

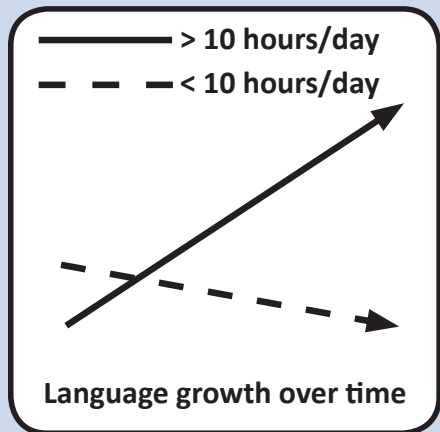


# YOUR INTERVENTION MATTERS!

## Results from the Outcomes of Children with Hearing Loss Study



### CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE IS IMPACTED BY WHAT THEY HEAR



- Children who wear hearing aids at least 10 hours per day learn language faster than children who wear hearing aids less consistently.
- Contact the child's audiologist to learn how many hours per day the child wears hearing aids (data logging). Use this information to monitor hearing aid use and determine whether IFSP/IEP goals for use are needed.
- Teach the family to troubleshoot issues with hearing aids and perform daily listening checks to ensure the child has good access to speech every day.

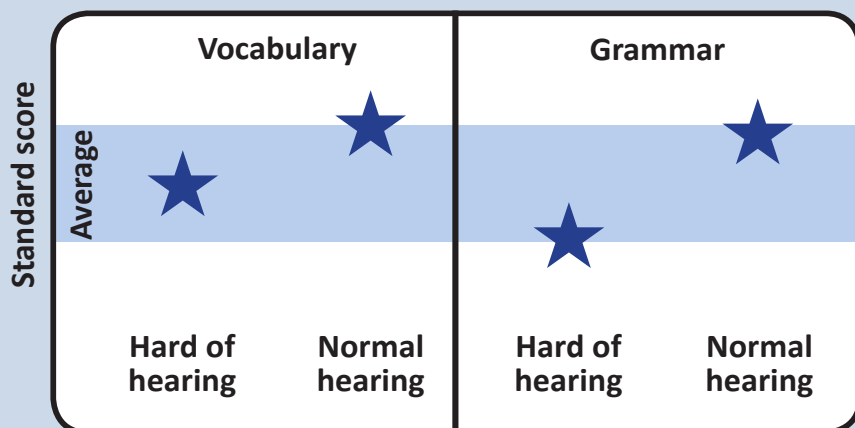
### HELP CHILDREN LISTEN & LEARN BY COACHING PARENTS TO:

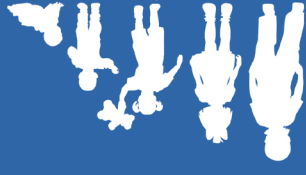


- Reduce noisy distractions, like TV and radio.
- Follow the child's lead and talk about what holds the child's attention.
- Ask open-ended questions instead of giving directions.
- Use words, phrases, and sentences that are a little more complex than what the child understands and says.
- Include words like think, remember, and know to support the child's social understanding.

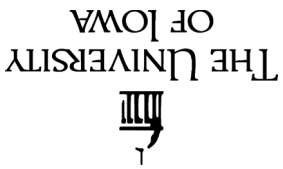
### HELPFUL TIPS AND STRATEGIES

Children who are hard of hearing may have speech or language delays compared to their classroom peers and these delays may not be apparent on norm-referenced measures. Children are particularly at risk for delays in grammar and articulation because they may have trouble hearing some sounds, even when wearing hearing aids. These sounds include word endings like +s and +ed (as in cats or talked), especially in connected speech. Use dynamic assessment to better identify strengths and delays.





# A GUIDE TO THE FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN WITH HEARING LOSS STUDY



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