



The Guam EHDI Story



University of Guam
Center for Excellence in
Developmental Disabilities
Education, Research, and
Service (Guam CEDDERS)







- QI Team :
 - Initial Screening QI Team
 - Members:
 - EHDI Hearing Screening Facilitator, EHDI Data Coordinator, EHDI Consultant, and Nurse Supervisors from GMHA and GRMC.
 - Aims
 - Aim 1: By September 2016, increase accuracy of family contact information by 10%.
 - By September 2016, decrease the number of refer of OAE by 10%.





- QI Team :
 - Outpatient Rescreen QI Team
 - Members:
 - EHDI Hearing Screening Facilitator, EHDI Data Coordinator, EHDI Consultant, GEIS Service Coordinators, GEIS Program Coordinator, and DPHSS MCH Administrator
 - Aim
 - By April 2016, increase the number of children by 5% who receive the outpatient rescreens by 1 month.





- QI Team :
 - High Risk Rescreen QI Team
 - Members:
 - EHDI Hearing Screening Facilitator, EHDI Data Coordinator, EHDI Consultant, GEIS Service Coordinators, GEIS Teacher, and GEIS Program Coordinator
 - Aim
 - By April 2016, reduce number of no shows for high-risk re-screening appointments by 5%.





- QI Team :
 - DAE/EI QI Team
 - Members:
 - EHDI Coordinator, EHDI Data Coordinator, Audiologist, GEIS Service Coordinators, and GEIS Program Coordinator
 - Aims
 - Aim 1: By December 2015, increase by 100% the monitoring services provided by GEIS to all infants pending a DAE.
 - Aim 2: By October 30, 2015, complete DAEs for 80% of all infants needing a DAE that were born rom November 2014 – April 2015.



QI Teams

QI Team	Aim	Timeline	Measurement	Strategy
Initial Screen	Aim 1: By September 2016, increase accuracy of family contact information by 10%. Aim 2: By September 2016, decrease the number of refer of OAE by 10%.	Aim 1: September 2016 Aim 2: September 2016	Aim 1: # of families with accurate information/# of children who need follow-up Aim 2: # of refer OAE/# of screens	Two-way communication – through phone number, physical and mailing address, and lack of returned mail-out card
Outpatient Rescreen	Aim 1: By April 2016, increase the number of children by 5% who receive the outpatient rescreens by 1 month.	Aim 1: By April 2016.	Aim 1: # of children who receive rescreen by one month/# of children refer for outpatient rescreen	Hearing screening at home Alternate location of screenings Increase the frequency of screenings
High Risk Rescreen	By April 2016, reduce number of no shows for high-risk re-screening appointments by 5%.	April 30, 2016	# of no shows at first appointment/total # of high risk refers	Track GEIS methods on contacting families and success rates.
DAE/EI	Aim 1: By December 2015, increase to 100% the monitoring services provided by GEIS to all infants pending a DAE. Aim 2: By October 30, 2015, complete DAEs for 80% of all infants needing a DAE that were born rom November 2014 – April 2015.	December 2015	Aim 1: # of kids pending that are monitored/# of kids pending DAE. Aim 2: # of children born between Nov 2014 – April 2015 who receive a DAE/# of children receive a DAE during	Strategy: to provide a toolkit (brochures, books, etc.) Pending: kids waiting for DAE that weren't terminated.



Success



- Initial Screen Aim 1: Increase accuracy of family contact information by 10%.
 - Aim chosen to increase ability to contact families and thus decrease LTFU at all levels of hearing continuum.

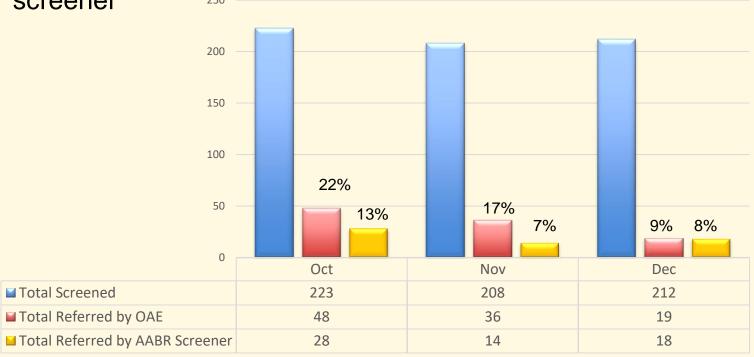
After first initial screening QI team meeting, nurses were able to have the IT Administrator at the largest hospital on Guam electronically transmit physical address as part of the data import to Guam ChildLink – EHDI.



Success



- Initial Screen Aim 2: By September 2016, decrease the number of refer of OAE by 10%.
 - Aim chosen to decrease the amount of screenings using the AABR screener

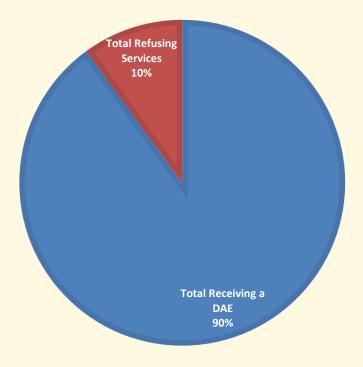




Challenges



 Aim 2: By October 30, 2015, complete DAEs for 80% of all infants needing a DAE that were born from November 2014 – April 2015.





Challenges



- Lack of audiologist contracted by GEIS continues to be major area of concern for infants not receiving a DAE in a timely manner.
- Guam EHDI contracted consultant provided DAEs during this period. As a result, 9 of the 10 of the pending infants were screened.

Lessons Learned & Next Steps

Lessons learned

 Continue developing and maintaining working relationships with all partners

Next steps

Continue with QI team meetings and PDSA cycles















Is your baby "At-Risk" for Hearing Loss?

Your baby may be at risk for hearing loss if:

- · There is a concern about your baby's hearing, speech, language or development for any reason
- · Your family has a history of children with hearing loss
- Your baby spent more than 5 days in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) or had complications while in the NICU (Check with your baby's doctor)
- · Your baby experienced a lack of oxygen after birth
- Your baby needed a machine to help him/her breathe
- · Your baby was born too early and/or was very little at birth
- · Your baby was given medications that might hurt hearing (Ask your baby's doctor)
- · Your baby needed a special procedure (blood transfusion) to treat severe jaundice (hyperbilirubinemia)
- · Your baby was exposed to infection before birth
- · Your baby's head, face or ears has a shape or form that's different from usual
- Your baby has a condition (neurological disorder) that is associated with hearing loss (Check with your baby's doctor)
- · Your baby had an infection around the brain and spinal cord called meningitis
- · Your baby received a bad injury to the head especially if a hospital stay was required
- · Your baby was given medication for cancer chemotherapy

Source: 2007 JCIH Position Statement: Principles and Guidelines for Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Programs. Joint Committee on Infant Hearing.

Guam Early Intervention System (GEIS) Call 300-5776/5816

For more information and to schedule your baby's FREE Well-Baby Hearing Check-Up!

For more information about Guam Early Hearing Detection & Intervention (EHDI) contact: Guam EHDI at 735-2466 | www.guamehdi.org









Produced by the Guain Early Hearing Denotation and Instrumenton (Guain EMRI) Project with 100% harding support from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administrated Grain Health Services Associated Services (Guain EMRIS HEALTH SERVICES ASSOCIATED ASSOCIA

Milestones

of Normal Hearing and Speech Development

If you have any concern about your infant's hearing or speech development, early assessment is the first step in identifying and helping a child with hearing loss

O - 4 Months

- Stops movement or quiets in response to speech.
- · Startles to loud sounds
- · Moves eyes toward
- Arouses from light sleep to sudden loud noises.

4 - 7 Months

- Begins head turn toward sounds and voices out of sight (4 months) and turns head directly toward the sound source (7 months)
- Smiles in response to speech.
- Looks in response to own name.
- Babbling begins.

7 - 9 Months

- Turns to find a sound source out of sight.
- Gurgles or coos to sounds out of sight.
- Uses intonation patterns heard in speech.
- · Comprehends "No."
- Babbles in multiple syllables.

9 - 12 Months

- Acquires first true word.
- Imitates sounds.
 Looks at a common object.
- when named.
- Responds to music.
 Understands simple commands.

13 - 18 Months

- Uses sentence-like intonation.
- Perceives emotions
- of others.
- Uses 3 20 words.Uses all vowels and

19 - 24 Months

- Uses more words than just jargon.
- Raises intonation at end of phrase to ask question.
 Comprehends about
- 300 words.

 Uses about 50 words.
- Uses about 50 words.
 Produces animal sounds
- Combines 2 words
- into prirases.



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If you have a concern about the hearing or speech development of your infant, call the Guam Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Project (Guam EHDI) at



735-2466

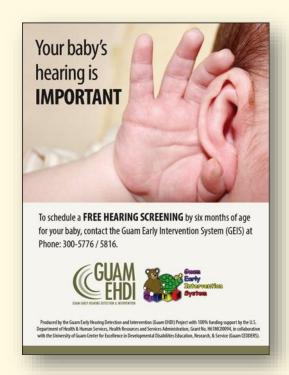
www.guamehdi.com



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2015

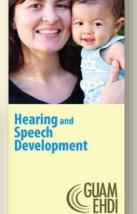
Guam EHDI Progress Report
Newborn Hearing Screening At-A-Glance

















Newborn Hearing Facts

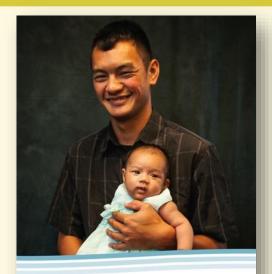
- . Approximately 3 in 1,000 babies are born with permanent hearing loss.
- 92% of children with permanent hearing loss are born to two hearing parents.
- · Hearing loss is the most common birth defect.
- · Most newborns with hearing loss have no signs or symptoms.
- Children with hearing loss in even 1 ear are 10 times more likely to be held back at least 1 grade compared to children with normal hearing.



For more information log on to: www.guamehdi.org

or call 735-2466

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