Risk Factors for Early Childhood Hearing Loss: Guidelines for Infants who Pass the Newborn Hearing Screen

	Risk Factor Classification	Recommended Diagnostic Follow-up	Monitoring Frequency
	Perinatal		
1	Family history of early, progressive, or delayed onset permanent childhood hearing loss	By 9 months	Based on etiology of family hearing loss and caregiver concern
2	NICU stay of more than 5 days	By 9 months	As per concerns of on-going surveillance of hearing skills and speech milestones
3	Hyperbilirubinemia with exchange transfusion regardless of length of stay	By 9 months	
4	Aminoglycoside administration for more than 5 days**	By 9 months	
5	Asphyxia or Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy	By 9 months	
6	Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)*	No later than 3 months after occurrence	Every 12 months to school age or at shorter intervals based on concerns of parent or provider
7	In utero infections, such as herpes, rubella, syphilis, and toxoplasmosis	By 9 months	As per concerns of on-going surveillance
	In utero infection with cytomegalovirus (CMV)*	No later than 3 months after occurrence	Every 12 months to age 3 or at shorter intervals based on parent/provider concern
	Mother + Zika and infant with *no* laboratory evidence & no clinical findings	Standard	As per AAP (2017) Periodicity schedule
	Mother + Zika and infant with laboratory evidence of Zika + clinical findings Mother + Zika and infant with laboratory evidence of Zika – clinical findings	AABR by 1 month AABR by 1 month	ABR by 4-6 months or VRA by 9 months ABR by 4-6 months Monitor as per AAP (2017) Periodicity schedule (Adebanjo et al., 2017)
8	Certain birth conditions or findings: • Craniofacial malformations including microtia/atresia, ear dysplasia, oral facial clefting, white forelock, and microphthalmia • Congenital microcephaly, congenital or acquired hydrocephalus • Temporal bone abnormalities	By 9 months	As per concerns of on-going surveillance of hearing skills and speech milestones
9	Over 400 syndromes have been identified with atypical hearing thresholds***. For more information, visit the Hereditary Hearing Loss website (Van Camp & Smith, 2016)	By 9 months	According to natural history of syndrome or concerns
	Perinatal or Postnatal		
10	Culture-positive infections associated with sensorineural hearing loss***, including confirmed bacterial and viral (especially herpes viruses and varicella) meningitis or encephalitis	No later than 3 months after occurrence	Every 12 months to school age or at shorter intervals based on concerns of parent or provider
11	Events associated with hearing loss: • Significant head trauma especially basal skull/temporal bone fractures • Chemotherapy	No later than 3 months after occurrence	According to finding and or continued concerns
12	Caregiver concern**** regarding hearing, speech, language, developmental delay and or developmental regression	Immediate referral	According to findings and or continued concern

Notes. AAP (American Academy of Pediatrics); ABR (auditory brainstem response); AABR (automated auditory brainstem response; VRA (visual reinforcement audiometry).

*Infants at increased risk of delayed onset or progressive hearing loss

**Infants with toxic levels or with a known genetic susceptibility remain at risk

***Syndromes (Van Camp & Smith, 2016)

****Parental/caregiver concern should always prompt further evaluation

Source: Year 2019 Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (JCIH) Position Statement, Table 1