

"Auditory screening in a school context"

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INTRODUCTION1

Hearing screening in a school context has, as a finality, the early diagnose of hearing disabilities. Behavioral tests are used, which subsequently serve as the basis for a more detailed analysis of the situation.

HEARING SCREENINGS^{2,3}: Their main objective is the identification of hearing problems through the application of certain simple and quick criteria. Sensibility and specificity are used to give them credibility. These provide some benefits: raising awareness towards family members and educators regarding the child's hearing loss, preserving a good hearing, and contextualizing the (re)habilitation process.

METHODOLOGY Q

Resorting to the b-on, PubMed, SciELO, and Google Scholar databases, using the keywords "Hearing screening", "Early intervention", "Children", "Learning" and "Hearing loss in children".

Noisy classrooms

Conditioning

the perception

of speech

Impediments to

learning ability

Social

Interaction

problems

AIM

Based on a review of the literature, we intend to study the impact of hearing screenings in a school context

Public Health

Student Public

Health

Academic

course

Hindrance in

socialization

and learning

TXX



HEARING LOSS AND COMPLICATIONS^{3,4,5,6}

Hearing is essential to the child's overall development.

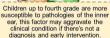
Impact in several specificities:

- Comprehension;
- Verbalization;
- Communication;
- Academic achievement:
- Social and emotional behavior;
- Interpersonal relationships.

Hearing loss:

- ☐ It generates different feelings in the child's relatives, such as doubt, fear, and uncertainty, which can lead to a disruption in the family dynamics.
- ☐ It compromises the evolution on a cognitive and social level.







A child aged between 2 and 12 years old, which finds themselves in a school environment and has a reduced hearing level needs an adequate (re)habilitation and follow-up.



It should be carried out in the first years of life considering the neuroplasticity Brain's ability to change its own properties



- ☐ Prevention;
- □ Awareness:
- Monitorization:







Hearing screening phases:

- · Anamnesis Compilation of clinical information;
- · Pure tone audiometry It determines the child's hearing thresholds for the speech spectrum frequencies;
- · Otoacoustic emissions Assessment of the state of the outer hair cells:
- · Tympanometry Assessment of the mobility of the tympanic membrane.





ADVICE AGAINST THE USE OF

COTTON SWABS



Applications for mobile devices: These have a promising future in clinical practices.

Auditory (re)habilitation in school context

Moment of

intervention

Hearing loss

detection

Child health

promotion and

awareness

both at a school level and in regions with reduced audiological services, given that, as far as price and accessibility go, they tend to be more beneficial.

CONCLUSION4

When performed early, school hearing screenings allow the reduction of the impact of hearing loss in the overall development of children, specifically in terms of language, interaction, and cognition.

Economic

Allows an early

Fasier assessment due to age

Allows the detection of hearing loss which the UNHS

Allows an evaluation of the children who change schools throughout the year Early Prevention3: We must focus on the prevention and early action through hearing assessment throughout the different development stages, especially in the first years of life.

References:

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