is with a different implant, the patient who performs well with one
is probably to achieve the same level with the other. The wide variability
between patients is apparently due to a patient's personal abilities and
natural tendencies. Therefore we have begun to detect warble tone thresholds in fre-
celations for 6 months, besides the traditional speech discrimination tests. It
make interpretation and documentation of the results easier, on the other
hand, a tremendous help in fitting the device. Over time a patient's ability to
respond to training and experience, but warble tone thresholds might
depend on their personal characteristics.

Speech cues for cochlear implantees: spectral discrimination

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INTRODUCTION

The ability of cochlear implantees to understand speech varies over a wide
range. However, limited knowledge has been gained relating to the reasons for
this variability. It is thought that the ability to perceive speech may be related to
peripheral auditory parameters such as the electrode position in the cochlea,
electrical properties of the cochlea, and spiral ganglion cell survival and
function, as well as other more central auditory factors. Although it is not
possible to measure these factors in human implantees, studies have been
conducted which investigated some relevant animal models such as a...
and duration of deafness. Blamey et al. (1992) found that the duration of deafness was correlated with speech perception ability. However, this correlation did not account for the majority of the variability in speech perception performance.

Spectral speech information, the distribution of speech energy across frequency, is one of the important features of the speech signal that must be perceived for an implant user to be competent at understanding speech. The perception of spectral information with the Nucleus multi-channel cochlear prosthesis and the Spectra-22/SPEAK processor, is made possible by dividing the incoming spectrum into 20 frequency bands and mapping information from these bands onto 20 tonotopically ordered electrode positions within the cochlea. The stimulation on the electrodes is intended to result in hearing sensations with different pitches according to the tonotopic ordering of auditory nerves in the cochlea.

The perception of spectral speech cues would be expected to depend on the ability of the individual to discriminate between stimulation on different electrodes. Correlations between the ability to distinguish electrodes and speech recognition ability have been demonstrated in some studies. For example, Nelson et al. (1995) found that the ability of implantees to perceive consonants was correlated with their ability to discriminate electrodes. These studies used stimuli which did not vary in loudness. However, implantees need to perceive place of stimulation information in spite of loudness differences between electrodes in order to understand speech. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between speech perception ability and the ability to discriminate between electrodes using stimuli that varied in loudness.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Eight postlinguistically deaf adults using the Nucleus System 22 implant and the Spectra-22/SPEAK processing strategy participated in this study. Individual subject details are given in Table 1.

The subjects used the Spectra-22/SPEAK processor for the speech perception experiment. The processor was programmed with the individual’s map, which was checked prior to the experiment to ensure that threshold (T) and maximum comfortable listening (C) levels were optimal. Each subject had 16 active electrodes in their speech processor map, which were allocated to a frequency range of 150 to 5750 Hz. Speech perception ability was assessed in quiet with monosyllabic words based upon those of Peterson and Lehiste (1962). Each subject was tested with 5 lists of 50 words each, presented by a forced choice task, in which three intervals comprised stimulation on one electrode, and the remaining interval, chosen at random, comprised stimulation on the other electrode. The current level of the stimulation varied randomly in each interval within the upper 60% of the subject’s dynamic range. The subject was asked to respond with which interval sounded ‘different’, ignoring any loudness variations. The percent correct responses out of 30 trials were calculated for each electrode comparison. Subjects needed to achieve a score greater than 40% for the result to be statistically significant (p<0.05). To obtain a measure of electrode discrimination in the apical, mid and basal regions of the cochlea for each subject, discrimination scores for groups of five adjacent electrode pairs were averaged in the three regions.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The graph on the left of Fig.1 shows the mean percent correct of phonemes for each of the subjects. Scores ranged from 42.7% to 92.5%. The graph on the right of Fig.1 shows electrode discrimination ability in the three regions of the cochlea. Some subjects performed at chance levels with the loudness variation less than 60%. In these cases, the results show a less significant performance (e.g. 20 or 40%). Ability to perform the electrode discrimination task varied widely, from subject 2 who was able to perform this task almost perfectly in all regions of the cochlea, to subject 8 who was unable to discriminate adjacent electrodes in any region of the cochlea when the loudness was randomly varied.

To investigate the relationship between speech discrimination and electrode discrimination in the three regions of the cochlea, regression analysis was performed. Fig. 2 shows that there was a strong correlation between speech perception ability and electrode discrimination ability in the apical and mid regions. The subjects with high speech perception scores were able to discriminate between adjacent electrodes, while those subjects with poorer speech perception ability were not as able to discriminate electrodes. The reason for this may be that the amount of frequency information available is limited by the effective number of discriminable frequency-information channels. Good electrode discrimination ability may provide more independent information channels, so that the speech cues which are contained in the distribution of energy across frequency will be well perceived. If electrode discrimination is poor, the effective number of independent channels may be reduced, resulting in a reduction of the amount of spectral information available and therefore...
this frequency region, such as the broad band noise bursts of some consonants, do not require fine spectral discrimination. Therefore, electrode discrimination may be relatively less important to speech perception in this region.

It is unlikely that the perception of spectral speech cues is limited solely by the ability to discriminate between electrodes. Spectral speech information should be related not only to the number of discriminable channels, but also to whether the percepts evoked by electrical stimulation are tonotopically ordered. The investigation of whether the percepts are tonotopically ordered is part of ongoing research in this laboratory.

In summary, the speech perception ability of implantees was associated with their ability to discriminate between stimulation on adjacent electrodes in the mid to apical region of the cochlea, but not in the basal region. Therefore, the results show that in order to achieve high speech perception scores, implantees require the ability to discriminate between stimulation on adjacent electrodes in the apical to mid region of the cochlea.

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