The EHDI Provider Puzzle: Putting It Together in the Comfort of Your "Medical Home"

# There is an "I" in Team

Daniel Montero, M.D., FAAFP National EHDI Conference March 8, 2009

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# National Center for Medical Home Implementation



The National Center of Medical Home Initiatives for Children with Special Needs



The National Center for Medical Home Implementation supports medical home implementation in order to ensure that all children and youth, including those with special health care needs, have the services and support necessary for full community inclusion.

www.medicalhomeinfo.org

## www.medicalhomeinfo.org

- GO TO Screening Initiatives
- Newborn and Infant Hearing Screening Activities
- EHDI Related Articles
- Fact Sheets
- Early Hearing Detection & Intervention (EHDI) Programs
- <u>Resources and Tools</u> <u>Hearing Screening Coding Fact Sheet for Primary Care Providers</u>

**Denial Management and Contract Negotiation for Hearing Screening Services** 

- Pediatric Resource Guide to Infant and Childhood Hearing Loss
- Universal Newborn Hearing Screening, Diagnosis, and Intervention-Guidelines for Pediatric Medical Home Providers
- Universal Newborn Hearing Screening, Diagnosis, and Intervention Patient Checklist for Pediatric Medical Home Providers

## http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/screening/hearing.html

## Universal Newborn Hearing Screening, Diagnosis, and Intervention Guidelines for Pediatric Medical Home Providers



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National Resources

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### Universal Newborn Hearing Screening, Diagnosis, and Intervention

## Patient Checklist for Pediatric Medical Home Providers

Birth	Hospital-based Inpatient Screening Results (OAE/AABR) DAT (also Home Births) Left ear: Missed Incomplete Refer <sup>a, c</sup> Pass Right ear: Missed Incomplete Refer <sup>a, c</sup> Pass	E://	Ongoing Care of All Infants <sup>d</sup> <ul> <li>Provide parents with information about hearing, speech, and language milestones</li> <li>Identify and aggressively treat middle ear disease</li> <li>Vision screening and referral as needed</li> </ul>
Before 1 month	Outpatient Screening Results (OAE/AABR) Left ear: Incomplete Refer <sup>a, c</sup> Pass Right ear: Incomplete Refer <sup>a, c</sup> Pass		Ongoing developmental surveillance/referral     Referrals to otolaryngology and genetics, as needed     Risk indicators for late onset hearing loss:      (refer for audiologic monitoring)
Before 3 months	<ul> <li>Pediatric Audiologic Evaluation<sup>b</sup> <ul> <li>Hearing Loss</li> <li>Normal Hearing</li> </ul> </li> <li>Documented child and family auditory history         <ul> <li>Report to State EHDI Program results of diagnostic evaluation</li> <li>Refer to Early Intervention (IDEA, Part C)</li> <li>Medical &amp; Otologic Evaluations to recommend treatment and provide clearance for hearing aid fitting</li> <li>Pediatric Audiologic hearing aid fitting and monitoring</li> <li>Advise family about assistive listening devices</li></ul></li></ul>		ervice Provider Contact Information Pediatric Audiologist: Early Intervention Provider: Dther:
Before 6 months	<ul> <li>Enrollment in Early Intervention (IDEA, Part C) (transition to Part B at 3 years of age)</li> <li>Medical Evaluations to determine etiology and identify related conditions         <ul> <li>Ophthalmologic (annually)</li> <li>Genetic</li> <li>Developmental pediatrics, neurology, cardiology, and nephrology (as needed)</li> <li>Ongoing Pediatric Audiologic Services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		Other: Other:

(a) In screening programs that do not provide Outpatient Screening, infants will be referred directly from Inpatient Screening to Pediatric Audiologic Evaluation. Likewise, infants at higher risk for hearing loss, or loss to follow-up, also may be referred directly to Pediatric Audiologic Evaluation.

(b) Early Intervention (IDEA, Part C) may provide diagnostic audiologic evaluation services as part of Child Find activities.

(c) Infants who fail the screening in one or both ears should be referred for further screening or Pediatric Audiologic Evaluation.

(d) Includes infants whose parents refused initial or follow-up hearing screening.

- OAE Otoacoustic Emissions
- AABR Automated Auditory Brainstem Response
- ABR Auditory Brainstern Response
- IDEA Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
- EHDI Early Hearing Detection & Intervention

This project is funded by an educational grant from the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services.

Patient Name:

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_/\_\_/



# Primary Care Provider's Role

## **Medical Home**

"Pediatricians, family physicians, and other allied health care professionals, working in partnership with parents and other professionals such as audiologist, therapists, and educators, constitute the infant's medical home." JCIH 2007



What do families want to know when a child is diagnosed with hearing loss....

- What do we do next?
- When must we take action?
- Where do we get more information?
- *How* do we decide?
- Who will help us?
- Why do we need early intervention?

Emotions of Families with a Deaf or Hard of Hearing Baby

(Grief) Reactions to Unexpected Diagnosis (Pressure) Urgency of Communication Decisions Search (Confusion) Search for Experienced Professionals (Isolation) Availability of Services and Support

## Medical Intervention

## **Primary Goals**

- Identify the etiology of the hearing loss to help the family anticipate their child's needs as well as those of the siblings
- 2. Prevent or diminish the impact of secondary medical concerns (ie vision, middle ear disease, immunizations)
- 3. Appropriate referrals and ongoing care

# Just in Time

## So Your Patients Care Is Right On Time

- <u>1-3-6 Plan</u>
- 1 Before ONE month of age: Hearing Screening
- 3 Before THREE months of age: Hearing Diagnostic Audiological Evaluation
  6 Before SIX months of age: Early Intervention

# No Later Than 1 Month

- Ensure hearing screening for all newborns
- Review results & risk factors for late onset or progressive hearing loss with parent/guardian
- Schedule diagnostic audiological evaluation for all "Refers"

# No Later Than 3 Months

- Schedule a pediatric diagnostic audiological evaluation for babies who do not pass the initial screen or re-screen.
- If a diagnosis is confirmed:
  - Refer to Early Intervention(Part C)
  - Schedule ENT, Ophthalmology exam, Genetics
  - Provide medical clearance for hearing aids/cochlear implants/therapies if chosen by the family
  - Provide medical referrals: Neurology, Developmental Pediatrics, Cardiology and Nephrology

# No Later Than 6 Months

- Complete the ENT evaluation
- Provide pediatric audiologic services including ear molds, hearing aids, information about cochlear implants, follow up etc.
- Enroll child in Early Intervention Services(Part C)
- Provide family with information regarding communication options
- Communicate with family and other service providers for continuity of care

## Knowledge is Power

Need for referral to geneticist?

- 11% Pediatricians
- 3% Family Physicians
- -22% ENTs

Need for referral to ophthalmologist?

- -1% Pediatricians
- 0% Family Physicians

-7% ENTs

## Talking Points. ASHA Sept. 2008 EHDI Phase II Campaign

"Nearly 40% of children identified with hearing loss and their families are not referred to the Part C early intervention system and may not be aware of the broad array of services and funding available to them. Part C is the primary source for families to link to other medical, audiologic and intervention services."

# Part C of IDEA

- Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities. Est. 1986
- Federal grant program assists states in operating a comprehensive statewide program of EI services for infants and toddlers, ages birth through age 2.
- Statewide early intervention systems differ in many ways from state to state.

## **Evaluation and Assessment**

- Under IDEA, evaluation and assessments are to be provided at no cost to the parent.
- Evaluation refers to the process used by the multidisciplinary team (qualified people in the areas of speech and language skills, physical abilities, hearing and vision, and other important areas of development) to find out whether or not your child is eligible for early intervention services.

# Eligibility for Part C

- Part C eligibility is determined by each state's definition of developmental delay
- Includes clinical opinion of professionals with experience in the development of young children
- States have been given a lot of discretion for determining eligibility for entry into programs
- Only half of states include EI services to children with mild or unilateral hearing losses
- If your child is determined to be eligible, the next step is to create an IFSP

# Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)

- IFSP documents and guides the early intervention process for children with disabilities and their families. It contains information about the services necessary to facilitate a child's development and enhance the family's capacity to facilitate the child's development.
- Family members and service providers work as a team to plan, implement, and evaluate services specific to the family's concerns, priorities, and available resources\*.
- A service coordinator then helps the family by coordinating the services outlined in the IFSP.

## Example

- Listening and Spoken Language (includes Auditory-Verbal or Auditory-Oral)
- Hearing aids and earmolds needed
- Speech therapy and Occupational therapy
- Requested AV Therapist
- \$5,000 per year allowance in services

# From Part C to Part B

- IFSP team should start preparing for transition into Part B (Special Education) around 30 months of age
- An exit IEP (Individualized Education Plan) is made to determine the services that your child will receive after transition
- IDEA includes Child Find mandate which requires all schools to identify, locate and evaluate all children with disabilities www.wrightslaw.com

## Resources

- Part C service coordinator/IFSP
- Other families\*
- Physicians, speech therapists, OTs etc...
- National organizations focused on communication method chosen
- AAP state Chapter Champion
- Local schools/special education dept.

## Resources

## • Early Intervention

• Parent-to-Parent

Physician support

- Contact State EHDI Coordinator – see www.infanthearing.org
- www.nectac.org
- www.handsandvoices.org
- www.beginningssvsc.com
- www.babyhearing.org
- www.aap.org
- www.medicalhomeinfo.org

# **Physician Resources**



The National Center of Medical Home Initiatives for Children with Special Needs

http://www.medicalhomeinfo.org/screening/hearing.html

ALSO: hearing loss module on http://www.pedialink.org



Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/ehdi/

## **Questions?**

## Thank you!

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