

Hearing Impairment

Types of Loss

MON.AURAL —

The boy will have hearing loss in one ear only.

CONDUCTIVE LOSS —

This is when the mechanism by which sound waves reach the nerve endings in the cochlea is damaged. Some common causes are Glue Ear or foreign objects in the outer ear.

SENSORY LOSS —

This is caused by damage to the nerves. Hearing aids are usually prescribed to maximize residual hearing. A cochlea implant may be used in a child whose hearing loss is too profound for hearing aids to alleviate.

MIXED LOSS —

This is a mixture of conductive and sensory loss.

Useful Website

www.batod.org.uk

For further information on this issue please contact:

Training & Development
Support Officer for
Northern Ireland
The Boys' Brigade NI Headquarters
Rathmore House
126 Glenarm Road
LARNE
BT40 1DZ
Tel. 028 2827 2794
Fax. 028 2827 5150
email: nitraining@boys-brigade.org.uk

OR

Mr Colin Millar
Boys' Brigade Disability
Network Consultant
25 Whitethorne Brae
Newtownards
Co. Down
BT23 8EX
Tel. 028 9181 2398

(Compiled by: Colin Millar)

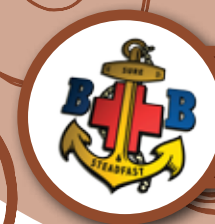


Northern Ireland Headquarters
& National Training Centre
Rathmore House, 126 Glenarm Road, Larne, Co. Antrim BT40 1DZ
Tel: 028 2827 2794
Email: larne@boys-brigade.org.uk
Web: www.bbni.org.uk

GENERAL INFORMATION LEAFLET

Basic Facts for Leaders

Hearing Impairment



Dis
a
Bility

NORTHERN IRELAND

General Features

Boys with a hearing impairment can display a range of degree of hearing loss.

MILD —

This boy hears nearly all speech, but may mishear or misunderstand what is being said, if he is not looking directly at the speaker.

MODERATE —

The boy will have great difficulty hearing people who are not speaking close to him. He will probably wear a hearing aid and also may rely on lip reading and visual clues

SEVERE —

This boy will not be able to hear without the help of a hearing aid. The child will need lip reading and body language to assist understanding

PROFOUND —

This child will probably use a hearing aid but he will rely on visual clues and/or British Sign Language. To communicate effectively radio aids are often used.

Areas of the BB programme which would present difficulty for the boy

Anchor Boy

- Programme areas where verbal introductions are employed

Junior Section

- Programme areas where verbal instructions are employed

Company Section

- Programme areas where verbal instructions are employed



Useful Strategies

For communication with the Hearing Impaired Boy:

- Look in the direction of the boy when speaking
- **DO NOT** stand with your back to the light
- **AVOID** blocking your face when speaking
- Use short phrases and sentences. These are easier to understand than single words
- Present one source of information at a time
- Use body language to aid instructions and explanations
- **DO NOT** shout

Please note these are general strategies

EACH BOY IS UNIQUE

It is therefore important to speak to his parent(s) to gain individual relevant information.