

Common Reasons a Child Should Receive Follow-up Hearing Testing

Some children who pass their hearing screening at birth may still be at risk for hearing loss later. Ask your child's pediatrician about making an appointment with an Audiologist for additional hearing testing if any of these are true of your child.

Retest hearing by 6 months of age if:

- You have a family history of permanent childhood hearing loss
- You are concerned your child may have a hearing, speech, language, or developmental delay
- Your child has had meningitis or CMV
- Your child has Down Syndrome, or other syndrome associated with progressive hearing loss
- Your child was treated with ECMO
- Your child's pediatrician or other healthcare provider recommended follow-up testing at this age
- The Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention program recommended follow-up testing at this age

Retest hearing by 24-30 months of age if:

- You are concerned your child may have a hearing, speech, language, or developmental delay
- Your child had a NICU stay lasting 5 days or longer when he or she was born
- Your child weighed less 3 lbs 5 oz (1500 g) at birth
- Your child had severe respiratory distress at birth, requiring assisted ventilation for over 48 hours
- Your child had jaundice (hyperbilirubinemia) at birth and required an exchange transfusion
- Your child was born with craniofacial anomalies (cleft palate/lip)
- Your child has taken a medicine that can cause hearing loss (i.e. ototoxic medications like Gentamicin, Vancomycin, etc.)
- Your child's pediatrician or other healthcare provider recommended follow-up testing at this age
- The Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention recommended follow-up testing at this age

These are recommended ages for follow-up testing. If you are worried that your child may not be hearing well before they reach these ages, please get his or her hearing checked sooner.