JAAA CEU Program

Volume 31, Number 3 (March 2020)

Questions refer to Bennett and Litovsky, "Sound Localization in Toddlers with Normal Hearing and with Bilateral Cochlear Implants Revealed Through a Novel 'Reaching for Sound' Task," 195–208.

Learner Outcomes:

Readers of this article should be able to:

- Understand spatial-hearing abilities of young children with bilateral cochlear implants and children with normal hearing.
- Consider factors that play a role in the development of spatial-hearing abilities in young children.

CEU Questions:

- 1. Why are spatial-hearing abilities, such as sound localization, important in young children?
 - a. Spatial-hearing abilities allow children to hear the TV in quiet.
 - Spatial-hearing abilities allow children to communicate in complex environments, such as a classroom.
 - c. Spatial-hearing abilities assist children with the ability to detect sounds in quiet.
- 2. What is one way to test spatial-hearing abilities?
 - a. Sound localization
 - b. Speech perception
 - c. Threshold detection in the sound booth
- 3. What is minimum audible angle (MAA)?
 - a. The largest angle a listener can discriminate between two sound-source locations.
 - b. The smallest change in two sound-source locations that a listener can detect.
 - c. The softest sound a patient can detect at an angle of $\pm 15^{\circ}$.
- 4. The Reaching for Sound Method is:
 - a. A task where children are trained to reach toward an object in the dark.
 - b. The same as visual-reinforcement audiometry.
 - c. A task where children are trained to reach for sounding objects hidden behind a curtain and are rewarded for identifying the correct location of the sound.

- 5. When listening with two implants, children with bilateral cochlear implants (BiCIs) were able to discriminate between sound locations at angles as small as:
 - a. ±30°
 - b. $\pm 60^{\circ}$
 - c. $\pm 15^{\circ}$
- 6. Sound-localization abilities were assessed by computing root-mean-square (RMS) error and percent correct. Which statement below is true?
 - a. Children with normal hearing (NH) demonstrated lower RMS errors and higher percent-correct scores on the sound-localization task when compared to children with BiCIs.
 - b. Children with BiCIs had RMS errors and percentcorrect scores equivalent to the NH group.
 - c. Children with BiCIs had low RMS errors and low percent-correct scores on the sound-localization task.
- 7. BiCI children demonstrated a larger number of invalid trials and required a larger number of trials to reach criterion, which may suggest?
 - a. A lack of interest in the task
 - b. A poorly designed measure to test this population
 - c. Difficulty with the task and slower processing time for sound-localization tasks
- 8. Why might children with BiCIs perform more poorly than their NH peers on sound-localization tasks?
 - a. A lack of synchronization between bilateral devices and degraded binaural information
 - b. Their implants were not programmed properly
 - c. They were not engaged in the task
- 9. Children with a shorter inter-implant delay (<1.5 months) are more likely to demonstrate _____ compared to children with longer inter-implant delays.
 - a. Better programming abilities
 - b. Better sensitivity to binaural cues
 - The ability to focus on the task for longer periods of time
- 10. Results from this article suggest that sound-localization skills in toddlers with BiCIs:
 - a. Will never develop
 - b. Are the same as NH children
 - c. Are an emerging skill



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