



OSDH Newborn Hearing Screening Program

NewbornScreen@health.ok.gov or 1-800-766-2223

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Risk Factors for Delayed-Onset Hearing Loss

Each year in Oklahoma, approximately **2,500 infants** are identified as passing their initial hearing screening **but** having a risk factor that could put them at risk for possible delayed-onset hearing loss. National data reveals that **50% of all children with hearing loss** have risk factors. Even if a child passes a hearing screening, it does NOT mean that they will continue to have normal hearing. In fact, some children will lose their hearing in early childhood. To assist families in monitoring their child's hearing status, Oklahoma law mandates that all risk factors be marked on the Newborn Screening bloodspot filter paper by all **Oklahoma birthing hospitals** and are then monitored through the **Oklahoma Newborn Hearing Screening Program (NHSP)**. Hospital staff should mark any or all risk factors that apply to an infant. This requires looking at the patient's chart or asking the infant's parents questions.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX

SPECIMEN INFORMATION

1. Patient Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 2. Hospital Name: _____ Date of Screening: _____
 3. Maternal Name: _____
 4. Maternal Address: _____
 5. Maternal Phone: _____
 6. Maternal Email: _____
 7. Maternal Occupation: _____
 8. Maternal Education: _____
 9. Maternal Marital Status: _____
 10. Maternal History of Diabetes: _____

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOX

1. Has a previous newborn hearing screen been completed?
 2. Has the infant been exposed to any of the following:
 a. TPN, Antibiotics, Lactation-Free Formula (Lactogen)
 b. Magnesium Sulfate, Family History of CF
 3. Has the infant been exposed to any of the following:
 a. Alcohol, Cough Syrup, Other (Specify): _____
 b. Other (Specify): _____

HEARING RISK STATUS - Check all that apply:

None
 Risk factors of the infant's chart suggest hearing loss that began at birth or in early childhood.
 Infant is suspected of having congenital infection (positional lesions, cilia defects, apoptosis, band-passes).
 Infant has substantial anatomical abnormality (ear canal abnormality, cleft lip/palate, hydrocephalus).
 Infant has exchange transfusion.

Referrals for audiologic assessments for children with risk factors for delayed-onset hearing loss should be individualized as some risk factors require more frequent assessment. The Oklahoma NHSP recommends a follow-up at **6 months and 1 year of life**. Children with risk factors should be monitored for hearing loss in the medical home along with routine audiologic assessments for “surveillance of auditory skills and language milestones.”

Did You Know?

By marking RISK FACTORS on the bloodspot filter paper, the parent and PCP will receive a Newborn Hearing follow-up letter to remind them about the need for a repeat screen at 6 months!

Tip of the Month

Between 4,000 to 6,000 children in the U.S. will PASS Newborn Hearing BUT lose their hearing by the age of 3.