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PROBLEMS OF PEDAGOGICAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN AFTER COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION

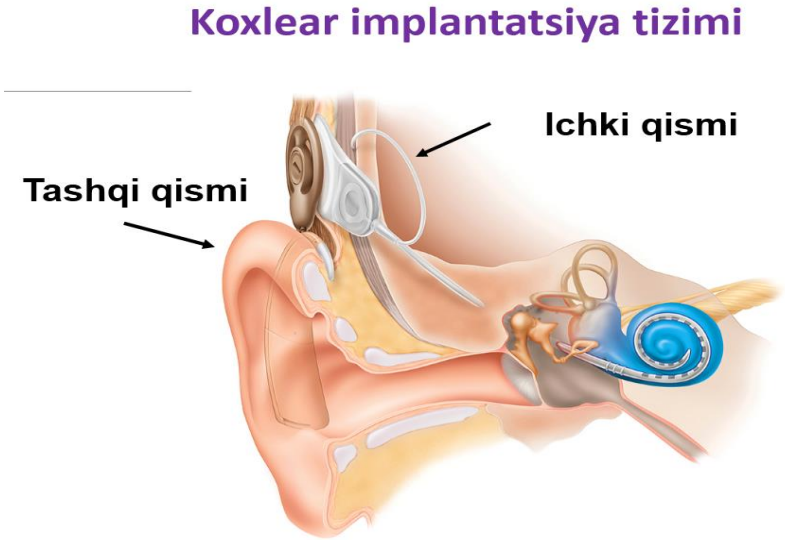
(Recommendations for parents and teachers)

(PhD) Rakhimova Khurshidahon Sadikovna
Kokand State Pedagogical institute named after Muqimi
Special Pedagogy Senior Lecturer of the Department

Annotation:
Extensive work is being carried out in our country to integrate people with hearing impairments. One of the priorities of this field is to restore hearing ability by cochlear implantation in children with hearing impairment. On the basis of the state program on restoration of hearing in children with hearing impairment by installing cochlear implants in the country, the state provides free implants for children under 5 years of age. Extensive work is also underway on their pre- and post-cochlear implantation rehabilitation.

Keywords: Cochlear implantation system, pedagogical assistance, hearing perception, implants, various hearing aids, vibrators, various methodologies.
Cochlear implantation refers to the placement of a system of electrodes in the inner ear to restore auditory sensation by directly electro stimulating the afferent fibers of the auditory nerve.

According to E. V. Mironova, when the middle ear of a hearing-impaired person develops operative sutures, an electrode connected to the mucosal block accidentally touches the mucous membrane and the client feels that he is hearing better than before.



Cochlear implantation system. Cochlear implantation is one of the most effective ways to rehabilitate deaf children, allowing deaf people to hear and understand speech at all. It is important to note that, unlike conventional hearing aids that only amplify sound, cochlear implants reach the non-functioning parts of the ear and transmit the signal directly to the auditory nerve. In this way, a system of electrodes is inserted into the inner ear of a child with a hearing impairment during the

operation, which allows them to feel the sound information by electrically stimulating the preserved fibers of the auditory nerve.

Cochlear implantation does not allow deaf children to distinguish sound signals from the onset of the speech process and to use speech for communicative purposes. Therefore, when adjusting the processor for the first time, the child will need pedagogical assistance in the development of auditory perception and speech. It should be noted that cochlear implantation is not only a surgical operation, but also an integrated system of a number of measures. Based on the recommendations of scientists who have conducted research in this field and the experience of experts working in this field, educators and parents in the process of rehabilitation of the child after cochlear implant surgery can give the following instructions: The child loses hearing skills, absorbs material through the lips. After the operation, the child should wear an individual hearing aid in the non-implanted ear. It is important to keep in mind that the cochlear implant is very sensitive to injuries and the father should be careful during the first 6 weeks (avoid noisy moons, running, jumping, swimming in the pool, preventing children from catching a cold). Protecting the child's head from various blows, so care should be taken when choosing sports.

When participating in active games (football, basketball, volleyball), it is necessary to remove the upper part of the cochlear implant, and the other to wear a hat. During this period, children are not allowed to play boxing and ice hockey. Care should also be taken when performing gymnastic exercises, removing the outer part of the implant. The use of headphones is not recommended when working with a computer, as it compresses the head area where the implant is located. Also, the sound quality is impaired and the child is at risk of electrostatic charging. The duration of postoperative rehabilitation of cochlear implants in congenital deaf children is 3-5 or more periods. For the development of children with cochlear implants, daily corrective work is the responsibility of educators and parents. Because the sounds and speech transmitted through the cochlear implant are slippery, children do not hear as clearly as normal hearing children after training.

This requires children to be under pressure during the hearing process, leading to poor hearing in noisy conditions. Assignments to the implanted child are given individually, in a way that appeals only to the child in order to attract their hearingneed to give. The task is repeated several times until the child understands. Hearing impairment, the difficulty in memorizing speech material, is due to the fact that the auditory centers of the brain are uninformed and underdeveloped in the preoperative period. When communicating with a child, it is necessary to stand at a distance of not less than 1 meter from the side where the implant is installed. You need to talk to the children slowly. The primary goal of rehabilitating children with cochlear implants is to teach the child to feel, distinguish, comprehend, and recognize surrounding sounds, understand their nature, and use this experience to develop speech. Rehabilitation of children with cochlear implants takes 3-5 years, and we can see its ultimate goal as preparation for public school for many children.

This requires the joint efforts of professionals and relatives of the child. Exercises with children of early age in the postoperative period of cochlear implantation do not have a clear structure and are not sorted by age. Despite the fact that mankind has invented many methods to help children with

hearing impairments, the organization of the mechanism of hearing perception is still far from progress. Implants, various hearing aids, vibrators, various methodologies developed by deaf educators, etc. None of them can give a guaranteed result.

Through surgery or the use of the most advanced hearing aids, the child acquires a number of skills similar to the speech of the surrounding listeners, all other components of the complex speech function can be realized only on the basis of a continuous and continuous correction work system.

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