

APPOINTMENT CARDS

Audiology Facilities

The following audiology centers have the specialized equipment and experience to conduct hearing tests on infants and children:

Connecticut Children's Medical Center
Hartford, Farmington, and Glastonbury, CT
(860) 545-9642 or (860) 837-6300

Lawrence & Memorial Hospital
Waterford, CT (860) 271-4900

UConn Speech & Hearing Clinic
Storrs, CT (860) 486-2629

Yale New Haven Children's Hospital
New Haven and Trumbull, CT (877) 925-3637

Or visit www.ehdi-pals.org for a list of pediatric audiologists by location.

Circle the facility above and fill out below:

Date: _____ Time: _____

CMV Specialists

Connecticut Children's Medical Center
Infectious Diseases and Immunology
Hartford, CT (860) 545-9490

Yale New Haven Children's Hospital
Pediatric Infectious Diseases
New Haven, CT (877) 925-3637

Circle the facility above and fill out below:

Date: _____ Time: _____



Connecticut Department of Public Health Early Hearing Detection and Intervention

410 Capitol Avenue, MS # 11 MAT
P.O. Box 340308

Hartford, CT 06134-0308

Voice: (860) 509-8251

Secure Fax: (860) 629-6965

Telecommunications Relay Service 7-1-1

<https://portal.ct.gov/ehdi>

For more information about hearing screening and congenital CMV:



For more information about services for babies who are deaf or hard of hearing, contact:

Connecticut Birth to Three System

1-800-505-7000

www.birth23.org

None of the information contained herein is intended to replace advice by a health care professional.

This brochure is intended to be given to the parent/guardian of any infant that fails their newborn hearing screening.

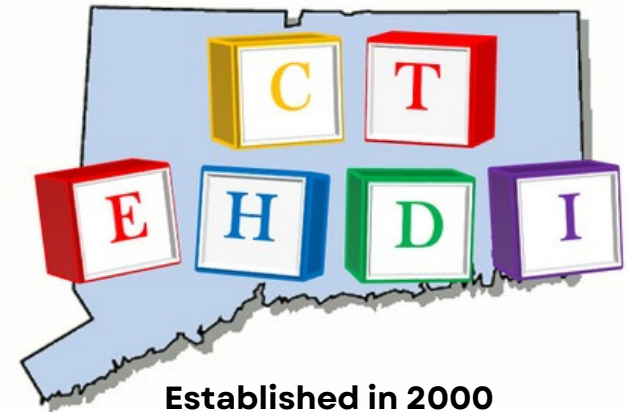
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Replaces "Your Baby Needs Another Hearing Test/CMV"

Your Baby Needs: A CMV test and a Hearing Test

CMV and Hearing Testing FAQs
for Parents and Caregivers



Established in 2000

**Connecticut Department of Public Health
Early Hearing Detection & Intervention
(EHDI) Program**

Voice: (860) 509-8251 Fax: (860) 629-6965

<https://portal.ct.gov/ehdi>

My baby failed their newborn hearing screening...

WHAT DO I NEED TO DO RIGHT NOW?

Step 1: Ensure your baby was tested for congenital Cytomegalovirus (CMV) before leaving the birth facility. Birth facilities are required by law to test for congenital CMV when a baby fails their newborn hearing screening. Your baby must be tested before 21 days of age to determine if it is congenital. Follow-up with your pediatrician to get the results.

Step 2: Schedule a diagnostic hearing test with an audiologist that specializes in pediatric cases today! This test is far more comprehensive than the screening done at birth and is the only way to know if a hearing loss is present. Barring any medical exceptions, your baby should complete their hearing testing before three months of age. To find an audiologist, see the included "**Audiology Facilities**" list.

More Information About Congenital CMV

What is congenital Cytomegalovirus (CMV)? Congenital CMV is a virus that can cause serious health issues, developmental delays, and is the leading cause of hearing loss in infants, which can develop anytime during the first few years of life. See **Congenital CMV Prevention Tips***

What if my baby has congenital CMV?

Ask your pediatrician for a referral to an infectious disease specialist or contact one yourself. See the "**CMV Specialists**" list for contact info. Also, it is extremely important to have your baby's hearing tested regularly.

Are there any free developmental services available for babies with congenital CMV?

Yes, contact the **Connecticut Birth to Three System (800-505-7000 or www.birth23.org)** to schedule an evaluation.

More Information About Hearing Testing

Why is the early diagnosis of hearing loss so critical to my baby's future?

Babies' brains try to make sense out of the sounds that reach their ears during the course of everyday events. This is the beginning of language development. The earlier a baby with hearing loss is DIAGNOSED and receives hearing-related INTERVENTION services, the more likely they are to reach their full social, emotional, and intellectual potential.

"I think my baby can hear; I'm going to wait to have their hearing tested."

DON'T WAIT! Hearing testing should be done as soon as possible after birth, but before three months of age. Many babies with hearing loss can hear some sounds but not enough to develop speech and language properly. You cannot tell by watching and interacting with your baby if they can hear ALL the sounds needed to learn language. Diagnostic hearing testing is the only way to know for sure if your baby has a hearing loss.

What if my baby passes their hearing test?

All children who PASS their hearing screening or hearing test should be screened again, at least once, before 36 months old to catch a late onset of hearing loss that may have otherwise gone unnoticed.

What if my baby has a hearing loss or develops one later?

Contact the **Connecticut Birth to Three System (800-505-7000 or www.birth23.org)** for free hearing intervention services for children up to three years old. It is recommended to enroll as soon as possible or before six months of age. Also, the **American School for the Deaf (860-570-2393 or www.asd-1817.org)** has contracted with the EHDI program to provide free family-to-family and other family-focused supports.

Risk Factors for Hearing Loss

If any of the below conditions are present or have occurred, have your child's hearing monitored regularly due to the increased risk of a hearing loss developing later on:

- **Congenital Cytomegalovirus (CMV).**
- Caregiver concern regarding hearing, speech, language, developmental delay or developmental regression.
- Family history of childhood hearing loss.
- Syndromes: There are many syndromes associated with hearing loss, please visit: www.hereditaryhearingloss.org.
- Ototoxic medicines or antibiotics in the Aminoglycosides family (gentamicin).
- In utero infections, such as herpes, rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosis, Zika, etc.
- NICU stay greater than 5 days.
- Skull or facial malformations, congenital microcephaly, microtia, atresia, or head trauma.
- Hyperbilirubinemia exchange transfusion.
- Asphyxia/Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy.
- Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).
- Chemotherapy.

***Congenital CMV Prevention Tips**

CMV is transmitted through bodily fluids. Help reduce the spread of CMV to those who are pregnant:

- Wash hands with soap and water after feeding a child, changing diapers, wiping a child's nose, or handling children's toys.
- Avoid sharing food, drinks, or utensils with children.
- Do not put a child's pacifier or toothbrush in your mouth.
- Do not kiss young children on or close to the mouth.
- Clean toys, changing tables, and countertops often.