



# Information for Parents

(家长须知)

## 计划目标:

- 最迟在**1**个月内进行听力筛查
- 最迟在**3**个月内确定听力损失
- 最迟在**6**个月内与干预和服务机构联系



Language and communication start to develop at birth. A child with hearing loss may have a hard time learning to communicate without early help. If a baby has a hearing loss, often parents or providers are not aware. While some babies with hearing loss startle to loud sounds and even appear to listen, **screening with follow-up testing is the only way to find hearing loss early.** Knowing that your baby has hearing loss at an early age will help your child have communication and language skills for life.

## SCREENING TOOLS

While in the hospital babies get a quick and painless screening. Screening is done one of two ways:

- **Automated Auditory Brainstem Response (AABR):** Small headphones are placed over your baby's ears. The headphones send soft sounds into your baby's ears. Sensors placed on different parts of the head then measure your baby's responses to sounds.
- **Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE):** A tiny earplug is put into your baby's ear. The earplug sends soft sounds into the ear and a computer reads the "echoes" that come back from your baby's ear.

The screening tools show if a result is a pass or a refer (not pass). If your baby does not pass the hearing screening, s/he is screened a second time before leaving the hospital. If your baby does not pass the second screening, s/he should see an audiologist for follow-up testing within 2-4 weeks or the first month after hospital discharge.

## WHAT DO THE RESULTS MEAN?

- If your baby receives a **PASS** result, the screening shows that your baby's hearing is in the normal range at the time of testing.
- If your baby receives a **REFER/DID NOT PASS** result, then more testing is needed.
- The hospital or your baby's doctor should set up an appointment for follow-up within one month. Don't delay.

## FOLLOW-UP

- The only way to know for sure if your baby's hearing is in the normal range is to have the testing done by a pediatric audiologist with special equipment.
- Some babies will hear well enough to pass the hearing screening at birth, but the baby may develop a hearing loss later because of some illnesses, some medicines, some injuries, or a family history of hearing loss. "A Pass is not a Pass for life." Be aware of your baby's hearing as s/he grows.
- Remember that milder hearing losses or hearing loss in one ear may not be obvious so talk to a pediatric audiologist or your baby's doctor about your baby's hearing.

Testing is the only way to make sure your baby is hearing all the sounds needed for communication and language.

To find a provider, log onto [ehdi-pals.org](http://ehdi-pals.org).

For additional help finding a provider, or for other questions, you can call UIC-Division of Specialized Care for Children: 1-800-322-3722.

## HEARING CHECKLIST

Watch for signs of hearing loss as your baby grows. Babies with hearing in the normal range should be able to do the following at each age.

### Birth to 3 Months

- Reacts to loud sounds
- Is soothed by your voice
- Turns head to you when you speak
- Is awakened by loud voices and sounds
- Smiles when spoken to
- Seems to know your voice and quiets down if crying

### 3 to 6 Months

- Looks upward or turns toward a new sound
- Responds to "no" and changes in tone of voice
- Imitates his/her own voice
- Enjoys rattles and other toys that make sounds
- Begins to repeat sounds ("ooh", "aah", "ba-ba")
- Becomes scared by a loud voice

### 6 to 10 Months

- Responds to his/her own name, telephone ringing, someone's voice, even when not loud
- Knows words for common things (cup, shoe) and sayings ("bye-bye")
- Makes babbling sounds, even when alone
- Starts to respond to requests such as "come here"
- Looks at things when someone talks about them

(Reverse for [target lang])

语言和交流从出生时就开始发展。如果没有早期的帮助,有听力损失的孩子可能很难学会交流。如果宝宝有听力损失,往往家长或医疗机构并不知晓。虽然有一些听力损失的宝宝会被大的声音吓到,甚至似乎在听,但**筛查与复查测试是早期发现听力损失的唯一方法**。尽早知道宝宝有听力损失,将有助于孩子终身拥有沟通和语言能力。

## 筛查工具

在医院的时候,宝宝可以得到快速无痛的筛查。筛查的方式有两种:

- **自动听性脑干反应(AABR):** 将小耳机放在宝宝的耳朵边。耳机将柔和的声音送入宝宝的耳朵。然后放置在头部不同部位的传感器开始测量宝宝对声音的反应。
- **耳声传射(OAE):** 将一个小小的耳塞放入宝宝的耳朵里。耳塞将柔和的声音送入耳内,电脑会读取宝宝耳朵里传回来的“回声”。

筛查工具显示结果是已通过还是需转诊(未通过)。如果您的宝宝没有通过听力筛查,在离开医院之前,还要接受第二次筛查。如果您的宝宝没有通过第二次筛查,应该在2至4周内或出院后的第一个月内去找听力专家进行复查。

## 该结果意味着什么?

- 如果您的宝宝检查结果为**通过**,说明您的宝宝在测试时听力处于正常范围。
- 如果您的宝宝检查结果为**转诊/未通过**,说明需要进一步测试。
- 医院或宝宝的医生应在一个月内预约复查。切勿延迟。

## 复查

- 要想确定宝宝的听力是否在正常范围内,唯一的办法就是请有特殊设备的小儿听力专家进行测试。
- 有的宝宝在出生时听力很好,可以通过听力筛查,但宝宝以后可能会因为一些疾病、一些药物、一些外伤或有听力损失家族史而出现听力损失。“一时通过不代表终生通过。”在宝宝成长过程中,要注意宝宝的听力。
- 请记住,较轻的听力损失或单耳听力损失可能不是那么显而易见,所以要向小儿听力专家或宝宝的医生了解宝宝的听力情况。

测试是确保宝宝听到所有交流和语言所需声音的唯一方法。

**要寻找一个服务提供者,请登录ehdi-pals.org。**

**如需寻找服务提供者的额外帮助,或有其他问题,请致电UIC-儿童特别护理部:1-800-322-3722。**

## 听力检查清单

在宝宝成长过程中,要注意宝宝听力下降的迹象。听力在正常范围内的宝宝,在每个年龄段都应该能做到以下几点。

### 刚出生到3个月大时

- 对响声有反应
- 被您的声音安抚
- 您说话的时候会转头看您
- 被响亮的说话声和响声惊醒
- 有人对他/她说话时会微笑
- 似乎认得出您的声音,如果哭了就会安静下来

### 3到6个月大时

- 听到新的声音会向上抬头或转头
- 对“不”和语气变化有反应
- 模仿自己的声音
- 喜欢摇铃和其他能发出声音的玩具
- 开始重复发出(“哦”、“啊”、“叭叭”)的声音
- 被响亮的说话声吓到

### 6到10个月大时

- 对自己的名字、电话铃声、别人的声音有反应,即使声音不大
- 听懂常见事物的词语(杯子、鞋子)和用语(“拜拜”)
- 独自一人时也会发出咿咿呀呀的声音
- 开始对“过来”等要求作出反应
- 懂得看向被讨论的事物

(Reverse for English)

## For Information (相关信息)

### Referrals and Resources (转诊和资源)



儿童特别护理  
dsc.uic.edu

1-800-322-3722 (Voice/语音)

### Hospital Screening (医院筛查)

伊利诺伊州公共卫生部 (IDPH)  
1-217-782-4733 (Voice/语音)

Deaf or Hard of Hearing Use the Relay Service  
(失聪或重听者使用中继服务)

### Early Intervention (早期干预)

伊利诺伊州  
公共服务部——早期干预

You may call the automated helpline at:  
(您可以拨打自动求助热线:)

1-800-323-4769 (Voice/语音)  
1-800-447-6404 (文本电话)

[www.dhs.state.il.us/EI](http://www.dhs.state.il.us/EI)

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