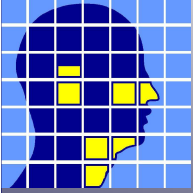


Neonatale gehoorscreening, en daarna...

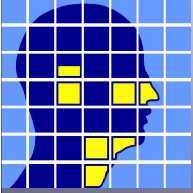
de zorg voor het slechthorende kind

JR Hof
27 mei 2014



Gehoorscreening

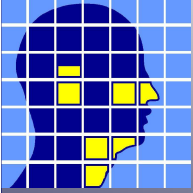
- Doel
 - Aantonen van een permanent conductief, perceptief of gemend gehoorverlies
 - Vroege interventie



Vroege gehoordiagnostiek

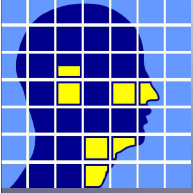
- Verwachting dat vroege detectie van gehoorverlies ten goede komt aan het gehoor, cognitie, taal en sociaal-emotioneel welbevinden van het kind.
- Een voorspoedige taalontwikkeling van het kind is primair het gevolg van de onmiddellijke inzet van brede interventie na de diagnose en niet van de vroege detectie van het gehoorverlies zelf.

Moeller, 2000; Yoshinago Itano, 2004.



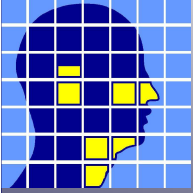
Neonatale gehoorscreening

- Ingevoerd in NL 2002-2005
- Vervanging CAPAS:
 - Jongere leeftijd van screening en verwijzing (> 40 dB)
 - Minder last van tijdelijke geleidingscomponent
 - Kinderen met "achterstand" niet goed te meten



Prevalentie gehoorverlies

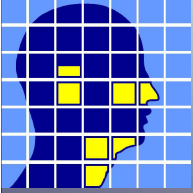
- NICU populatie 3.2%
- Algemene populatie 0.1%



NICU patiënt

- Conductief gehoorverlies
 - Gehoorgang
 - OME obv maagsondes, O2 slangetjes

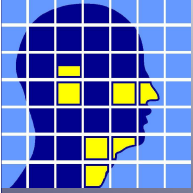
- Perceptief gehoorverlies
 - Cochleair
 - Retro-cochleair



Risicofactoren SNHL NICU

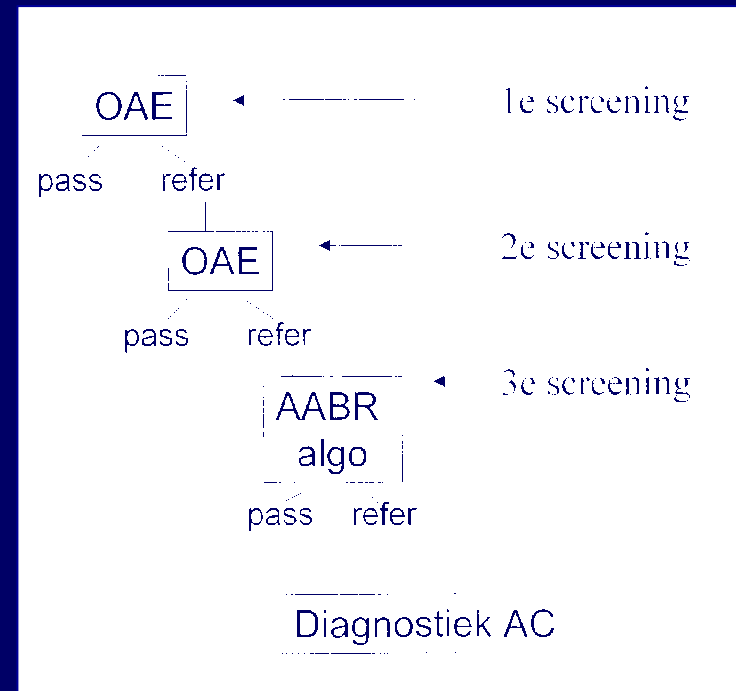
- Familial history of permanent childhood sensorineural hearing loss
- In utero infections, such as cytomegalovirus, herpes, toxoplasmosis or rubella
- Craniofacial anomalies, including morphological abnormalities of the pinna, ear canal, nose and throat
- Birth weight less than 1500 g
- Hyperbilirubinemia at serum levels requiring exchange transfusion
- Ototoxic medications, including but not limited to aminoglycosides alone or in combination with loop diuretics
- Cerebral complications (bacterial meningitis)
- Severe birth asphyxia (APGAR scores <5 at 1 min or <7 at 5 min.)
- Assisted ventilation lasting 5 days or longer
- Syndromes: stigmata or other findings associated with a syndrome known to include a sensorineural and/or conductive hearing loss

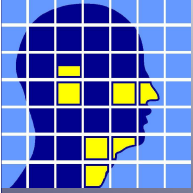
Risk factors for hearing loss in the neonatal period according to the American Joint Committee on Infant Hearing 1994



Diagnostiek

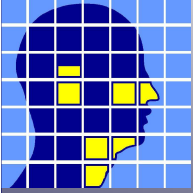
- NICU
 - ALGO (35- 40 dB)
- JGZ
 - OAE (35 dB)





Veranderde zorgvraag

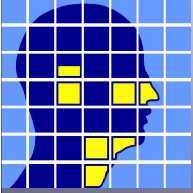
- Begeleiding ouders (gezinsbegeleiding)
- KNO onderzoek
- Diagnostisch traject
 - Medisch
 - Audiologisch



Combi spreekuur

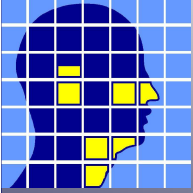
- Kinderaudioloog
- KNO arts
- Getrainde kinder-akoepedistes
- Gezinsbegeleiding
- Neonatoloog

- Genetica, radiologie
- (oogheelkunde, kinderneurologie)



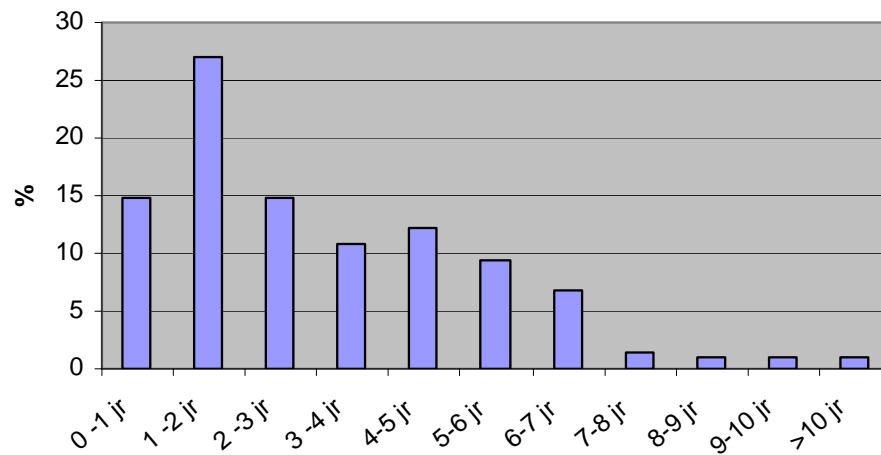
Neonatologie

- Algemeen onderzoek
- Maturatie, algehele ontwikkeling

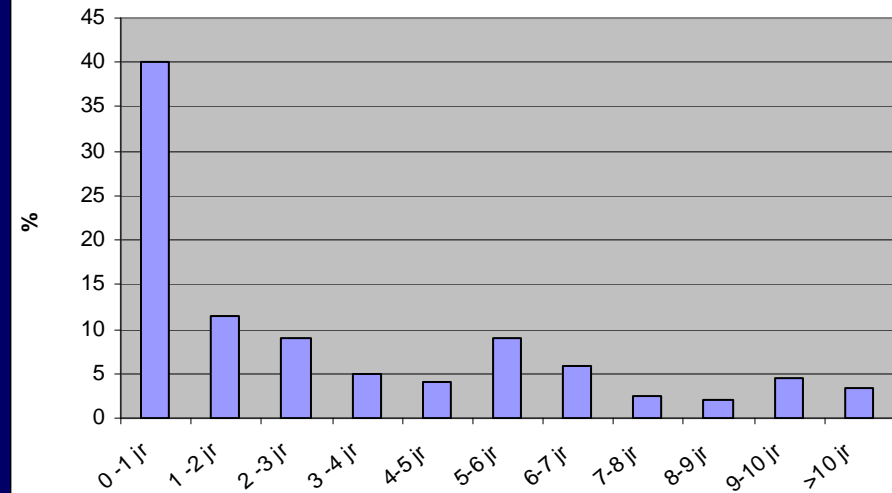


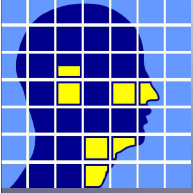
Leeftijdsverschuiving diagnostiek

LEEFTIJD SKI / NEO-SKI 2006



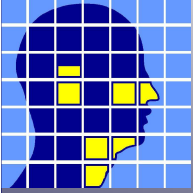
LEEFTIJD SKI / NEO-SKI 2010





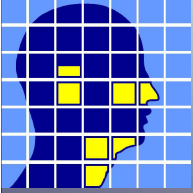
Tijdspad richtlijnen

- Audiologische evaluatie < 3 maanden na uitval neonatale screening
- Start revalidatie < 6 maanden
- Voldoet ons multidisciplinaire team ruimschoots aan



Doel diagnostisch traject

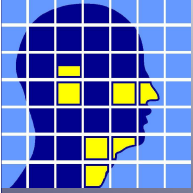
- Oorzaak gehoorverlies
 - Niet urgent bij unilateraal of mild gehoorverlies
- Identificatie gehoorverlies
 - Urgent
- Betrouwbare gehoordrempel is essentieel voor een passende interventie



Ontwikkeling auditieve systeem

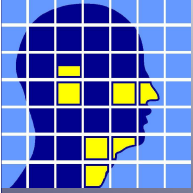
- Aanleg structuren
- Neurale uitrijping
- Plasticiteit van hersenschors

- Voorwaarden:
 - Interne (genetische) factoren
 - Externe (sensorische) factoren →
stimulatie



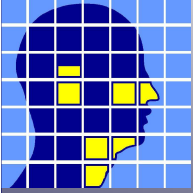
Variabelen medisch

- Kind
 - Maturatie
 - Effusie middenoor
 - Algehele (neurologische) ontwikkeling
 - Vertraagd bij gehoorverlies
 - Gehoordrempel lager bij algehele achterstand
 - 1/3 populatie uitval neonatale screening heeft ook iets anders
 - “Growing into deficits”



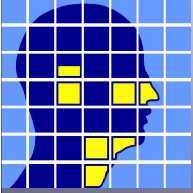
Variabelen audiologisch

- Gehoor
 - Veranderde gehoordrempel
 - Perceptief
 - Conductief
 - Betrouwbaarheid gehoordrempel

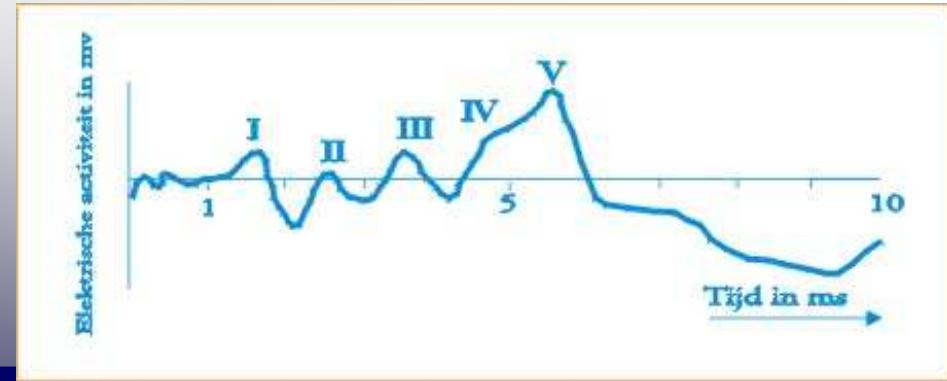


Ideale gehoormeting

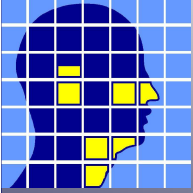
- Objectief ernst van het gehoorverlies
- Oorspecifiek
- Frequentie specifiek
- Perceptieve drempel bepaling, ook ingeval van een geleidingscomponent



BERA



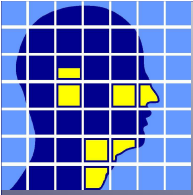
- Gouden standaard
- Duurt lang, stil liggen
 - jonge kinderen < 3-5 mnd
- Cave premature/dysmature kinderen, BERA patroon afhankelijk van auditieve maturatie
- Komt heel goed overeen met 3 kHz



ASSR

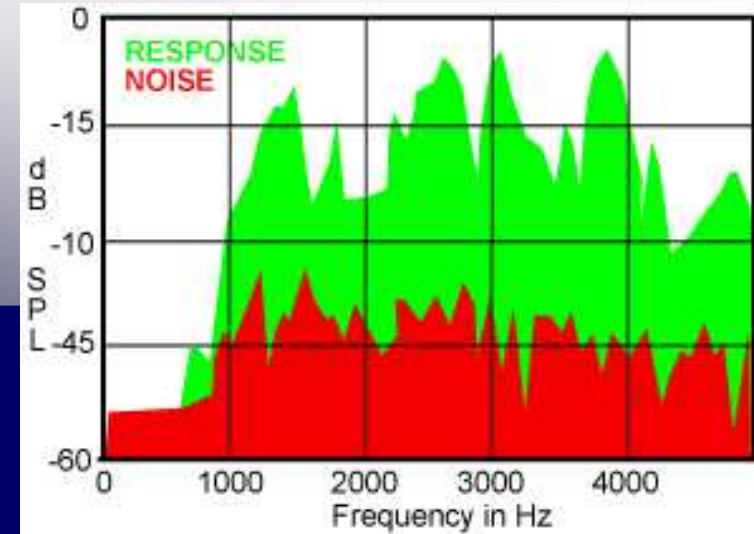


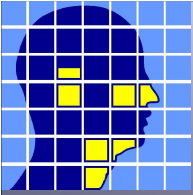
- Auditory Steady State Response
- Duurt lang, stil liggen
 - jonge kinderen < 3-5 mnd
- Meerdere frequenties
 - 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 Hz
- 1 en 4 Hz best overeenkomend



OAE

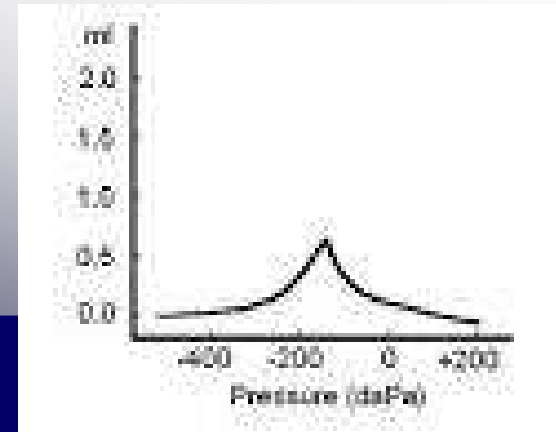
- Otoacoustic emission
- Cochlea
- Functioneel middenoor
- Meestal TEOAE/CEOAE
- Snel
- 35 dB

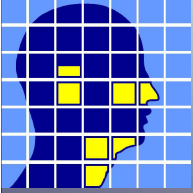




Tympanogram

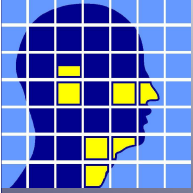
- 226 Hz > 9 mnd
- 1000 Hz < 3 mnd
- Beide frequencies 3-9 mnd
- Snel
- Vocht, perforatie, onderdruk
- Cave cerumen, smalle gehoorgang





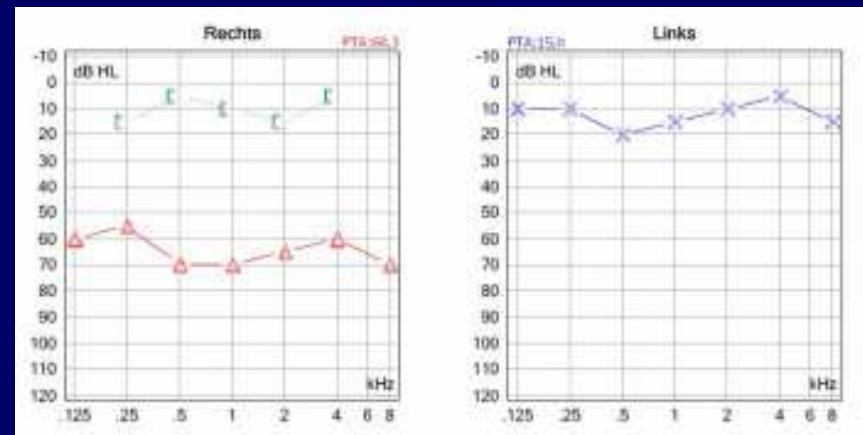
Observatie audiometrie

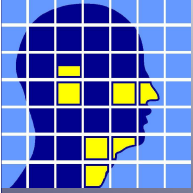
- BOA (behavioural observation audiometry)
 - 0-3 mnd
- VRA (visual reinforced audiometry)
 - 3 mnd tot 2,5 jr



Toonaudiogram

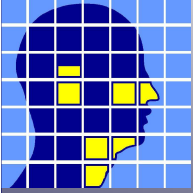
- Kinderaudiometrie
 - Bloctest 2,5 – 4 jaar
 - 3 jaar cognitie
 - < 3,5 met 2 personen
- Normaal toon audiogram
 - > 4 jaar





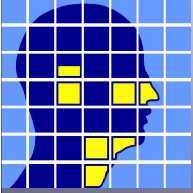
Medische analyse

- Multidisciplinair team
- Radiologie (CT/MRI)
- Genetica
- cCMV (concert studie/hielprik)



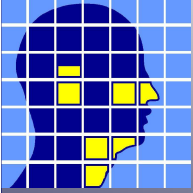
KNO onderzoek

- Algemeen KNO onderzoek
- Speciale aandacht:
 - Oorschelp
 - Vaak beperkt tot otoscoop
 - Diepte gehoorgang
 - Aspect soms TV beperkt
 - Craniofaciale kenmerken



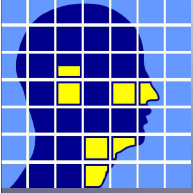
Etiologie slechthorendheid

- Percentage algemeen
 - Genetisch 50%
 - Non-genetisch 25%
 - Onbekend 25%
- Decibel studie
 - Verworven 30% (mn pre- en perinatale oorzaken)
 - Genetisch 39%
 - Divers 7%
 - Onbekend 24%



Conductief gehoorverlies

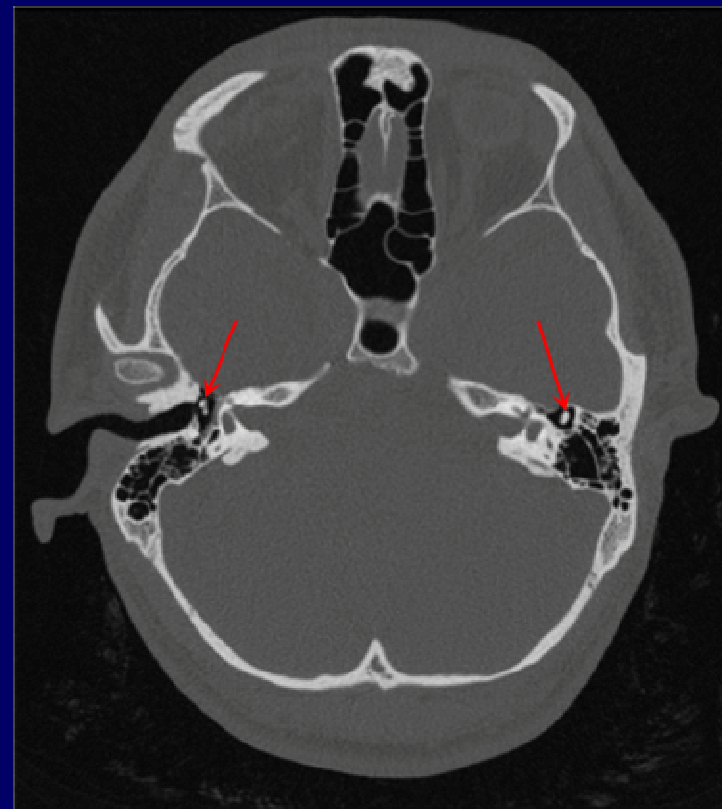
- Extern
 - Oorschelp en gehoorgang
- Middenoor
 - Trommelvlies
 - Malleus
 - Incus
 - Stapes
 - Ronde en ovale nis



Atresie oor, gehoorgang

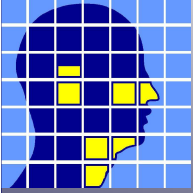


R



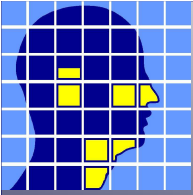
L

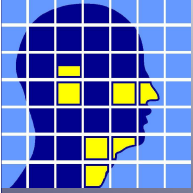
ACHTER



Perceptief gehoorverlies

- Cochlea en vestibulum
 - 2,5 winding van de cochlea
 - Vestibulum
 - Vestibulaire aquaduct
- Inwendige gehoorgang
 - N VIII
 - Cochlearis
 - Vestibularis superior en inferior
 - N VII





CT cochlea

Series
3661433.1
2-12-2008
11:41:25
mm
Image #23/51
Aquillon

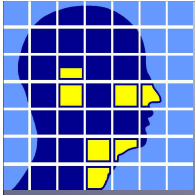
az MAASTRICHT
Haverhoek, S. .
9771984
DOB 5-4-1935, Age 073Y, M
2-12-2008
M



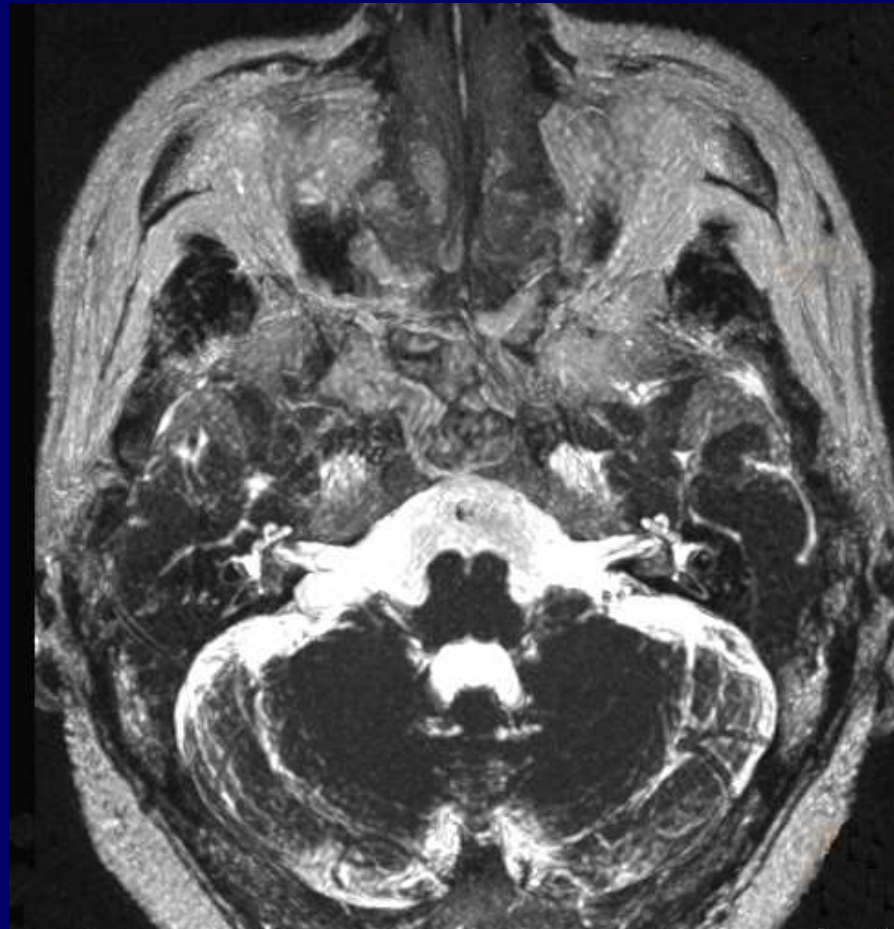
KVP
mA
Slice Location
Series #5
www/wl 3000/600

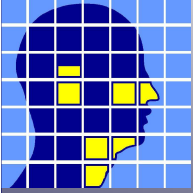
Tech: KG
Zoom: 200%

DERIVED/SECONDARY



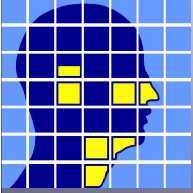
MRI cochlea en inwendige gehoorgang



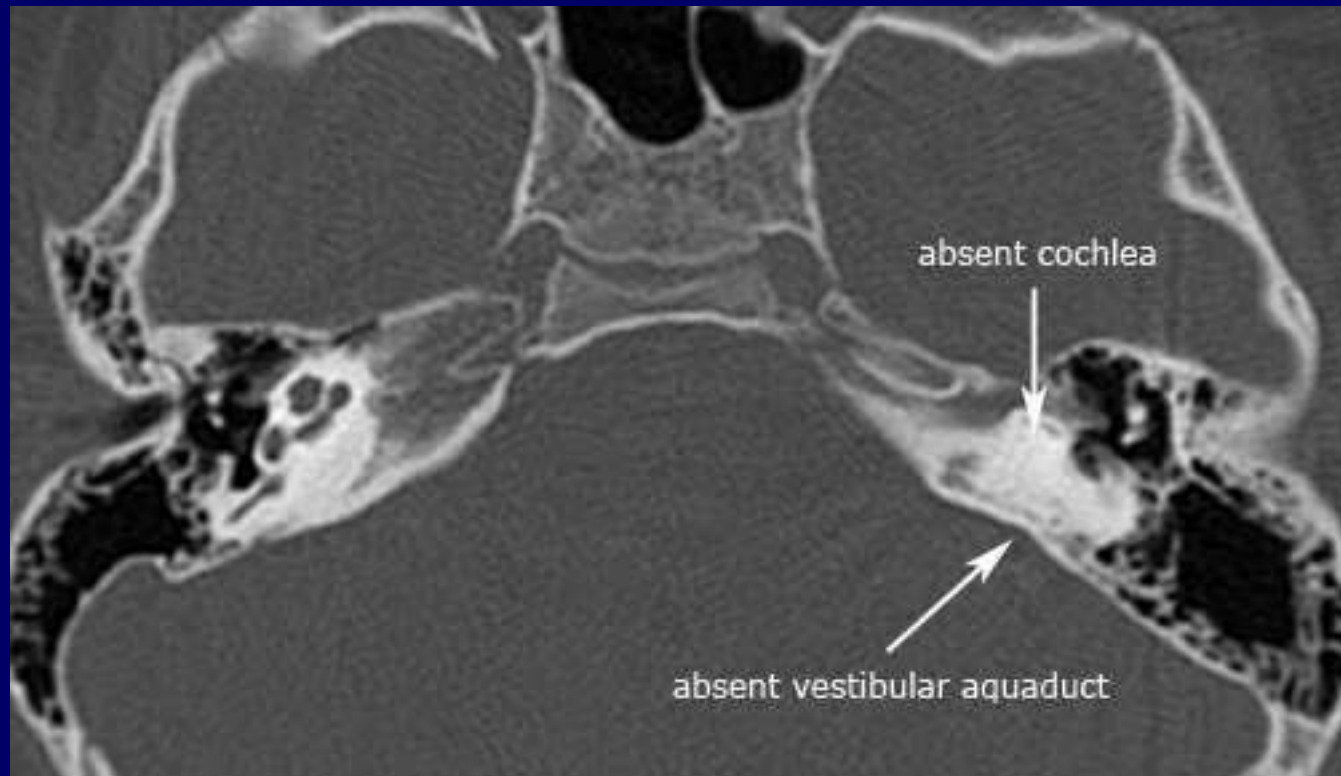


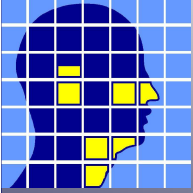
Cochleaire malformatie

- Mondini malformaties
- Large vestibulair aquaduct



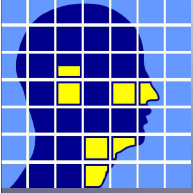
Aplasia cochlea



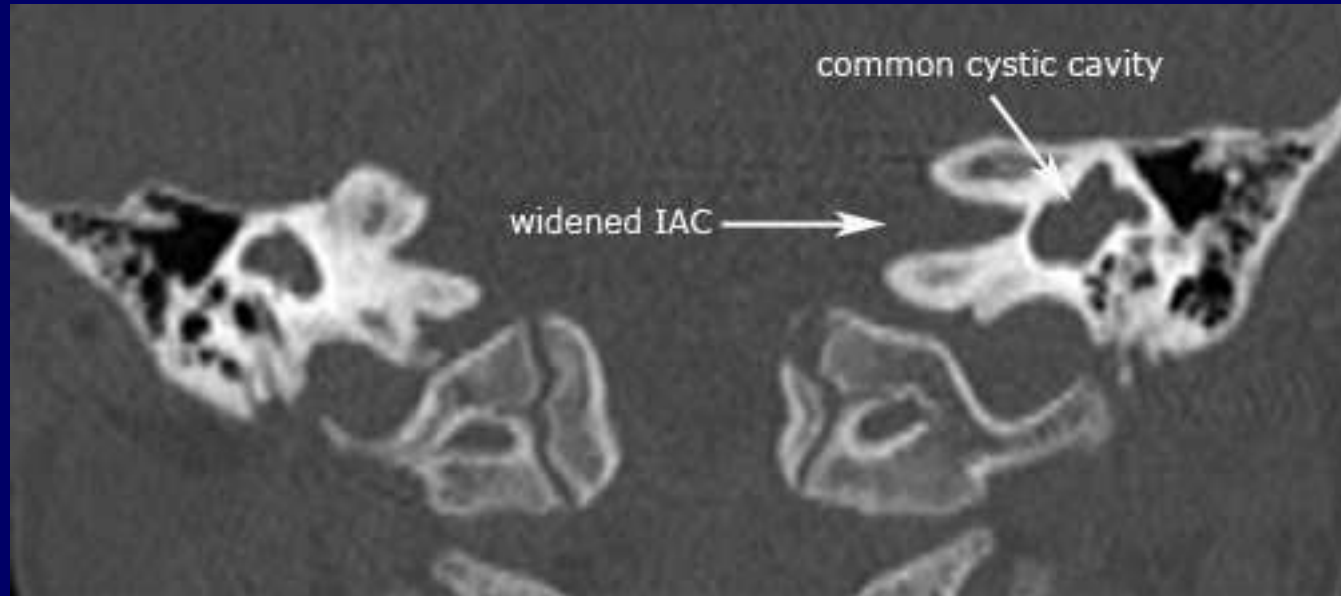


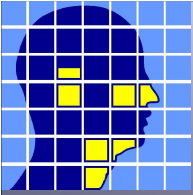
Mondini malformatie



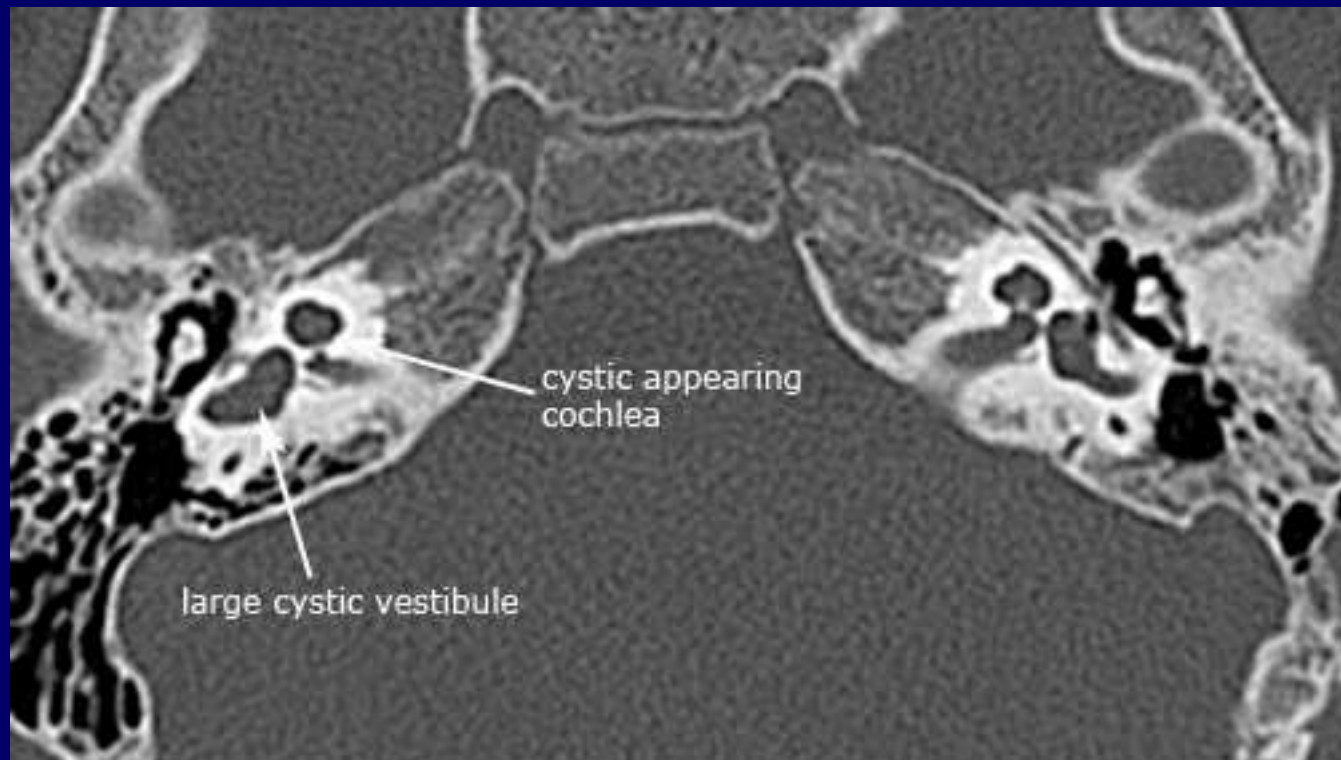


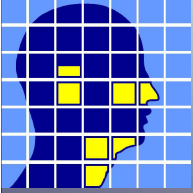
Mondini malformatie



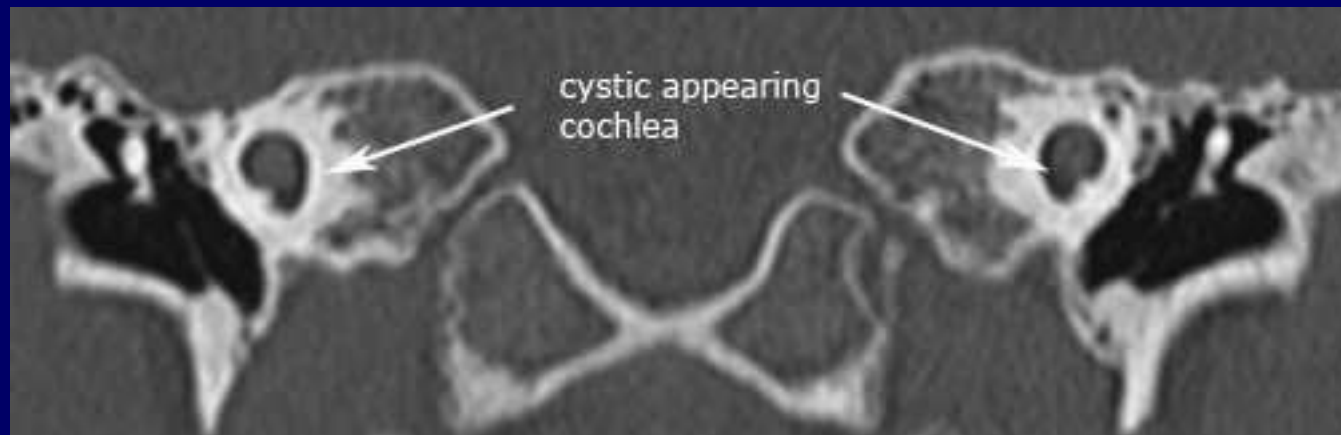


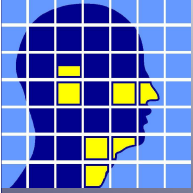
Milde Mondini



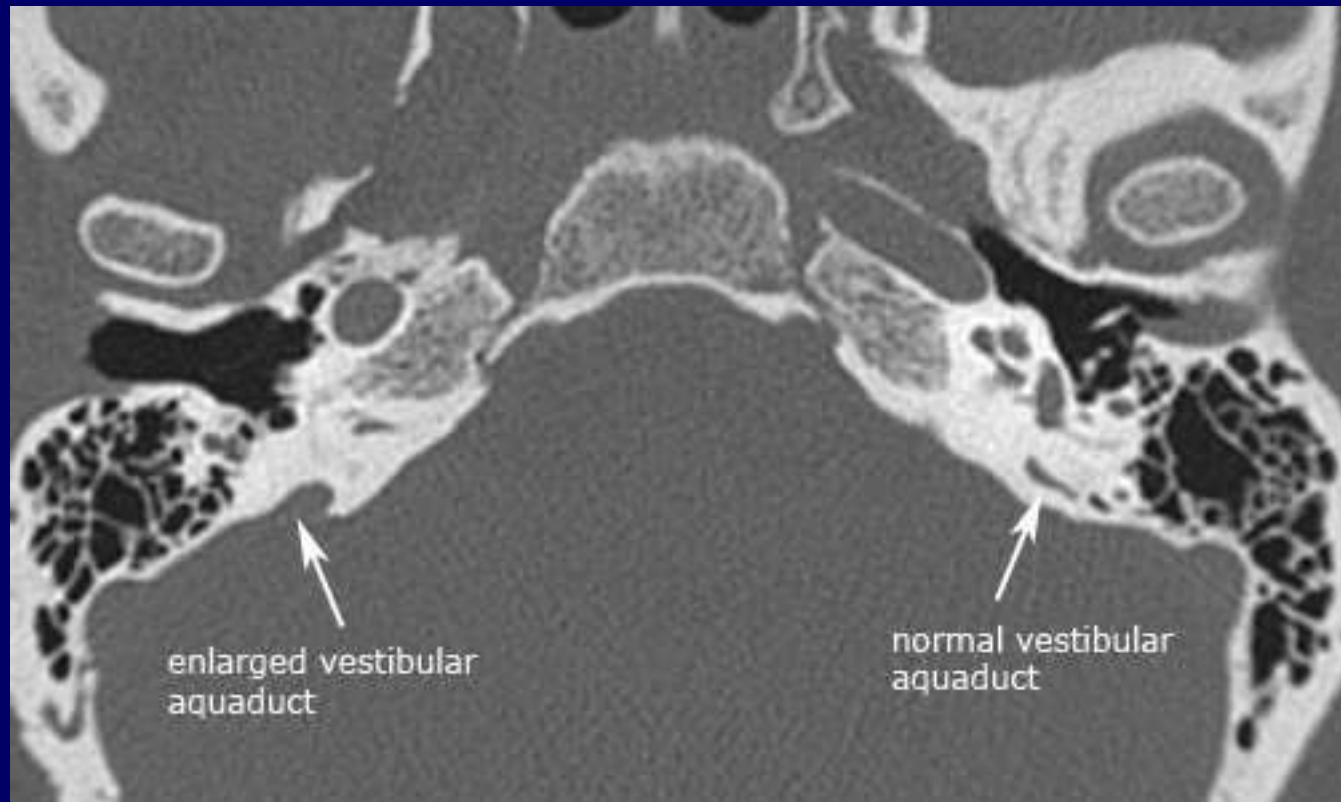


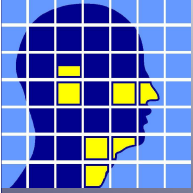
Milde Mondini





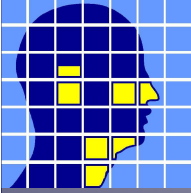
LVAS





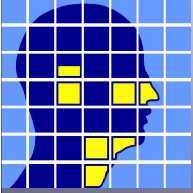
Populatie

- 53 neonaten (29 jongens, 24 meisjes)
- 30 JGZ
 - Teamvisit: gestational age 38.8 weken
- 23 NICU
 - Teamvisit: gestational age 34.8 weken

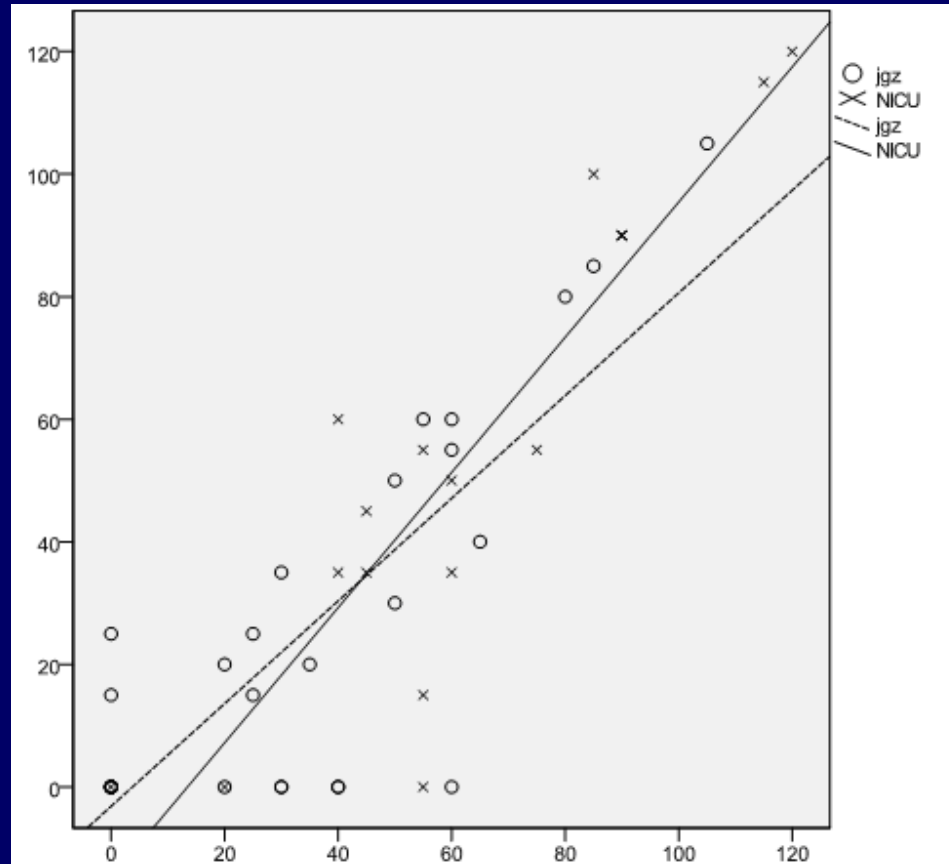


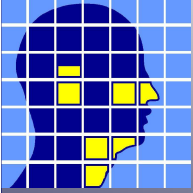
Risicofactoren gehoorverlies (American Joint Committee on Infant Hearing)

Risk factor	NICU	JGZ	Total
Birth weight less than 1500 g	11	0	11
Syndromes: stigmata or other findings associated with a syndrome known to include a sensorineural and/or conductive hearing loss	8	2	10
Ototoxic medication	7	0	7
Assisted ventilation lasting 5 days or longer	6	0	6
Craniofacial anomalies	5	2	7
Cerebral complications	3	2	5
Familial history of permanent childhood sensorineural hearing loss	3	3	6
Severe birth asphyxia (APGAR scores <5 at 1 min or <7 at 5 min.)	3	0	3
In utero infections, such as cytomegalovirus, herpes, toxoplasmosis or rubella	1	1	2
Hyperbilirubinemia at serum levels requiring exchange transfusion	1	0	1



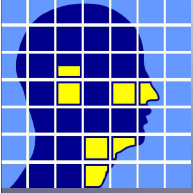
Gehoordrempels JGZ-NICU





Gehoor verbeterende therapie

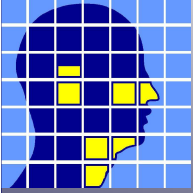
- Buisjes
- Reconstructie van de gehoorbeen keten
- Hoortoestellen
- Bone conducting device
- Cochleair implantaat
- Auditory Brainstem Implant



OME

- Allergie
- Schisis
- Gem 9 mnd in situ
- Mogen ip zwemmen zonder dopjes





Keten reconstructie

■ Oorzaak

■ Congenitaal

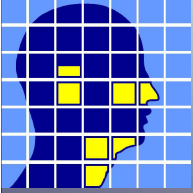
- Stapes fixatie
- Hamerkop fixatie

■ Cholesteatoom

- Chronische otitis media, atelectase
 - SI gewricht

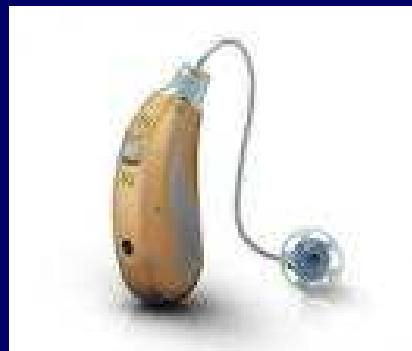
■ Leeftijd

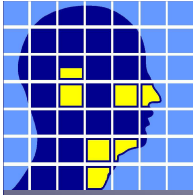
- 12 jr, of eerder indien infectie eerder wenst



Hoortoestellen

- Kan vanaf paar weken na geboorte
- Bilateraal
- Combinatie met solo-apparatuur
- Ook therapie voor OME indien buisjes te veel infectie met zich meebrengt



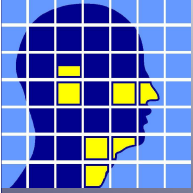


Bone conduction device



- Oticon en Cochlear
- Schroef vanaf 4-6 jr

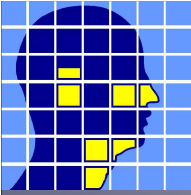




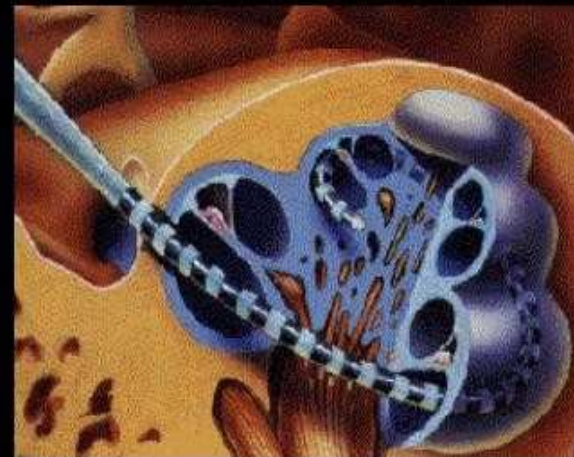
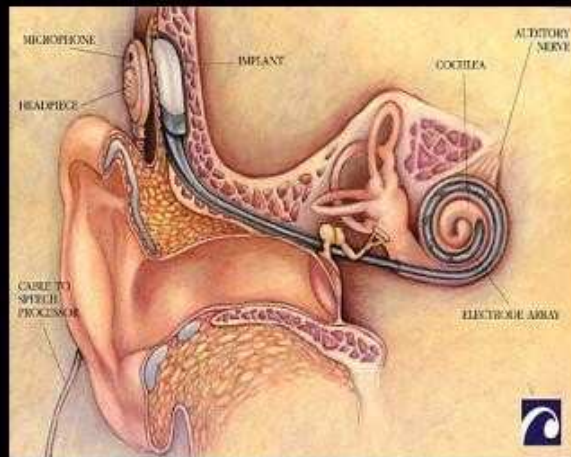
Cochleair implantaat

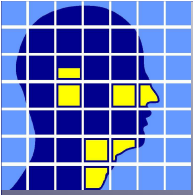
- Kinderen bilateraal
- 10-12 maanden
- Cochlear ivm langdurig bewezen kwaliteit zorg en apparatuur





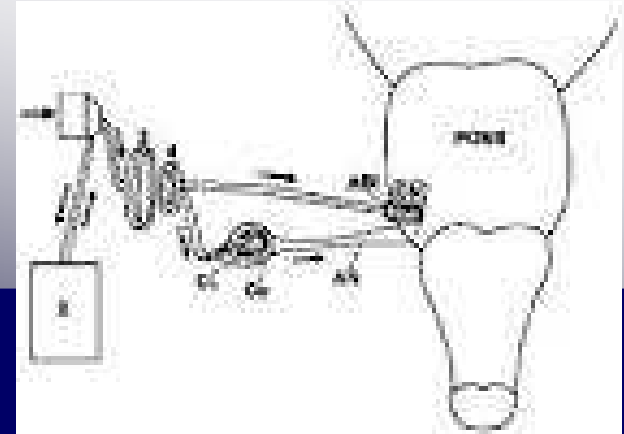
Cochlear implant (CI)



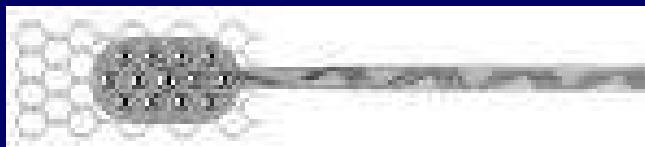


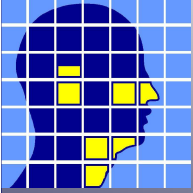
ABI

- Dysfuntie van NVIII
 - Aplasie
 - Neurofibromatosis
 - Ongeval, afscheuren van NVIII



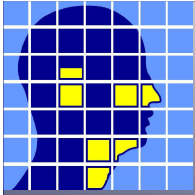
- Nieuw, prognose heel anders dan CI





Evaluatie revalidatie

- Controle van het gehoor na therapie
 - Cave onvoldoende winst na MOD bij gemend gehoorverlies
- Indien onvoldoende
 - Onvoldoende effectieve therapie
 - Veranderde hoordrempel
 - Veranderde situatie van het kind



Vragen?

