

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Joint Committee on Infant Hearing*

Position Statement 1982

Early detection of hearing impairment in the affected infants is important for medical treatment and subsequent educational intervention to assure development of communication skills.

In 1973, the Joint Committee on Infant Hearing Screening recommended identifying infants at risk for hearing impairment by means of five criteria, and suggested follow-up audiologic evaluation of these infants until accurate assessments of hearing could be made (*AAP Newsletter Supplement*, October 1973). Since the incidence of moderate to profound hearing loss in the at-risk infant group is 2.5% to 5.0%, audiologic testing of this group is warranted. Acoustic testing of all newborn infants has a high incidence of false-positive and false-negative results and is not universally recommended.

Recent research suggests the need for expansion and clarification of the 1973 criteria. This 1982 statement expands the risk criteria and makes recommendations for the evaluation and treatment of the hearing-impaired infant.

I. IDENTIFICATION

A. Risk criteria

Factors that identify those infants who are at risk for having hearing impairment include the following:

1. Family history of childhood hearing impairment
2. Congenital perinatal infection (eg, cytomegalovirus, rubella, herpes, toxoplasmosis, syphilis)
3. Anatomic malformations involving the head or neck (eg, dysmorphic appearance includ-

ing syndromal and nonsyndromal abnormalities, overt or submucous cleft palate, morphologic abnormalities of the pinna)

4. Birth weight < 1,500 gm
5. Hyperbilirubinemia at level exceeding indications for exchange transfusion
6. Bacterial meningitis, especially *Haemophilus influenzae*
7. Severe asphyxia which may include infants with Apgar scores of 0 to 3 or who fail to institute spontaneous respiration by ten minutes and those with hypotonia persisting to 2 hours of age

B. Screening procedure

The hearing of infants who manifest any item on the list of risk criteria should be screened, preferably under the supervision of an audiologist, optimally by 3 months of age but not later than 6 months of age. The initial screening should include the observation of behavioral or electrophysiologic response to sound. (The Committee has no recommendations at this time regarding any specific device.) If consistent electrophysiologic or behavioral responses are detected at appropriate sound levels, then the screening process will be considered complete except in those cases in which there is a probability of a progressive hearing loss; eg, family history of delayed onset or degenerative disease, or history of intrauterine infection. If results of an initial screening of an infant manifesting any risk criteria are equivocal, then the infant should be referred for diagnostic testing.

II. DIAGNOSIS FOR INFANTS FAILING SCREENING

A. Diagnostic evaluation of an infant 6 months of age should include:

1. General physical examination and history including:
 - a. Examination of the head and neck

* The Joint Committee consisted of representatives from the American Academy of Pediatrics, Academy of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, American Nurses Association, and American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. PEDIATRICS (ISSN 0031 4005). Copyright © 1982 by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

- b. Otoscopy and otomicroscopy
- c. Identification of relevant physical abnormalities
- d. Laboratory tests such as urinalysis and diagnostic tests for perinatal infections
- 2. Comprehensive audiologic evaluation:
 - a. Behavioral history
 - b. Behavioral observation audiometry
 - c. Testing of auditory evoked potentials, if indicated
- B. After the age of 6 months, the following are also recommended:
 - 1. Communication skills evaluation
 - 2. Acoustic immittance (impedance) measurements
 - 3. Selected tests of development

III. MANAGEMENT OF HEARING IMPAIRED INFANT

Habilitation of the hearing-impaired infant may begin while the diagnostic evaluation is in process. The Committee recommends, however, that whenever possible, the diagnostic process should be completed and habilitation begun by the age of 6 months. Services to the hearing-impaired infant <6 months of age include:

- A. Medical management
 - 1. Reevaluation
 - 2. Treatment
 - 3. Genetic evaluation and counseling when indicated
- B. Audiologic management
 - 1. Ongoing audiologic assessment
 - 2. Selection of hearing aid(s)
 - 3. Family counseling
- C. Psychoeducational management
 - 1. Formulation of individualized educational plan

2. Information about implications of hearing impairment

After the age of 6 months, the hearing-impaired infant becomes easier to manage in a habilitation plan but he/she will require the services listed above.

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