Your Baby's Hearing Screening Test

Your baby,_____ , born_____

Received a hearing test on_____ by_____ at _____

Hospital record #:_____

Type of Test: ☐A-ABR ☐DPOAE ☐TEOAE
(A-ABR = Automated Auditory Brainstem Response, DPOAE = Distortion Product Otoacoustic Emissions, TEOAE = Transient Evoked Otoacoustic Emissions)

☐ Your baby passed the hearing screen in both ears. No further testing is needed.

☐ Your baby did not pass the hearing screening in:
☐Right ear ☐Left ear ☐Both ears

Note: Your baby needs another hearing test in both ears. Set up another hearing test right away.

☐ Your baby was not tested before discharge. Have your baby's hearing tested no later than one month of age, or as soon as possible.

☐ Your baby passed the hearing screening in both ears. It's recommended that your baby's hearing be tested again in:
☐3 months ☐6 months ☐Other _____

Appointment Date_____ Time_____ Location_____

Keep test results with baby's permanent records.

Why testing your baby's hearing is important:

Babies are born ready to learn about the world around them. Each of the five senses contributes to a baby's knowledge. Any change in a sense, including hearing, will impact how a baby learns. Not knowing that a baby has hearing loss can have a long-lasting impact on language and learning. The delays could become worse the longer it goes undetected.

Wouldn't I be able to tell if my baby has hearing loss?

Babies with hearing loss often do not look or act differently than other babies. Hearing loss is **invisible**. A child who has hearing loss may still jump or startle to loud sounds, like a dog bark or clapping hands, but miss other sounds and speech. A hearing test is the only sure way to check your baby's hearing. Your baby is unable to tell you if he or she cannot hear. If your baby did not pass, get more testing right away….Don't Wait!

See the checklist on the back of this letter to help you keep track of your baby's hearing and speech progress.

Michigan Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI)

Michigan Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Program

Washington Square Building
PO Box 30195
Lansing, MI 48909-7695
Phone: 517-335-8955
Fax: 517-335-8036
www.michigan.gov/ehdi

MDHHS
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RICK SNYDER, GOVERNOR | NICK LYON, DIRECTOR

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Checklist for Hearing and Speech Development

Birth - 3 Months

- Startled by loud noises
- Calmed by familiar voices
- Makes vowel sounds like "ooh" and "aah"
- Squeals, coos, laughs, gurgles

4 - 6 Months

- Makes sounds like "ba", "ga" and "ma"
- Turns eyes and head to sounds
- Uses different voice pitches
- Likes toys that make sounds

7 - 9 Months

- Responds to his or her own name
- Listens to music or singing
- Plays with repeating sounds like "la-la-la"
- Says "da-da" and "ma-ma"
- Understands "no" and "bye-bye"

10 - 12 Months

- Responds differently to happy and angry voices
- Follows simple directions
- Uses two or three words in addition to "ma-ma" or "da-da"

13 - 18 Months

- Identifies people, body parts and toys
- Locates sound in all directions
- Names what she or he wants
- Talks in sentences with some words you can understand

19 - 24 Months

- Speaks in two-word phrases
- Follows simple commands
- Recognizes sounds - car, dog, doorbell
- Can say 20 words or more

Remember: Even after your baby passes the newborn hearing test, hearing can change. If your baby does not do some of the things on this checklist when he or she should, tell your baby's doctor right away. Ask your doctor for another hearing test. The sooner a hearing loss is found, the earlier your baby can receive services to help. Don't delay! A well-baby visit is a great time to discuss any concerns with your doctor.