Blake Papsin

Programa de Implantes Cocleares. The Hospital for Sick Children Departamento de ORL, University of Toronto Toronto, Canadá

Percepción auditiva significativa (lenguaje, emociones y música), en niños con IC: papel de la plasticidad en el desarrollo del sistema auditivo

Meaningful auditory perception (language, emotion and music) after CI in children: the role of plasticity in the development of the auditory system





Reassembling the Auditory Environment in Children with Cochlear Implants



SickKids



Cochlear Implant Research Team

DIRECTORS

- Karen Gordon
- Blake Papsin

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

- Jerome Valero
- Stephanie Jewell

STUDENTS

- Daniel Wong
- Claire Salloum
- Sho Tanaka
- Patrick Yu
- Brad Hubbard
- Lauren Schofield
- Brittany Harrison
- Brooke Allemang

FELLOWS

- Talar Hopyan
- Neil Chadha
- James Ramsden



COLLABORATORS Local - SickKids

- Bob Harrison
- Tracy Stockley
- Susan Blaser
- Adrian James

- Paolo Campisi
- Vicky Papaioannou
- Mark Crawford
- Maureen Dennis
- Gina Sohn
- Naureen Sohail
- Laurie MacDonald
- Mary Lynn Feness
- Pat Di Santos
- Nancy Greenwald-Hood
- Susan Druker

Local - external

- Sandra Trehub
- Frank Russo

International

- Robert Cowan
- Richard van Hoesel

Cochlear Implant Research Team

DIRECTORS

- Karen Gordon
- Blake Papsin

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

- Jerome Valero
- Stephanie Jewell

STUDENTS

- Daniel Wong
- Claire Salloum
- Sho Tanaka
- Patrick Yu
- Brad Hubbard
- Lauren Schofield
- Brittany Harrison
- Brooke Allemang

FELLOWS

- Talar Hopyan
- Neil Chadha
- James Ramsden



COLLABORATORS Local - SickKids

- Bob Harrison
- Tracy Stockley
- Susan Blaser
- Adrian James

- Paolo Campisi
- Vicky Papaioannou
- Mark Crawford
- Maureen Dennis
- Gina Sohn
- Naureen Sohail
- Laurie MacDonald
- Mary Lynn Feness
- Pat Di Santos
- Nancy Greenwald-Hood
- Susan Druker

Local - external

- Sandra Trehub
- Frank Russo

International

- Robert Cowan
- Richard van Hoesel

The Three Questions





• do I run from it?

• do I eat it?

• do I mate with it?





Evolution in Our Time?





Biston betularia f. typica



Biston betularia f. carbonaria





Human = Information Processor













Auditory Cortex in Silence







Lee, et al., Nature, 2001









Fine, et al., 2005









Fine, et al., 2005

Human = Information Processor







IQ = 107

IQ = 7





Auditory Plasticity (Learning)





Capitalizing on Plasticity







Developmental Plasticity



• adult map reorganization reported:

If animal is trained to attend to the stimulus



(Polley, Steinberg & Merzenich, 2006)







extract data

collect data

orient





Senses



illusory

 reassemble the world – most probable state





Vision and Audition

- fundamentally different
 - bilateral pathways
 - temporal relationships











Vision and Audition

- fundamentally different
 - bilateral pathways
 - temporal relationships



Spot the Difference







Spot the Difference







Visual Attention



saccades scan visual environment





Auditory Processing



- must process environment in one pass
 - extract
 - identify
 - categorize









Free examination.





Give the ages of the people.



Surmise what the family had been doing before the arrival of the unexpected visitor.



Remember the clothes worn by the people.

4

5



Remember positions of people and objects in the room.



Estimate how long the visitor had been away from the family.

3 min. recordings of the same subject



- key to extraction missed by
 - Euclid, Archimedes, Da Vinci, Newton





- key to extraction missed by
 - Euclid, Archimedes, Da Vinci, Newton
- Wheatstone 1838





- key to extraction missed by
 - Euclid, Archimedes, Da Vinci, Newton
- Wheatstone 1838







- key to extraction missed by
 - Euclid, Archimedes, Da Vinci, Newton
- Wheatstone 1838
 - "there is an essential difference between the impressions on the organs of sensation"







Importance of Stereoscopy



the slight differences between the two eyes define orientation in space















Development of Stereoscopy

altricial

- Hubel and Wiesel
 - patched one side
 - = all input neurons to one eye
 - patched both sides
 - = all inputs neurons active









Can You Patch an Ear?

- paths cross early
- hearing occurs in utero
 - conductive loss models



Can You Patch an Ear?



- paths cross early
- hearing occurs in utero
 - conductive loss models





Can You Patch an Ear?



- paths cross early
- hearing occurs in utero
 - conductive loss models





Auditory Brainstem Development

EABR elll eV **Initial Stimulation** +0.5 Month 2 Month 6 +0.5 Year 1 -0.8 2.8 -2.0 8.4 1.6 4.0 5.2 6.4 7.6 8.8 10.0

Latency (ms)

Ear and Hearing, 2003
Auditory Brainstem Development

EABR





Latency (ms)

Ear and Hearing, 2003

Asymmetry at the Lateral Lemniscus

9 months bilateral use



Otology & NeuroOtology, 2007

3 months bilateral use

Device activation



Studying Binaural Perception







Studying Binaural Perception







Studying Binaural Perception



Lateralization Index = (R-L)/(R+L)







































Deteccion, Diagnostico Y Tratamiento Precoz de la Sodera en la Infancia, Madrid – May 28, 2011

LEAR



LEAR



Hubel and Wiesel



- explained their "patching" experimental outcomes
 - "...early in life the functional integrity of the pathway may depend not only on the amount of afferent impulse activity, but also on the interrelationships between the various sets of afferents."





Abnormal cortical organization is promoted by unilateral cochlear implant use







Binaural Hearing



- sounds reach:
 - one ear before the other



• at different levels





Binaural Hearing

- binaural processing occurs first at the level of the brainstem
- timing and level differences are compared (sound localization)





Cochlear Implants and Binaural Hearing

ckKids

- effects of inter-implant place
- effects of inter-implant <u>level</u> cues
- effects of inter-implant <u>timing</u> cues





Binaural Interaction



Binaural Interaction



Device activation

3 months bilateral use 🧧 9 months bilateral use







Hubel and Wiesel

- patched one side = all input neurons to one eye
- patched both sides = all inputs neurons active
- eso- or exotropia resulted in amblyopia
- the eye still could "see" but the cortex couldn't





Hubel and Wiesel

- patched one side = all input neurons to one eye
- patched both sides = all inputs neurons active
- eso- or exotropia resulted in amblyopia
- the eye still could "see" but the cortex couldn't







Hubel and Wiesel

- patched one side = all input neurons to one eye
- patched both sides = all inputs neurons active
- eso- or exotropia resulted in amblyopia
- the eye still could "see" but the cortex couldn't





Coding of Inter-Implant Place









- Hubel and Wiesel
 - patched one side = all input neurons to one eye
 - patched both sides = all inputs neurons active




























Coding of Inter-Implant Timing







Binaural Perception



- Hubel and Wiesel
 - in the blind eye edge perception still possible!
 - primary processor still perceives edge



- cortex stereo blind
- edges in audition are coded by timing



Behavioural Implications



Behavioural Implications



Reassembling the Auditory Environment







Emotion in Faces But Not in Speech



Hopyan et al. (2009), Child Neuropsychology

Reaction Time









UNDACION RAMO





Impact of vision



Standing on one foot

Standing on one foot on a balance beam





Impact of vision



Standing on one foot

Standing on one foot on a balance beam





Implant ON vs. OFF







Implant ON vs. OFF







Summary



- sequential bilateral cochlear implantation
 - allows asymmetric auditory development
 - alters but does not eliminate binaural processing in the brainstem
 - compromises binaural processing in the auditory cortex
 - facilitates perception of inter-implant level, but not timing, cues



Summary



- simultaneous bilateral cochlear implantation
 - allows symmetric auditory brainstem development
 - protects the auditory cortex from reorganized lateralization



Conclusions



 there are multiple sensitive periods in auditory development

 duration of both bilateral and unilateral auditory deprivation should be limited in children



