

An analysis of the inclusion of ear and hearing care in national health policies, strategies and plans

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Abstract

Ear- and hearing-related conditions pose a significant global health burden, yet public health policy surrounding ear and hearing care (EHC) in low- and middle-income countries is poorly understood. The present study aims to characterize the inclusion of EHC in national health policy by analysing national health policies, strategies and plans in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic. Three EHC keywords were searched, including ear*, hear* and deaf*. The terms 'human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)', 'tuberculosis' and 'malaria' were included as comparison keywords as these conditions have historically garnered political priority in global health. Of the 194 World Health Organization Member States, there were 100 national policies that met the inclusion criteria of document availability, searchable format, language and absence of an associated national EHC strategy. These documents mentioned EHC keywords significantly less than comparison terms, with mention of hearing in 15 documents, ears in 11 documents and deafness in 3 documents. There was a mention of HIV/AIDS in 92 documents, tuberculosis in 88 documents and malaria in 70 documents. Documents in low- and middle-income countries included significantly fewer mentions of EHC terms than those of high-income countries. We conclude that ear and hearing conditions pose a significant burden of disease but are severely underrepresented in national health policy, especially in low- and middle-income countries.

Keywords: Health policy, otolaryngology, audiology, otology, hearing

Key messages

- Ear and hearing care (EHC) is under-prioritized in national health policy worldwide.
- Low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the exclusion of EHC from health policy.
- This disparity represents an opportunity for advocacy for the inclusion of EHC in national health policy, especially in LMICs.

Introduction

Hearing loss is estimated to affect >1.5 billion people worldwide. This increasing burden is projected to affect 2.5 billion people, or 1 in 4, by 2050 (Haile *et al.*, 2021). Hearing loss is detrimental to health. It adversely affects educational attainment, employment and physical and mental health (Emmett and Francis, 2015; Graydon *et al.*, 2019). While children are most susceptible to the negative effects of hearing loss, which include restricted language development and academic achievement (Daud *et al.*, 2010; Hall, 2017), adults with hearing loss are more likely to have higher unemployment rates (Chao *et al.*, 2020).

Access to ear and hearing care (EHC) remains a challenge in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where 80% of people with moderate or higher levels of hearing loss reside (Haile *et al.*, 2021). Several barriers prevent access to EHC, including workforce and equipment shortages, lack of funding and social stigma attached to hearing loss. In part, these difficulties stem from gaps in government care provision—particularly in LMICs—where public services are more often limited (Waterworth *et al.*, 2022). The 2021 World Report on Hearing recognized that these barriers to service provision can be averted, calling for a ~20% increase in coverage of EHC services in LMICs by the year 2030 (World Health Organization, 2021).

To adequately address and remediate a problem of this magnitude, it is essential that EHC is integrated into national health systems through policy development (Olusanya *et al.*, 2014). EHC policy can be established as a distinct framework, such as a national EHC strategy, or it can be included within a country's overarching national health policies, strategies and plans (NHPSPs). These are policy documents developed in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide country-specific frameworks for addressing national priority health issues (World Health Organization, 2023). NHPSPs provide public health strategies, frameworks for analysing health outcomes and impact indicators to guide future policies. Government policy goals in NHPSPs also guide the budget formulation and funding allocation. As healthcare system planners develop healthcare budget cycles, they often engage with NHPSPs to determine which medical issues are prioritized by a given country (O'Neill *et al.*, 2016).

Opportunities to advance national EHC policy are limited in part by a poor understanding of their inclusion within NHPSPs. A 2013 WHO survey identified only 30 countries with national or subnational EHC strategies and 8

countries with other policies for hearing care (World Health Organization, 2013). Therefore, for countries without dedicated EHC plans, it is most probable that ear- and hearing-related policies would be mentioned in NHPSPs. To our knowledge, there are no studies that have examined the inclusion of EHC in NHPSPs. Therefore, the current state of national EHC policy globally is largely unknown.

This study aims to explore the representation of EHC in NHPSPs across countries lacking formal national EHC plans. We hypothesize that EHC will be under-prioritized in the included NHPSPs and that EHC will be disproportionately under-prioritized in LMICs. By characterizing the current state of EHC prioritization in NHPSPs, we expect to identify opportunities to strengthen EHC around the world and avert suffering due to conditions like hearing loss.

Materials and methods**Selection of keywords**

A team of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery clinicians and trainees from five continents generated a list of three keywords relevant to EHC (Table 1). This team included EHC providers practicing around the world, researchers involved in international hearing care initiatives and otolaryngology trainees. These keywords were discussed and determined by consensus to be most reflective of and pertinent to the current EHC public health burden. Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), tuberculosis and malaria were included as comparison conditions. These were selected because they are three major threats to health and have been identified by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as priorities for public health interventions and funding (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). For NHPSPs that were not in English, keywords were translated by native speakers of Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and French (Table S1).

Data collection and data extraction

The most recent NHPSP for each country was obtained through the WHO's Country Planning Cycle Database (World Health Organization, 2022a). Documents were included if they were written in Arabic, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. NHPSPs were excluded if they were not searchable by word processing software (most commonly Microsoft Word or Preview). Additionally, NHPSPs were excluded if the authoring country had a standalone national EHC strategy (Figure 1).

NHPSPs were searched for the three EHC keywords and the three comparison keywords using the word processing software search function. Reviewers attended data collection training sessions that provided standardized instructions before beginning document searches. In each document, reviewers counted the number of sentences that contained each keyword. For example, the sentence 'Hearing loss is a large problem, with several children reporting diminished hearing' would count as a single mention of the word 'hearing'. Only keywords used in the context of otolaryngology were counted. A primary reviewer conducted the initial search and tallied the number of mentions. These counts were then validated independently by a secondary reviewer. Any

Table 1. Number of ear and hearing care keyword mentions in NHPSPs

Term	Total mentions, <i>n</i>	Policies with no mentions of term, <i>n</i> (%)	Policies with at least one mention of term, <i>n</i> (%)	Policies with at least five mentions of term, <i>n</i> (%)
EHC				
hear*	28	85 (85)	15 (15)	1 (1)
ear*	23	89 (89)	11 (11)	1 (1)
deaf*	4	97 (97)	3 (3)	0 (0)
Non-EHC				
HIV	2682	8 (8)	92 (92)	73 (73)
tuberculosis	1399	12 (12)	88 (88)	62 (62)
malaria	922	30 (30)	70 (70)	47 (47)

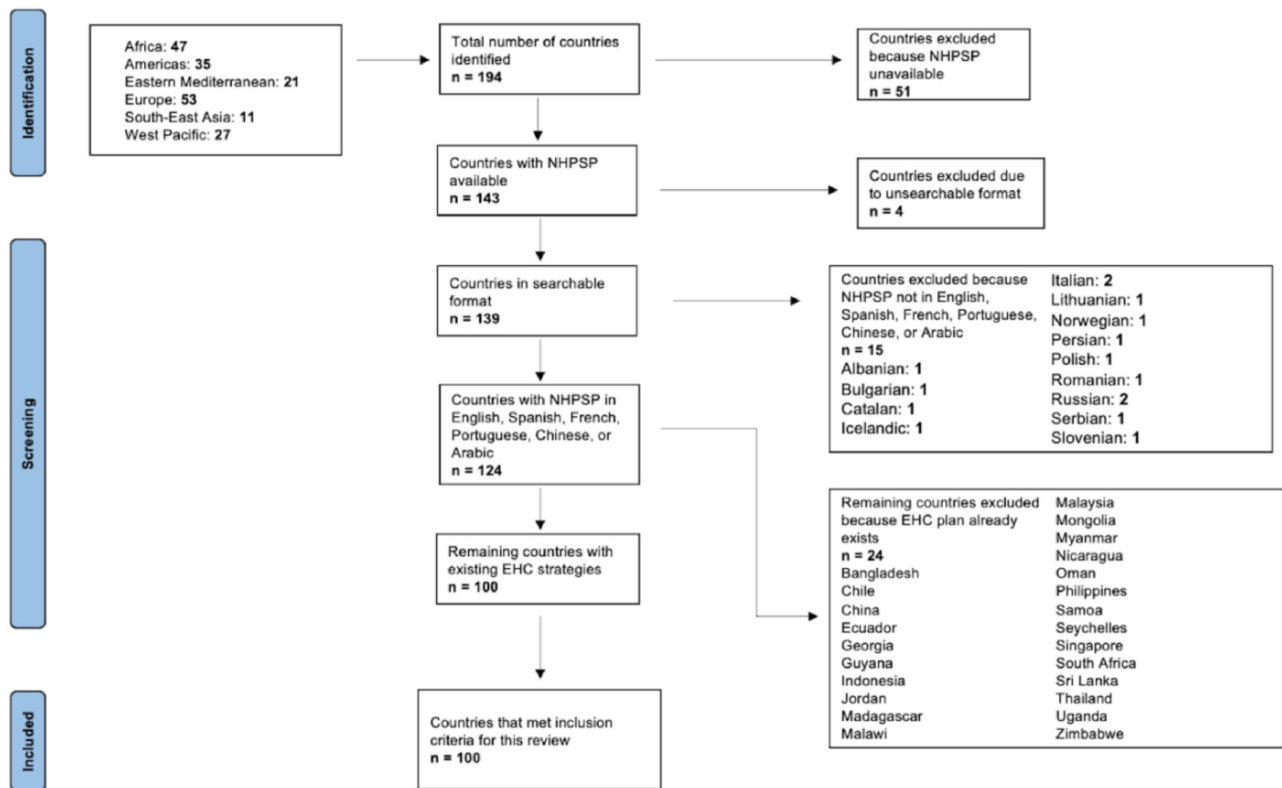


Figure 1. A flow diagram of the inclusion and exclusion of articles

discrepancies were discussed until a consensus between the two reviewers was reached.

While this metric (number of mentions) does not measure political priority nor the extent of policy implementation, it serves as a means to broadly assess the representation of a topic in policy. This methodology has been adapted from those of prior studies to analyse the representation of medical disciplines (e.g. paediatric surgery) in NHPSPs (Citron *et al.*, 2016; Landrum *et al.*, 2021).

Variable characterization and statistical analysis

Countries, regions and income levels were classified based on WHO regions and World Bank income groups (The World Bank, 2022; World Health Organization, 2022b). We built two multivariable negative binomial regression models assessing mean mentions per EHC keyword (Model 1A) and

mean mentions per comparison keyword (Model 1B). In each model, WHO region and World Bank income group were applied as covariates. We also constructed an additional negative binomial regression model (Model 2) assessing mean mentions per keyword with keyword type (EHC vs non-EHC) as the primary independent variable of interest while controlling for WHO region and World Bank income group. Negative binomial regression was employed because the outcome is a count variable with a right-skewed distribution. For Model 2, multilevel regression modelling was initially attempted, given within-subject comparison. However, the intraclass correlation approached 0, and the design effect approached 1. Hence, we reverted back to single-level modelling as described earlier. Statistical significance was assessed as two-tailed, $\alpha = 0.05$. All analyses were conducted using Stata, Version 17 (StataCorp. 2021, Stata Statistical Software: Release 17, StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX).

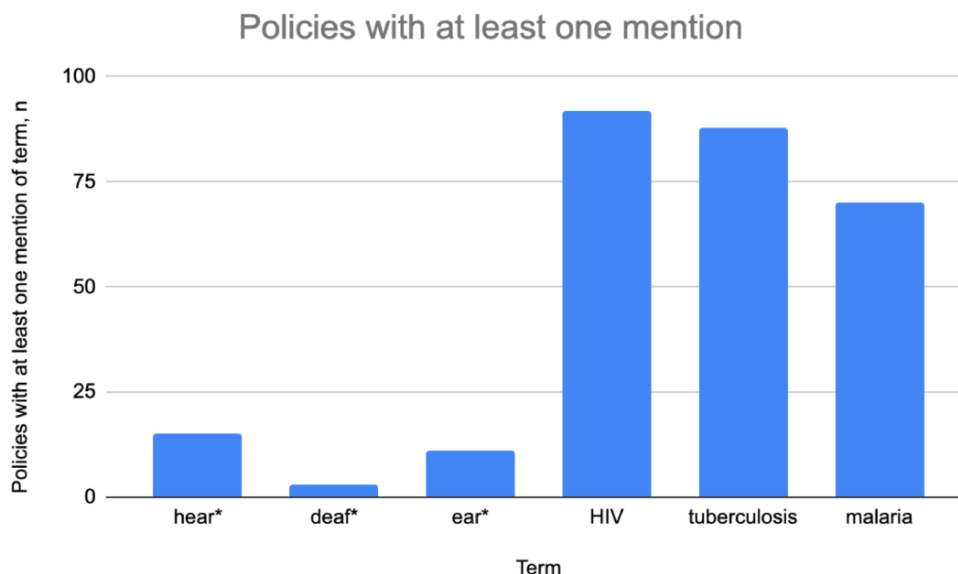


Figure 2. The number of policies mentioning EHC and non-EHC terms at least once

Note: An asterisk after a term denotes that the word can end with any suffix (e.g. 'hear*' includes 'hear', 'hears' and 'hearing').

Results

Of the 194 WHO Member States, 143 NHPSPs were available and obtained. NHPSPs from 19 countries were excluded for the following reasons: 15 were in a language not within our team's translation capabilities and 4 were in a format that could not be searched electronically. Of the 124 that remained, 24 countries were excluded because they had existing national standalone EHC strategies. A total of 100 NHPSPs were included in the analysis. An overview of NHPSPs that met inclusion criteria is shown in Figure 1, and further detail is presented in Table S2.

Of the EHC keywords, 'hear*' was the most frequent keyword with 28 mentions among 15 (15%) NHPSPs. 'Ear' had 23 mentions among 11 (11%) documents, and 'deaf*' had 4 mentions among 3 (3%) documents.

In comparison, HIV/AIDS had 2682 mentions among 92 (92%) documents; tuberculosis had 1399 mentions among 88 (88%) documents and malaria had 922 mentions among 70 (70%) documents. Holding WHO region and income group constant, the average mentions per comparison keyword [adjusted mean 16.8, 95% confidence interval (C.I.) 14.7–18.9] was significantly higher than the average mentions per EHC keyword (adjusted mean 0.1, 95% C.I. 0.1–0.3; incidence rate ratio (IRR) 0.01, 95% C.I. 0.01–0.02; Table 2). A summary of the total mentions of EHC and non-EHC terms, as well as the number of policies that mention them, is shown in Figure 2.

Results from the stratified multivariable analyses by keyword category are presented in Table 3. Mean mentions per EHC keyword did not differ significantly across income groups and WHO regions. Compared with the NHPSPs of countries in the African region, the NHPSPs of countries in the Western Pacific Region (IRR 0.56, 95% C.I. 0.34–0.92), South-East Asian Region (IRR 0.42, 95% C.I. 0.22–0.82) and Eastern Mediterranean Region (IRR 0.51, 95% C.I. 0.31–0.85) had significantly higher mentions per comparison keyword. The NHPSPs of upper-middle-income

Table 2. Multivariable negative binomial regression for average mentions per keyword

Keyword	Negative binomial regression	
	IRR [95% C.I.]	P
Comparison	Reference	
Ear and hearing care	0.01 [0.01, 0.02]	<0.001
WHO region	Reference	
African region	Reference	
Region of the Americas	0.74 [0.49, 1.14]	0.17
Eastern Mediterranean region	0.48 [0.30, 0.79]	<0.001
European region	0.65 [0.40, 1.04]	0.08
South-East Asian region	0.54 [0.27, 1.06]	0.07
Western Pacific region	0.54 [0.34, 0.88]	0.01
World Bank income group	Reference	
High-income country	Reference	
Upper-middle-income country	1.54 [1.00, 2.37]	0.05
Lower-middle-income country	1.37 [0.88, 2.13]	0.17
Low-income country	1.44 [0.83, 2.48]	0.19

Findings that were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold.

countries also had higher mentions per EHC keyword than did NHPSPs of high-income countries (IRR 1.61, 95% C.I. 1.03–2.51).

Discussion

Despite hearing loss being the third greatest cause of years lived with disability (Lisan *et al.*, 2022), this study found that EHC keywords were not frequently mentioned in NHPSPs. The most frequently mentioned EHC-related terms were 'hear*', which appeared 28 times across 15 policy documents, and 'ear*', which appeared 23 times among 11 documents. 'Deaf*' appeared only four times among three documents. EHC keywords were infrequently mentioned across all income settings and geographic regions.

Table 3. Stratified multivariable negative binomial regression for average mentions per keyword by category

	Negative binomial regression			
	Outcome: mean mentions per EHC keyword		Outcome: mean mentions per comparison keyword	
	IRR [95% C.I.]	P	IRR [95% C.I.]	P
WHO region				
African region	Reference		Reference	
Region of the Americas	0.48 [0.12, 1.97]	0.31	0.77 [0.50, 1.20]	0.26
Eastern Mediterranean region	0.17 [0.01, 2.44]	0.19	0.51 [0.31, 0.85]	0.01
European region	0.22 [0.03, 1.84]	0.16	0.69 [0.42, 1.14]	0.15
South-East Asian region	2.312 [0.59, 9.12]	0.23	0.42 [0.22, 0.82]	0.01
Western Pacific region	0.40 [0.07, 2.22]	0.29	0.56 [0.34, 0.92]	0.02
World Bank income group				
High-income country	Reference		Reference	
Upper-middle-income country	0.67 [0.15, 3.03]	0.61	1.61 [1.03, 2.51]	0.04
Lower-middle-income country	0.44 [0.08, 2.31]	0.33	1.47 [0.93, 2.31]	0.10
Low-income country	0.15 [0.02, 1.46]	0.10	1.68 [0.96, 2.95]	0.07

Findings that were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) are shown in bold.

The limited literature on national EHC policy aligns with these findings. Although the 1995 World Health Assembly Resolution 48.9 called for WHO Member States to ‘prepare national plans for the prevention and control of major causes of avoidable hearing loss’ (World Health Assembly, 1995), unpublished WHO data from ~20 years later indicated that only 30 countries had national or subnational EHC strategies. While 83% of respondents from countries lacking a national EHC policy agreed that there was adequate political support to develop such policies, several barriers were reported to limit policy development, including the prioritization of other health issues and a poor general understanding of the national burden of EHC conditions. The authors recommended national and international advocacy to strengthen political support for national EHC policy to overcome these barriers (World Health Organization, 2013).

This study suggests that these barriers persist and contribute to the poor inclusion of EHC in national health policy. Barriers to policy development need to be analysed through stakeholder analysis and qualitative research on political priority, as has been done in global surgery, oral health and other fields (Shiffman and Smith, 2007; Benzian *et al.*, 2011; Shawar *et al.*, 2015). These studies could then identify opportunities to advance priority for national EHC policy at the global, regional and national levels alike.

As members of the EHC field begin to address these knowledge gaps, research must be designed with key stakeholders, including policymakers, funders, civil society organizations and research experts in mind, in order to strategically gather a range of views and opinions. Shiffman and Shawar (2022) describe relevant framing processes; e.g. moralization may be used to garner support from civil society organizations and grassroots advocates by linking EHC with social justice and human rights causes. Another effective framing process is technification, which can be used to motivate experts, such as otolaryngologists, audiologists and researchers by presenting the burden of ear and hearing conditions as solvable problems. As Shiffman and Shawar (2022) point out, the framing of global health issues is often disproportionately influenced by those with power. Moving forward, experts with EHC experience in diverse settings must be included in framing processes. Historically, these stakeholders have been broadly excluded from health policy and systems research, but they

often have knowledge that is often not shared by those with more power (Shroff *et al.*, 2017).

Despite the findings of this study, there is renewed enthusiasm for EHC policy in LMICs, with novel tools that can facilitate the policymaking process (Chadha and Stevens, 2013). Wilson *et al.* (2019) reported that hearing loss is now receiving unprecedented attention, as evidenced by the Lancet Commission on Global Hearing Loss, marking an increase in momentum for EHC in global health policy (Wilson *et al.*, 2019). The World Report on Hearing (World Health Organization, 2021) presents a package of evidence-based interventions for holistic EHC provision that can be delivered through health systems. The interventions are represented by the acronym HEAR: ‘hearing screening and intervention, ear disease prevention and management, access to technologies, and rehabilitation services’ across an individual patient’s lifespan (World Health Organization, 2021). Tordrup *et al.* (2022) report that scaling up these interventions over 10 years to cover 90% of the global population’s needs would require a USD238.8 billion investment. Per their calculations, this could avert >130 million disability-adjusted life-years worldwide, which corresponds to a monetary value of more than USD1.3 trillion, in addition to productivity benefits of more than USD2 trillion.

Recent successes show that prioritization of EHC by national governments can lead to timely, context-specific national strategies, and the WHO has developed tools to facilitate this. For example, over the past 6 years, the Kenyan and Pakistani governments have developed national EHC policy to address preventable hearing loss (World Health Organization, 2015a,b). As more countries develop EHC policy, resources such as the WHO situational analysis tool and the manual for the planning and monitoring of national strategies will be valuable in approaching policy development in a systematic manner (World Health Organization, 2015a).

This study is subject to some limitations. It is important to note that some nations, such as the UK, are committed to EHC research and care but might not have dedicated EHC documents or NHPSPs. Because such countries were excluded from the present analysis, it is possible that the data here do not represent the most comprehensive depiction of the current EHC landscape. Similarly, several recent efforts have promoted national EHC strategies, so there may

be recently developed national EHC strategies that were not included in this analysis. This could result in the inclusion of NHPSPs in the present analysis despite the existence of a standalone national EHC strategy. However, there is no current comprehensive list of signed national EHC strategies to our knowledge. Furthermore, only NHPSPs in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic were included. Therefore, this analysis does not characterize trends in EHC keywords across documents in other languages. Finally, the metric used in this study (number of mentions) relies on a predetermined set of keywords. If the NHPSPs that were analysed included other EHC-related terms, this could have resulted in underestimating EHC inclusion. Despite this limitation, this study notes poor overall inclusion of common terms to describe EHC in NHPSPs, which will likely continue to be the case with rarer terms.

Conclusion

There is a poor global representation of EHC in national health policy. This is especially pronounced in national health policies of LMICs, despite a disproportionate burden of ear and hearing conditions. Recent international efforts have incited renewed enthusiasm for the development of national EHC policy, but barriers to these processes remain ill-defined. Further research is necessary to characterize opportunities to advance EHC policy development, and advocacy is urgently needed to support these processes.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at *Health Policy and Planning* online.

Data availability

The data underlying this article are available in the Duke Research Data Repository. This can be found at DOI <https://doi.org/10.7924/r4jw8j211>.

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Author contributions

J.C., R.P., M.J.X., S.C., E.S. and K.P. participated in the conception or design of the work.

J.C., B.P., M.H.T., I.O., A.D., G.Y., L.S., O.M., A.S., A.R., M.M., D.R.P. and J.S. participated in data collection.

J.C., R.P., M.J.X. and H.-H.Y. participated in the data analysis and interpretation.

J.C., B.P., R.P., M.H.T., M.J.X. and C.W. participated in drafting the article.

J.S., I.O., A.D., S.C., G.Y., L.S., O.M., A.S., A.R., M.M., K.P., H.-H.Y., D.R.P., J.S., E.S., B.A. and T.I. participated in critical revision of the author.

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Reflexivity statement

The authors of this study include 14 females and 9 males spanning a wide range of experience and expertise. The authors include 15 otolaryngology trainees, 5 otolaryngology clinicians and 3 health systems researchers, many of whom have significant experience in the study of OHNS care in the global health setting. Included authors represent 7 countries (3 of which are LMICs) and 10 language proficiencies.

Ethical approval. This analysis uses public data without the requirement of ethical approval from an institution.

Conflict of interest. There are no conflicts of interest reported by the authors.

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