

Understanding Hearing Priority for Parents of Children with Down Syndrome

JJ Whicker, AuD, PhD, CCC-A

Department of Rehabilitation, Primary Children's Hospital, Salt Lake City UT

Karen Muñoz, EdD, CCC-A & Nikki Pearson, B.S., AuD Graduate Clinician

Department of Communicative Disorders and Deaf Education, Utah State University, Logan UT



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The presenters have no financial or non-financial disclaimers



Objectives



After completing this sessions, attendees will be able to:

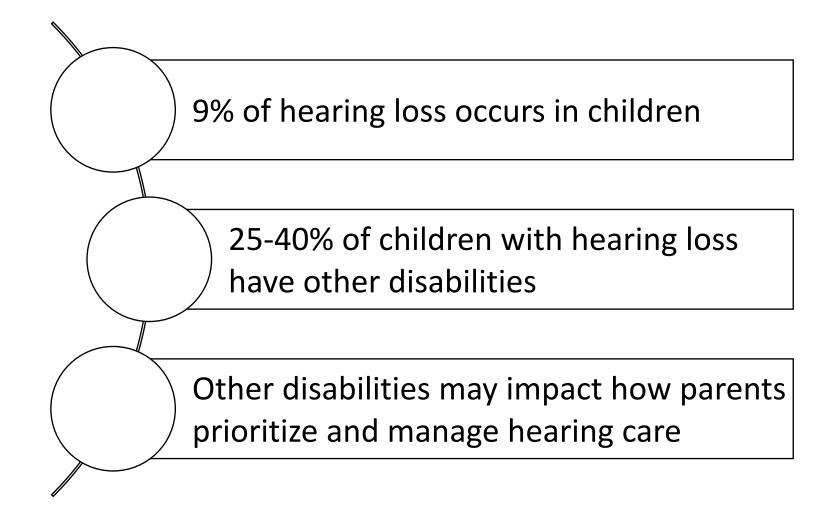


1. Describe influences for hearing care priority among parents of children with Down syndrome

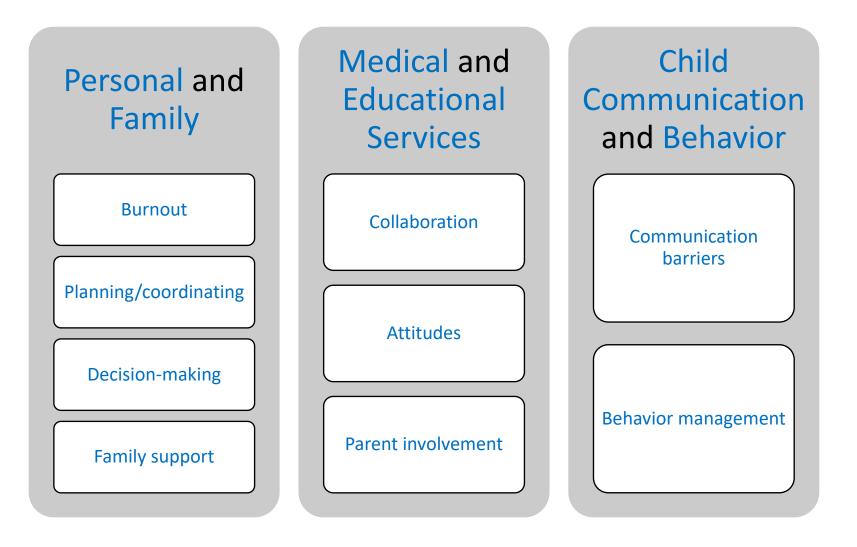


2. Explain implications for low hearing care priority on speech-language and other developmental outcomes

3. Describe counseling strategies to support parents of children with Down syndrome



Cupples et al., 2014; Wakil et al., 2014; WHO, 2016



Whicker, Muñoz, & Nelson, 2019

Deaf or Hard of Hearing + Down syndrome





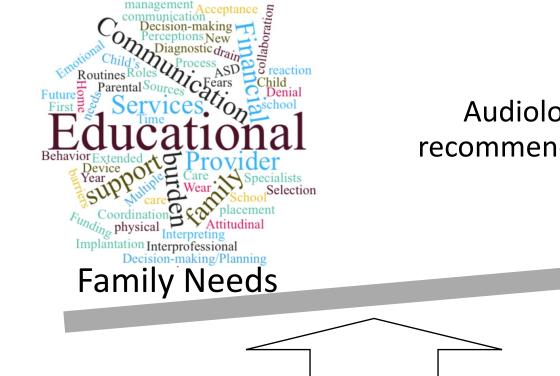


90% OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DHH ARE BORN TO HEARING PARENTS

CARING FOR A CHILD WHO IS DHH REQUIRED MASTERY OF NEW KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS OTHERWISE UNFAMILIAR TO PARENTS

OTHER DISABILITIES MAY IMPEDE HOW PARENTS PRIORITIZE NEW KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Mitchell & Karchmer, 2004

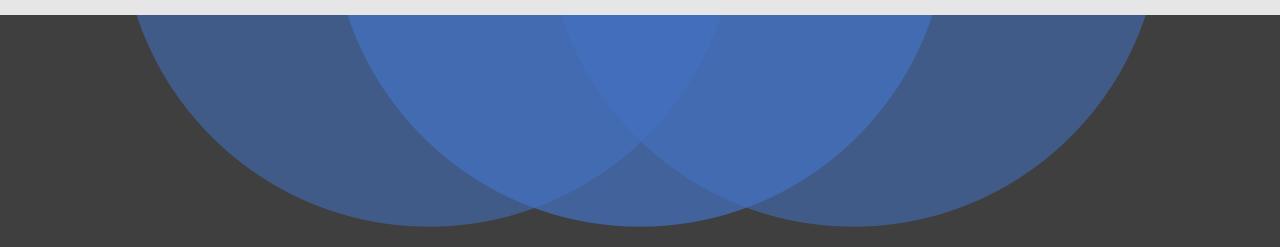


Audiologist recommendations

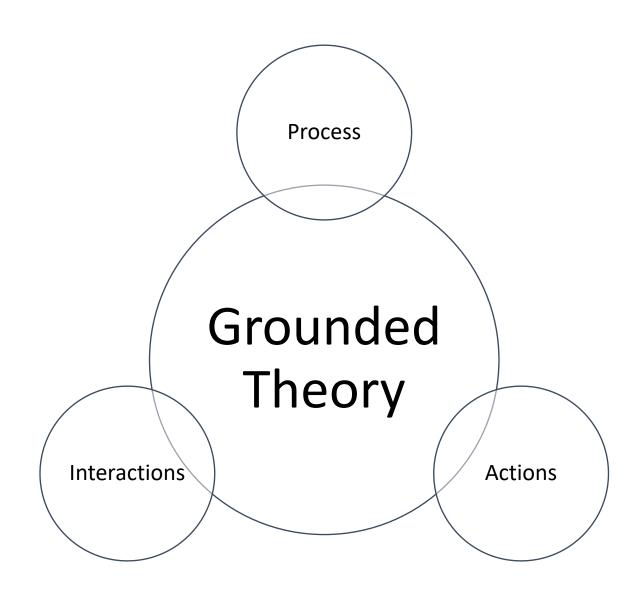
Whicker, Muñoz, & Nelson, 2019



Purpose: Describe the factors that influence the decision-making process parents experience when prioritizing hearing care for children who are DHH with Down syndrome.

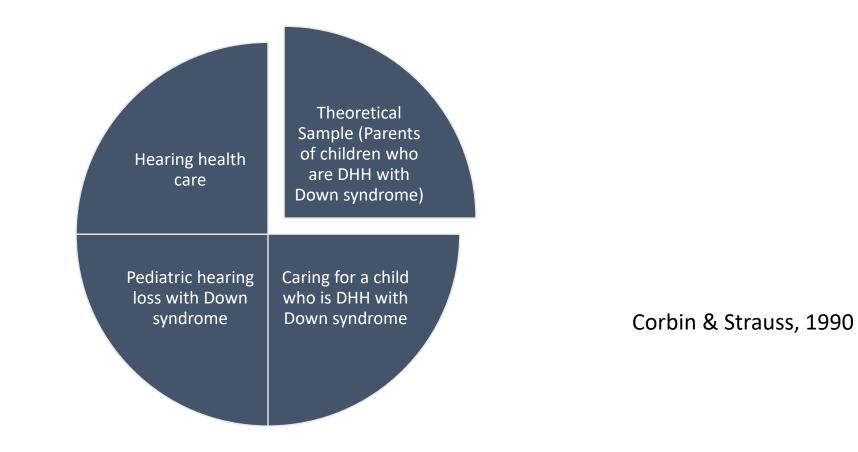


Methods



Corbin & Strauss, 1990; Creswell & Poth, 2018

Participants









Any caregiver of a child who is DHH with Down syndrome birth to 21 years old English language proficiency

Reside in the United States

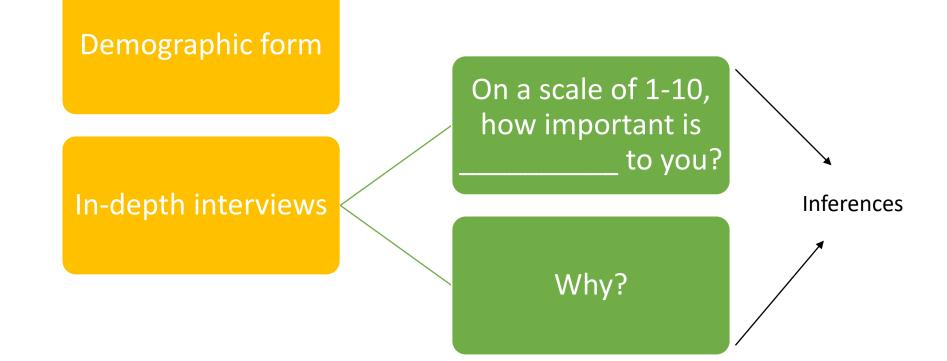
Inclusion Criteria

Sample Size



DATA SATURATION 18 PEOPLE

Instrument

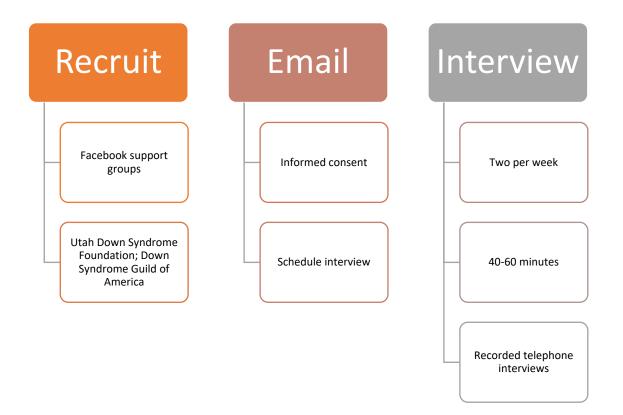


Demographic Form

- Parent role
- Parent gender
- Parent race/ethnicity
- Parent income
- Parent education
- Parent age
- Child age



Procedures



Analysis



Coding

Open

Axial

Selective



Memoing

Reliability



Y

Two researchers

Compare/Contrast

Resolve differences

Member checking

Revisit transcripts together

Results



100% Mothers



Male: 44%; Female: 56%



Child Age (years): 8.3 (5.5), 16 mos-20 years



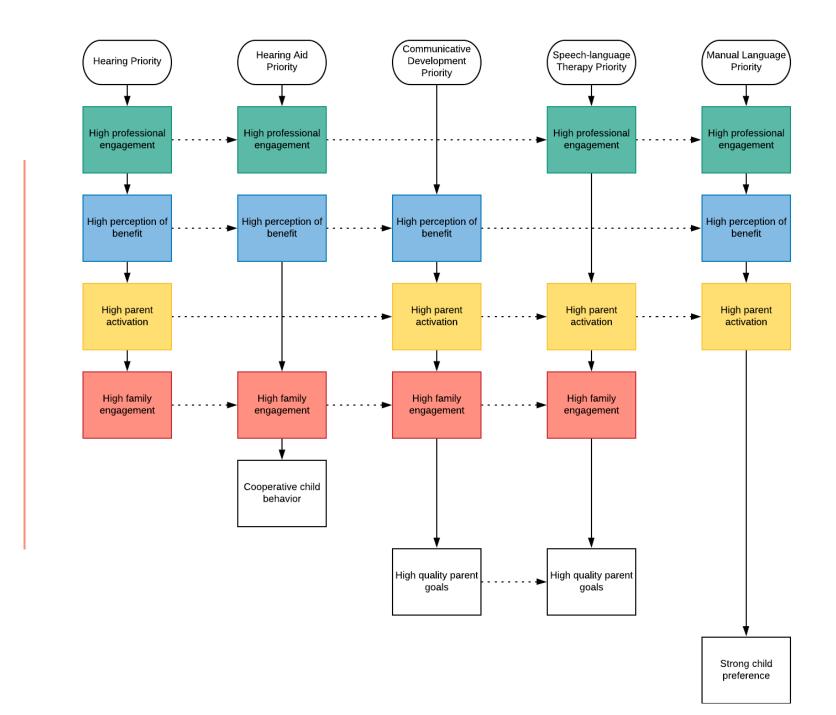
Interview Length (minutes): 36.4 (7.5), 21-51 minutes

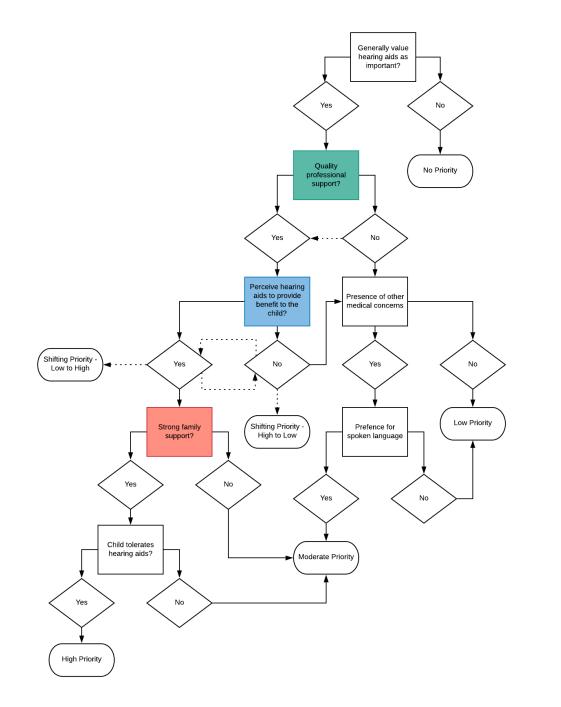
Theory – Hearing Care and Management Priority

The higher the extent of

- 1. engaged professional support,
- 2. perception of benefit for child,
- 3. parent activation, and
- 4. family engagement,

the higher the priority for hearing care and management will likely be.







Limitations





Researcher bias

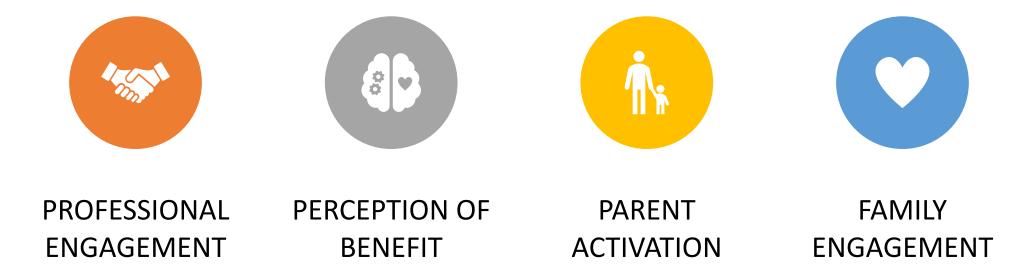
Leading questions

• Inaccurate reflection of essence of experiences

Systematic grounded theory

Designed to mitigate this limitation

Key Findings



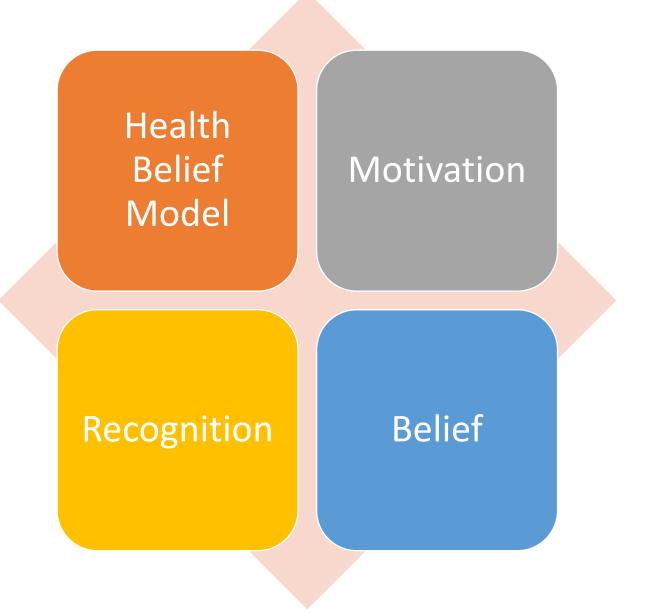
Professional Engagement

Interactions matter

Optimizing information delivery

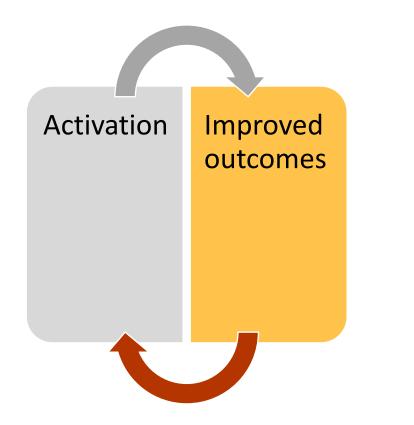
Brown et al., 2003; Zolnierek et al., 2009; Gabay, 2015; Bauer et al., 2015; Convery et al,. 2019

Perception of Benefit



Rosenstock, Strecher, & Becker, 1988

Parent Activation



Parent Age

Emotional Functioning

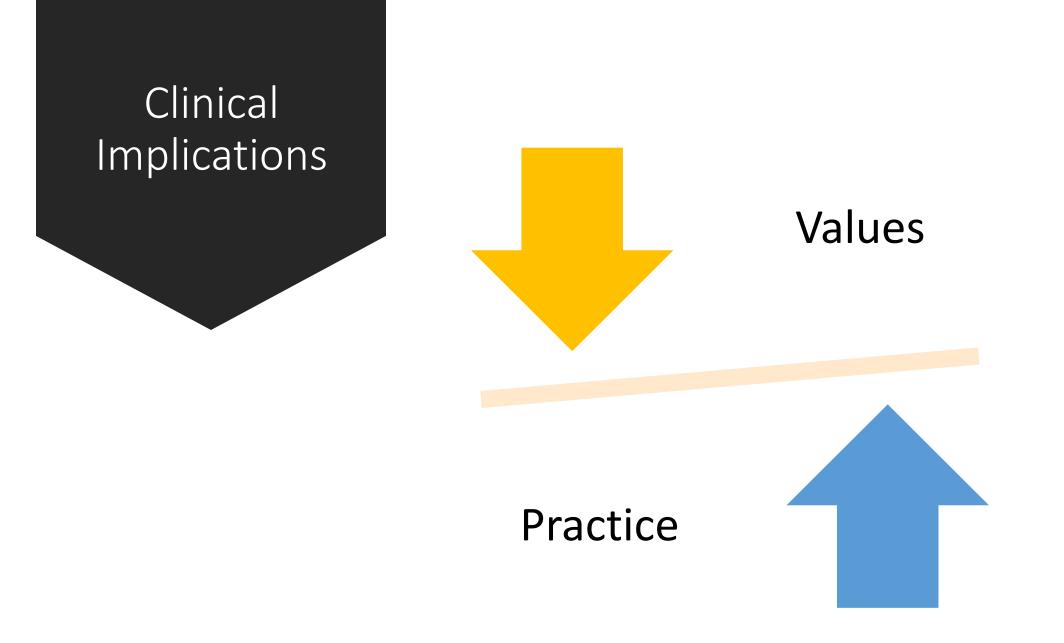
Duration of Condition

Hibbard et al., 2013; Pennarola et al., 2014

Family Engagement

Family Support 27% increase in adherence

DiMatteao, 2004; Miller et al., 2013; Carter-Edwards et al., 2004; Gallant, 2007; Reynolds et al., 2019



Hayes et al., 2006; Rollnick et al., 2008

Learning Activity

Rebecca is the mother of a now 8-year-old boy with Down syndrome (DS) named Henry. He failed multiple newborn hearing screens, but had a rough birth history, including the need for open heart surgery, and respiratory concerns. The nurses repeatedly told parents that the failed screen was likely due to middle ear fluid, which is common in children with DS. Parents did not seek diagnostic testing until Henry was 18 months old at the recommendation of his ENT. He was subsequently diagnosed with bilateral moderate mixed conductive and sensorineural hearing loss. Parents indicated they wished for Henry's communication to be spoken English. They were recommended hearing aids; however, Henry was still struggling with other health issues, and they did not think he needed hearing aids, because he responds clearly to sound. They eventually got hearing aids when Henry turned 4 years old. He had no significant change in his hearing.

Turn to your neighbor and discuss

- In which of the elements to explain high priority for hearing care (professional engagement, perceived benefit, parent activation, family engagement) was there a break down?
- How might you address this breakdown?

Role Play

Susan has four children, ages 3 to 13 years old. Her youngest child, Destiny, has Down syndrome (DS) and moderate bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, and a strong history of chronic ear infections. She is on her third set of tubes. Susan has a husband, but she has taken on the role as the primary caretaker for all four children and does not feel supported in her endeavors to help Destiny with her audiologic and early intervention needs. The father thinks Destiny does not need hearing aids and does not use Baby Signs to facilitate communication with Destiny like Susan does. Destiny has difficult behaviors resulting in minimal hearing aid use at home, and Susan feels burnt out. She now only enforces hearing aid use when the Early Interventionist comes to the home.

Turn to your neighbor and act it out

- One of you be the mom
- One of you be the professional (audiologist, ToD, SLP, EI)

Debrief

- What strategies did you use to address the breakdown?
- Those in the role of mom: what was helpful to you in your conversation? Was there something that could have helped more?
- Those in the role of professional: How did you feel about your counseling/communication? Was there something mom said that stumped you?



Questions/Comments

