

ANAK DG GANGGUAN PENDENGARAN

1. Tuli (deaf):
 - Seseorang yang tidak dpt memproses atau mendengar suara dengan atau tanpa APM.
 - Seseorg yg tak bs mdengar suara pd jarak ttentu (hanya dpt mdengar suara khas pd jarak ttntu.
2. Kurang dengar (hard of hearing).

Seseorang yg hanya bs mdengar dg menggunakan APM.

American School of The Deaf

1. Hearing Impairment.

A generic term indicating a hearing disability that may range in severity from mild to profound; it includes the subsets of deaf and hard of hearing.

2. A deaf person is one who hearing disability precludes successful processing of linguistic information through audition, with or without a hearing aid.

3. A hard of hearing person is one who generally with the use of hearing aid, has a residual hearing sufficient to enable successful processing of linguistic information through audition.

KLASSIFIKASI: Commite to Define Deaf and Hard.

1. Age Of on Set
 - Congenitally deaf.
 - Adventitiously deaf.

2. Language acquisition.
 - prelingual deafness.
 - postlingual deafness.

3. Hearing treshold
 - Mild : 25 – 54 dB
 - Moderate : 55 – 69 dB
 - Severe : 70 – 89 dB
 - Profound : >/ 90 dB

CAUSES OF HEARING IMPAIRMENT

1. Basis of the location:
 - a. CONDUCTIVE HEARING LOSES.
 - b. SENSORINEURAL H.L
 - c. COMBINATION a and b.

Outer Ear

- a. AURICLE
- b. EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL (CANALIS ACUSTICUS EXTERNUS).
- c. TYMPANIC MEMBRANE.

Middle Ear

- Tympanic MEMBRANE (EARDRUM).
- OSSICLES
 - = malleus
 - = incus
 - = stapes

Inner Ear

- Vestibular Mecanism
- cochlea

2. Infection.

- Otitis Media

3. Herediter

- Otosclerosis → disease of the bone that cause the stapes to be come abnormally.

4. Tumor

HAMBATAN

- LANGUAGE AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT
- INTELECTUAL ABILITY
- ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT
- SOCIAL ADJUSMENT

KEBUTUHAN

1. AUDITORY TRAINING
2. LIPREADING
3. SIGN LANGUAGE



KOMTAL