

## Supporting a child with a high frequency hearing loss?

A child with a high frequency hearing loss will have difficulty hearing particular consonants such as f,s,t, and this will affect their understanding of speech. Their own speech may sound indistinct.

With this type of loss it would be like trying to read a sentence with all the consonants missing:

A nursery rhyme becomes more easily recognisable if all the consonants are present. Consonants carry more information than vowels but are quieter. This is evident in the example below:

**\*e\* \*i\*\*\*e \*i\*\*\*e, \*\*e \*a\* a\*\* \*\*e \*i\*\*\*e**

**H\*y, d\*ddl\* d\*ddl\*, Th\* c\*t \*nd th\* f\*ddl\***

### Strategies:

- Ensure pupil uses hearing aids when provided.
- Check understanding e.g. (did he hear *mixes* or *misses* or *mister* or *mixer*?)
- Minimise background noise.
- Establish correct seating position for classroom activities, tests, assemblies etc.