Disseminating evidence-based hearing loss prevention through the electronic health record

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Introduction:

Noise-induced hearing loss is predictable and preventable. Effective, evidence-based interventions exist, but have not been widely disseminated. Electronic health records and standardized terminologies present new opportunities to translate and disseminate evidence-based interventions in routine health care encounters. The purpose of this study was to develop and validate an evidence-based protocol for preventing noise-induced hearing loss, to be disseminated in the electronic health record.

Methods:

A noise-induced hearing loss prevention intervention was selected based on the literature. A team of clinical and scholarly experts translated the intervention using a standardized terminology, the Omaha System. The proposed translation will be further validated in a pilot test and evaluated according to the following criteria: a) correct use of an interface terminology, b) the level of granularity needed for intervention descriptions, c) the accuracy of the intervention descriptions, d) the completeness of the intervention descriptions, and e) the amount of education or training necessary for fidelity to the original intervention content and intent.

Results:

A final evidence-based hearing loss prevention protocol for dissemination will be available on-line for use by any health care clinicians. The current version is shown below in Table 1.



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Table 1: Hearing Loss Prevention Protocol using Omaha System Terminology

Problem: Hearing				
Category	Target	Care Description		
		Audiologic screening		
Surveillance	Screening		Ourable Medical Equipment	Functional check of audiometer before each use, regular calibrations.
Surveillance	Behavior modification	Self-reported use of hearing protection		
Case management	Medical/dental care	Interpretation of hearing test and referral to provider (e.g. audiologist or physician)		
TGC	Safety	Long or repeated exposure to noise levels >85 dBA, without proper protection, causes hearing loss		
TGC	Signs and symptoms physical	Hearing loss from exposure to loud noise is permanent and cannot be recovered. Tinnitus (ringing in the ear) is an early sign of hearing damage.		
TGC	Signs and symptoms physical	If you have to raise your voice to be heard by someone an arm's length away, you need hearing protection		
TGC	Screening procedures	Regular hearing tests help with early detection of hearing loss		
TGC	Supplies	Selecting, fitting, and use of hearing protection equipment		
TGC	Behavior modification	Use of hearing protection behavior		
		TGC	Signs and symptoms mental/emotion	Decreasing barriers to using hearing protection
		TGC	Signs and symptoms mental/emotic	Increasing benefits of using hearing protection
		TGC	Signs and symptoms mental/emotion	Improving self- efficacy/confidence in using hearing protection
		TGC	Signs and symptoms mental/emotic	Improving social norms for using hearing protection

S=Surveillance TGC=Teaching, Guidance & Counseling

Discussion:

The Omaha System provides necessary terms for describing the evidence-based intervention. Use of the protocol will provide clinical decision support for delivering quality noise-induced hearing loss prevention during routine health care encounters and generate standardized data that can be used to evaluate care quality and outcomes.

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