

Hearing health outreach services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the Northern Territory: reference material

July 2012 to December 2018

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Canberra

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Contents

Background	1
Australian government funded hearing health programs in the Northern Territory	1
How services are provided	2
Hearing facility locations in the Northern Territory	4
Technical notes	5
Methods of audiological assessment	5
Testing hearing loss: pure tone audiometry	5
Testing hearing loss in younger children: visual reinforced orientation audiometry	/5
Definitions of hearing loss and degrees of hearing impairment	5
Hearing loss status	5
Type of hearing loss	6
Common types of surgery to manage ear disease	8
Data collection and quality information	9
Data collection, management and reporting	9
Data limitations	9
Data item summary for hearing health data collections	10
Northern Territory outreach audiology data collection	10
Northern Territory ENT teleotology data collection	10
Northern Territory Clinical Nurse Specialist data collection	11
Data collection forms and information collected	12
Outreach audiology data collection form	12
CHHC audiology data collection form—used from October 2012 to June 2015	13
CNS data collection form—used from July 2015 to December 2018	14
ENT teleotology data collection form—used from July 2012 to December 2017	15
ENT teleotology data collection form—used from January 2018	16
References	17

Background

Australian government funded hearing health programs in the Northern Territory

The extent of poor ear health among Indigenous children and young people in the Northern Territory was corroborated during the Child Health Check Initiative (CHCI) introduced under the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER). Child Health Check data showed that between July 2007 and June 2009, of the 9,373 Indigenous children who received health checks, 30% had ear disease in NTER Prescribed Areas. Of these children, 1,291 (14%) were referred to audiology services and 896 (10%) were referred to an ENT specialist at their initial health check (AIHW & DoHA 2009). The WHO Burden of Disease report (WHO 2004) indicates that where the prevalence of chronic otitis media exceeds the 4% prevalence, it is 'indicative of a massive public health problem requiring urgent attention'.

In response to the high level of need in this area, an ear and hearing health program was established as part of the NTER in mid-2007. This program continued under the Closing the Gap program (CtG) in the Northern Territory National Partnership Agreement from mid-2009 to mid-2012. These programs targeted services to children and young people in Prescribed Areas of the Northern Territory, which were remote areas that lacked specialist services. For more background information on these two initiatives, see Northern Territory Emergency Response Child Health Check Initiative—follow-up services for oral and ear health: final report 2007–2012 (AIHW 2012).

By the end of the CHCI and CtG programs—referred to as 'CHCI(CtG)'—evidence from the data collected showed that among children and young people who received ear and hearing health services, the prevalence of middle ear conditions decreased, and the majority experienced improvements in hearing (AIHW 2012). However, despite those improvements, ear disease and hearing loss remain critical health issues of concern for this population (AIHW 2014).

From July 2012 to June 2015, the ear and hearing health services were replaced and expanded by the National Partnership Agreement on Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory (SFNT). Since July 2015, these services have been continued through a new national partnership on the Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment (NTRAI) Hearing Health Program. The funding from both the SFNT and the NTRAI (from here on simplified to NTRAI) was mainly used to provide audiology and CNS (formerly called Child Hearing Health Coordinator, or CHHC) services to children and young people aged under 16.

The Australian Government also provides funds to the Northern Territory Government through the Healthy Ears—Better Hearing, Better Listening program (HEBHBL). The Northern Territory Government used this funding to support audiology services and ENT teleotology services for children and young people aged 21 and under, especially in remote areas, where there is high demand and a lack of local services.

While services provided under the CHCI(CtG) were limited to prescribed communities in the Northern Territory, services provided under the SFNT and the HEBHBL are territory wide, and target—but are not limited to—remote communities. NTRAI services are implemented with a focus on remote communities due to high needs in these areas.

How services are provided

The Hearing Health Program mainly provides outreach hearing health services at community level, including interventional (treatments) services, with technical support from the ENT services in the Royal Darwin Hospital. The program functions that include scheduling, logistics, information management, assets management, and communication functions are provided by core management and administration staff. The services provided by the program include four components: health promotion and prevention, audiology services, CNS services and teleotology services. The outreach teams also dedicate time and resources to maintain medical equipment to ensure these services run smoothly. Since 2010, the number of outreach visits to remote communities across regions in the Northern Territory continues to increase as integration strategies reduce costs and improve efficiencies of service delivery.

Figure 1.1 summarises information about these services, including the scope, service providers and the specific functions of each service type.

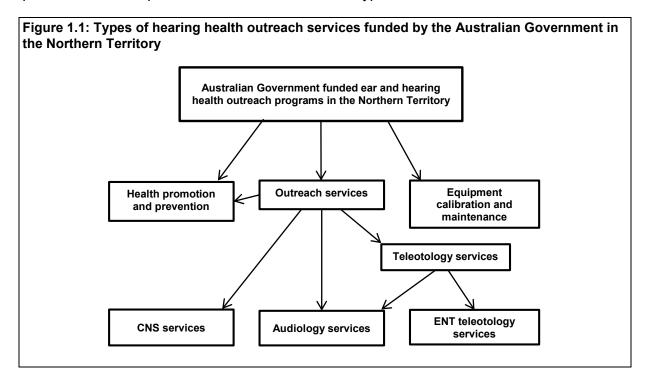
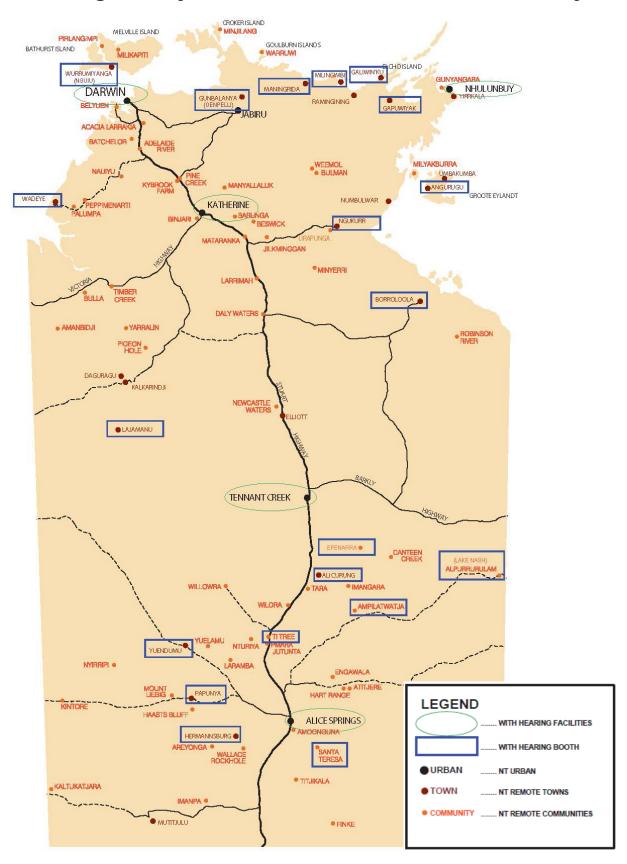


Table 1.1: Scope of hearing health outreach services funded by the Australian Government in the Northern Territory $^{\rm (a)}$

Scope of service recipients	Service provider/staff	Services provided				
Ear and hearing health promoti	on and prevention					
Whole community, including council, school, clinic and health services, women's and family groups	Hearing health outreach team members, which can include audiologists, CNSs, Aboriginal health workers, and ENT nurses	Increasing ear and hearing health knowledge by various education activities, including dissemination of health promotion material and conducting health education sections				
Audiology services						
Indigenous children and young	Outreach teams consisting of an	Assessment of middle ear function				
people in the Northern Territory aged 21 and under	audiologist and at least one other member of staff, such as a registered	Diagnosis of hearing loss and middle ear conditions				
Services for children and young people aged under 16 are funded through the NTRAI National Partnership Agreement	nurse, nurse audiometrist, Aboriginal health worker, or a community hearing worker Teleotology service teams: CNS	Recommendations for clinical care and rehabilitation (for example, communication strategies, classroom amplification, hearing aids, speech therapy and education support)				
Services for those aged 21 and under are funded through the HEBHBL	(ENT), audiologist and ENT specialist	Outreach teams working with local families, primary health organisations, community personnel, schools and early childhood organisations				
ENT Teleotology services						
Indigenous children and young	Teleotology service teams: CNS (ENT), audiologist and ENT	ENT specialist advice and oversight				
people in the Northern Territory		Diagnosis and assessment of hearing loss				
aged 21 and under	specialist	Diagnosis and assessment of middle ear conditions				
		Recommendations for treatment (for example, medications, surgery, hearing aids)				
		Care coordination				
CNS services						
Indigenous children who have a	CNS	Coordination of treatment strategies by:				
priority listing (that is, a diagnosed middle ear condition		establishing what support communities need and promoting hearing health				
or documented hearing impairment)		supporting local staff to identify priority children				
See Chapter 5 for more information		managing schedules of children for audiology and other specialist services				
		engaging and connecting communities with a range of service providers				
		training local staff				
		helping local staff with data recording and running reports				

⁽a) Services presented here are only the types of hearing health services included in *Hearing health outreach services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the Northern Territory* report, and not an exhaustive representation of all hearing health services available in the Northern Territory.

Hearing facility locations in the Northern Territory



Technical notes

Methods of audiological assessment

During audiology services, middle ear and hearing status are investigated and examined by an audiologist. This includes:

- detailed clinical history of ear health, family history, general health, noise exposure, speech development and language development
- visual examination of the ear canal and tympanic membrane
- examination of the mobility of the ear membrane
- examination of functional hearing acuity.

Testing hearing loss: pure tone audiometry

Pure tone audiometry is the standard technique of testing hearing ability among children and young people who are old enough to cooperate with the test procedure. It records a subjective response to threshold (softest) sound stimuli presented through a headphone, bone conductor or speaker at discrete frequencies that are essential for detecting and discriminating speech. Any response deviation from the normal range, at any sound stimuli, in either ear, is described as a hearing loss, and the type of hearing loss is diagnosed.

Testing hearing loss in younger children: visual reinforced orientation audiometry

Visual reinforced orientation audiometry (VROA) is used to assess hearing in children aged between 9 months and 3 years. Results are obtained in a sound field where both ears are presented to test stimulus simultaneously through a calibrated speaker. As the results recorded are obtained in a sound field (both ears are being presented with stimuli without differentiation), diagnostic audiology results do not provide detailed information on separate ears and generally reflect the ear with the best hearing acuity.

Definitions of hearing loss and degrees of hearing impairment

Hearing loss status

- Unilateral: hearing loss in one ear
- Bilateral: hearing loss in both ears
- Tested by sound field: where children are tested using VROA, it is not possible to determine whether hearing loss is unilateral or there is no hearing loss; instead, the test indicates hearing acuity in the better ear.

Type of hearing loss

- Sensorineural: deviation of hearing threshold from the normal range attributable to problems in the inner ear or the cochlear nerve
- Conductive: deviation of hearing threshold from normal range associated with reduced conduction of sound through the outer ear, tympanic membrane (eardrum) or middle ear, including ossicles (middle ear bones)
- Mixed: deviation of hearing threshold from the normal range that has combined conductive and sensorineural components.

Degree of hearing impairment

Hearing impairment describes the degree of impairment associated with hearing loss in the 'better hearing ear', using a scale of mild, moderate, severe and profound. It is based on the degree of deviation from normal thresholds in the 'better ear', calculated as a 3-frequency average of the threshold of hearing (in decibels Hearing Level—dB HL): 500 hertz (Hz), 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz.

In the AIHW's hearing health data collections, a person's degree of hearing impairment is classified based on the categorical variable in the data collection form provided by the Northern Territory Department of Health (NT DoH) (see Data collection forms and information collected section). The NT DoH applies a conservative categorisation of hearing impairment, as it is regarded to be more suitable for children aged under 15 (Access Economics 2006). For example, this means that a child classified with moderate hearing impairment by the NT DoH might have been classified as having mild hearing impairment in the standard system (see Table 1.2 below). The system used by the NT DoH is as follows:

- Mild: On average, the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear are between 16–30 dB HL in soundproof conditions and 26–35 dB HL in non-soundproof conditions. They are able to hear and repeat words spoken in normal voice at 1 metre. Counselling and hearing aids may be needed.
- Moderate: On average, the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear
 are between 31–60 dB HL in soundproof conditions and 36–60 dB HL in
 non-soundproof conditions. They are able to hear and repeat words spoken in raised
 voice at 1 metre and have difficulty keeping up with conversations without using a
 hearing aid.
- Severe: On average, the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear are between 61–90 dB HL either in soundproof conditions or non-soundproof conditions. They are able to hear some words when shouted into the better ear. Hearing aids are needed. If no hearing aids are available, lip-reading and signing may be necessary.
- Profound: On average, the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear are 91 + dB HL either in soundproof conditions or non-soundproof conditions. They are unable to hear and understand even a shouted voice. Hearing aids may help with hearing words. Additional rehabilitation and cochlear implants, as appropriate, combined with communication skills such as lip reading and signing provide valuable support to the profoundly deaf.

Table 1.2: Comparison of standards for classifying degree of hearing impairment between the NT DoH and the WHO

Degree of hearing impairment	NT DoH standard ^(a) (dB HL)	WHO standard (dB HL)
Mild	16–30	26–40
Moderate	31–60	41–60
Severe	61–90	61–80
Profound	91+	81+

⁽a) Standard for services analysed in the Northern Territory Outreach Hearing Health Program: Ear and Hearing Health Program report.

Note: dB HL refers to the quietest sounds that people can hear with their better ear in soundproof conditions.

Changes in hearing loss and hearing impairment

- Improved hearing loss and impairment: Hearing loss and impairment was classified as 'improved' if a child or young person's hearing loss status or degree of hearing impairment improved between the first and second services and the second and third services, or if there was an improvement between 2 services and no change between the other 2 services:
 - Improved hearing loss was defined as a change in hearing loss status between audiology services in the following scenarios: (1) from bilateral hearing loss to unilateral hearing loss or no hearing loss and (2) from unilateral hearing loss to no hearing loss.
 - Improved hearing impairment was defined as a movement between audiology services to a lower degree of hearing impairment (for example, from profound hearing impairment to severe, moderate or mild hearing impairment).
- Deteriorated hearing loss and impairment: Hearing loss status and degree of hearing impairment was classified as 'deteriorated' if a child or young person's hearing loss status or degree of hearing impairment deteriorated between services (between the first and second services, and between the second and third services), or if there was a deterioration between only 2 services and no change between the other 2 services:
 - Deteriorated hearing loss status was defined as a change between audiology services in the following scenarios: (1) from no hearing loss to unilateral or bilateral hearing loss and (2) from unilateral hearing loss to bilateral hearing loss.
 - Deteriorated hearing impairment was defined as a movement between audiology services to a higher degree of hearing impairment (for example, from mild hearing impairment to moderate, severe or profound hearing impairment).
- Stabilised hearing loss and impairment: Hearing loss and impairment was classified as 'stabilised' if a service recipient's hearing loss status or degree of hearing impairment was the same in all 3 audiology services included for analysis in this study.
- Fluctuated hearing loss and impairment: Hearing loss and impairment were classified as
 'fluctuating' if a child or young person's hearing loss status or degree of hearing
 impairment differed between services included for analysis in this study, without a clear
 pattern in either improvement or deterioration (that is, if hearing loss status or degree of
 hearing impairment improved between the first and second services and deteriorated
 between the second and third services, or vice versa).

Common types of surgery to manage ear disease

- Adenoidectomy: the surgical removal of adenoids.
- Examination under anaesthetic: the examination of a child's ear(s) while under anaesthetic.
- Grommet: a tiny tube that is surgically placed across the eardrum to re-establish ventilation to the middle ear. It is also called a 'ventilation tube', a 'pressure equalisation tube' or a 'tympanostomy tube'.
- Myringoplasty: the repair of a perforation of the tympanic membrane (ear drum).
- Myringotomy: a procedure in which a tiny incision is created in the eardrum to relieve pressure caused by excessive build-up of fluid, or to remove fluid from the middle ear.

Data collection and quality information

Data collection, management and reporting

The AIHW was commissioned by the Department of Health to collect, manage and report on data from ear and hearing health outreach services in the Northern Territory. The information supports the monitoring of health services for Indigenous children and young people in an area of critical need—both geographically and health-wise—in the Northern Territory, and builds the evidence required for program monitoring and evaluation.

The data analysed in the *Northern Territory Outreach Hearing Health Program* are collected by the AIHW from the following services:

- hearing health outreach audiology data collection
- ENT teleotology data collection
- CNS services data collection.

These data are collected using paper data collection forms. Health professionals responsible for providing services complete a form with information about the child or young person's demographic characteristics, types of services provided, community where the service was provided, date of service, examination results and medical interventions and recommendations.

How much data the AIHW receives on each child or young person depends on whether the child or young person's parent or guardian provides consent to share the information. There are two scenarios for the provision of data under the consent requirements:

- If consent is given, all de-identified data are sent to the AIHW.
- If consent is not given, a limited amount of aggregate information is provided to the AIHW. This includes the number of services provided and the number of children and young people receiving a service by 5-year age group, sex, and community where the service was provided.

Therefore, apart from aggregate numbers, data used include only children and young people for whom consent was obtained from parents or guardians to share information with the AIHW.

Throughout the report, the term 'services' refers to occasions of service. A child or young person may receive a number of services and have more than 1 record in each data collection. Each record in the collection corresponds to a single service, not to a single person.

Data limitations

The audiology, CNS and ENT data collections have some limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings presented in the report.

 Children and young people who receive audiology, ENT or CNS services are not a random sample of Indigenous children and young people in the Northern Territory because these services are targeted at children with high need. The data includes over 10,400 children and young people aged under 21, who received services between August 2007 and December 2018. Of these children and young people, around 9,100 were still eligible for hearing health outreach services in 2018. This accounts for approximately 30% of the Northern Territory Indigenous population in this age group in 2018. Additionally, the scope of the report is limited to programs funded by the Australian Government. Services provided through other funding sources (for example, the Northern Territory Government or private sector) are not included. Thus, the results of the report do not represent ear and hearing health services in the Northern Territory as a whole, and they are not representative of the total Indigenous population aged under 21 in the Northern Territory.

- In general, the report does not include information on children and young people if their parent or guardian did not provide consent to share the data with the AIHW. The exceptions to this are for summary tables on the total number of services and service recipients, which contain aggregate non-consent data. The accuracy of analysis results for audiology and ENT services was not greatly affected as the extent of non-consent data was minimal, at around or less than 1% for audiology and ENT services between 2013 and December 2018. However, rates of non-consent were high for CNS services, but there have been improvements to non-consent rates over time for CNS services.
- When using and interpreting the data, the extent of missing and 'not tested' responses should be taken into account. Where possible, tables show the percentage of missing and not tested responses.

Data item summary for hearing health data collections

Northern Territory outreach audiology data collection

The Northern Territory outreach audiology data collection includes:

- information about the child (hospital registration number (HRN), date of birth and sex)
- information about the service (community where service was provided and date of service)
- outcomes from the audiology check, including hearing loss status, hearing loss type, degree of hearing impairment, and middle ear conditions diagnosed
- further action(s) recommended.

Northern Territory ENT teleotology data collection

The Northern Territory ENT teleotology data collection includes:

- information about the child or young person (HRN, date of birth and sex)
- information about the service (community where the service was provided and date of service)
- middle ear diagnosis
- actions recommended and follow-up required
- type of surgery recommended.

Northern Territory Clinical Nurse Specialist data collection

The Northern Territory Clinical Nurse Specialist data collection includes:

- information about the child (HRN, date of birth and sex)
- information about the service (community where the service was provided and date of service)
- hearing health priority category
- ear health of children, including diagnosis of middle ear condition
- clinical service activities provided to children
- contacts made with other service providers.

Data collection forms and information collected

Outreach audiology data collection form



HEARING HEALTH PROGRAM

AIHW SERVICES FORM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

AUDIOLOGY SERVICES FORM

1. 0	RGANISATION DETAILS					
Date	of service: / /2	0 (dd/mm/yy	yy)			
ID of	Community or Town Camp	where this service wa	s pro	vided:		
	HILD DETAILS					
HRN	:	Date of Birth:	/	1	□ Male	□ Female
3. SU	MMARY OF AUDIOLOG	GY FINDINGS (select	one	option under e	ach headin	g)
Hear	ing Loss	Type of hearing loss	5			
	None	Conductive				
	Unilateral	Sensorineural				
	Bilateral	Mixed (both conc	luctiv	e and sensorineural))	
	Sound Field	CNT/DNT				
l		Indeterminate				
Degr	ree of hearing impairment (based on better ear)				
(av. l	HTL)	Sound Proof Conditi	ions	Non-Sound	Proof Con	ditions
	Normal	(0 - 15 dbHL)		(0 - 25 dbHL))	
	Mild	(16 - 30dbHL)		(26 - 35 dbH1	L)	
	Moderate	(31 - 60 dbHL)		(36 - 60 dbH1	L)	
	Severe	(61 - 90 dbHL)		(61 - 90 dbH1	L)	
	Profound	(91 dbHL+)		(91 dbHL+)		
Mide	lle ear condition					
Righ	t		Left			
	None			None		
_	Eustachian Tube Dysfunction	n	_	Eustachian Tub	e Dysfuncti	ion
	Acute Otitis Media	•••		Acute Otitis Me		
	Otitis Media with Effusion		\Box	Otitis Media wi	th Effusion	
_	Chronic Suppurative Otitis !	Media	\Box	Chronic Suppur	rative Otitis	Media
	Dry Perforation					
	Other, (please specify)					
	Unsure			Unsure	, , ,	
4. A	CTION (please indicate all t	that apply)				
	No further action required	······································				
	Case management by Prima	ry Health Centre				
	Case management by ENT	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i				
	Ongoing monitoring by NT	Hearing Services				
	Referral to Australian Heari					
	Referral to Department of E					
	Other, (please specify)					

ABN: 84 085 734 992

Department of Health is a Smoke Free Workplace

CHHC audiology data collection form—used from October 2012 to **June 2015**



HEARING HEALTH PROGRAM CHHC SERVICE FORM

Government DEPARIMENT OF HEALTH												
COMMUNITY: CHHC							C: VISIT DATE: / /					
FIRST	NAME:					OTHER NAME:						
FAMIL	Y NAMI	C:				HRN:						
DOB:	/	/			E 🗆 FE	MALE	CARER:					
EAR HEALTH												
OTOSCOPY					PRIORI	TY						
Fighs Tympanic Membrane Left Tympanic Membrane							_	_				
						HP2 e 2: Priority AL SERVIC		UTTIE		Comments		
							Diagnosis					
Pneumatic Mobility:	Otoscopy		Pneumatic Mobility:	: Otosc opy			or Amended	Treatmen	t			
	Slight	Normal		□ Slight □	Normal	Confirm	ed Regular F	ollow Up	& Car	e		
□DNT COMME	NTS:		□ DNT COMME	NTS:		Plan						
						Discusse	d Treatment	Adherence	е			
					Strategie	s						
TYMPANOMETRY				Discusse	d Hearing L	oss Strateg	gies					
EAR	TYPE	MEP	MEC	ECV	DNT	Discusse	d Ear Health	Education	1			
RIGHT						Supporte	d Audiologie	cal M'men	t			
LEFT						Supporte	d ENT Mana	agement				
DIAGN	OSIS AS	PER CA	RPA	Right	Left	CONTA PROVII	CT WITH O	OTHER		Deta	ils	
NAD / No Eustachia		ysfunction		00		Education	on Providers					
Otitis Me	dia with e	ffusion				Health P	rovider					
		without pe with perfo				Commu	nity-based W	orker				
		e Otitis Me	edia									
Dry Perfo						Australia	an Hearing					
Other				Other								
COMM	ENTS											
□ Results e	entered into	PCIS / Con	nmunicare	Clinician	Name:				Signa	ture:		

CNS data collection form—used from July 2015 to December 2018



HEARING HEALTH PROGRAM

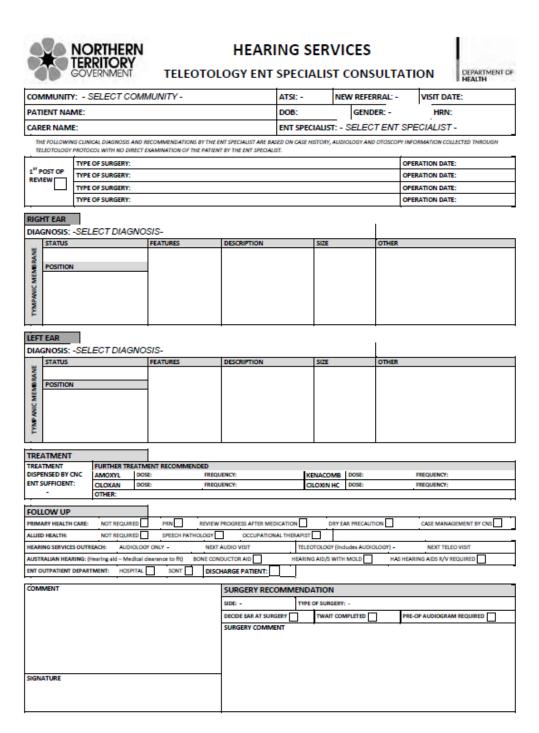
CNS/AHP CONSULTATION FORM DEPARTMENT OF **HEALTH**

COMMUNITY:	COMMUNITY:					COMMUNITY ID: VISIT DATE: / /						/	
PATIENT NAME:	PATIENT NAME:						DOB: / / HRN:						
ABORIGINAL/TSI: DY	ES	N(O MALE	FEN	IALE (CARER:							
TIME REVIEWED:			·		S	SCHOOL							
POST OP SURGICAL HIS	POST OP SURGICAL HISTORY:												
снеск													
KEY EAR HEALTH HISTORY													
RIGHT EAR			PRESENTING O	CONDIT	TON								
Otoscopy Images: YES	T	NO	Pain	□No	☐ Yes I	uration:.		Rx:					
Fight Tympanic Membrane	_		Discharge	No	☐ Yes I	uration:.		Rx:					
			Hearing Loss	No	☐ Yes	Hearin	ng aid/s fi	tted:	□No	☐ Yes			
			ACTIONS BEFO	ORE OT	OSCOPY	•							
			None	□ Wa	x Removed	□I	us remov	ed	☐ For	reign body re	moved	Irrigation:	
			TYMPANOMET	RY:	TYPE	N	ÆP .	1	MEC	ECV	DNT	☐ Betadin ☐ Water	e
Provide Ottom			ļ					1	,	-	\Box		
Pneumatic Otoscopy			Mobility:		mmobile	⊔Ну	pomobile	Ļ	Mobile	☐ Hyper	mobile	Indeterr	ninate
LEFT EAR			PRESENTING O		1								
Otoscopy Images: YES		NO	Pain	□ No									
Left Tympanic Membrane			Discharge Hearing Loss	No		1	uration: Rx:						
				No		•							
				ACTIONS BEFORE OTOSCOPY None Wax Removed Pus removed Foreign body removed Irrigation							Insigntions		
			TYP							ECV DNT Betadine			
			TYMPANOMET	TRY:	THE				MEC	ECV	□ Wat		
Pneumatic Otoscopy	alsalv	a	Mobility:	Mobility: ☐ Immobile ☐ Hypomobile ☐ Mobile ☐ Hypermobile ☐ Is				☐ Indetern	minate				
PRESUMPTIVE DIAGNOSIS	R	L	HIGH PRIORIT	Y:									
NAD			□HP1			2			IP3			4	
NAD (Post Op)			PREVIOUS HIG	H PRIC	ORITY RAT	RATING: HP1 HP2 HP3 HP4 DATE: /					1 1		
Eustachian Tube Dysfunction			Health Promotio	_									
AOM				□ Noseblowing □ Hand and face hygiene □ Nutrition □ Smoke exposure □ Dry ear precautions							utions		
AOM with perforation			TREATMENT O	_		PER CAR	_			ı			
OME			Amoxycillin	_	er Abx:		Weigh			Dosage mg/	_		
CSOM (active discharge)			Ciloxan		Kenacomb			┨□	R□L	Frequency: Duration:			
CSOM (inactive dry perforation)		무	Other Rx:							Duration:			
Foreign Body	무		FOLLOW UP R										
Other Unsure	₽	Н	Primary Health:							in		YES	
COMMENTS:		ш	OTHER SERVICE			Audi	ology follo			MENT REQU		YES	NO
COMMENTS.			EDUCATION	CLIKO	VIDER.					iated by CN			
			HEALTH CENT	RES		ᆂ				nt adherence			H
			FAFT	1000						loss strategie			
			CHW			╅				th education		$+$ $\frac{1}{1}$	
				PRESE	NT	ᆂ	_			gical manag		+	H
			OTHER				_			checked and			
			CHHC/AHP Name										
			SIGNATURE:							DATE:	1	1	
			Consultation ent	ered into	DCTS/CCA	RE.□							
L			Consultation ent	ereu mto	FCI3/CCA	INE: L							

ENT teleotology data collection form—used from July 2012 to December 2017

Northern Territory Government	DEPARTM		EARING HEALTH PROGRAM TOLOGY ENT SPECIALIST CONSULTATION HEALTH	
COMMUNITY:			ENT SPECIALIST: VISIT DATE: /	/
COMMUNITY ID:		DOB: /	/ HRN: MEDICARE:	\neg
PATIENT NAME:			□MALE □FEMALE CARER:	
Post-Op Check	THE FOLLOWING	CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS	IS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ENT SPECIALIST ARE BASED ON CASE HISTORY, AUDIOLOGY AND OT	OSCOPY
Right Tympanic Membrane			TELEOTOLOGY PROTOCOL WITH NO DIRECT EXAMINATION OF THE PATIENT BY THE ENT SPECIALIST.	
	Comment:		RIGHTEAR	
			Intact TM	
Left Tympanic Membrane			LEFT EAR	
			☐ Intact TM ☐ Normal ☐ Healed ☐ Other:	
			Perforation Central Marginal Attic SIZE WET Purulent DRY Squamous Moist (serous) Mucosal Subtotal To	edium tal
			Grommet Insitu Patent Blocked Extruded TM Intact Residual perforation	
PRESUMPTIVE DIA	AGNOSIS R I	L ACTION	NS RECOMMENDED INSTRUCTIONS R	L
NAD AOM AOM with Perforation CSOM (active dischar		Medicatio		
CSOM (inactive <u>dry po</u> OME Foreign Body		Other:	☐ Foreign body removal ☐ Specific Instructions: ☐ Aural Toilet ☐ Other	
Other		FOLLOV	OW-UP REQUIRED	
Insufficient informatio Needs teleotology Needs ENT F2F Comment:		PRIMAF HEALTH		red
		Audiolog	gy: Not Required 3 months 6 months 1 year PRN	\neg
		Australia	ian Hearing: Hearing aid: Medical clearance given to fit	L
		ENT Rev	eview: Not Required 3 months 6 months 1 year PRN Needs F2F	ENT
		SURGE	RY RECOMMENDATIONS Yes No Too young for surgery R	_
			ide ear at operation Myringoplasty (Tympanoplasty Type 1)	
			AIT completed Myringotomy	\Box
		Comment	nt: Adenoidectomy	+
Signature:			Grommets EUA	++
			Exploration of middle ear/mastoid	\mathbf{H}
			Removal of tubes	
Date:/			Other procedure	
ABN: 84 085 734 992			Department of Health is a Smoke Free Workplace	

ENT teleotology data collection form—used from January 2018



ABN: 84 085 734 992

Approved January 2018

Department of Health is a Smoke Free Workplace

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