Peterborough Sensory and Physical Support Team have put together some information that may help you in the next few weeks.

#### Where to find advice and support for issues with hearing technology

Information is provided below about hearing technology. If you need further advice from your Teacher of the Deaf please contact Sara Brierton 07970 492948, Megan Williams 07816 597785 or contact your Teacher of the Deaf directly.

Note also that Audiology is cancelling appointments, but they can be contacted for advice about hearing aids if the general information below is not of help. Their contact details are:

### **Peterborough City Hospital Audiology**

01733 673991

nwangliaft.audiologymail@nhs.net

#### **Hinchingbrooke Hospital Audiology**

01480847465

hch-tr.audiology@nhs.net

The Emmeline Centre can also be contacted on this email address about equipment issues:

emmelinecentreequip@addenbrookes.nhs.uk

There are useful resources and information on the National Deaf Children's Society (NDCS) website <a href="https://www.ndcs.org.uk">https://www.ndcs.org.uk</a>. You will need to be a member which is easy to set up and free of charge.

## The following videos can be accessed here:

https://www.ndcs.org.uk/information-and-support/childhood-deafness/hearing-aids/your-childs-hearing-aids-frequently-asked-questions/

- How to manage whistling in your child's hearing aids
- How to look after your deaf child's hearing aids
- How to change the tubing in your deaf child's hearing aids
- Hearing technology for deaf children: radio aids.

Written information from the NDCS website can be found below and also on their website https://www.ndcs.org.uk/information-and-support/.

## Why are the hearing aids whistling?

Hearing aid whistling is a common problem and is called feedback. Feedback happens when amplified sound from the hearing aid escapes from the ear and re-enters the hearing aid microphone.

Check there is nothing covering the hearing aid, for example a hat, or your body if you're holding a young child/baby to feed. If this doesn't solve the problem speak to your audiologist – it may be that sound is escaping from around the earmould because your child has grown out of them and new earmoulds are needed, or your child has a build-up of wax in the ear that is causing sound to bounce back out of the ear.

#### How can I remove ear wax to make hearing aids fit better?

A build up of ear wax can cause problems with hearing aids whistling (feedback), when your child is having impressions taken for new earmoulds, and can also affect the results of hearing tests.

Any ear wax that you can see on the outer ear can be gently removed with a damp cloth. However, don't attempt to remove ear wax from the ear canal or

put foreign objects such as cotton buds inside your child's ear. This can push ear wax further inside the ear impacting the wax and may cause damage to the eardrum.

If a build-up of ear wax is causing problems speak to your audiologist, audiology doctor, or Ear, Nose and Throat ENT consultant who will advise on the best method to remove excess wax. You may be asked to use softening ear drops, or the hospital may arrange for syringing or microsuction ("hoovering" out wax from the ear).

#### Can my child wear their hearing aids when they have got an ear infection?

If your child has an ear infection, it's advisable to remove the hearing aid as the ear needs to 'breathe' in order to get better.

Depending on the infection, if the ear is swollen it can be aggravated further by the earmould, making a hearing aid very uncomfortable to wear.

The current earmould needs to be replaced as soon as the ear is better to avoid re-infection. Talk to your GP, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) doctor, or audiologist for more specific information and advice.

### How do I care for the hearing aids?

The earmould should be detached from the hearing aid and cleaned thoroughly using soap and water regularly. [Leave to dry over night or use a puffer from the hearing aid kit provided by audiology or Teacher of the Deaf.]

#### Radio aids

Radio aids are useful at home and at school. They help deaf children to listen over distance, where there is background noise and reverberation. They can also be used with other technology such as phones and ipads, for example, the radio aid can be linked to an ipad or phone with an audio cable via the headphone socket.

All radio aids need receivers to be attached to the hearing aid or cochlear implant correctly before they can work.

Roger X receiver has 3 **Integrated receiver Cochlear implants** have different sized pins that Very young children receivers designed to work with different need lining up correctly. may have an integrated Store receivers in a safe receiver that cannot be models. Store receivers place when not in use. removed. It's ready to in a safe place when not use. in use.

# Radio aids the Sensory and Physical Support Service loan out in Peterborough



Roger Touchscreen with two receivers

the speaker's mouth.

It should be worn so it is 20cm from

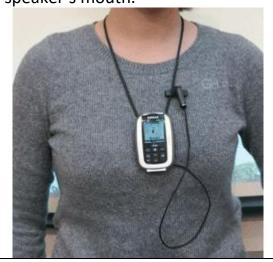
# Youtube clip showing how to use the Roger Touchscreen

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dfe9TVjl180



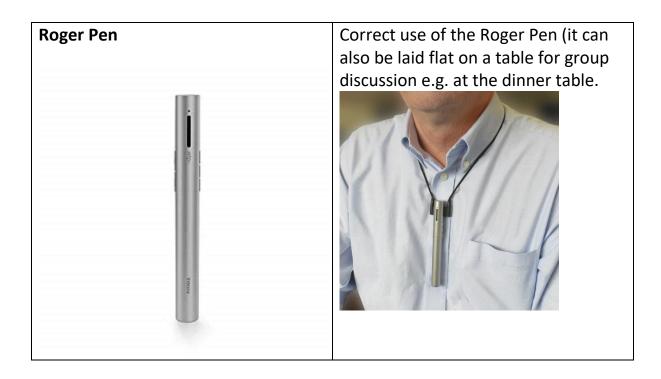
**Roger Inspiro** 

The Roger Inspiro microphone should be worn with the 2 dots facing outwards and 20cm from the speaker's mouth.



Youtube clip showing how to use a Roger Inspiro

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvercYA It4



Youtube clip showing how to use a Roger Pen: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IF6jVph4P9I