



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
@ ASUNET



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of
15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

Ain Shams University
Institute of Graduated
Studies for Childhood

CHILDHOOD HEARING DISABILITIES
CLINICAL EVALUATION AND HABILITATION
(Survey and Comparative Studies)

B4979

THESIS

Submitted in fulfillment for the
Degree Ph.D.

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AIM OF THE WORK

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The aim of the present work is:-

* To set forth a general picture of the problem of hearing impairment in East Delta which comprises five governorates viz., Kalyubia, Sharkia, Ismailia, Suez and Port Said.

* To evaluate the measures taken by the responsible authorities for its solution.

* To make comparative studies among those children regarding the variables that could affect the child's functioning in a given program, and regarding the method used for habilitation.

It is hoped that, as we compare our results on one hand; and the different views of management and results of other workers on the other hand, one could generate fresh concepts based upon the child's needs and capabilities as well as the technology presently available in Egypt.

FIELD OF THE SURVEY

In this thesis our study was constructed on an area of about 7001.2 K² which represents about 0.69% from the total area of Egypt and about 19.89% of the area occupied by people. This area which lies on East Delta represents five governorates viz., Kalyubia, Sharkia, Ismailia, Suez and Port Said.*

This area contains 7 Institutes responsible for training and education of the hearing impaired children; one related to the Ministry of Social Affairs (Habilitation Center for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Children in Port Said) and the other 6 institutes related to the Ministry of Education (Hope Schools).

Also, there are three special classes (فصول ملحقه) found in three normal schools in Sharkia for education of the hearing impaired children.

* All these data were taken from Central Agency for public mobilisation and statistics. December 1980 Cairo A.R.E.
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DEFINITIONS

Audiological habilitation:

A problem solving process aimed at minimizing disability and avoiding or minimizing the resultant handicap (Stephens, 1996).

Hearing impairment:

Basically impairment applies to a lack of normal function e.g. elevation of threshold, poor speech discrimination, which can be measured reliably in a laboratory or clinic.

Disability:

Disability defines a difficulty in hearing in a real environment such as hearing in a noisy place, determining the location of a bird call etc, which can be assessed by questionnaires and interview.

Handicap:

Handicap is the effect of the hearing loss on the individual's life, such as social withdrawal, marital stress, which can also be assessed in the same way as disability.

[All these definitions are quoted from the World Health Organization (1980) as applied to audiology by Stephens and Hétu (1991) in Stephens, (1996).]

DEFINITION

CAUSES OF HEARING LOSS

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The great majority of hearing losses in our present times will be either present at birth or their later manifestations will be present in the genes at birth. However, hearing losses may also occur in later life from ear disease, meningitis, encephalitis, etc. (Northern and Downs, 1978).

It is often difficult to identify accurately the cause of hearing loss in a child because exposure to a known pathogen, such as rubella, does not necessarily imply responsibility for the deafness (Adams, 1987).

Again, the causes of hearing losses are many, and many authors try to group these causes according to many factors and items. One of these classifications depends on the nature of the condition as being congenital, inflammatory, traumatic, etc. Another classification is according to the time when the disease process or disturbance of development takes place. However, in this chapter the grouping will be in accordance with the anatomy of the ear.

Hearing loss caused by a lesion in the external auditory canal or in the middle ear is called conductive, while that caused by a lesion in the inner ear or in the 8th. nerve is called sensorineural (Berkow, 1992).

CAUSES OF HEARING LOSS IN THE OUTER EAR

CAUSES OF HEARING LOSS IN THE MIDDLE EAR

CAUSES OF HEARING LOSS IN THE INNER EAR

THE OUTER EAR

EFFECTS OF THE OUTER EAR ON HEARING LOSS

When conditions occur that interfere with or block the normal sound vibrations transmitted through the outer ear, conductive hearing loss results (Martin, 1981).

DISORDERS OF THE EXTERNAL EAR

Disorders of the Auricle

At times, one or both ears may be near-perfectly formed but of very small size (microtia), or the pinna may be entirely absent (anotia). Congenital malformation of the auricle have been associated with other disorders, such as mongolism (Martin, 1981).

Disorders of the External Auditory Canal

Atresia of the External Auditory Canal

The meatus may be stenosed or totally atretic. A canal that is very narrow is easily clogged with cerumen or ectodermal debris (Northern and Downs, 1974).

External ear and canal anomalies may be apparent without damage to the middle or inner ear structures. however, severe middle ear anomalies or aplasia of the middle ear may be associated (Bluestone, 1983).