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CODEPEH
THE COMMISSION FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF HEARING LOSS (CODEPEH)

With representatives from:
The Spanish Association of Paediatrics,
The Spanish Society of Otolaryngology
and FIAPAS
(codepeh@gmail.com)

FIAPAS
CONFEDERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE FAMILIAS DE PERSONAS SORDAS
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Available at http://bibliotecafiapas.es

Family Care and Support Network

FIAPAS
Families of Deaf People

ANDALUSIA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FEDERACIÓN FAPAS
Tel.: 95 409 52 73 (Seville)

ASPASA-ALMERIA
Tel.: 950 24 47 90

ASPAS-CORDOBA
Tel.: 957 76 48 68

ASPRODES-GRANADA
Tel.: 958 22 20 82

ASPRODESORDOS-HUELVA
Tel.: 959 26 22 90

AFAIS-JAEN
Tel.: 953 08 84 82

ASPANSOR-MALAGA
Tel.: 95 265 17 31

ASPAS-SEVILLE
Tel.: 95 493 28 24

ARAGON (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FEDERACIÓN FAAPAS
Tel.: 974 22 77 83 (Huesca)

ASOCIACIÓN "SAN FRANCISCO DE SALES"-HUESCA
Tel.: 974 22 77 83

ATPANSOR-TERUEL
Tel.: 978 61 03 23

ASPANSOR-ZARAGOZA
Tel.: 976 25 50 00

ASTURIAS (PRINCIPALITY OF)

APADA-ASTURIAS
Tel.: 98 522 88 61

BALEARIC ISLANDS (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FUNDACIÓN ASPAS-MALLORCA
Tel.: 871 57 00 73

CANARY ISLANDS (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FUNCASOR
Tel.: 922 54 40 52 (Tenerife)
928 23 32 89 (Gran Canaria)
922 41 68 30 (Las Palmas)

CASTILE-LA MANCHA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FEDERACIÓN FASPAS
Tel.: 925 71 33 56 (Toledo)
691 40 12 43

ASPAS-ALBACETE
Tel.: 967 55 89 12

ASPAS-CIUDAD REAL
Tel.: 926 22 00 95

ASPAS-CUENCA
Tel.: 608 393 099

APANDAGU-GUADALAJARA
Tel.: 655 670 327

APANDAPT-TOLEDO
Tel.: 925 22 46 93

CASTILE-LEON (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FEDERACIÓN FAPAS-CYL
Tel.: 947 46 05 40 (Burgos)

ARANS-BUR-BURGOS
Tel.: 947 46 05 40

ASFAS-LEON
Tel. 665 66 55 25

ASPAS-SALAMANCA
Tel.: 923 21 55 09

ASPAS-VALLADOLID
Tel.: 983 39 53 08

CATALONIA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

FEDERACIÓN ACAPPS
Tel.: 93 210 55 30 (Barcelona)

ACAPPS-BARCELONA
Tel.: 93 210 55 30

ACAPPS-LLEIDA
Tel.: 685 801 973

VALENCIAN COMMUNITY

FEDERACIÓN HELIX-C.V.
Tel.: 96 391 94 63 (Valencia)

APANAH-ELDA
Tel.: 96 698 07 14

APANAS-ASPE
Tel.: 96 549 00 77

ASPAS-CASTELLON
Tel.: 964 05 66 44
Tel. CDIAT: 964 05 66 45

ASPAS-VALENCIA
Tel.: 96 392 59 48

EXTREMADURA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

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Tel.: 924 30 14 30 (Badajoz)

ADABA-BADAJOZ
Tel.: 924 24 26 26

ASCAPAS-PLASENCIA
Tel.: 927 41 35 04

GALICIA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

ACOPROS-LA CORUÑA
Tel.: 881 91 40 78

LA RIOJA (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

ADARI-LA RIOJA
Tel.: 618 953 218 (Logroño)

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ASOCIACIÓN ENTENDER Y HABLAR-MADRID
Tel.: 91 735 51 60

ASPAS-MADRID
Tel.: 91 725 07 45
628 466 873

MURCIA (REGION OF)

FEDERACIÓN FASEN
Tel.: 968 52 37 52 (Cartagena)
669 43 30 07

ASPANPAL-MURCIA
Tel.: 968 24 83 92

APANDA-CARTAGENA
Tel.: 968 52 37 52

NAVARRE (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF)

EUNATE-NAVARRA
Tel.: 948 26 18 77 (Pamplona)
637 77 21 85

BASQUE COUNTRY (AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE)

ASPASOR-ÁLAVA
Tel.: 945 28 73 92

CEUTA (AUTONOMOUS CITY OF)

ACEPAS-CEUTA
Tel.: 956 50 50 55

The list provided includes the FIAPAS Federations and Confederated Associations as of November 2023. (For the most up-to-date contact details: **www.fiapas.es**)

POSTNATAL HEARING LOSS

Progressive, late-onset, or acquired hearing loss in children



Postnatal hearing loss is a hearing disorder that is detected after birth, but the time of onset may not be known.

There are three types: progressive, late-onset, and acquired.

In addition to these, there are those attributed to a lack of sensitivity of the technology used, or to a lack of compliance or adherence to the protocols established for hearing loss detection.

Hearing assessment

- **Progressive and late-onset hearing loss.** Progressive hearing loss is already present at birth and goes unnoticed as detection is not possible because of limitations in the technology used for screening. The explanation for this is that mild or restricted hearing losses at certain auditory spectrum frequencies may not be detectable until months or years later when they progress and become recognisable, both symptomatically and in hearing tests.

  Late-onset hearing loss, on the other hand, passes newborn screening because it is not present at the time when this is performed. Therefore, at birth, hearing is normal. However, the aetiology that determines its occurrence already exists at birth in a latent form that will develop into hearing loss in the future.

  Both forms can be caused by genetic or infectious causes, or by inner ear malformations.

- **Acquired hearing loss.** Acquired hearing loss occurs from supervening causes, which were not present at birth and lead to hearing loss, such as trauma, infection, ototoxic disorders, autoimmune disorders, or exposure to loud noise.

Causes of late diagnosis

Late diagnosis of hearing loss may be due to limitations in screening technology or errors in implementation of the recommended protocol.

Technology-related limitations may be due to the degree or frequency of hearing loss, the time of its occurrence, whether it is conductive hearing loss or from other causes that result in a “false negative”.

In addition, children who do not complete the recommended assessments after an abnormal hearing test may be lost to follow-up. This situation also affects children with or without identified risk factors who pass the initial screening. Process losses arise from lack of awareness or understanding, language or communication barriers for families, as well as access barriers, cultural barriers and/or financial constraints. They may also be due to inadequate data collection in medical records.

Preventive strategies

- ✔ Hearing screening tests are a valuable tool, but they’re not foolproof.

  It should be ensured that children with identified risk factors for hearing loss and those who fail screening are assessed and monitored according to established protocols. This requires clear and effective communication and support to overcome access and economic barriers.

- ✔ At the social and family level, the key is the provision of culturally sensitive care and consideration of the beliefs or concerns of families about hearing loss and therapeutic interventions.

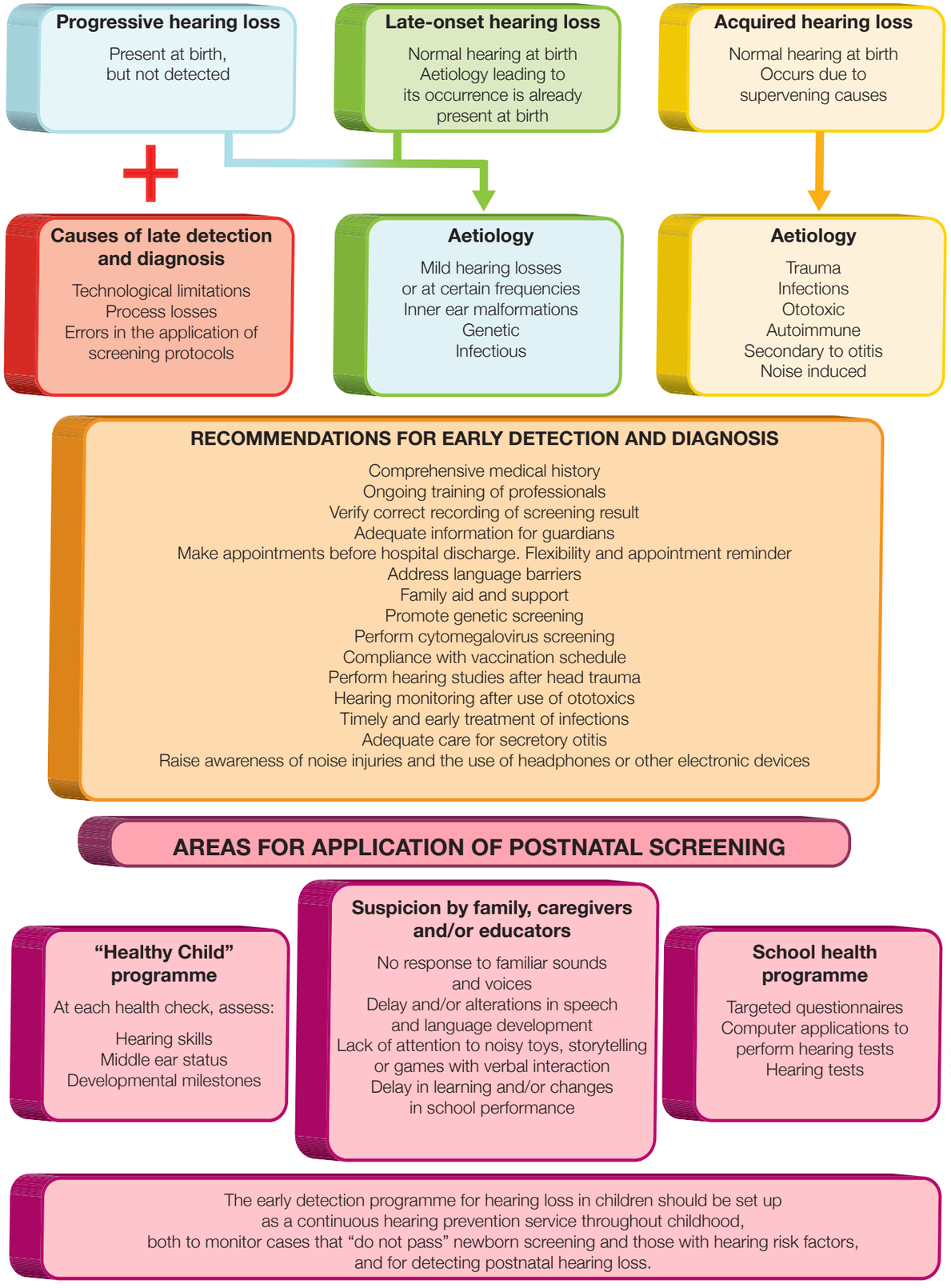
- ✔ Most postnatal hearing loss has no recognisable risk factors.

  Therefore, other initiatives are required such as hearing tests beyond the neonatal period, for example, during infant health checks, at the time of school entry, and at the start or end of each educational stage.

* The content of this brochure is merely informational. *Lex artis* must at all times align with the most up-to-date knowledge through the study of the scientific literature and be adapted to the context of each child.

EARLY DETECTION OF POSTNATAL HEARING LOSS (PROGRESSIVE, LATE-ONSET, OR ACQUIRED)

Commission for the Early Detection of Hearing Loss - CODEPEH



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