

Suspected Hearing Impairment in Children

If you notice the following problems in your child, please contact your ear, nose and throat (ENT) specialist or family doctor for further examinations at the earliest opportunity.

- Delayed speech development
- Failure to concentrate in class
- Slow response to instructions in class or during recreation, or responds only after observing other classmates' reactions
- Social withdrawal; refuses to attend gatherings or to make friends
- Often has trouble understanding others during group discussions
- Takes a longer time than fellow classmates to learn something new
- Often stares intently at people's facial expression when they speak

Common symptoms can often be treated with medication or surgery. If hearing loss persists after treatment, the patient can consider fitting a hearing aid.

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Service Hours

Monday to Friday: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
Saturday: 9:00 am - 1:00 pm
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays



Understanding Your Hearing



For enquiries and appointments,
please contact us

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Understanding Your Hearing

Our ability to hear plays a crucial role in our everyday lives. It helps us form strong connections with others and allows us to learn and perform at work. When our hearing is impaired, it can have a significant impact on our overall well-being, including our physical and mental health. For children, listening is a key component of learning. Impaired hearing can hinder their speech skills and overall development.

Hearing Loss

Some people are born with hearing loss, while others develop it later in life. You can inherit congenital hearing loss or it can result from factors before or during birth. Hearing loss can also happen at any point in life due to illness or injury.

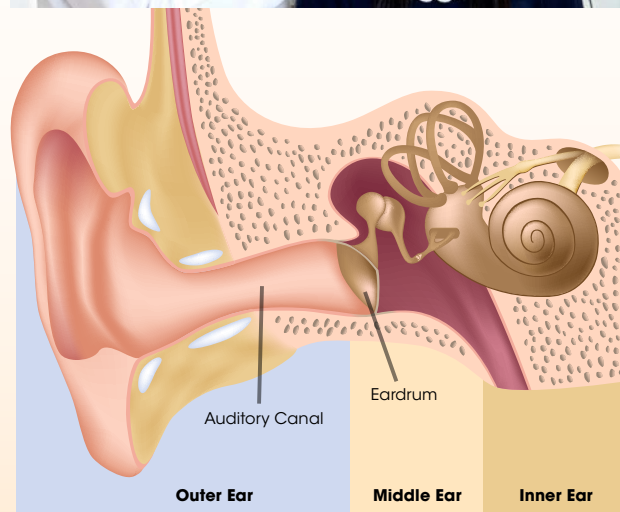
A healthy auditory nervous system can pick up sound below 25 decibels, which is the unit for measuring sound. A person's ability to hear is considered impaired if they can only hear sounds that are louder than 25 decibels.

Hearing loss can be classified into five degrees of severity according to the range of decibels detected:

Degree of Hearing Loss	Range of Decibels Detected
Mild	26 to 40
Moderate	41 to 55
Moderate Severe	56 to 70
Severe	71 to 90
Profound	91 or above

Hearing loss can be categorised into three types according to the affected auditory pathway:

Type	Auditory Part Affected	Possible Causes
1. Conductive Hearing Loss	Middle and/or outer ear	Congenital malformation of external auditory canal, cerumen accumulation, perforated eardrum, otitis media or externa, injured middle-ear bones, etc.
2. Sensorineural Hearing Loss	Inner ear hearing hair cells and/or auditory nerves	Hypoxia or severe jaundice at birth, advanced age degeneration, ototoxic drug, prolonged exposure to loud noise, etc.
3. Mixed Hearing Loss	Inner ear hearing hair cells and/or auditory nerves and middle or outer ear	A combination of conductive and sensorineural hearing loss



Signs of Hearing Loss

- Difficulty distinguishing sources of sounds
- Delayed response to relatively quiet speech
- Often turns head to one side when listening, or focuses intently on the facial expression or mouth movements of the speaker
- Gives irrelevant answers when asked a question
- Confuses words that sound alike
- Often asks people to repeat what they said
- Finds it more difficult than others to understand speech in a noisy setting
- Tends to turn up the volume on the television
- Trouble communicating over the phone