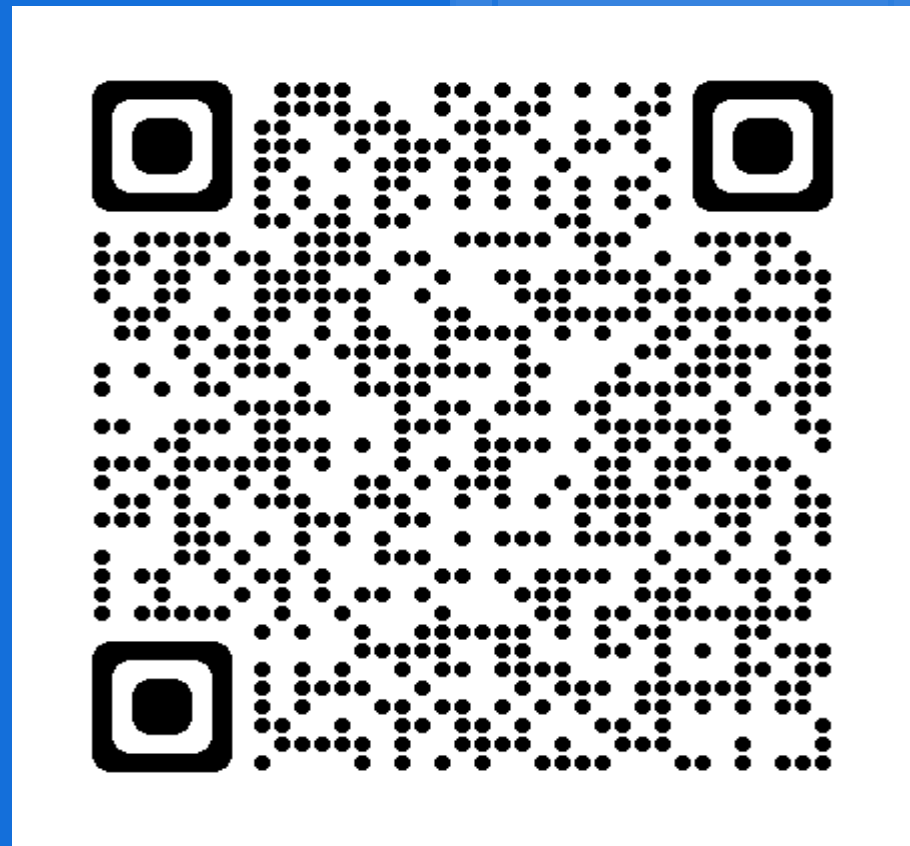


Aural (Re)Habilitation

SNIPPETS

Simple and Informative
Parent to Parent
Education Tools



[Child Aural/Audiologic Rehabilitation \(asha.org\)](https://www.asha.org/child-aural-audiologic-rehabilitation)



[Spoken Language Habilitation: Considerations, Strategies, and Resources \(gallaudet.edu\)](https://www.gallaudet.edu/spoken-language-habilitation)



[Aural Habilitation - Therapy Partners \(mysidekicktherapy.com\)](https://www.mysidekicktherapy.com/aural-habilitation)

- Aural rehabilitation (AR), often referred to as aural rehab, encompasses a wide set of practices aimed at optimizing a person's ability to participate in activities that have been limited as a result of hearing loss.
- In children who are D/HH, a skill may not be there in the first place, so it has to be taught. In this case, the services would be "habilitative," not "rehabilitative."
- Speech-Language Pathologists (SLP), Developmental Therapists - Hearing (DT/H), and audiologists are able to provide AR services.
- AR offers training in auditory perception which increases awareness of sound, identifying sounds, telling the difference between sounds (sound discrimination) and learning to attach meaning to sounds.
- For families learning sign language, AR provides a bridge that connects the sound the baby is hearing to the signs he/she is seeing.
- During AR, the therapist will assist in:
 - Using visual cues that give meaning to a message such as the speaker's facial expression, body language, and the context and environment in which the communication is taking place.
 - Developing spoken and/or signed language understanding (reception) and language usage (expression) according to developmental expectations.
- Improving the family's understanding of hearing loss, teaching advocacy skills, how to handle communication breakdowns, and how to change situations to make communication easier.
- Helping families manage hearing aids and assistive listening devices.