



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Assessment of Mothers' Awareness towards Care of their Children Suffering from Hearing Loss

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of
the Master Degree in Pediatric Nursing

By

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2021**

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Assessment of Mothers' Awareness towards Care of their Children Suffering from Hearing Loss

Abstract

Background: Children who have hearing impaired need exceptional attention from their families, especially from mothers, as they are the most person contact with their children from birth and throughout life. **Aim:** The study aimed to assess the mothers' awareness towards care of their children suffering from hearing loss. **Design:** A descriptive design utilized in carrying out this study. **Setting:** The study conducted at the at hearing test unit at Hearing and Speech Institute outpatient clinics in Imbaba which affiliated to General Organization for Teaching Hospitals and Institutes, MOH, in Cairo. **Sample:** A convenient sample composed of 150 mothers having children suffering from hearing loss who attend to the previously mentioned setting. **Tools:** It consisted of three tools. (1) A pre-designed questionnaire sheet which consist of two parts: part(1) to assess characteristics of study subjects, part (2) to assess mothers' knowledge about hearing loss, (2) Mothers' reported practices regarding care of their children suffering from hearing loss and (3) Mothers attitude regarding care of their children suffering from hearing loss. **Results:** More than two thirds of the studied mothers have unsatisfactory knowledge about hearing loss and less than two thirds of them had inadequate reported practices regarding care of their children. In addition, less than three quarters of the studied mothers had positive attitude toward care of their children suffering from hearing loss. **Conclusion:** Based on the study findings, can be concluded that, there are strong positive correlations between mothers' total knowledge, total reported practices and total attitude regarding care of their children suffering from hearing loss. **Recommendation:** Conducting an educational programs for mothers to upgrade their knowledge, reported practices and communication with children suffering from hearing loss.

Key words: Hearing Loss, Awareness, Mothers, Children

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
ABR	: Auditory brainstem response
BAHAs	: Bone Anchored Hearing Aids
BTE	: Behind-the-Ear
CI s	: Cochlear Implants
dB	: Decibels
ENT	: Ears, Nose and Throat
Hz	: Hertz
IHC s	: Inner Hair Cells
ITE	: In-the-Ear
NSAIDs	: Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
OAE	: Otoacoustic Emissions
OHC s	: Outer Hair Cells
OM	: Otitis Media
OME	: Otitis Media with Effusion
PCHI	: Permanent Childhood Hearing Loss
ROS	: Reactive Oxygen Species
SD	: Standard Deviation
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UHL	: Unilateral Hearing Loss
UNHS	: Universal Neonatal Hearing Screening
WHO	: World Health Organization

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Introduction

Hearing loss is commonly known as deafness. It is a hidden disability; it is difficult to identify a child with hearing loss until interacting with noticing hearing aids. Hearing loss or deafness is a major disabling condition worldwide. The etiology of hearing loss range from congenital to aquired, and includes common and preventable childhood infections like otitis media, meningoencephalities and malnourishment mainly lack of vitamin A and iodine, and these mainly affect poor families. The morbidity and burden of hearing impairment on the children and their parents is enormous (**Lorna et al., 2017**).

Non-genetic causes of hearing loss include infections during pregnancy (such as cytomegalovirus, rubella and toxoplasmosis); diseases (e.g. meningitis, measles, mumps and chronic otitis media); birth conditions as asphyxia, low weight and hyperbilirubinemia; and head injury. Irrespective of cause, hearing loss at birth or early in life that goes undiagnosed impacts on development of speech and hearing, education and the individual's social-emotional development (**WHO, 2018**).

Screening for the early detection of health problems is an integral part of public health care system. The term covers all types of examinations and does not consider the speed or accuracy. This definition points to a public health management process in which an investigation is triggered by an

administrative system and not a patient initiative. In this way, screening is a process by which child may have diseases or disorders that are otherwise undetected are identified as finding of asymptomatic cases (**Lorna et al., 2017**).

Early detection of hearing loss and early use of hearing aids or cochlear implants are critical for the development of speech, hearing, and communication skills in children with hearing loss. In fact, infants identified with a hearing loss before the onset of the critical period of hearing development around six months of age who received a hearing aid or cochlear implant and habilitation services have been shown years later to have hearing skills similar to those of children of the same age who have normal hearing (**Kutz et al., 2015**).

Mothers of children with a hearing loss have reported benefits from peer support. In order for the most benefit from support programs to occur, there must be encouragement between mothers in order to inform others about the health care system, advocacy, and the best resources available to them and their children (**Mukara et al., 2017**).