

#### BOH MEETING – cCMV APRIL 9, 2025



**EHDDI** Program

### **EHDDI** Program

Early Hearing Detection **D**iagnosis and Intervention

WELCOME TO Mashington THE EVERGREEN STATE

## **EHDDI Program Goals**

#### National 1-3-6 Goals for all state EHDDI Programs

All infants receive a hearing screen before they are **1** month old.

3 Infants who do not pass two hearing screens have a diagnostic evaluation before they are **3** months old.

6

Infants who have been identified as deaf or hard of hearing (DHH) start early support (early intervention) services before they are **6** months old.



### What Does EHDDI Do?

- Monitors that EHDDI 1-3-6 goals are met by collecting and reviewing data:
  - Hearing screening results
  - Diagnostic hearing evaluation results
  - Early support enrollment data
- Recommends follow-up through primary care providers (PCPs) when an infant needs additional testing or services.
- Works with audiologists, Family Resources Coordinators (FRCs), and PCPs to ensure audiology and early support referrals are placed and received.
- Provides families with resources when a child is referred for diagnostic testing and identified as deaf or hard of hearing.

# Newborn Hearing Screening in Washington

• Newborn hearing screening is **optional** in Washington State.

- All birth hospitals provide hearing screenings.
  - 99% of infants receive a hearing screening.
- 63 midwives have hearing screening equipment.
  - Provide hearing screenings to out-of-hospital births.
    - ◆ 65% of out-of-hospital births received a hearing screening.
- 1-3 infants per 1,000 births are deaf or hard of hearing.
- Each year, ~170 infants born in Washington are identified as deaf or hard of hearing.



# Risk Factors for Hearing Differences (Hearing Loss)

- 1. Extended stay in NICU
- 2. Syndromes
  - Trisomy 21
  - Waardenburg
  - Branchio-Oto-Renal
  - CHARGE
  - Usher
  - Pendred
- 3. Family History
- 4. Craniofacial Anomalies
  - Cleft Lip/Palate
  - Atresia/Microtia
  - Ear Tags/Ear Pits

- 5. In-Utero Infections
  - Toxoplasmosis
  - Syphilis
  - CMV
  - Rubella
  - Herpes

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## cCMV and Hearing Differences

- cCMV is the leading non-genetic cause of sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) in children.
  - Accounts for 25% of hearing differences in children by age 4.
- CCMV related SNHL can occur:
  - At birth or later in childhood.
  - In 30%-70% of symptomatic cases.
  - In 10%-15% of asymptomatic cases



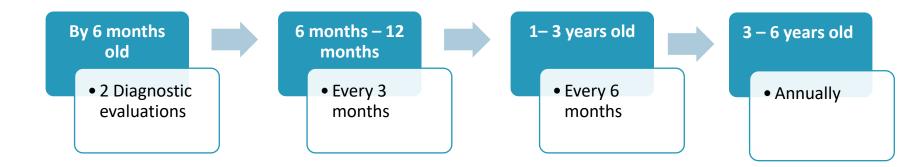


### Current Process: Risk Factor Follow-Up

- For infants who pass their hearing screening, but have a risk factor, we provide follow-up recommendations to the PCP through fax.
  - Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (JCIH) 2019 Position Statement
    - First evaluation by 3 months of age
    - Then every 12 months to age 3 or shorter intervals based on parent/caregiver concern
- We send a maximum of two faxes then our follow-up process ends unless we receive a diagnostic evaluation showing the child needs more follow-up.

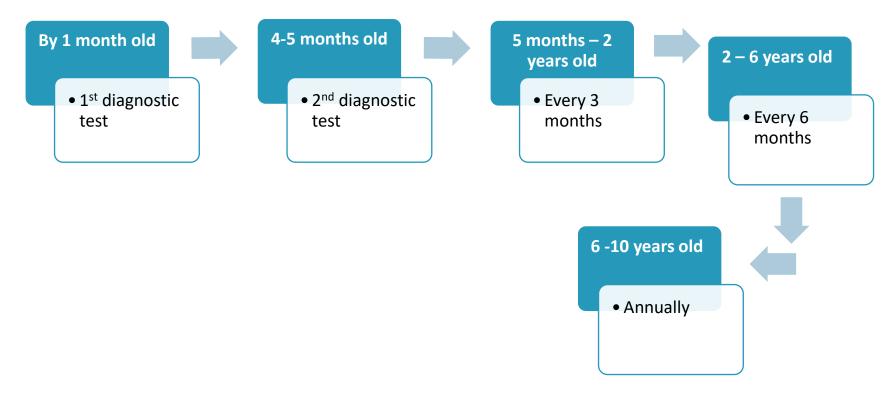
Recommended Audiological Monitoring - cCMV Infants that Passed their Hearing Screen

 Seattle Children's Audiology – Based on <u>American Academy of</u> <u>Audiology</u> recommendations.



## Recommended Audiological Monitoring

#### • <u>Minnesota</u>



# Pediatric Audiology Clinics in Washington

Pediatric audiology clinics have specialized equipment needed to test children from birth to 6-9 months of age.

- o <u>30 clinics in Washington</u>
  - 8 in Central/Eastern Washington
  - 22 in Western Washington
- 5 clinics in Oregon near the Washington border
  - 2 clinics frequently see Washington patients.
- 9 audiology clinics only see pediatric patients
  - Mary Bridge Audiology (5 clinics)
  - Seattle Children's Audiology (3 clinics)
  - UW Pediatric Audiology (1 clinic)

## **Current Challenges**

- Longer wait times (2-3 months) at larger audiology clinics.
  - Seattle Children's
  - Mary Bridge
- Lack of pediatric audiology clinics in Central/Eastern Washington.
- The clinics in Central/Eastern Washington are smaller.
  - Do not have as many audiologists
  - Less capacity for patients



# Summary

- The EHDDI program conducts follow-up when notified that a child has cCMV.
- There are no universally accepted guidelines for the longterm audiological follow-up of children with cCMV.
- Infants with late onset hearing differences will be identified through universal screening and monitoring.
- Increase in children requiring audiological follow-up may strain capacity at audiology clinics.



# Questions?

#### **EHDDI** Program

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