

Salzburg Brain Dynamics Lab

Cochlear implantation for single-sided deafness improves speech perception in both CI and non-CI ears: A longitudinal EEG study

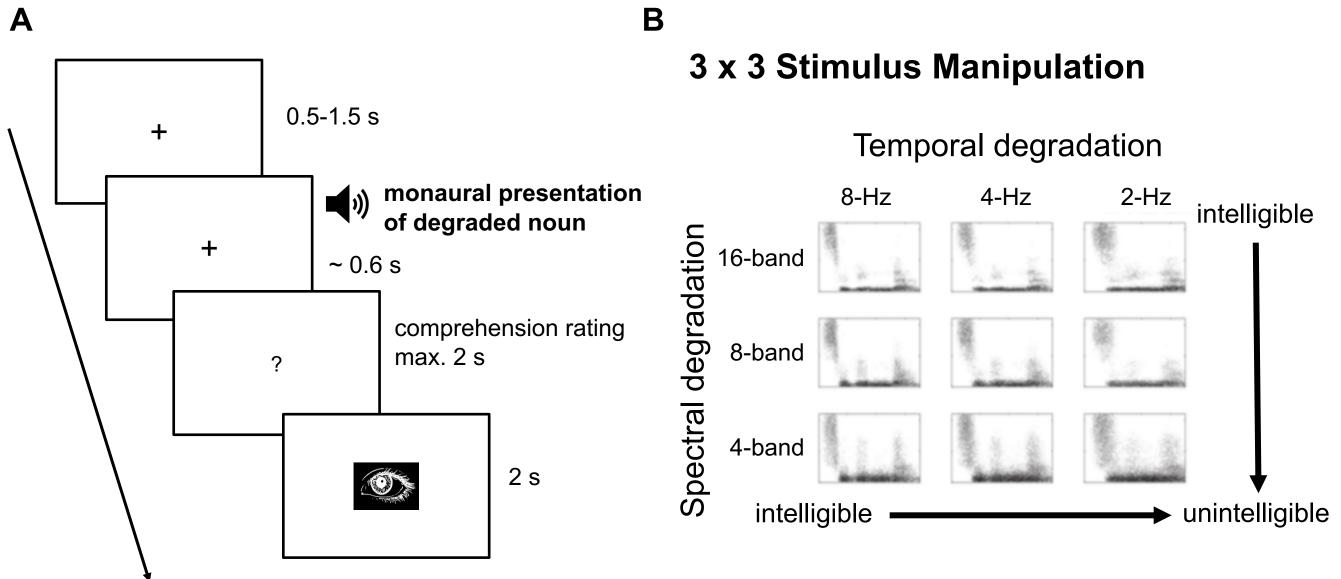
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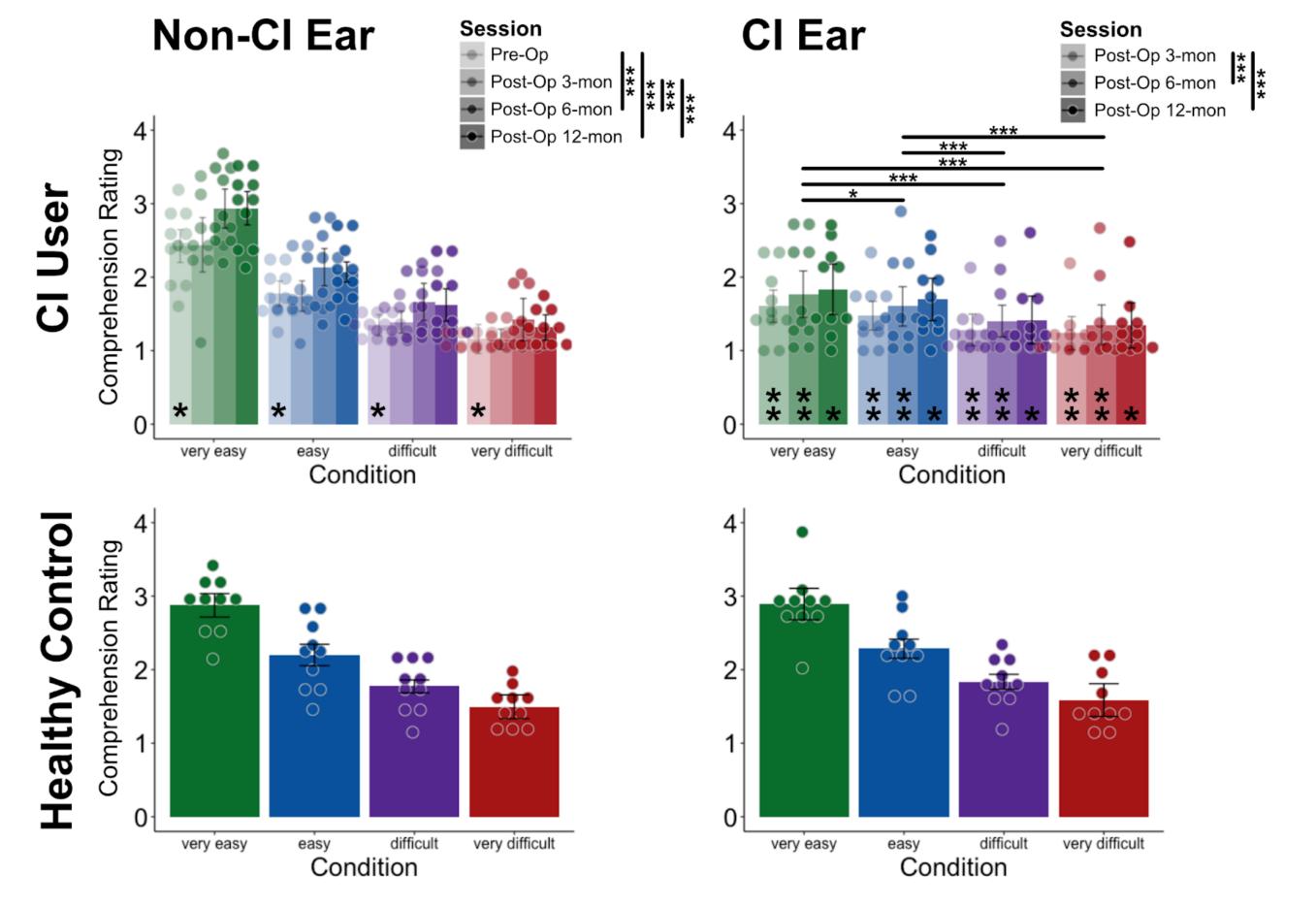
Introduction

- Studies have shown that individuals with a cochlear implant (CI) for treating single-sided deafness have experienced improved speech perception in noise.
- However, it is unclear how single-sided CI users' speech improves and how neural perception representation of speech intelligibility changes over time.
- · Here, we applied representation similarity analysis (RSA) to depict how neural representation of degraded nouns changes over time.

Methods



- Participant
 - 10 single-sided cochlear implant users (5 right-sided + 5 left-sided)
 - 4 female, mean age 46.9 (27-63)
 - 10 age-and-sex matched controls
 - 4 female, mean age 48.2 (29-61)
- Stimuli
 - 216 standard German nouns presented monaurally to each ear
- 3 levels of temporal smoothing x 3 levels of spectral degradation
- EEG measurement
 - 128 channel EEG (ANT-Neuro system)
 - 1 session for healthy controls
 - 4 sessions for CI users
 - Pre-op (only healthy ear) & 3 Post-op (3, 6 & 12 months)



Conclusion

- The present study shows that auditory cortical speech processing after CI implantation gradually normalizes towards generally normal functioning within months.
- The CI benefits not only the CI ear but also the non-CI ear.
- These novel findings highlight the feasibility of tracking neural recovery after auditory input restoration by advanced multivariate analysis methods like RSA.

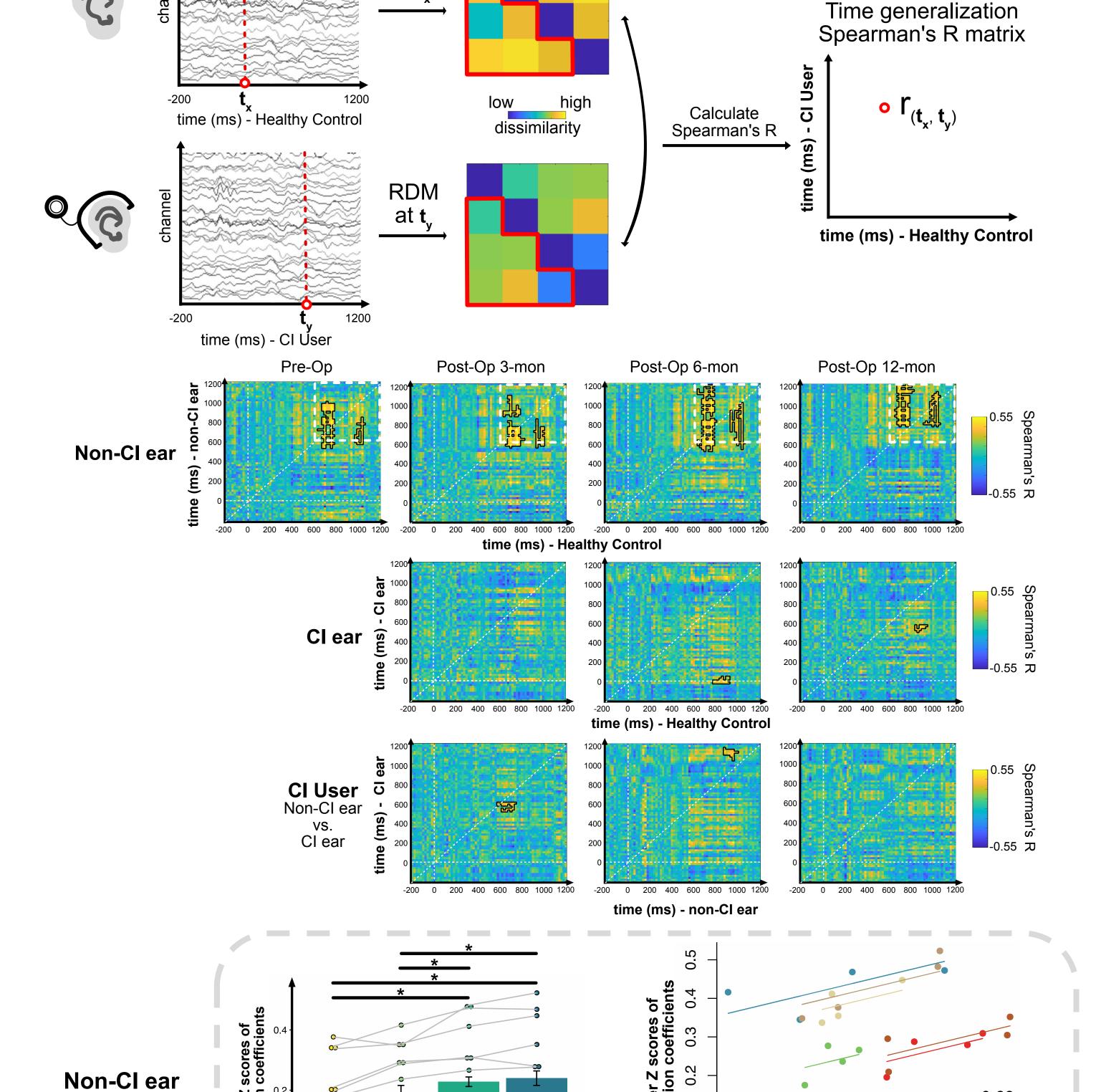
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Results Pattern Extraction Pairwise Decoding response pattern Representational dissimilarity matrix **Decoding Accuracy Curve** (RDM) very easy difficult very difficult time (ms) Non-Cl Ear CI Ear CI PostOp 3-mon CI PreOp decoding significantly higher than chance 600 800 1000 1200 600 800 1000 1200 400 time (ms) time (ms) 0-200 200-400 400-600 800-1000 1000-1200 ms 600-800

EEG time series

at t_x



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