

to address barriers to early intervention access.

Swaddling Ear to Ear – Conceptualizing and supporting early intervention enrollment

Torri Ann Woodruff-Gautherin, PhD¹, Emily LaSpada, BA², and Kathleen Cienkowski PhD¹

¹ University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, ² University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA

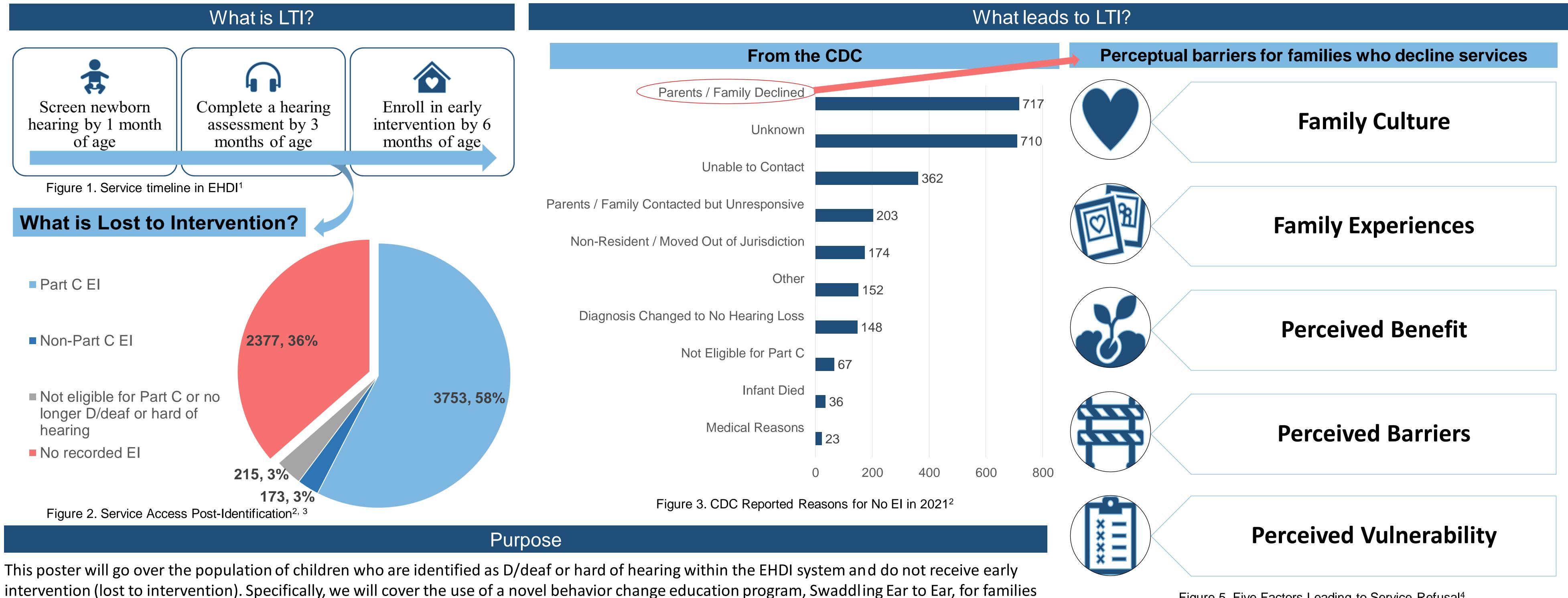
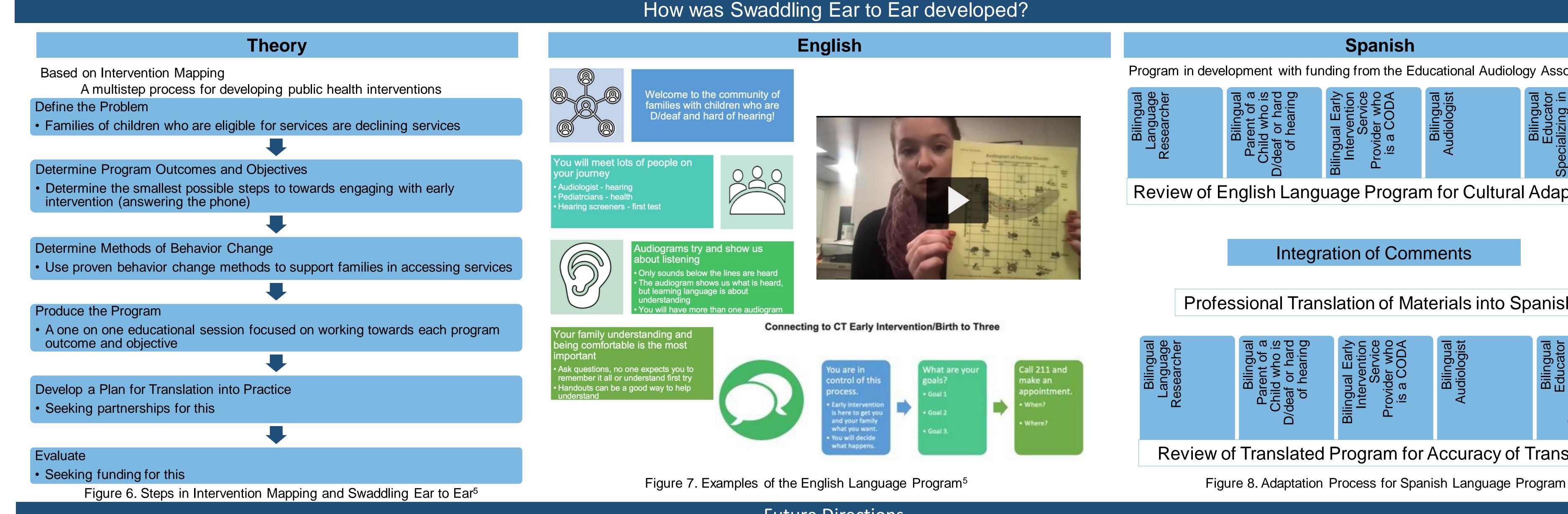
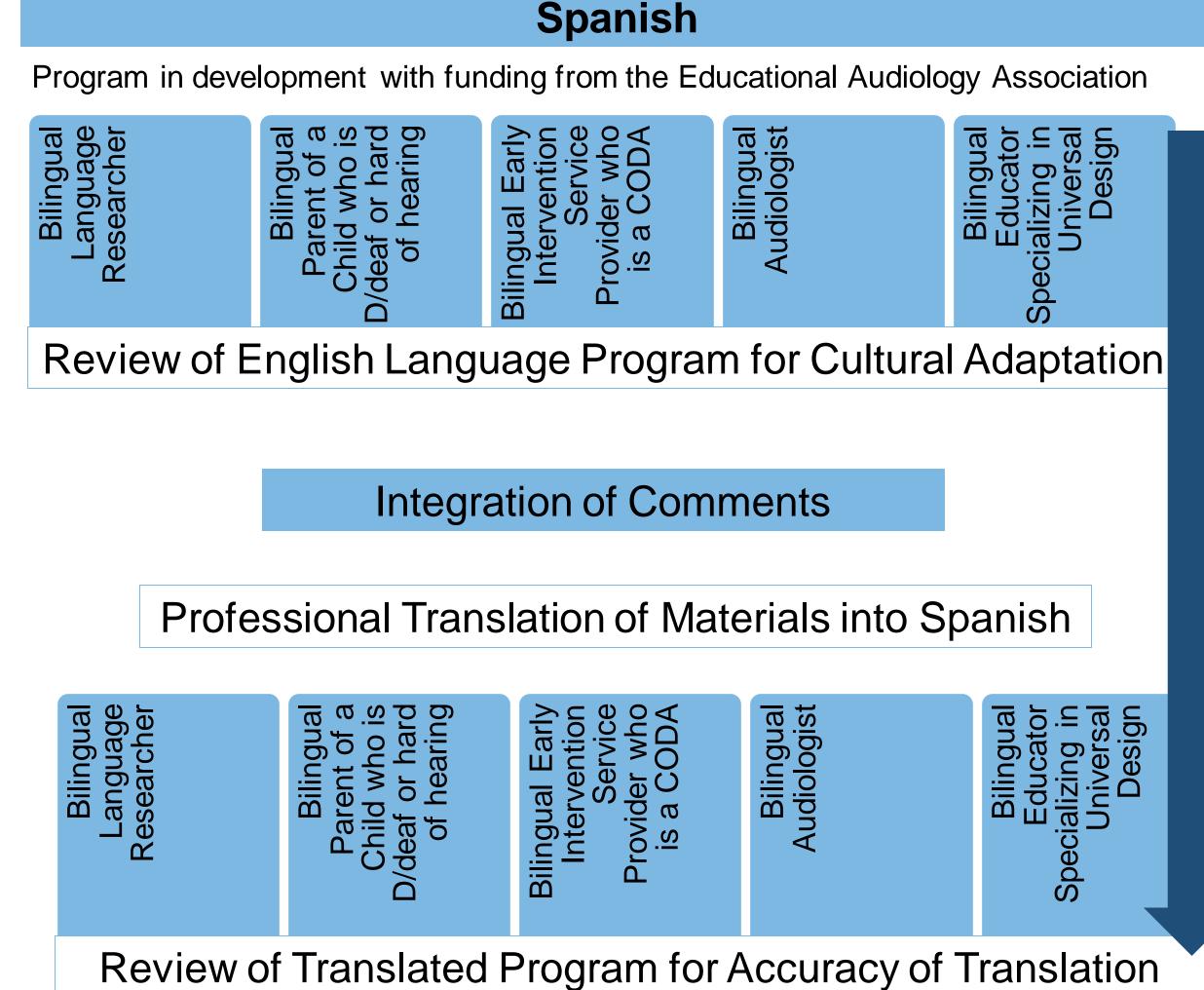


Figure 5. Five Factors Leading to Service Refusal⁴





Future Directions

Assess the implementation needs for parent education in audiologic clinics

A community board will be developed. This board will complete a SWOT analysis in two audiology clinics focused on parent/patient education. The board will also oversee, as an exemplar of how to support community health workers within the context of DHH, the training of three people without graduate training in audiologic topics and early intervention services. These individuals will complete both pre and post measures of knowledge related to EI well as a series of mock implementations of the program for fidelity assessment.

Ten families of children who are DHH and eligible for El will be recruited. Before, immediately following participation, and six months post

enrollment families will complete a battery of self-assessment measures (self-efficacy, parenting behaviors, hearing-related knowledge) and qualitative interviews. Follow up data at 6- and 12-months post-enrollment and 36-months of age include child age at benchmarks collected by the CDC and language assessment data.

Probe the impact of Swaddling Ear to Ear on enrollment and retention in Part C Early Intervention

Currently seeking funding

REFERENCES

1 Joint Committee on Infant Hearing. (2019). Year 2019 Position Statement: Principles and Guidelines for Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Programs. Journal of Early Hearing Detection and Intervention, 4(2), 1-44. https://www.doi.org/10.15142/fptk-b748

2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023a, September). 2021 Summary of Reasons for No Documented Early Intervention (EI) Services Among Infants Identified with Permanent Hearing Loss. Hearing Loss in Children. https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hearingloss/2021-data/11-no-early-Intervention-reasons.html 3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023a, September). 2021 Summary of Infants Identified with Permanent Hearing Loss Enrolled in Early Intervention (EI) Before 6

Months of Age. Hearing Loss in Children. 4 Woodruff-Gautherin, T. A, & Cienkowski, K. M. (2023). Modeling Lost to Intervention in Early Hearing Detection and Intervention: A modified eDelphi study. American Journal of

Audiology, 32(3), 543-559. https://doi.org/10.1044/2023_AJA-22-00046 5 Woodruff, T.A., & Cienkowski, K.M. (2021). Readability of Online Hearing-Based Early Intervention Materials. Journal of Early Hearing Detection and Intervention, 6(2), 39-44.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of these works was supported, in part, by funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (Award #T73MC30115) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Community Living, Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AIDD) (Award #90DDUC0071) awarded to the University of Connecticut Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service and R01DC017925 from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. The grant referenced in figure 8 is the Noel D. Matkin Award from the Educational Audiology Assocation. The opinions expressed, however, are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Departments.