

# Neonatal Screening models outside the US: Protocols and technology updates

S. Hatzopoulos **coordinator** AND

Katia de Almeida (**Brazil**) , Bradley McPherson (**Hong Kong**) Pedro Berruecos  
(**Mexico**), Marzanna Radziszewska-Konopka (**Poland**) Bert van Zanten  
(**Netherlands**),

**Special guest star** : Barbara Cone-Wesson

## Update on NHS technologies (20 min)

- OAE to AOAЕ (TEOAЕs, DPOAЕs)
- AABR
- Cochlea-Scan
- Tracking Software solutions
- ASSR (Barbara-10 min)

## Update on NHS technologies

- OAE to AOAЕ
  - ▶ In order to increase the acceptance of OAE testing in non-specialized environments (maternity ward) manufacturers have started supporting the automated OAE (AOAE) format.
  - ▶ Despite the lack of widely-used criteria (specially for the DPOAEs) the AOAE testing is well received.
  - ▶ The testing protocols are evaluating TEOAE or DPOAE responses at 2.0 , 3.0 and 4.0 kHz.
  - ▶ The type of protocol use( TE vs DP) is gradually equalizing to a 50% - 50 %

## Update on NHS technologies

- OAE to AOAЕ
  - ▶ Most commercial “automated” devices (Biologic, GSI, Interacoustics, Labat, Madsen/Zoth) support both TEOAE and DPOAE tests.
  - ▶ Despite the development of intelligent algorithms the automated devices tend to miss BORDER-LINE cases.
  - ▶ To note: a number of devices offer descriptions of the AOAЕ recording but not the actual data waveforms.

## Update on NHS technologies

- AABR
  - ▶ The automated ABR protocol was conceived as a means to identify AN cases in the NICU population and to provide of a fast third-phase ABR information around a relative threshold of 35 dB nHL.
  - ▶ Commercially speaking, 4 devices are monopolizing the AABR testing arena. Biologic-ABaer, GSI-AudioScreener, Zoth-AccuScreen and a portable unit by Natus (Algo).
  - ▶ Note :The data from Algo are rather “cryptic” (parameters describing the evaluation of the recording) and numerical analyses are not possible.

## Update on NHS technologies

- AABR-II
  - ▶ Many un-resolved technical issues are present such as: noise effects (ie muscular artifacts from an agitated infant), electrode impedance, stimulus intensity etc. These factors have a significant effect on the time and the quality of the AABR testing.
  - ▶ Faster and more precise algorithms are needed.

## Update on NHS technologies

- Cochlea-Scan
  - ▶ The successful use of DPOAEs in screening has led to a development of a model by which sensorineural damage can be approximated in terms of hearing threshold (Janssen 2003, Gorga 2003).
  - ▶ Information from Input-Output DPOAE curves can be extrapolated to provide hearing estimates in dB HL.
  - ▶ In this context one may obtain not only PASS-REFER estimates, but for the REFER cases an estimate and a categorization (conductive vs sensorial) of the hearing threshold.

## Update on NHS technologies (8 min)

- Cochlea-Scan-II
  - ▶ This approach is new and therefore requires time to be developed further and to mature clinically.
  - ▶ Several issues need to be addressed first, using large-size sample sets of WB and NICU infants.
  - ▶ Our experience indicates that the Cochlea-Scan approach introduces significant time DELAYS in a UNHS program.



## Update on NHS technologies (CCScan)

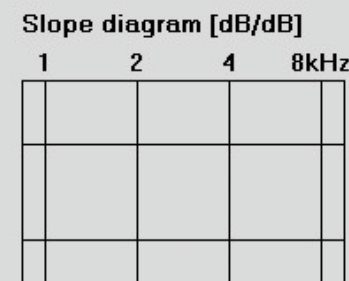
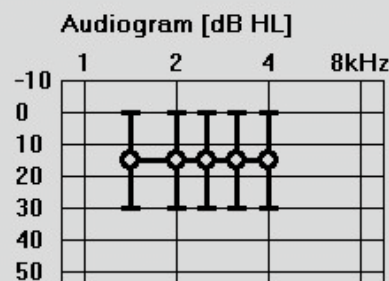
### left Ear: CochleaScan - OK

B7191, 2 min \* 17/09/2004

Date of Test: 21/09/2004

Time of Test: 12.35.23

| f2 [kHz] | TH [dB] | NF [dB] | L2 [dB] |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.5      | <30     | -08     | 30      |
| 2.0      | <30     | 00      | 30      |
| 2.5      | <30     | -03     | 30      |
| 3.0      | <30     | -08     | 30      |
| 4.0      | <30     | -17     | 30      |
| 5.0      | —       | —       | —       |



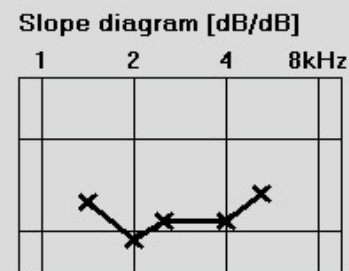
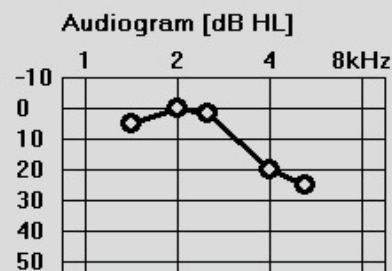
### left Ear: CochleaScan - OK

B7083, 15 min 29/08/04

Date of Test: 22/06/2004

Time of Test: 11.43.38

| f2 [kHz] | TH [dB] | NF [dB] | L2 [dB] |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.5      | 05      | -11     | 25      |
| 2.0      | 00      | -12     | 20      |
| 2.5      | 02      | -17     | 30      |
| 3.0      | NA      | -22     | 65      |
| 4.0      | 20      | -17     | 40      |
| 5.0      | 25      | -19     | 45      |



## Update on NHS technologies (CCScan)

15 min ... Infant sucking... Calibration was impossible

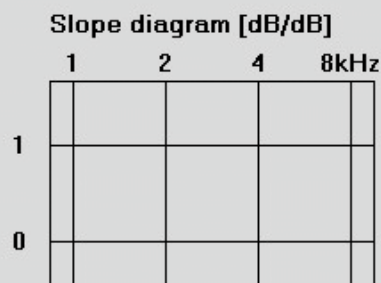
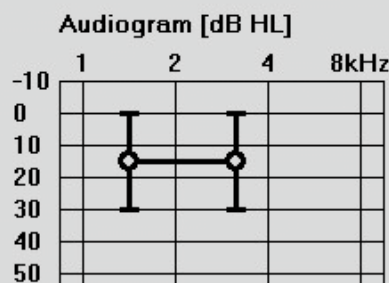
**left Ear: CochleaScan - Error**

B7150, non fa calibr. bloc esame \* 08/09/2004

Date of Test: 16/09/2004

Time of Test: 12.53.34

| f2 [kHz] | TH [dB] | NF [dB] | L2 [dB] |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.5      | <30     | -05     | 30      |
| 2.0      | —       | —       | —       |
| 2.5      | —       | —       | —       |
| 3.0      | <30     | -07     | 30      |
| 4.0      | —       | —       | —       |
| 5.0      | —       | —       | —       |



## Update on NHS technologies

- Tracking Software:
  - ▶ With the diffusion of INTERNET and other web-technologies on a global scale, it might be possible to design software applications which can run from a centralized location and track UNHS or EHDI activities at remote locations.
  - ▶ Good tracking software is absolutely necessary to eliminate the leakage of retest cases. This issue is not addressed at all in the majority of NHS / EHDI programs.

## Update on NHS technologies

- ASSR (comments before Barbara)
  - ▶ Recent developments in ASSR technology (mainly GSI, Audera) have suggested that it might be possible to estimate hearing threshold at 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 kHz efficiently. In this context it might be that a ASSR protocol can substitute the AABR...
  - ▶ An ASSR threshold estimation is needed in the evaluation of Cochlea-Scan.

# Neonatal Screening models outside the US: PART 3



UNIVERSITY of FERRARA

Department of Audiology



That's all Folks !!