit with an appropriate hearing assistive technology system (HATS) that allows him to readily access classroom instruction as measured by the Functional Listening Evaluation (FLE)^a and with classroom use monitored and documented as part of a Section 504 plan.
- By the end of the semester, Michael will
 - be less fatigued by the end of each day as measured by the PedsQL MFS.^b
 - show an improvement in participation, communication, attention, and behavior as measured by the SIFTER.^c
 - demonstrate improvement in self-advocacy to support his ability to communicate in the classroom as measured using the Informal Inventory of Independence and Self Advocacy.^d
- ^a Functional Listening Evaluation (FLE; Johnson, 2011)
- ^b Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory Multidimensional Fatigue Scale (PedsQL MFS; Varni, 1998)
- ^c Screening Instrument for Targeting Educational Risk (SIFTER; Anderson, 1983)
- d Informal Inventory of Independence and Self-Advocacy Skills for Deal/Hard of Hearing Students (Clark & Scheele, 2005)

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