# Addressing Auditory Processing Deficits in Young Children and Children with Multiple Disabilities

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#### Disclosures

- Financial
  - Invited presentation; received registration waiver as compensation
- Non-financial
  - Member, ASHA PAC Board of Directors

### Objectives

- Describe the need for early intervention in young children with auditory processing deficits
- Describe methods for determining what listening deficits are being experiences in young children and children with multiple disabilities
- Explain ways to target listening deficits through therapeutic interactions with young children, children with multiple disabilities, and their families

#### Introductions





# Lenses of Auditory Processing

# Early Intervention



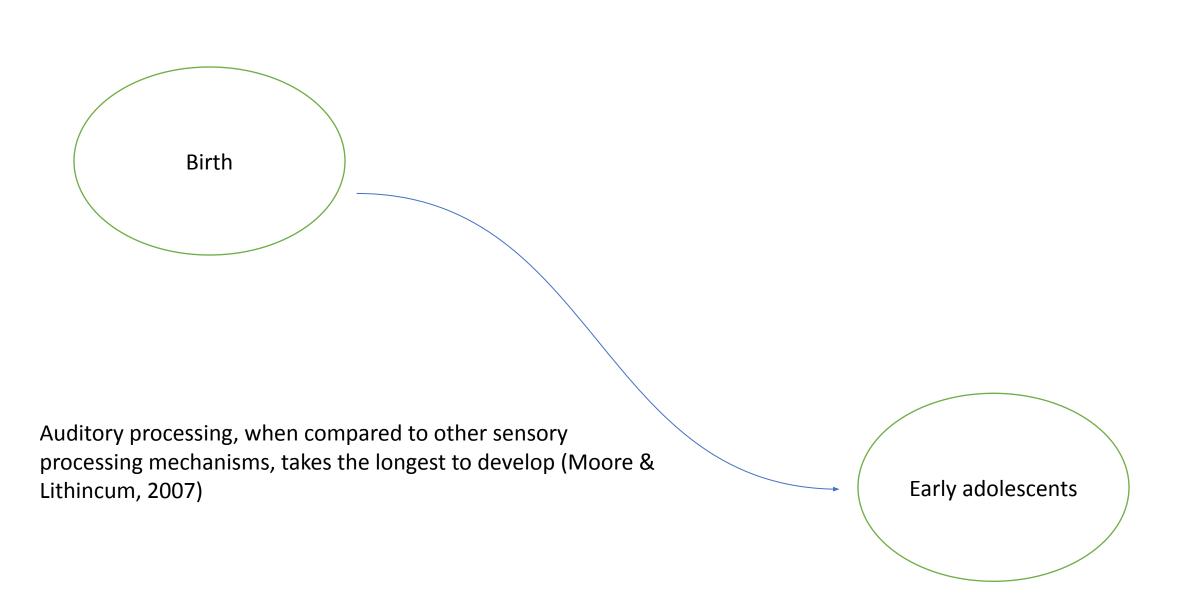
Malleable Brain



Critical Language Learning
Period



Aging=More difficult to reconfigure neural circuitry



# But What's Really Happening by Adolescents?



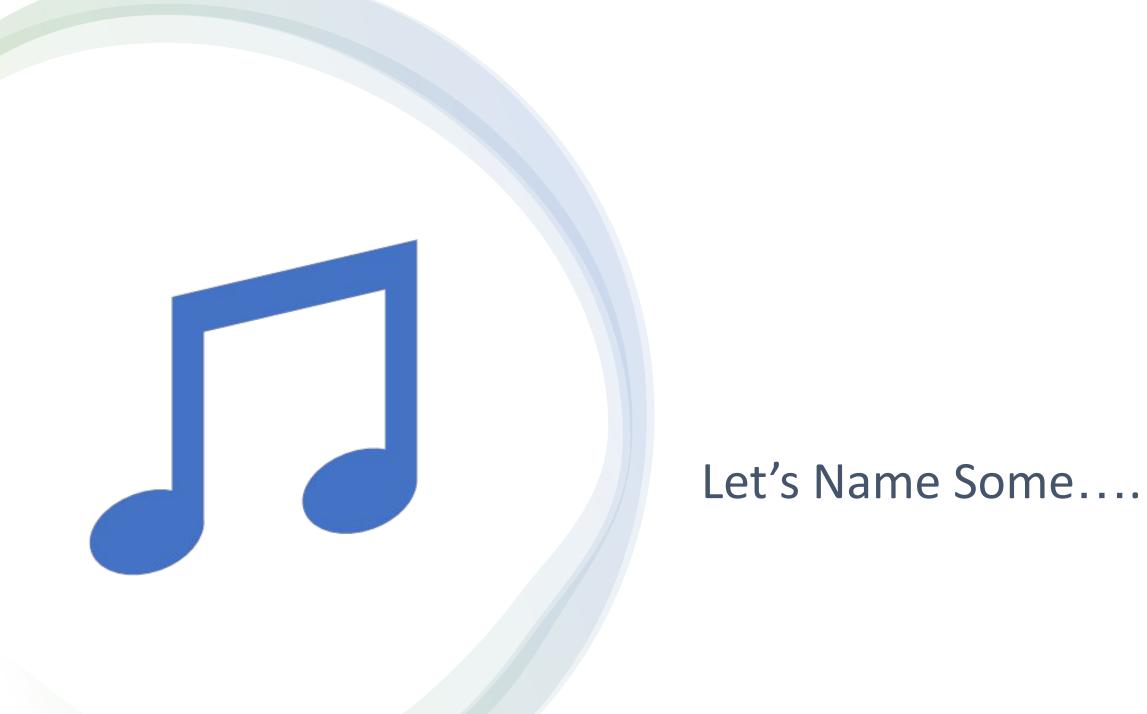
Improvements in more complex listening environments



Better interhemispheric communication



# Many Auditory Skills Exist At Much Earlier Ages



## **Early Auditory Skills**



**Sound awareness** 



**Startle responses** 



**Responses to** name being called



Familiar

Environmental Voice style

Voice discrimination



**Acoustic rituals** 



Sound identification



**Following** instructions

# Can Be Observed in Early Childhood

# Third trimester magic Body movement in response to sound • Elevated heart rate in response to sound Orienting reflex Auditory habituation Voice discrimination Familiar language discrimination Phonemic discrimination

# Erber's (1985) Model of Auditory Development

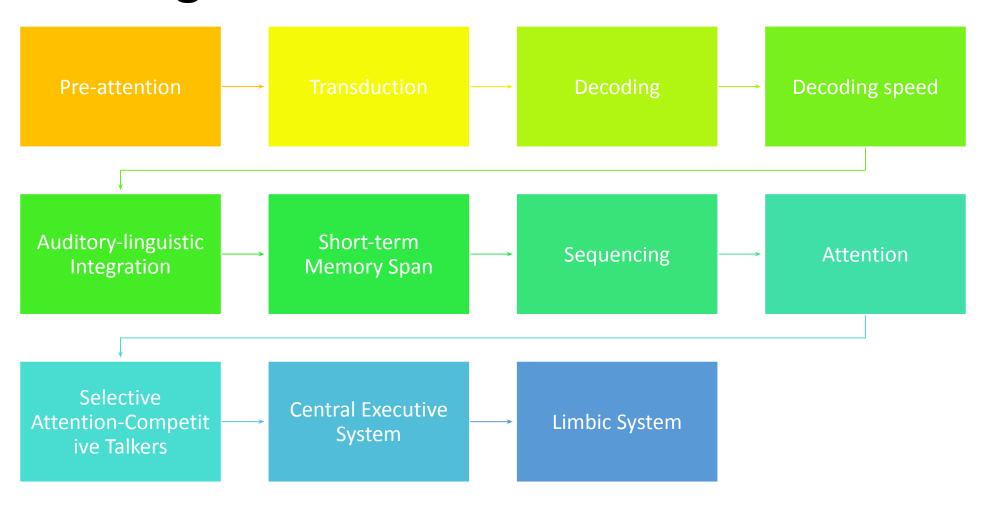
Awareness

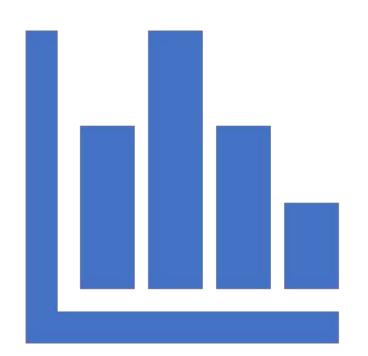
Discrimination

Identification

Comprehension

# Medwetsky's (2018) Spoken Language Processing Model





How Do We Go About Quantifying These?

# Deducing Auditory Capabilities through Standard Testing



Behavior Observation Audiometry



Visually Reinfored Audiometry



Conditioned Play Audiometry



Conventional Audiometry

#### Choo, Creighton, Meinzen-Derr, & Wiley, 2005

- Parent/Teacher observation
- Clinician- or parent-administered
- No norms
- Followed Erber's model closely
- Can be used in intervals to monitor changes in listening behaviors

#### Auditory Skills Checklist



Coninx et al., 2009

- Parent/Guardian response
- Normed on typically-hearing, age-matched peers
- Ages birth to 4 years

LittlEARS Questionnaire





#### Osberger, Geier, Zimmerman-Phillips, et al., 1997

- Parent interview format
- Assesses child's spontaneous responses to environmental sounds
  - Vocalization behavior
  - Alerting to sounds
  - Deriving meaning from sounds
- Clinician-administered
- Used for Infants and Toddlers
- Normed on children with cochlear implants

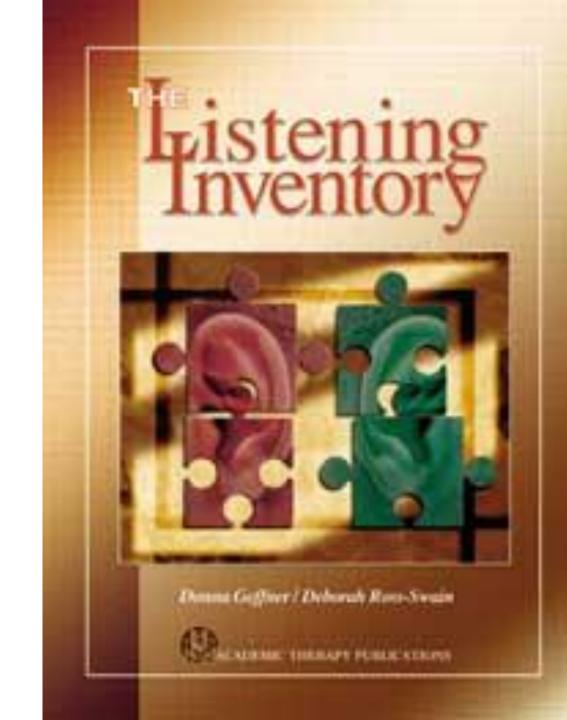
#### Geffner & Goldman, 2010



- Screener tool
- Clinician-administered
- Identifies early risk for auditory deficits and literacy deficits
- Ages 3:6-6:11

#### Geffner & Ross-Swain, 2006

- Parent/Teacher observation
- Criterion-referenced
- Can use starting at age 4
- Six domains explored
  - Linguistic organization
  - Decoding/language mechanics
  - Attention/organization
  - Sensory/motor
  - Social/behavioral
  - Auditory processes



# Multiple Disabilities

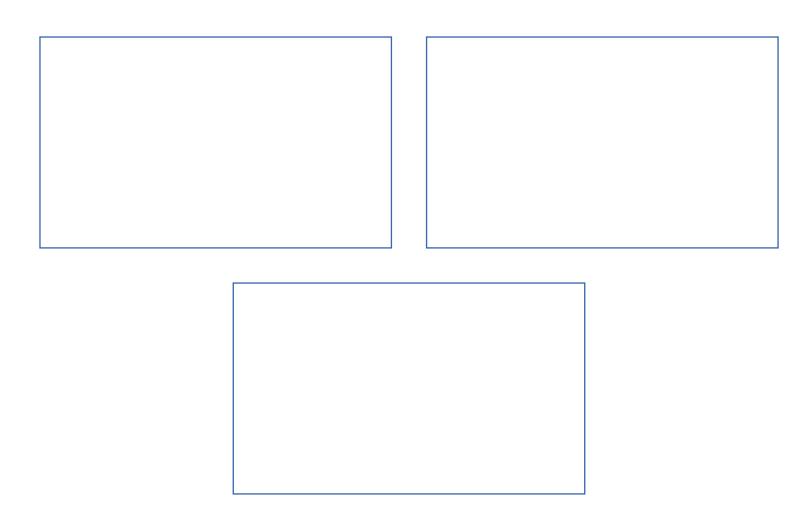


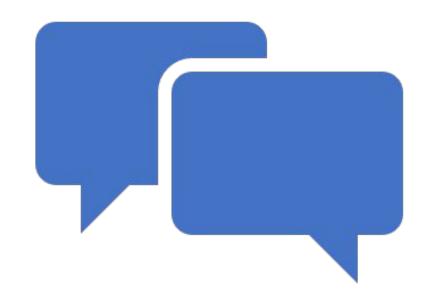
# The Argument

Site-of-lesion

# Transferability of Site-of-lesion

# A Note on Autism





Let's Talk ADHD

# Can Be Comorbid or Secondary

Ascending AND Descending Pathways (Peterson et al., 2023)

Everyone has cared about how sounds are getting to the brain

Descending pathways are crucial to auditory processing

• Modulated by learned behaviors, emotional state, and attention



Long been understood that high functions (e.g., attention, memory) affect the auditory system at the level of the cochlear nucleus

Medial geniculate body (MGB) thought to play a role in regulating attention



Memory and emotion centers are activated when listening and have strong correlations to language acquisition (Gusetta et al., 2011)

#### Interdisciplinary Approach







Auditory processing = pansensory (Ross-Swain et al., 2024)

Auditory stimulation is only auditory for an eighth of a second before it moves to other central domains (e.g., language; Broadbeck et al., 2018)

Started in psychology

# Therapeutic Interventions

## Sound Awareness/Sound Response



Sound exploration



**Attentiveness** 



Name Response



Music

## **Listening Body Expectations**



Pause and Listen



Listening [insert client's name]



Teaching wiggling outlets

## Sound Discrimination/Identification



Parallel listening



Sound labeling



Sound comparisons



Single-step instructions



Auditory processing accounts for a higher variance of cognitive functioning than does peripheral hearing acuity

# Q+A/Comments

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