

Communication Tips

- Preferential seating toward the speaker
- Speak in a natural manner
- Close proximity
- Face student when speaking
- Develop a system to check for understanding
- Gain attention prior to speaking
- Support amplification needs
- Copy of class notes or visuals



Hearing Loss can occur later in childhood or as a result of concurrent ear infections or injury to the ear. Parents, grandparents, and other caregivers are often the first to notice that something may be wrong with a young child's hearing.



Tyler Regional Day School Program
for the Deaf
1319 W. Eighth Street
Tyler, TX 75701
(903) 262-1031

Serving the following counties:
Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson,
Rusk, Smith,
Van Zandt & Wood.

For more information please contact
us at the number listed above or
email:

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Does my child have a hearing loss?



Why is speech-
language
treatment
needed?
My baby
doesn't
talk yet!

That's just "baby-talk." I'm sure
my child will outgrow it.

Everyone in our family was a late
talker.

My child will talk when the time
is right.

Why worry now? Speech and language
services will be available when school starts

Typical Language Development

0-6 months	Cooing and babbling Continual awareness of sound and Speech Uses eye gaze to indicate interest
7-12 months	First true words appear (they are often people or nouns) Same syllable is repeated (mama, dada) Child demonstrates increased understanding of daily routines
12 months	Child says 3-5 words Child recognizes his or her name Understands simple instructions Indicates familiar words, gestures and sounds Child understands common objects and actions e.g. cookie, eat, juice
18 months	Child uses 10-20 words including names Recognition of pictures of familiar persons and objects Early two-word combinations emerge Needs are requested verbally such as "more, up" Follow simple commands, imitate simple actions, hum or sing
24 months	Vocabulary jumps to 300 words during the year! Put two words together on average Sentence length up to 3 words Child will refer to self by name Labels pictures Final "s" is used for plurals
30 months	Child can have about a 450 word vocabulary Child able to give his/her first name Child uses past tense, plurals, and combines nouns and verbs
36 months	Child can have a vocabulary of up to 1000 words Child can tell a basic story or idea Child can use 3-4 word sentences

Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers with Hearing Loss

Early Identification and Diagnosis is Essential

- ⇒ Language Development begins at birth
- ⇒ Children who are diagnosed early and receive intervention services before 6 months of age have greater opportunities to develop age appropriate language skills.

Tyler Regional Day School Program for the Deaf (Tyler RDSPD)

Ages Birth to 3

Parent-Infant Services and Auditory Habilitation Services

Tyler RDSPD provides:

- ⇒ home-based early intervention services to support understanding of hearing loss and language development.
- ⇒ Parent Advisor (certified in deaf education)
 - * will work with your family to encourage your child to develop his/her listening and language skills.
 - * will assist you in communicating with



Educational Services for School-Age Children with Hearing Loss

Ages 3 through 21

Classroom-based services

Tyler RDSPD provides educational services to students with hearing loss who qualify under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) as Deaf or Hard of Hearing. The hearing loss must severely impair linguistic processing even with recommended amplification, and adversely affect educational performance. Tyler RDSPD employees consist of certified teachers of the deaf/hard of hearing, certified sign language interpreters, speech therapist, audiologist, listening and spoken language specialist, and educational diagnostician.

Services are provided at public school campuses

Elementary Campus

Early Childhood Special Education - ages 3-6

Kindergarten – 5th grade

Middle School - Grades 6-8

High School - Grades 9-12

Itinerant Services

Tyler RDSPD may also provide itinerant services to a child in their home school district following the same eligibility determination process as classroom-based services. Recommendations regarding placement or location of services are based on the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) which is determined by the Annual Review and Dismissal (ARD) committee. A professional deaf educator provides services to a child in their home district.

Audiologist Services

- ⇒ Audiological evaluations and monitoring
- ⇒ Hearing aid fitting
- ⇒ Information to help you care for your child's hearing aids