

Janna Brubacher, Au.D. Reg. CASLPO



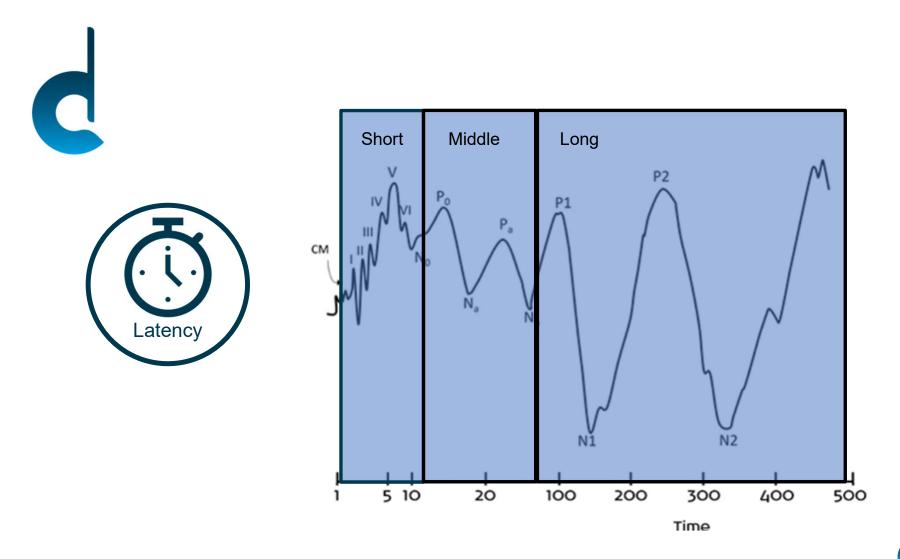


- Understand Aided Cortical Testing
- Explain the need for Aided Cortical Testing
- Identify the Target Population for Aided Cortical Testing
- Demonstrate the Process for Aided Cortical Testing
- Interpret Cortical Testing Waveforms

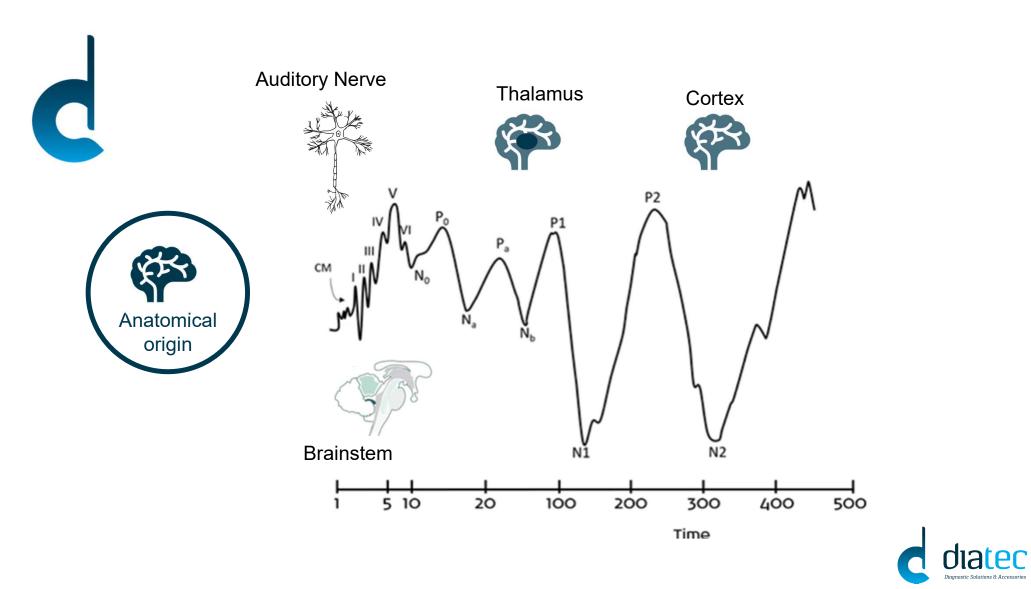


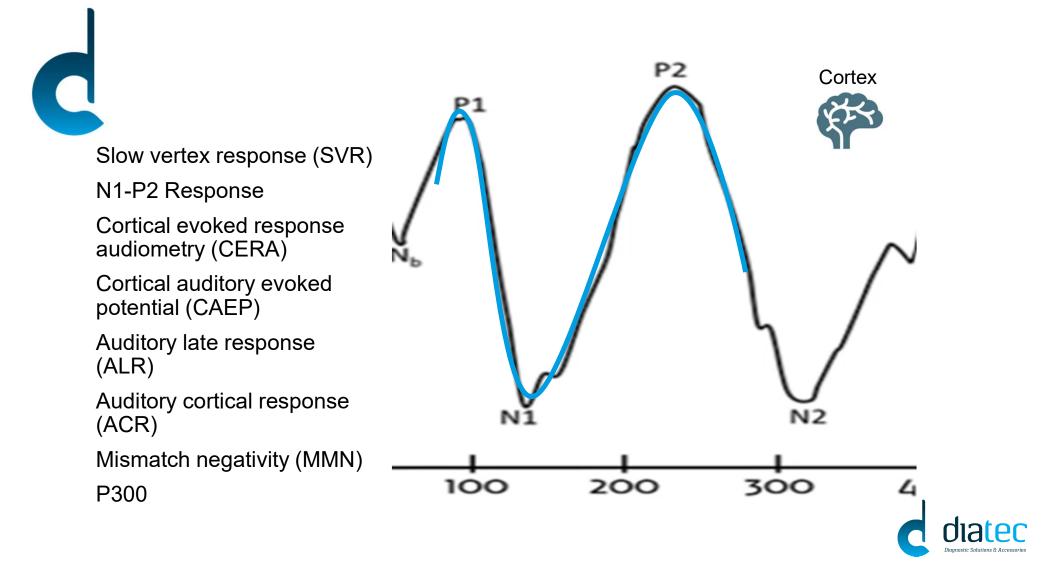


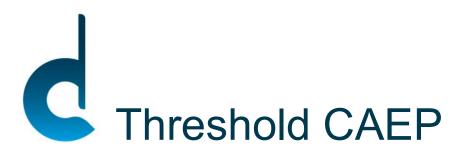


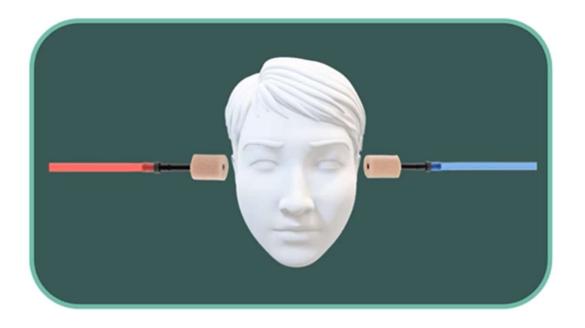


















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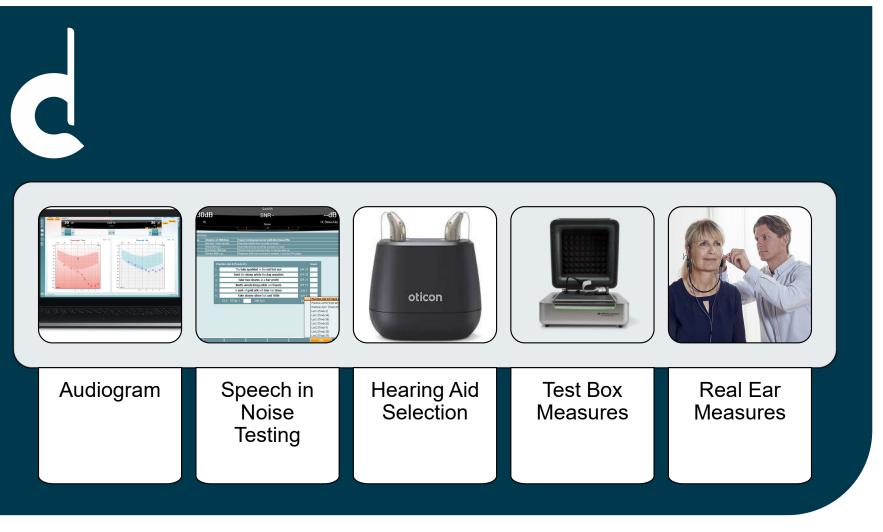






Why perform aided cortical testing











Outcome measures

- Self-reporting measures
- Validated questionnaires
- Input of other people in patient's life
- Direct speech testing with the patient, and speech-innoise testing with the hearing aids
- But what if the patient can't do any of these outcome measures?

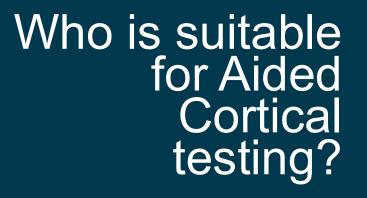


Aided cortical – an objective validation

 An objective method to validate the benefit of a fitted hearing aid or cochlear implant in patients who cannot subjectively respond to a hearing test, by measuring a patients cortical responses to speech-like sounds









C Infants and young children

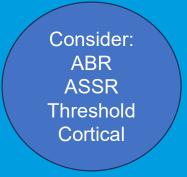
- Infants aged 3 to 7 months
- Young children not doing aided VRA for whatever reason, to assess aided benefit
- ANSD children post ABR / pre-behavioural. What can they hear?
- Severe to profound losses. Is the hearing aid working or do they need a CI?
- CI users, with some limitations







- Not performing reliable behavioural testing
- Complex needs, developmental delay, disabilities
- Non-organic hearing losses





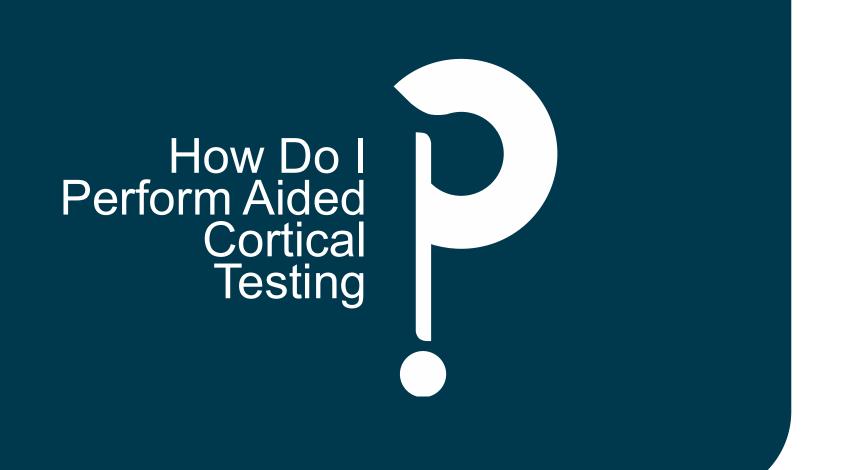




- Adults with complex needs who cannot perform traditional behavioural testing aided or unaided
- Cochlear implant candidates deriving benefit from their hearing aids?
 - Cross-check for behvaioural testing
- CI users, with some limitations

Consider: ABR ASSR Threshold Cortical

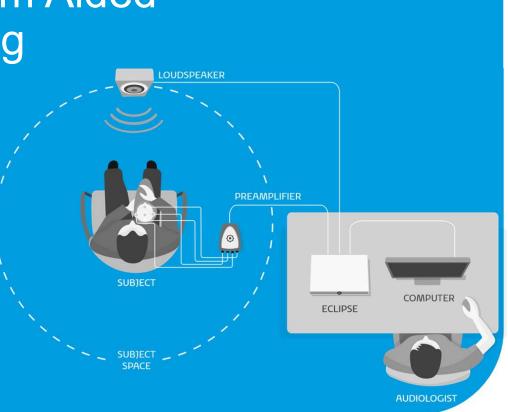






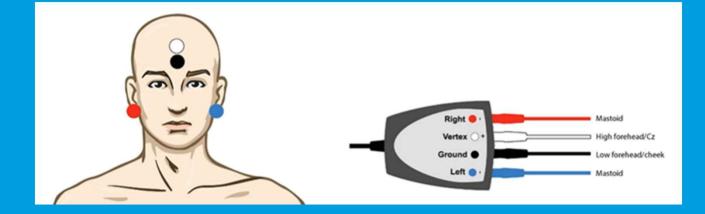


- Field speaker delivers signal/stimuli
- Electrodes place on patient to measure the cortical response
- Awake patient activated with movie, toys, etc.





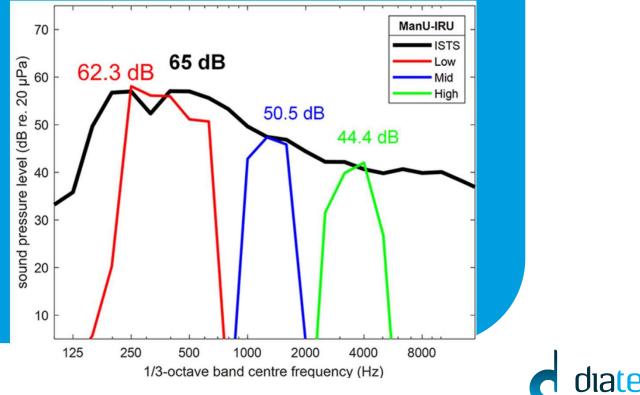








- ManU-IRU
- HD-Sounds
- Ling 6



C Eclipse - Aided Cortical

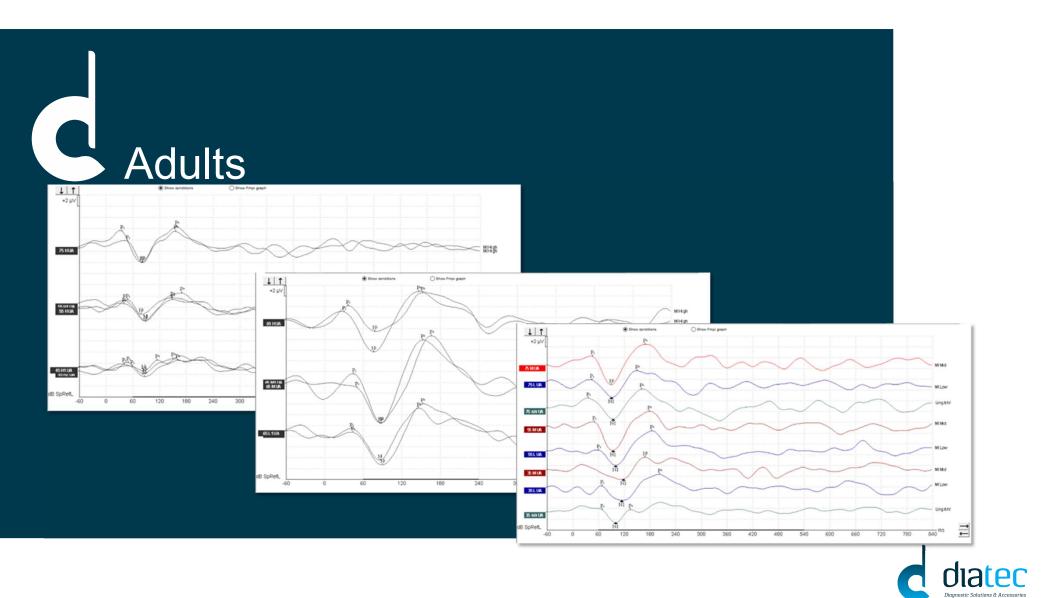
How to perform aided cortical on a child or infant

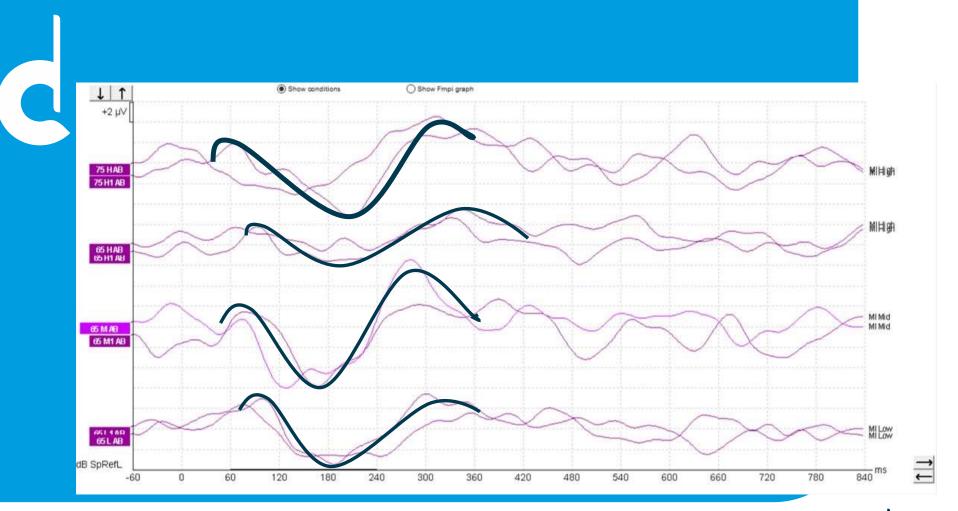




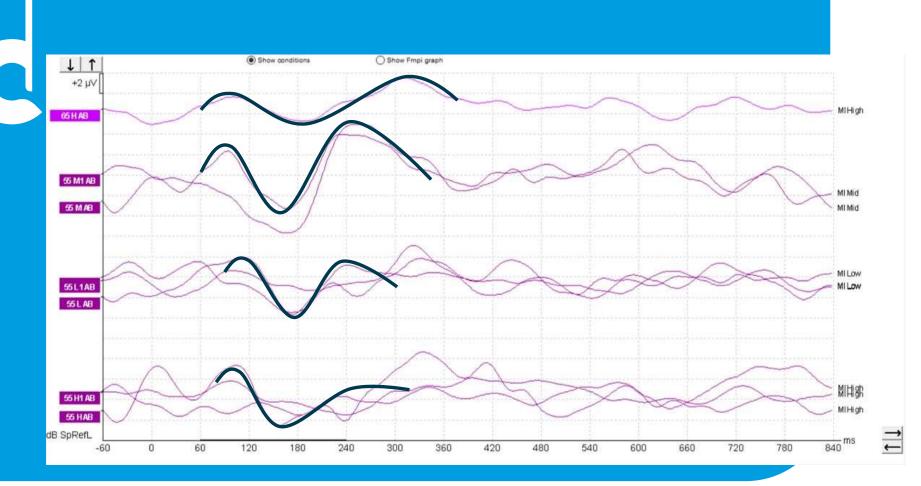




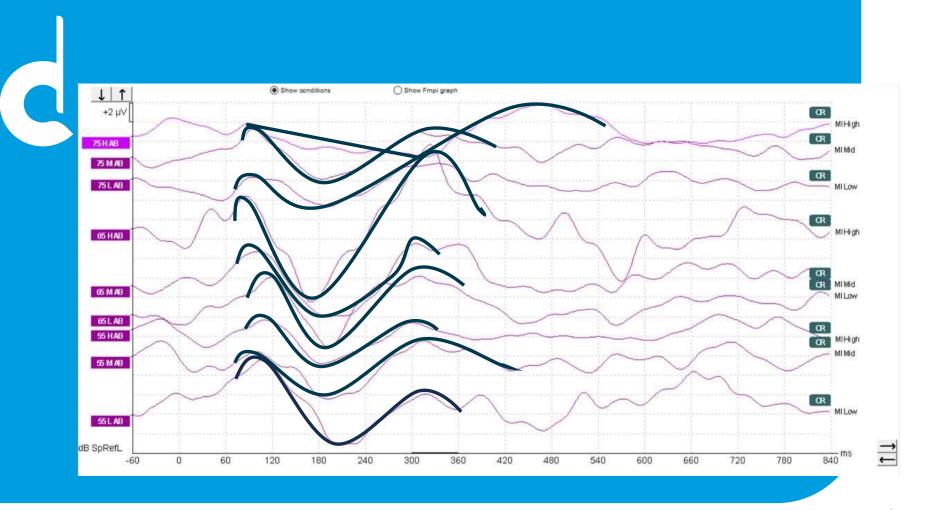














C Fmpi detector

- Optimized for faster detection of responses (less recordings needed)
- Displays detector value as a percentage for clear guidance
- Stop measurement when reaching response confidence of 95% or 99%





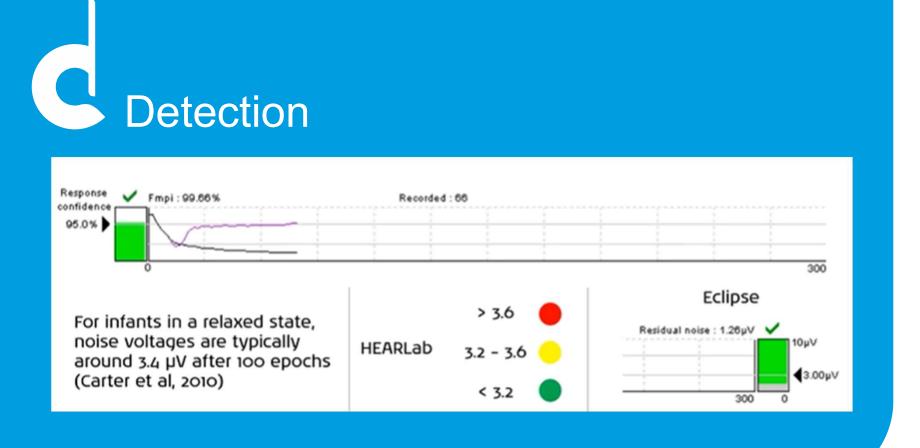
- Morphology of the CAEP can very considerable from one infant to the next (BSA, 2022)
- Objective detection methods... are very valuable in interpreting infant CAEP responses (BSA, 2022)
- HEARLab indicates a response is present by showing a p-value smaller than 0.05)
- Eclipse module also has a detection algorithm known as fmpi



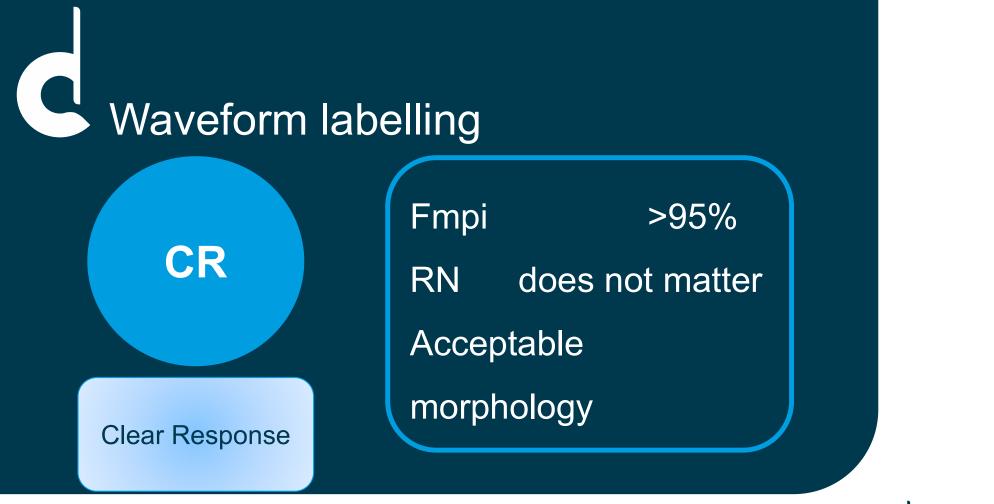
C Detection

- Look at the statistical variance of the wave form in rlation to the estimated residual noise of the waveform
- How do they estimate the residual noise
- Fsp one single point on the waveform
- Fmp expanded to use multiple points, 5 points of data on the waveform on ABR
- Fmpi make sue of every point on the waveform use 250 data points to determine the residual noise
- i = individualized, takes into account the background EEG actually records EEG and uses it in calculation of residual noise, record more responses in less time

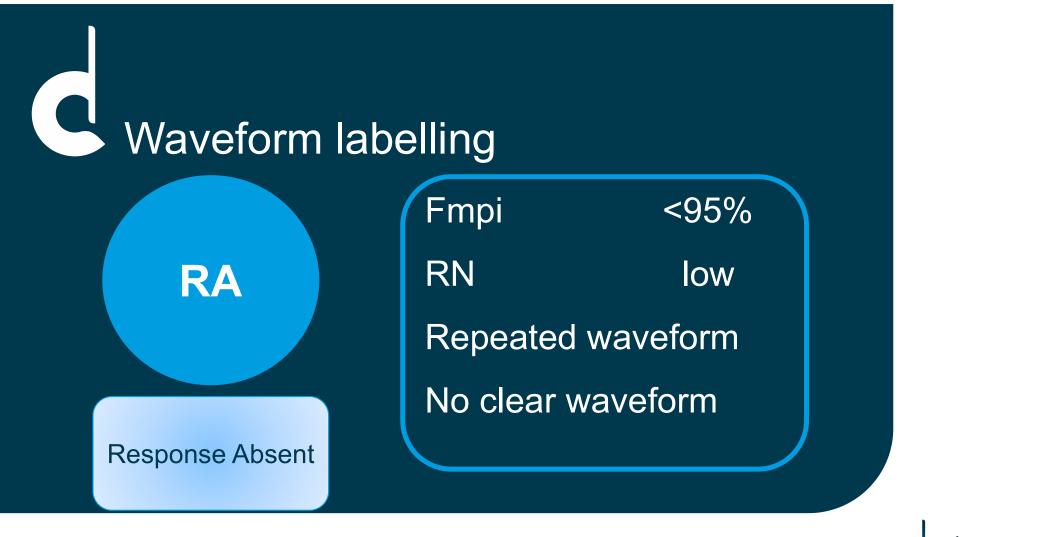


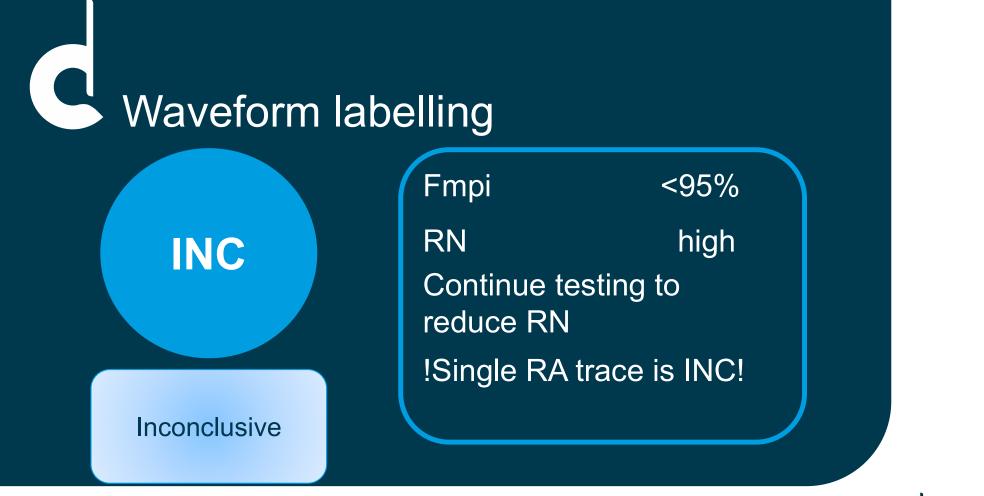


















C Ladies in the Van



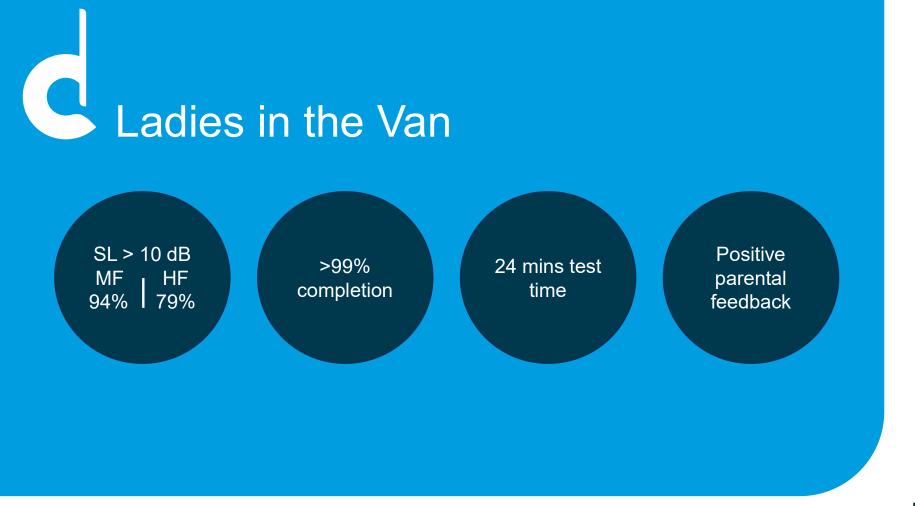
OPEN

Aided Cortical Auditory Evoked Potentials in Infants With Frequency-Specific Synthetic Speech Stimuli: Sensitivity, Repeatability, and Feasibility

Anisa S. Visram,^{1,2} Michael A. Stone,^{1,2} Suzanne C. Purdy,³ Steven L. Bell,⁴ Jo Brooks,^{1,2} Iain A. Bruce,² Michael A. Chesnaye,⁴ Harvey Dillon,^{1,5} James M. Harte,^{6,7}
Caroline L. Hudson,^{1,2} Søren Laugesen,⁶ Rhiannon E. Morgan,^{1,2} Martin O'Driscoll,² Stephen A. Roberts,¹ Amber J. Roughley,^{1,2} David Simpson,⁴ and Kevin J. Munro^{1,2}

Objectives: The cortical auditory evoked potential (CAEP) test is a candidate for supplementing clinical practice for infant hearing aid users and others who are not developmentally ready for behavioral testing. Sensitivity of the test for given sensation levels (SLs) has been reported to some degree, but further data are needed from large numbers of infants within the target age range, including repeat data where CAEPs Conclusions: By addressing the clinical need to provide data in the target age group at different SLs, we have demonstrated that aided CAEP testing can supplement existing clinical practice when infants with hearing loss are not developmentally ready for traditional behavioral assessment. Repeat testing is valuable to increase test sensitivity. For clinical application, it is imnortant to be aware of CAEP response variability in









- Objective validation of hearing aid fittings
- Reassuring
- Straightforward and easy to use
- Optimized hearing outcome
- Natural part of your clinical flow





Thank you! jbru@diateccanada.com

Diatec Diagnostics

11-500 Trillium Dr.

Kitchener, ON

N2R 1A7





Why perform Aided Cortical Testing?

• Bridges the gap from fitting to behavioural testing

• Validate if a hearing aid or cochlear implant provides the necessary input



