



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



**MONA MAGHRABY**



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية  
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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# جامعة عين شمس

## التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

### قسم

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



### يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



**MONA MAGHRABY**



# **Quality of life for Preschool Children Suffering from Hearing Impairment in Rural Area**

*Thesis*

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of master Degree  
in Community Health Nursing*

*By*

**Heba Said Mohamed Khawwas**

(B.Sc. of Nursing, Year 2010)

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University  
2021**



# **Quality of life for Preschool Children Suffering from Hearing Impairment in Rural Area**

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## List of Abbervations

Abb.	Meaning
<b>ALYs</b>	Adjusted Life-Years
<b>x<sup>2</sup></b>	Chi- Square
<b>DHH</b>	Deaf and Hard of Hearing
<b>DB</b>	Decibels
<b>ENT</b>	Ear, Nose and Throat
<b>Rh</b>	Rhesus Factor
<b>LMICs</b>	Low-Income or Middle-Income Countries
<b>HI</b>	Hearing Impairment
<b>NHS</b>	Neonatal Hearing Screening
<b>OME</b>	Otitis Media with Effusion
<b>QOL</b>	Quality of Life
<b>SNHI</b>	Sensor-Neural Hearing Impairment
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Studies
<b>TM</b>	Tympanic Membrane
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Quality of life for Preschool Children Suffering from Hearing Impairment in Rural Area

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### Abstract

**Background:** Preschool children hearing impairment is considered one of the most prevalent global health concerns. **Aim of the study:** to assess quality of life for Preschool Children Suffering from hearing Impairment. **Design:** A descriptive design was utilized in this study. **Setting:** The study was carried at outpatient audio clinics of Elmenofeya University Hospital, Health insurance clinics, special speech clinics and audio clinic. **Sample:** All pre-school children enrolled in the previously mentioned institute (purposive sample) were included in the study. They were 308 students; 161 male and 147 female. **predetermined inclusion criteria** (The age from 3 < 6 years (pre-school age), Free from any other health problem. **Study tool:** The data for this study were collected by using two tools: **Tool I:** structured interview questionnaire: it consisted of **Part 1:** socio-demographic characteristics for children. **Part 2:** socio-demographic characteristics of mothers. **Part 3:** Past and present medical history of the children. **Part 4:** knowledge of mothers about hearing impairment **Tool II:** Practice of mothers regarding hearing impairment. **Tool III:** Assessment of the quality of life of preschool children with hearing impairment. **Results:** it was found near to half of the preschool children was aged from 5 to 6 years, more than half of them was male, more than half of them were going to nursery, more than one third of children's mothers were Secondary education, near to half of the preschool children reported that the cause of the hearing impairment was Inflammation in the middle ear, more than half of them used Medical hearing aids, majority of the preschool children had speech problem, more than half of the mothers had unsatisfactory knowledge about hearing impairment, that only less than One-third of the mothers had good practice that improve the communication skills, near to half of the preschool children had average quality of life. **Conclusion:** There was significant relation between socio-demographic characteristics and health problems of preschool children with hearing impairment, also there was significant relation between health problems of preschool children with hearing impairment and their quality of life. **Recommendation:** health education program to increase the mother's knowledge, improve their practice, and teach them the importance of early treatment and language training.

**Key words:** Hearing Impairment, Preschool Age, Quality of Life, early intervention.

## Introduction

Hearing impairment is defined as a full or partial decrease in the ability to detect or understand sounds (*Anne et al., 2017*).

Hearing impairment is a general term referring to reduced functioning of the ear that can affect the intensity (loudness) and/or clarity of sounds heard. The most common type of hearing impairment in young children is conductive, which typically concerns how loud sound must be for a child to hear it. A second and more permanent type of hearing impairment is sensorineural, which involves damage to the cochlea (inner ear organ of hearing) or to the acoustic nerve to the brain (*Shuaibu et al., 2018*).

Hearing impairment is a very common chronic disorder-affecting children and adults age groups. Its prevalence according to the World Health Organization (WHO), 360 million persons in the world have disabling hearing impairment and 328 million of these are adults while 32 million were children mostly in developing countries. Poor health-care systems and paucity of hearing health-care physicians may be the contributing factors. Hearing impairment may be associated with severe