

# MY HEARING HEALTHCARE JOURNEY



## AWARENESS

## DIAGNOSIS

## (RE) HABILITATION

## ONGOING MANAGEMENT

### Recognise when you, family, or friends have a hearing loss:

- Difficulty hearing in noise
- Hard to hear soft and/or high-pitched sounds
- TV volume too loud for others
- Asking people to repeat what they just said.

### Seek help from your GP or a qualified audiologist.

- Have your hearing tested
- Determine type & extent of hearing loss
- Discuss management options

### Components may include one or more of:

- Amplification - hearing aids, cochlear implants, hybrid devices, middle ear implants
- Assistive listening devices – for watching TV, attending public events and using the telephone
- Communication strategies
- Medical treatment
- Surgery.

### Regular monitoring of hearing thresholds:

- Change in rehabilitation program to meet new communication needs.
- Active awareness of further risks to hearing.

### Recognise when your child has a hearing loss:

- Hereditary risk factors
- Exposure to infections in utero.

- Neonatal screening.
- School-age screening
- Seek help from your GP, paediatrician, or a qualified paediatric audiologist.

### Components may include one or more of:

- Amplification – hearing aids, cochlear implants, hybrid devices, middle ear implants
- Assistive listening devices – for use in the classroom, watching TV, public events and using the telephone
- Speech-language pathology services
- Communication strategies
- Medical treatment
- Surgery.

- Regular monitoring of hearing thresholds.
- Change in habilitation program to meet new communication needs.
- Active awareness of further risks to hearing.



- **Conductive**  
e.g. Otosclerosis
- **Sensorineural**  
e.g. aging, loud noise exposure

