Factors Contributing to Late Identification of Deaf/Hardof-Hearing Children in Louisiana

Danielle Mercer Louisiana EHDI March 15, 2022



Louisiana Early Hearing etection and Intervention Program



Problem

"Why are we still seeing so many deaf/hard-of-hearing children starting school with language deprivation?"



Hearing screening before 1

MONTHS

DIAGNOSIS

Audiological diagnosis before 3 months of age for children who do not pass the screening



INTERVENTION

Early intervention services before 6 months of age for children diagnosed as deaf or hard of hearing

Background

- Enrolled in Early Intervention by 6 months of age
 - 2019 Nationwide: 45% 2019-2020 Louisiana: 50%
 - Why so low? We found that many of these children were diagnosed late.
- Diagnosed by 3 months of age
 - 2019-2020 Louisiana: 74%
 - This includes cases of typical hearing + D/HH.
 - This number looks very different when including only D/HH children.
- Diagnosed by 3 months AMONG CHILDREN IDENTIFIED AS D/HH
 - 2019-2020 Louisiana: 55%
- To ensure children who are deaf/hard-of-hearing receive the supports they need to reach their full potential, it is imperative that they be identified as early as possible.

Methods

- Determine number of children late-identified as deaf/hard-of-hearing from birth cohorts 2015-2020
 - After 6 months of age
- Cases removed from analysis (late-onset and unavoidable late diagnosis)
 - Passed initial screening
 - Referred initial screening, Passed follow-up testing
 - Medically fragile
 - Born out of state AND Not included in LA EHDI-IS
- Examine file to determine contributing factors to late identification
 - Family
 - Hospital
 - Provider

Cases included in analysis with contributing factors to late diagnosis

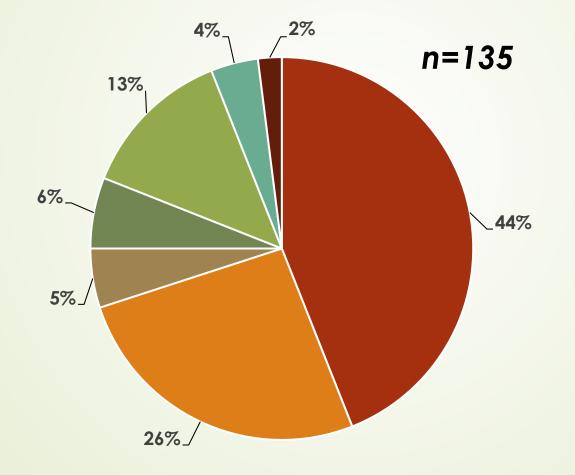
Family reasons

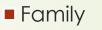
- Missed appointments
- Family declined completing testing
- Family was unresponsive or could not be contacted
- Hospital reasons
 - Newborn hearing screening results were reported incorrectly
 - Risk factor was not noted on newborn hearing screening form
 - Appointment was not scheduled for the family prior to hospital discharge
- Provider reasons
 - Excessive rescreens performed before referring to diagnostic evaluation
 - Excessive scheduling gap between outpatient appointments
 - PCP would not order test

Children born in Louisiana 2015-2020 and Identified as D/HH

Cases included in analysis	135	
Cases removed from analysis	-163	
Total late-identified D/HH	298	
Total D/HH	753	

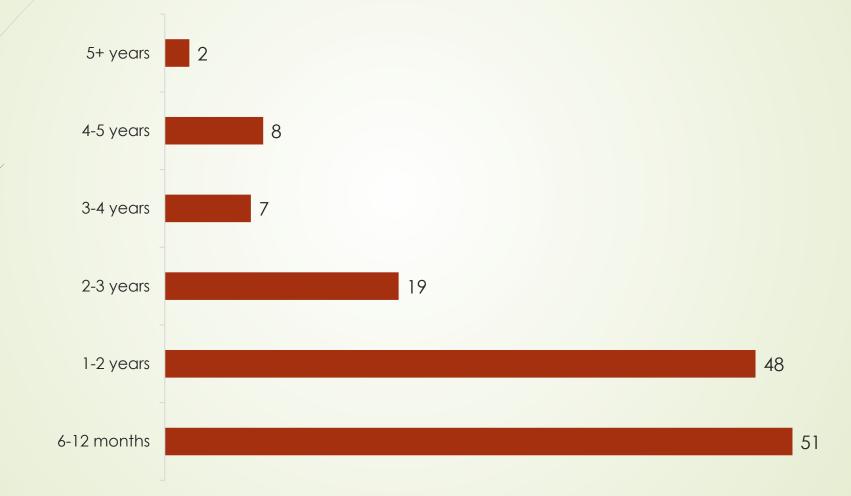
What are the contributing factors to late identification?



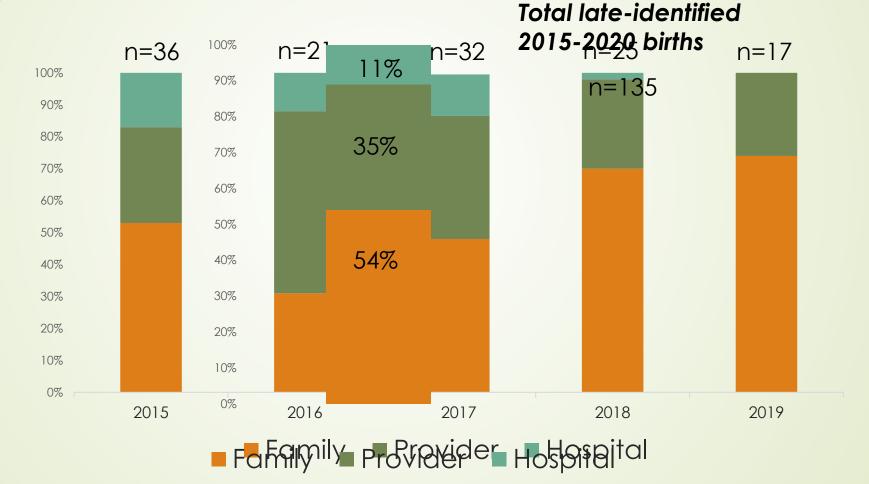


- Provider
- Hospital
- Family + hospital
- Family + provider
- Hospital + provider
- Family + hospital + provider

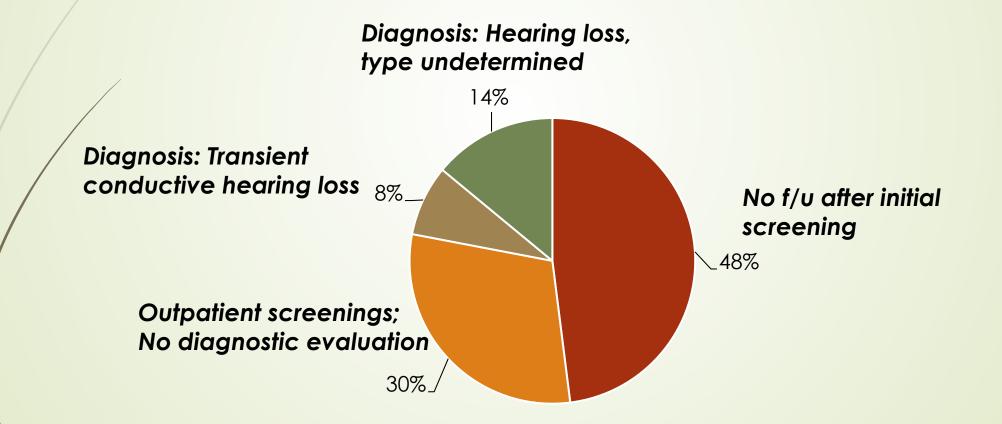
Late-identified children by age group



Late identification contributing factors by birth year



Family factors: What happened after referred newborn hearing screening?



Provider issues in late diagnoses



Summary of Results

- 40% of D/HH children born in Louisiana from 2015-2020 were identified after 6 months of age.
- In nearly half of these children, identification should have occurred earlier.
- Most of these late identifications were due to the family becoming lost to follow-up before completing testing.
- Year by year analysis shows the proportion of late identifications due to family factors is increasing, while the proportions due to hospital and provider errors/mismanagement are decreasing.
- Connecting with families and supporting them through timely diagnosis is key to reducing late identifications.

LA EHDI team Acknowledgments

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Thank you! Questions?

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