

Hearing Device Retention Accessory Information

Hearing aid retention accessories not included below were rated as less effective.

More information on survey results and strategies can be found at <http://successforkidswithhearingloss.com/hearing-aids-on>
Ratings based on the results of the Children's Hearing Aid Retention Survey completed by 286 parents (Anderson & Madell, 2012).

Ear Gear



Spandex sleeve slips over hearing device. Has stretch cord and plastic locking clip.

PROS: Stretchy cord, allows for full range of head motion. Spandex sleeve protects from mess/damage and from hearing aids being swallowed by infants. Plastic clip to clothing has no sharp edges, is hypoallergenic and locks to make it extremely difficult for a child to remove. Spandex sleeve increases comfort of device wear; prevents and assists in healing from chafing; also diminishes wind noise. Comes in many different colors to increase child's interest and pride in wearing hearing aids. Use with hearing aids, cochlear implants and BAHA for individuals of all ages. Models can attach to one or two hearing devices.

CONS: Some difficulty installing, because earmold must be removed and then reattached.

www.gearforears.com

Caps



Caps cover hearing devices securing them from busy or yanking fingers.

PROS: Effective at discouraging toddlers from yanking hearing aids off. Washable and durable. Hanna Andersson and Hearing Henry caps are cotton and have ties long enough to cross in front of neck and tie behind. Silkawear caps have mesh side panels and fasten securely under chin via Velcro. Discontinue after toddler 'yanking' phase subsides so child can practice putting on hearing aids (should be independently putting hearing aids on by age 3). Use with hearing aids, cochlear implants and BAHA. Come in various colors.

CONS: Warm for summer or southern climates.

www.silkawear.com
www.hannaandersson.com
www.hearinghenry.com

Safe-N-Sound



Plastic loop slips over hearing device. Has poly cotton cord and metal alligator clip.

PROS: Easy to install. One size fits all hearing aid and cochlear implant models. Flexible cotton cord comes in many different colors to increase child's interest and pride in wearing hearing aids. Option with barrette can be effective to discourage young child yanking out the hearing aid, while not causing discomfort when removed by parent. Used by children of all ages. Models can attach to one or two hearing devices or be used with eyeglasses. Works with hearing aids, cochlear implants, and BAHA.

CONS: Nonstretch cord. One size loop may not tightly fit all hearing instruments. The Alligator clip has nickel content, and can cause allergic reactions.

www.getsafesound.com

Wig / Toupee Tape



Tape specifically made for use on skin. Attaches to both hearing device and skin. Must replace tape on a regular basis to maintain security.

PROS: Good short-term strategy. Tape does not require much of a 'tug' to remove hearing aid, but is helpful in preventing dislodging when child is just starting to use his hands to explore or when the device is large/heavy for the child's ear. Used primarily when child is young or very active. Use on all hearing devices.

CONS: The tape discourages child from pulling the hearing aid off due to possible discomfort when removed – by child or by parent. Child could learn to shy away from hearing aid because it is not comfortable when it is removed. If used frequently, tape can be expensive over time.

Oto / Critter Clips



Plastic loop security system, with thin poly cotton cord and metal alligator type clip. Models that attach to one or two hearing devices.

PROS: Low cost, easy to install solution. One size fits all hearing aid models and implants. Cords come in many colors, and some models are available with cute animals on the face of the clip - encouraging small children to wear their aids. Used by children of all ages wearing hearing aids, cochlear implants or BAHA.

CONS: Breaks easily / not very durable. Cute animals can come off and be swallowed. Security level varies due to one-size fitting for all hearing instruments. The Alligator clip has sharp teeth and may pinch child's skin. Clip has nickel content, and can cause allergic reactions.

www.westone.com

#1 Rated

#2 Rated

#3 Rated

#4 Rated

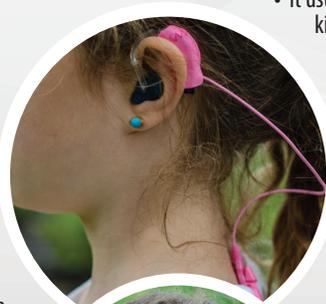
#5 Rated

The Terrible Twos Two-year olds may resist the 'only mommy do it' approach and demonstrate their independence by taking off their hearing aids.

- This continues to be non-negotiable - continue to be persistent.
- Only adults take off the hearing aids however at age 2 the parent can work with the child to change from independently removing his hearing aids to learning to ask for help (i.e., "Ears off please").
- This provides the opportunity to ask why he wants the hearing aids removed.
 - Is it too noisy? If so, you can model moving away from the noise.
 - Is he tired? If so he can help you put the hearing aids in the dry aid kit ("hearing aid house") before his nap.
 - Does he want your attention? Take a minute to help him begin to learn how to put his own hearing aids on (he should be able to do this by himself by age 3). Offer to read a book to him, but of course he will need to have his hearing aids on to hear the story!

Your child missing out on auditory stimulation IS harmful to his brain development.

- "Taking a break" from wearing hearing aids for an hour, morning, day or weekend, is just setting your child further behind in developing a brain that will process speech and sounds effectively.
- Unless you suspect that he is in pain, ALWAYS make sure the hearing aids are put back in his or her ears as soon as possible.
- Listening breaks from the hearing aids should occur no longer than it would take the child to eat a cookie.
- Responding to hearing aid removal during tantrums is a challenge. The consistent message in your response should be that the hearing aids will go back on. His tantrum behavior is not 'rewarded' by his not wearing the hearing aids.



Ear Gear

The Curious Threes Three-year-olds like to know how things work.

- Left alone, your child may take off a hearing aid and take it apart to have a close look at each of the parts.
- As you perform the listening check each morning, involve your three-year-old, using the names for each of the parts and describing how they work.
- Emphasize that it is fun to know about how the hearing aids work, but it is important to keep the hearing aids on her ears so they can work to help her hear what people say.
- By this time she should know that hearing aids are meant to be kept on and that she is not allowed to take them off. Treat her doing so as you would any other poor behavior choice so that she clearly knows the rule stands in every situation.

The Sensitive Fours: and Fabulous Fives
At 4-5 years old children begin learning the attitudes of their age peers and want their approval.

- It usually works well if the children in your child's preschool or kindergarten class have a learning opportunity (i.e., heard a story about hearing loss/hearing aids). They will then better understand what hearing aids do, will not ask your child as many questions will be more likely to view the hearing aids positively.
 - This is an age where the child becomes fashion conscious, so being allowed to choose brightly colored earmolds or fun hearing aid stickers will help the child feel good about wearing hearing aids and be the envy of his age peers. This can help transform the hearing aid from something 'different' into a cute or fun accessory that makes the child 'pretty' or 'cool'.
 - Most people ask about hearing aids because they do not know about them – not to be mean. Help your child practice how to respond to questions about the hearing aids - he (and you) are ambassadors for helping others learn about hearing loss and hearing aids (they are amazing ear computers!).

WHY DO WE NEED HEARING AIDS

- Most of what children learn is learned through hearing. Without hearing his or her best through hearing aids used all day, every day, your child's learning is likely to be retarded by the time he is old enough to start school. These learning delays may never be made up.
- Hearing aids make sound louder and allow the auditory part of the brain to grow. This early brain growth lets children to use hearing to learn to language that spoken within their hearing range, to talk and to read.
 - The auditory part of the brain must have input all day, every day for the child to learn the language needed to get along with others. Delays in speech understanding and talking make it harder for a child to be accepted by other children.
 - Your child can't learn words he or she doesn't hear. Typically hearing children hear 46 million words by 4 years old. To learn new words from what people are saying around them, your child's hearing devices need to make speech clear and loud to hear the quiet speech sounds (like s, f, t) from more than a few feet away.
 - Children need listen for 20,000 hours before their brains are ready to begin to learn how to read.

WHEN DO WE NEED HEARING AIDS

- To be ready to start school like other children, your child needs to wear hearing aids every waking hour from infancy.
- A child needs to use hearing aids all day, every day to develop speech, language and social skills like other children his or her age.
 - Even children with 'mild' hearing loss may talk and understand more like 3 year olds when they enter kindergarten if they do not use hearing aids every waking hour.
 - The important time for brain growth during the first two years cannot be made up later. Almost all children who enter school with learning delays do not 'catch up' once they go to school.



Children's Hearing Aid Retention Project

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Did you know?

Children learn most of the 'social rules' of getting along with others between 2-5 years old. Children who can understand speech and talk like their age peers are more likely to be accepted and fit in.