

# PEDIATRIC HEARING LOSS

## TECH THAT KEEPS KIDS LEARNING

Hearing loss in children often goes unnoticed, leading to speech delays, academic struggles, and social challenges. Early identification through regular screenings and advanced technology ensures children stay engaged and on track developmentally.

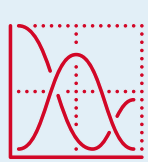
## WHY SCREENING MATTERS

### THE DATA BEHIND THE CONCERN

Even mild or fluctuating hearing loss can affect learning, communication, and classroom engagement. Regular screenings help identify problems before they hinder development.



**15.2%** of U.S. students ages 12–19 have measurable hearing loss ( $\geq 16$  dB HL).<sup>1</sup>



**11%** of children and teens show hearing loss on audiograms.<sup>2</sup>



**Students** with hearing issues are more likely to miss school and repeat grades.<sup>3</sup>



**Mild hearing loss** is linked to lower grades and behavior concerns.<sup>4</sup>



**Otitis media** (middle ear infection) causes over 60% of childhood hearing loss worldwide.<sup>5</sup>

## TOOLS THAT KEEP KIDS LEARNING

Modern technology ensures accurate and efficient detection of pediatric hearing loss.



### Audiometers

Test hearing thresholds across frequencies.



### OAE devices

Measure inner ear response to sound.



### Tympanometers

Identify middle ear issues like effusion.

These tools detect hearing loss early—including fluctuating conditions—so children receive timely intervention and stay developmentally on track.

## EMPOWERING THE SUPPORT NETWORK



### School Nurses

Spot recurring ear infections or unclear speech.



### Pediatricians

Conduct hearing screenings and monitor developmental progress.



### Audiologists

Test hearing and diagnose hearing loss.



### Educators

Recognize when students struggle to follow instructions.



### Speech-Language Pathologists

Address speech and comprehension delays linked to hearing.