Deafness

Livewell

Deafness describes any type or level of identified hearing loss including mild, moderate, severe and profound. It does not mean your child cannot hear you at all.



All new babies are offered a hearing screening test.

Children can develop hearing loss at any time so if you are concerned speak to your health visitor or GP.

Contact us: 01752 434844 www.livewellsouthwest.co.uk

TOP TIPS

- Gain your child's attention by calling their name, to make sure they know you are talking to them.
- Make sure you are facing them and talking face to face
- Get down to your child's level.
- Keep your face and lips visible, they may need to use lip reading to help them hear.
- Use plenty of visual clues such as gestures, simple signs and pictures to support what you are saying.
- Speak clearly and naturally and do not shout.
- Your face should be in the light, do not stand in front of the window where your face will be silhouetted.
- Wherever possible, try to reduce the background noise, so if the TV is on, turn it down or off before speaking with them.
- If you are in a group of people, ensure that only one person speaks at a time.

More information



Children's Speech & Language Service

There are two main types of hearing loss

- Temporary or a "conductive loss" can be caused by conditions such as glue ear, or a buildup of wax in the middle or outer ear. This type of deafness often comes and goes depending on colds and ear health.
- 2. Permanent loss there is sensorineural damage to the inner ear. This can be diagnosed at birth, but children can also develop a hearing loss over time.

Look out for your child

Needing you or the TV to be loud. Not responding to their name when it is quiet. Having delayed speech and language skills.

Get their hearing checked if you are worried.

Useful Links

- The National Deaf Children's Society (NDCS) <u>www.ndcs.org</u>
- Plymouth Audiology Service
 <u>plh-</u>
 <u>tr.PlymouthPaediatricAudio</u>
 <u>logy@nhs.net</u>

