

Early Auditory Deprivation: Auditory Neuroscience and Listening and Spoken Language Outcomes

Jace Wolfe, Ph.D.
March 19th, 2024

Road Map

- **Primary Objective:** Discuss the impact of early auditory deprivation on auditory brain development and listening and spoken language outcomes
- Brief overview of anatomy and physiology of the auditory brain
- Auditory neuroscience
 - Effects of hearing loss on auditory brain physiology
 - Andrej Kral's research on auditory deprivation
 - Listening and spoken language and beyond
- Shoot for the moon!



Back in Time..



2000



Audiologist: Jace Wolfe

Circa 2000



Peter's Story

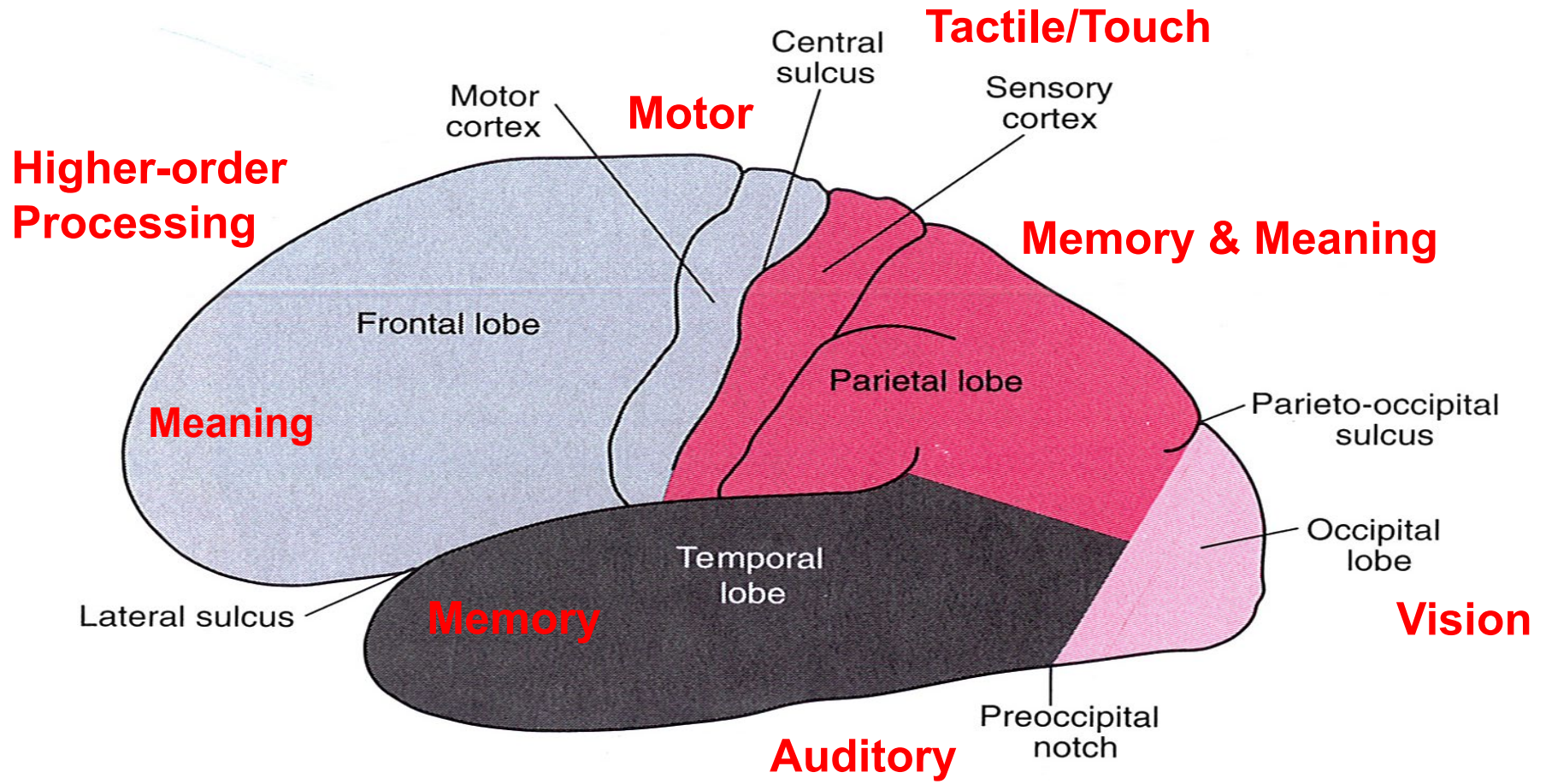


Shooting for the Moon!

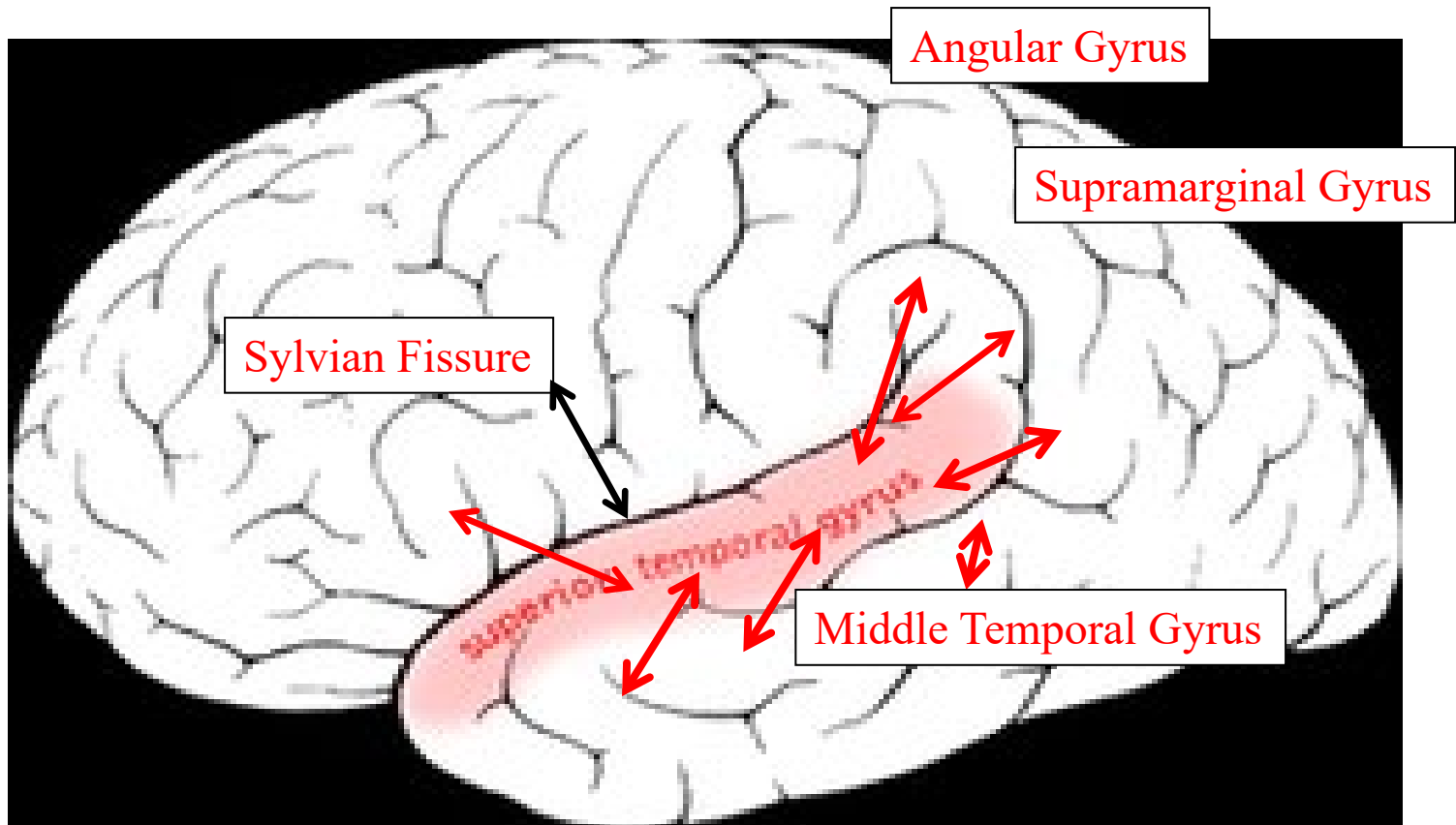


Early auditory deprivation places excellent listening and spoken language outcomes at risk!

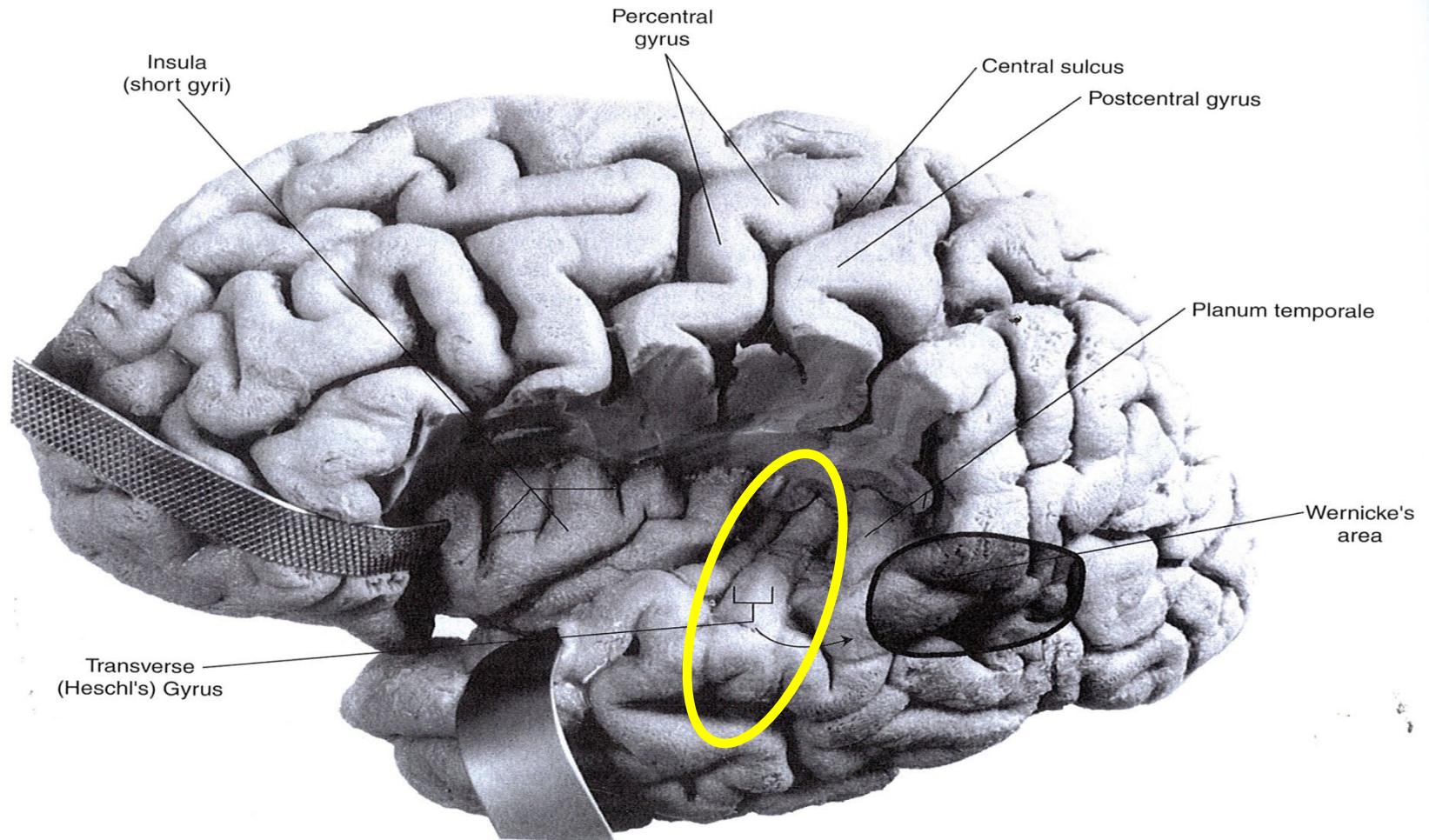
The Lobes of the Brain



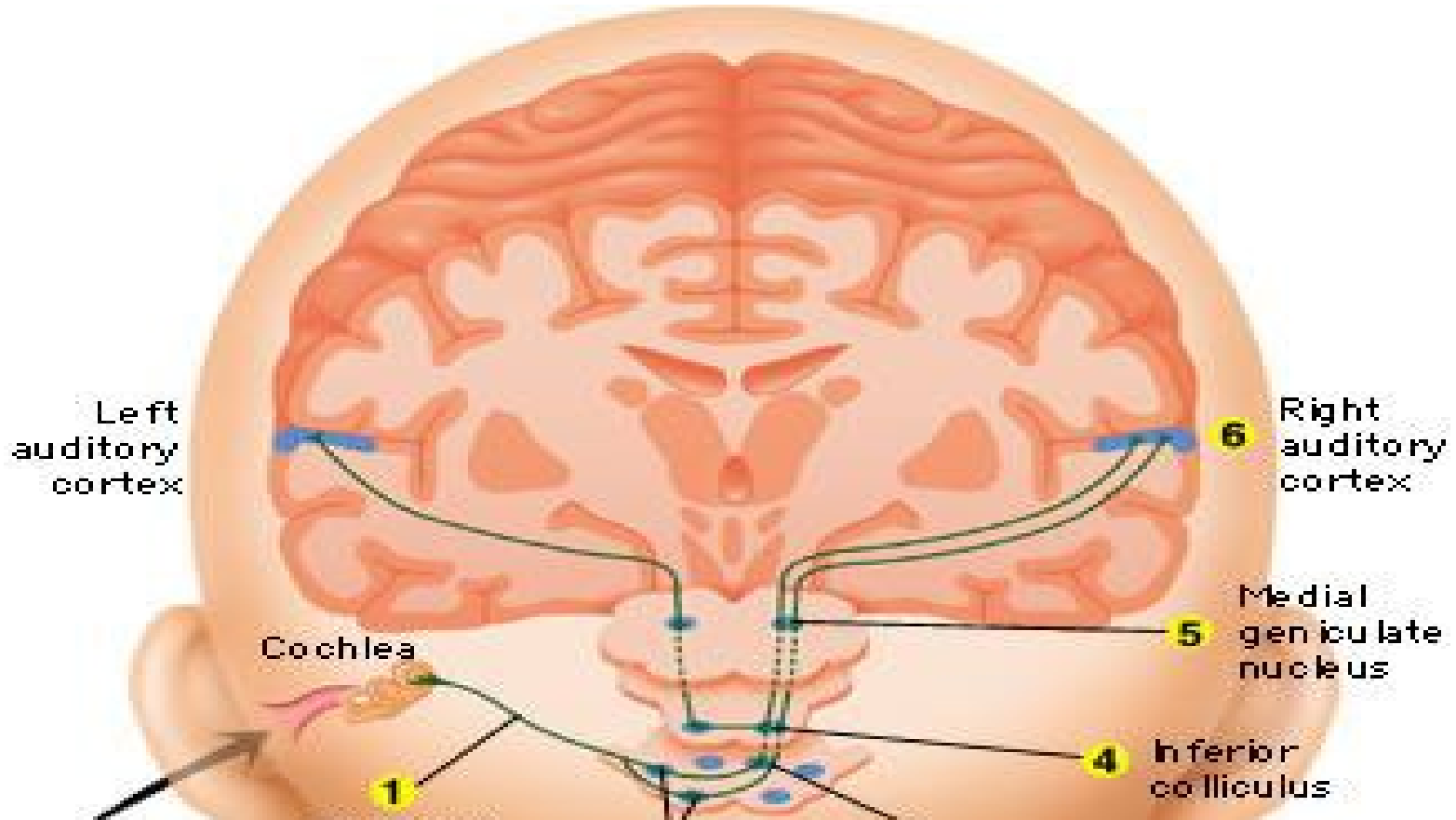
The Auditory Brain



Primary Auditory Cortex



Auditory Nervous System

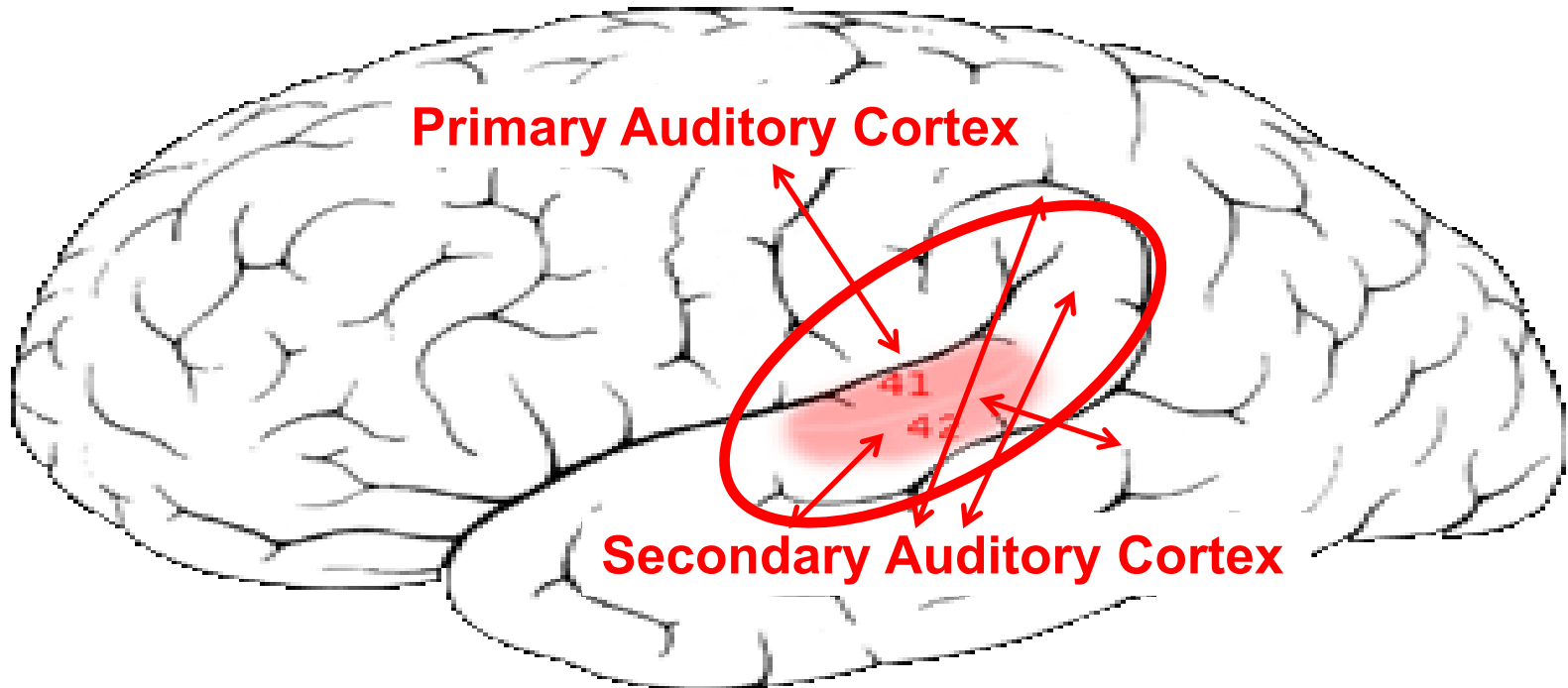


Talking Point: “Bottom-up” auditory signals from the ears eventually arrive at the contralateral **primary auditory cortex**, for everyone.

The Auditory Brain

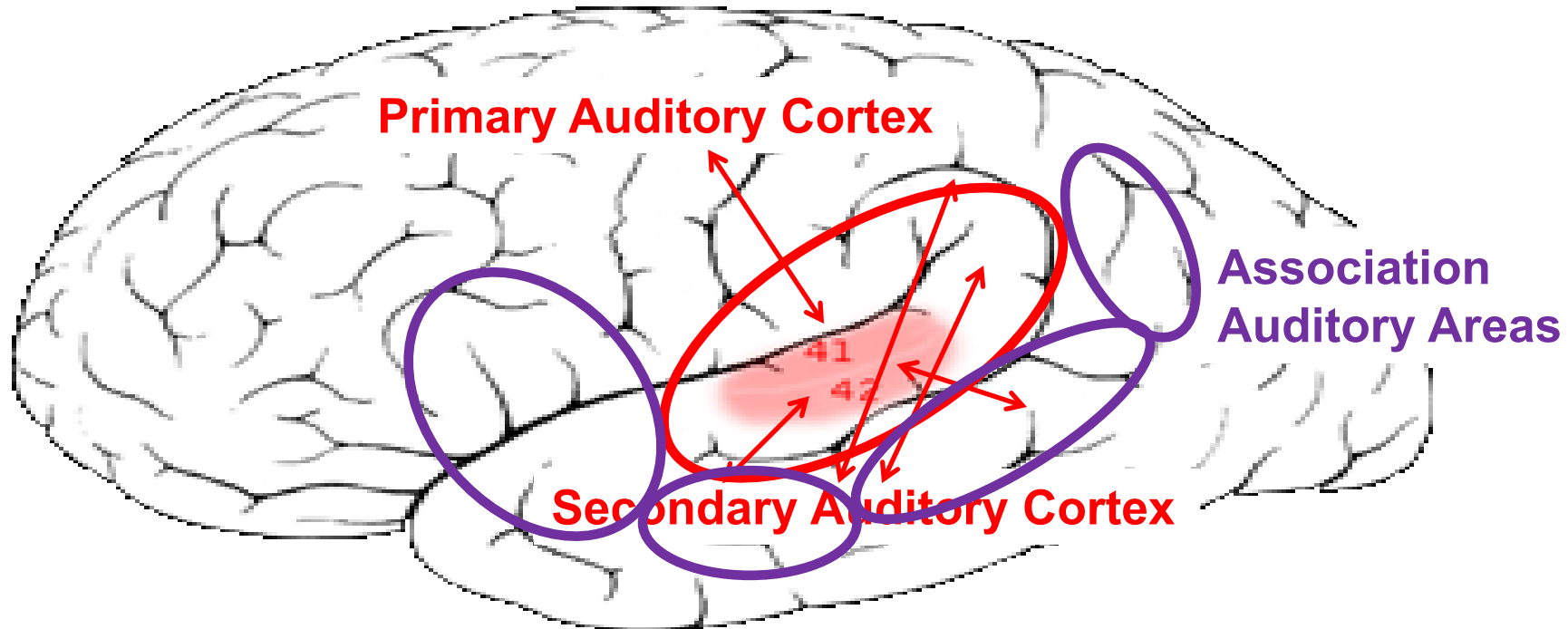
Secondary Auditory Cortex

Secondary auditory cortex is like a “belt” around primary auditory cortex

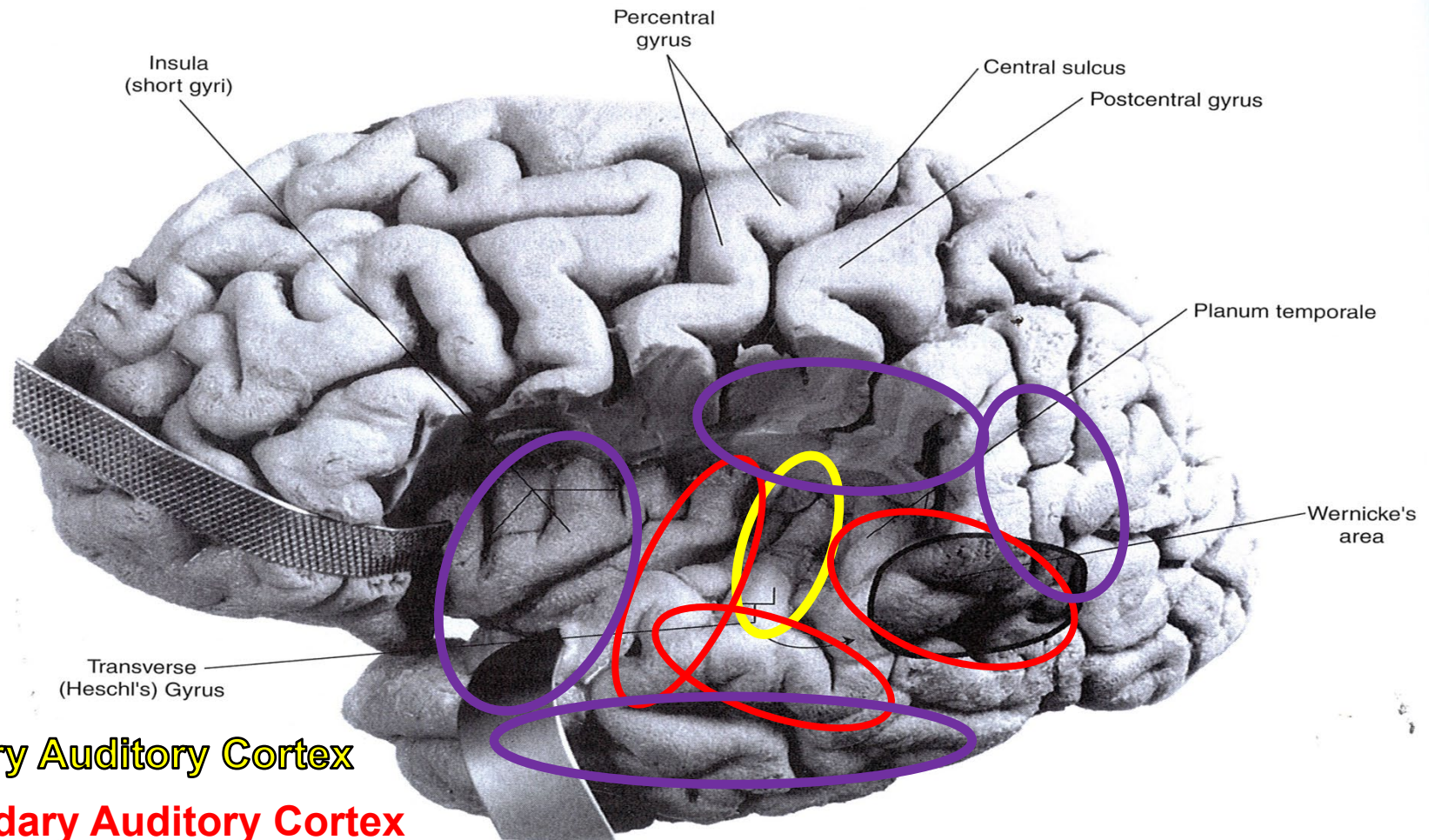


The Auditory Brain

Association Auditory Areas



The Auditory Brain



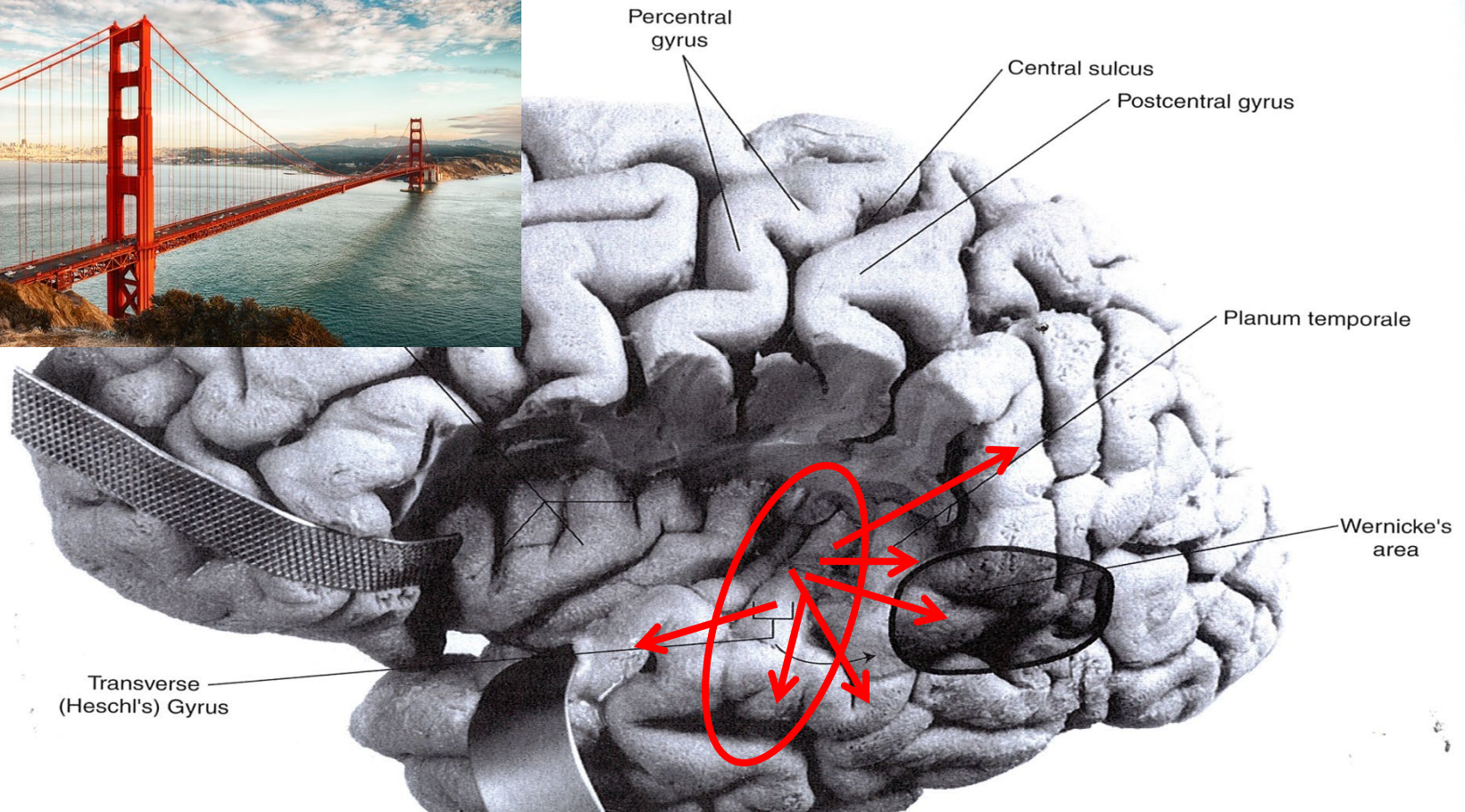
Primary Auditory Cortex

Secondary Auditory Cortex

Association Auditory Areas

Auditory Cortex

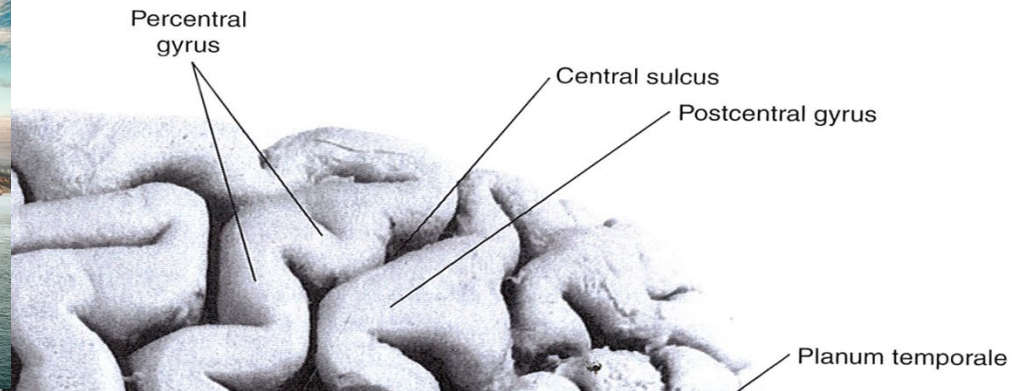
Secondary Auditory Cortex = Bridge to Higher Order Processing



Talking Point: Secondary auditory cortex serves as the **bridge** for sound to be **shared and integrated** with the rest of the brain.

Auditory Cortex

Secondary Auditory Cortex = Bridge to Higher Order Processing

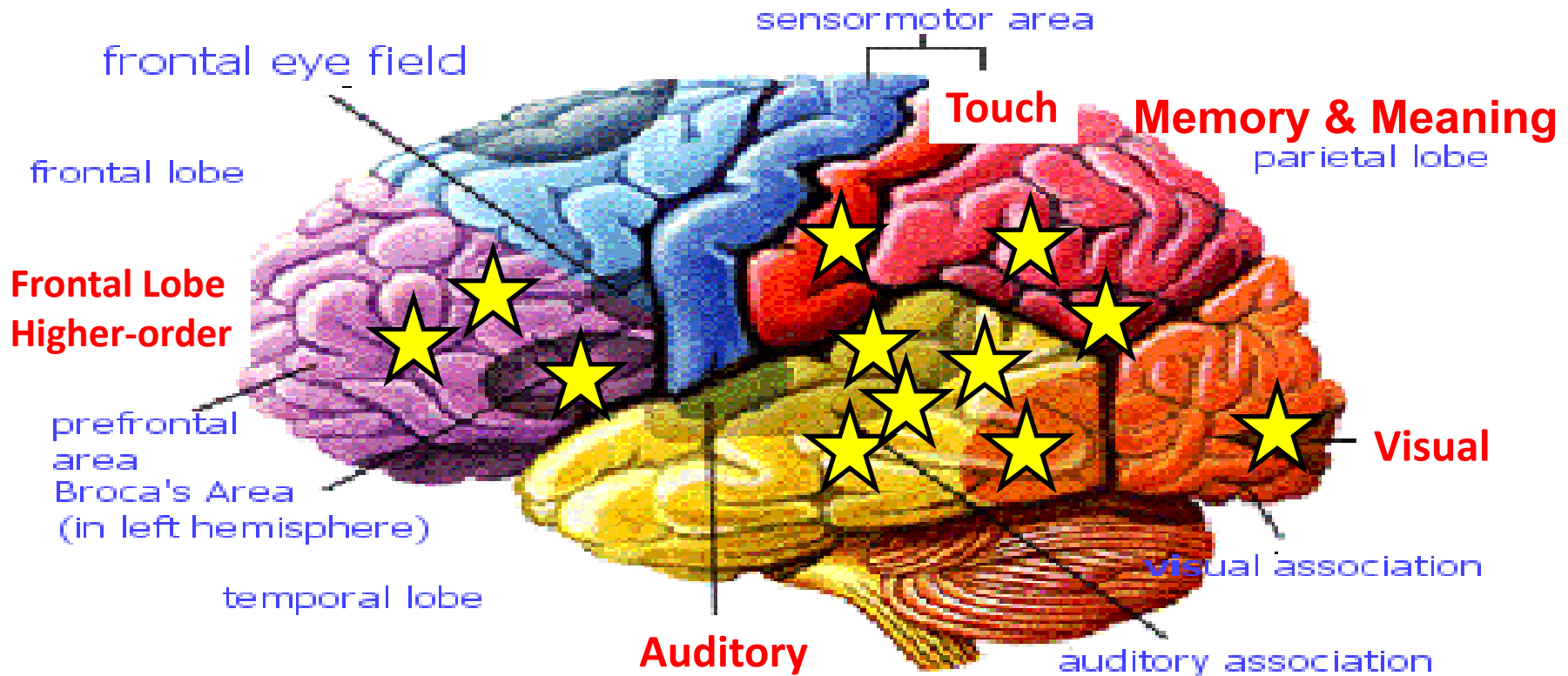


Secondary and association auditory areas possesses pluripotent neurons, which are capable of processing multi-modal stimuli



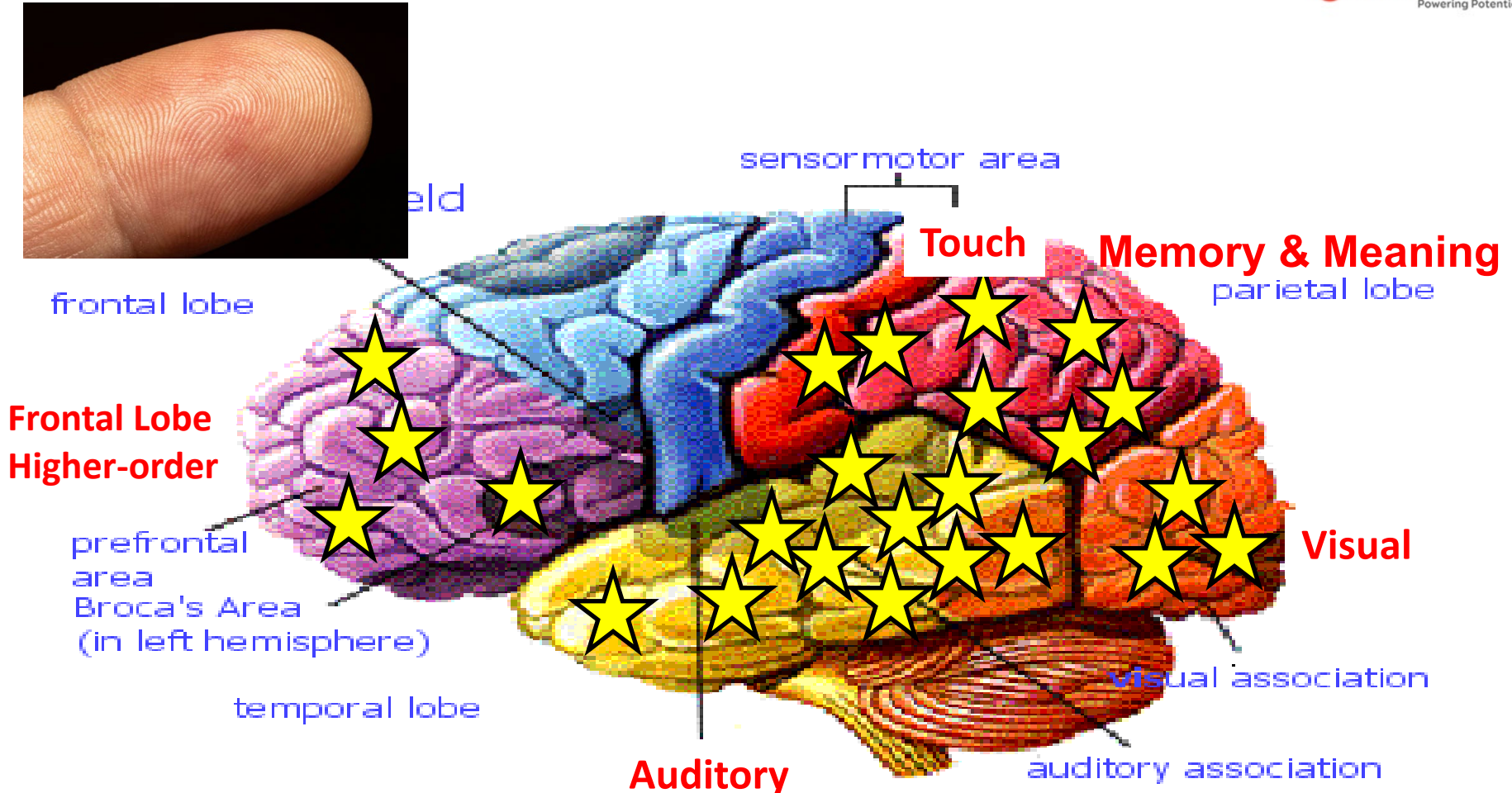
Talking Point: Secondary auditory cortex serves as the **bridge** for sound to be **shared and integrated** with the rest of the brain.

The Listening Brain



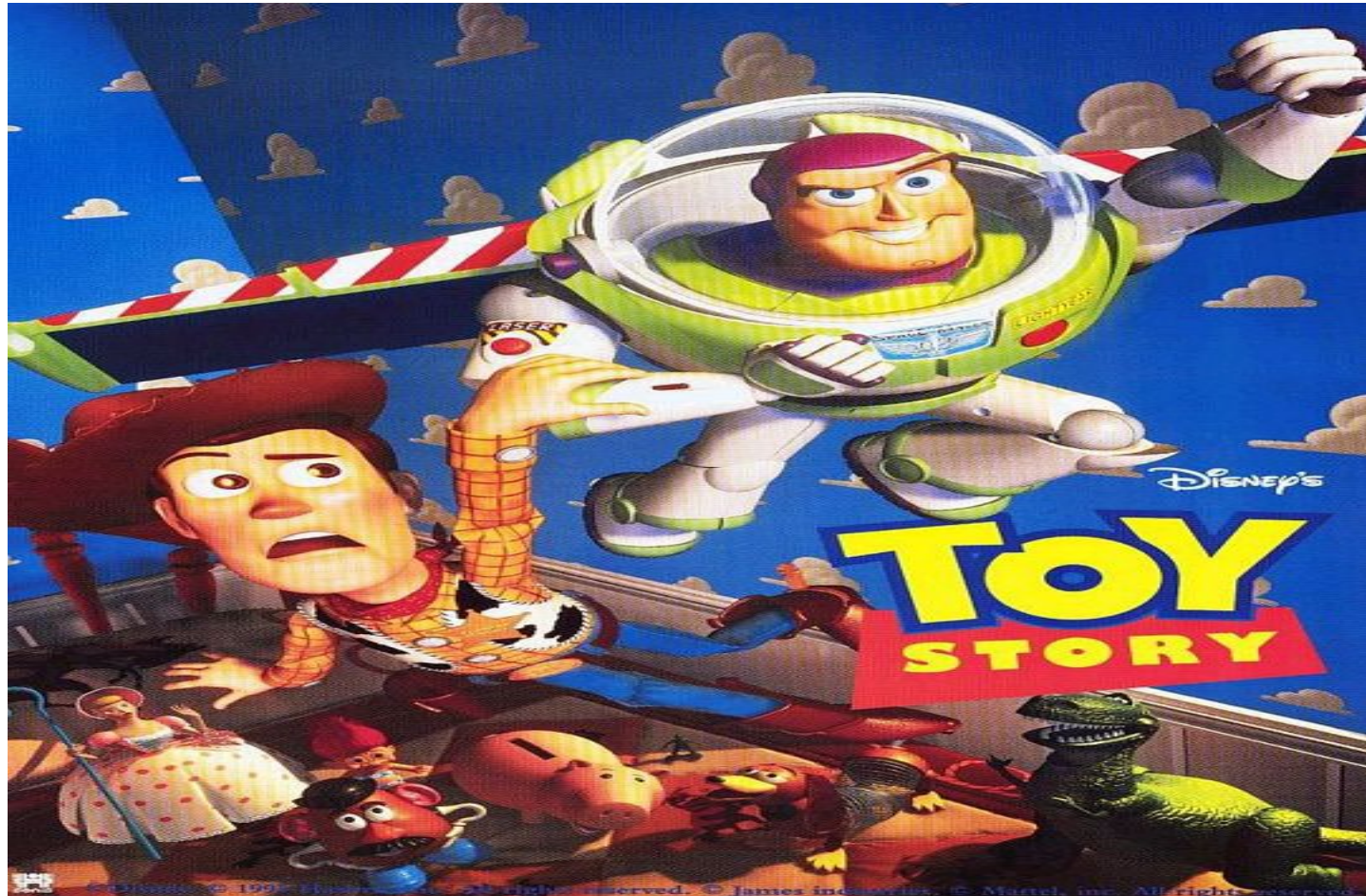
Talking Point: Fundamentally, everything that comes into our minds is reduced to patterns of neural activities.

The Listening Brain



Fundamentally, everything that comes into our minds is reduced to patterns of neural activities.

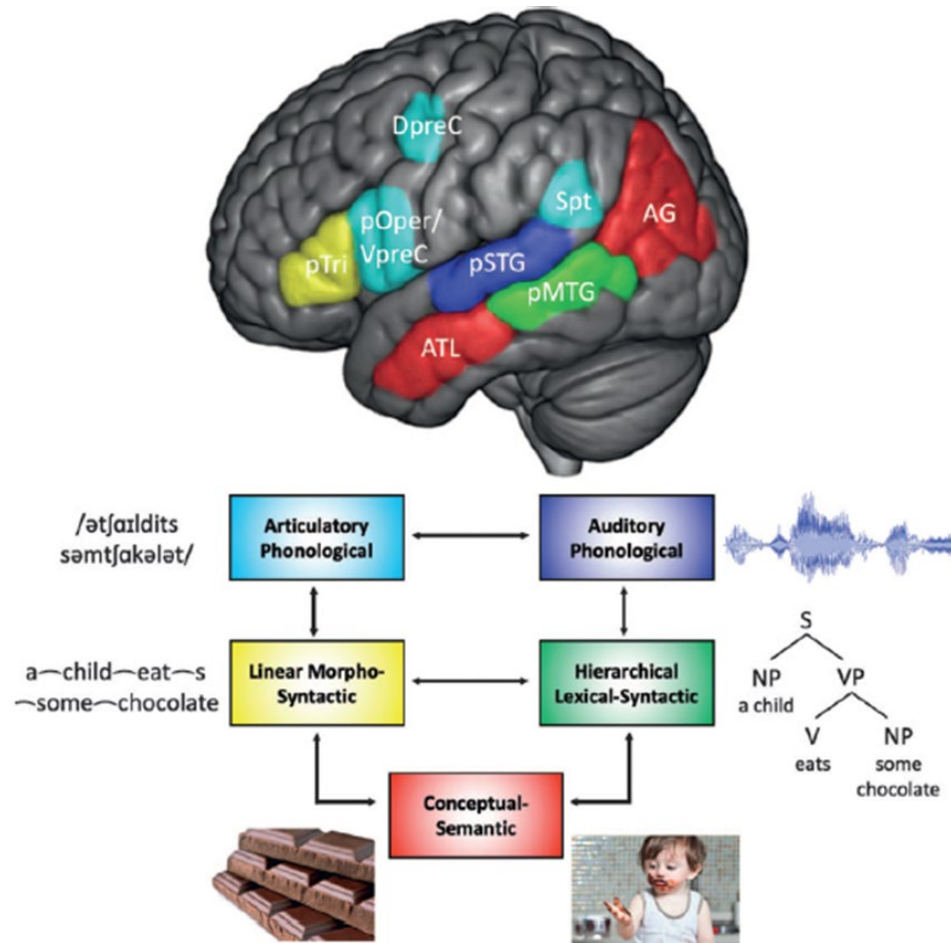
Exploring the World Through Listening



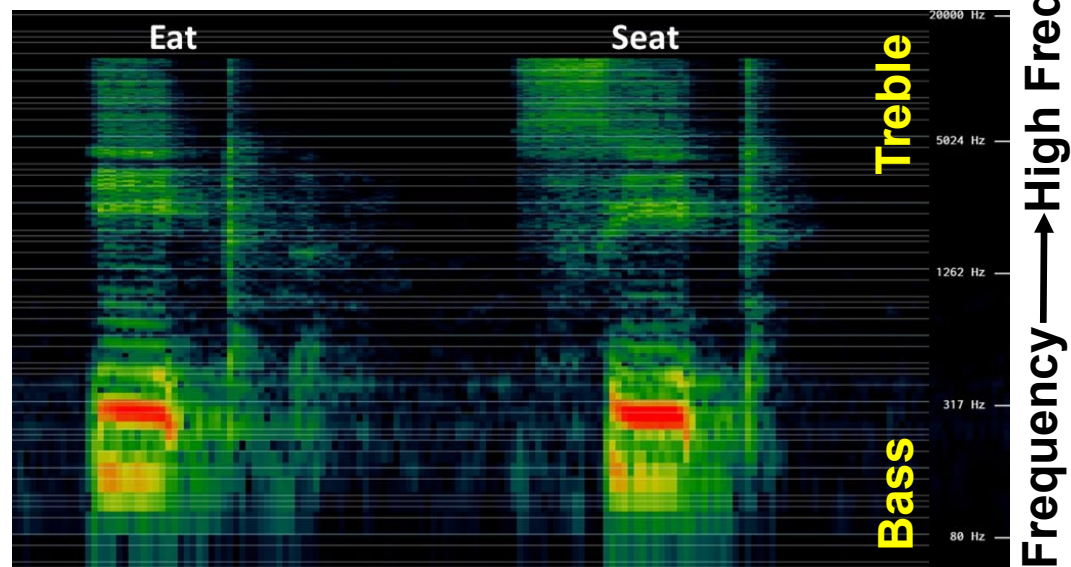
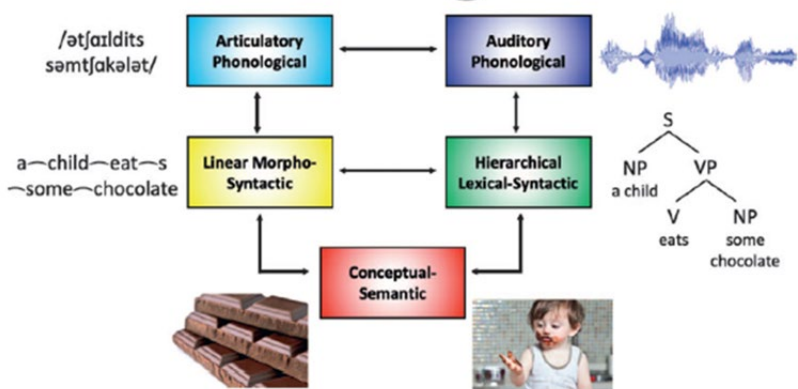
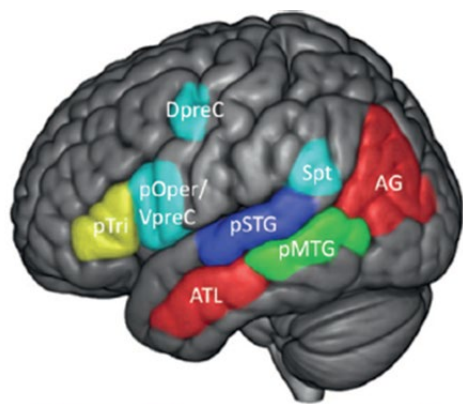
Exploring the World Through Listening



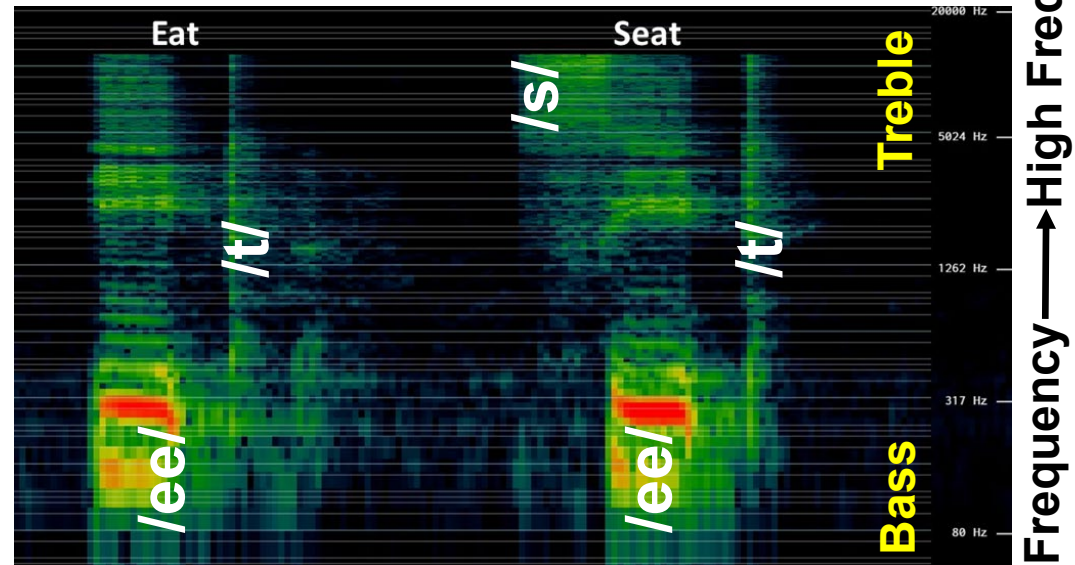
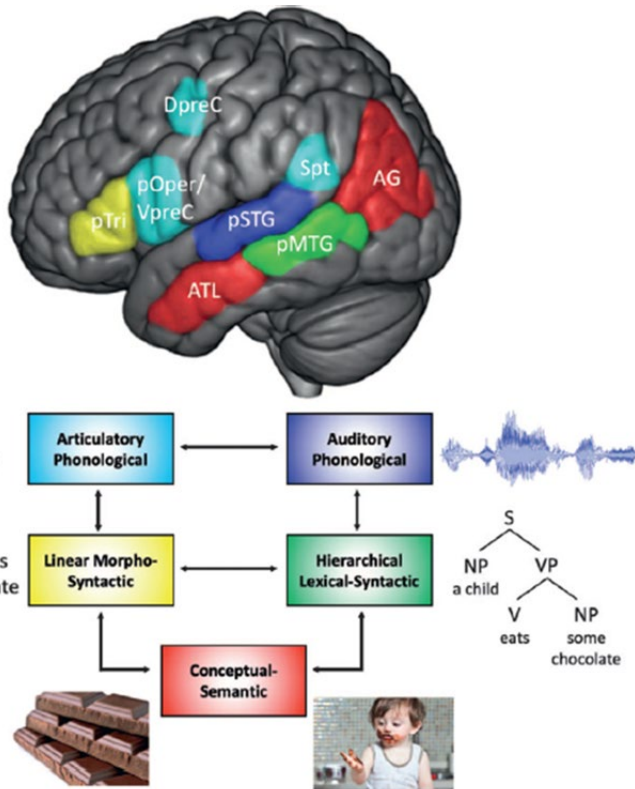
Hierarchical Processing



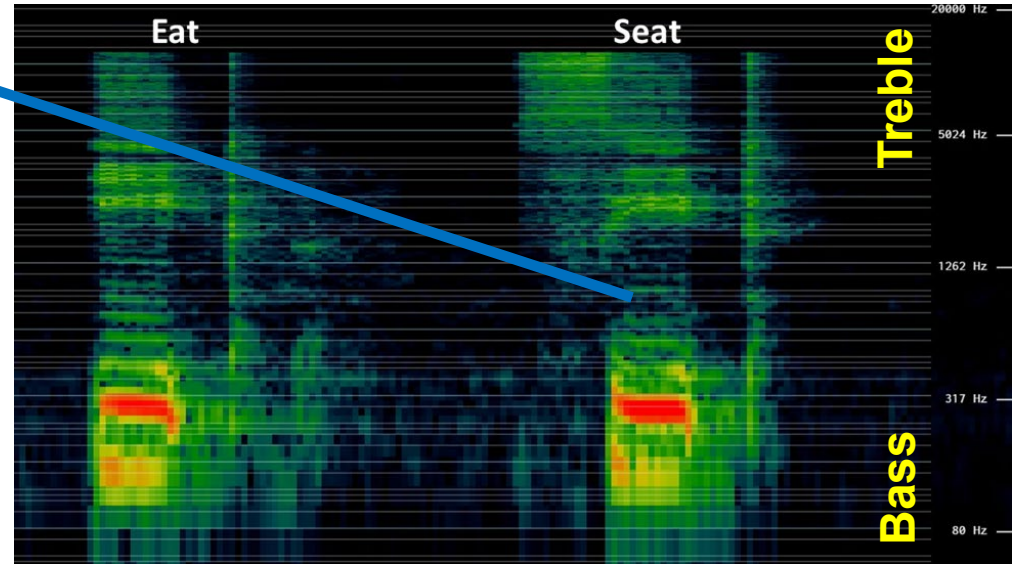
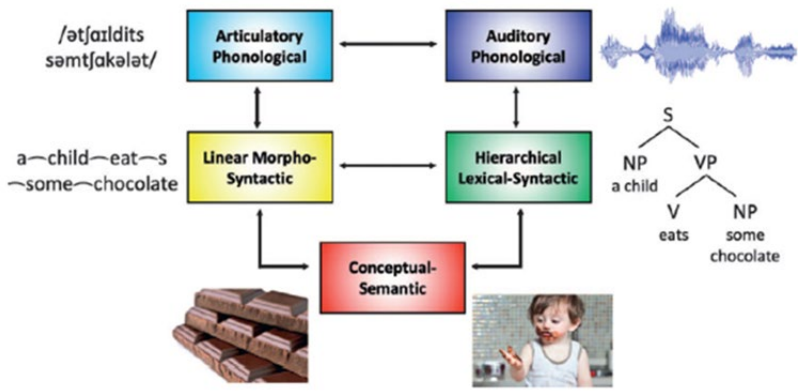
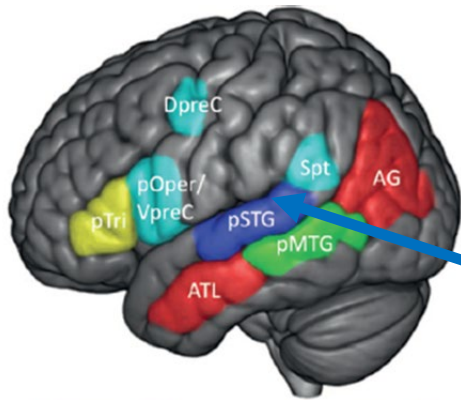
Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System



Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System

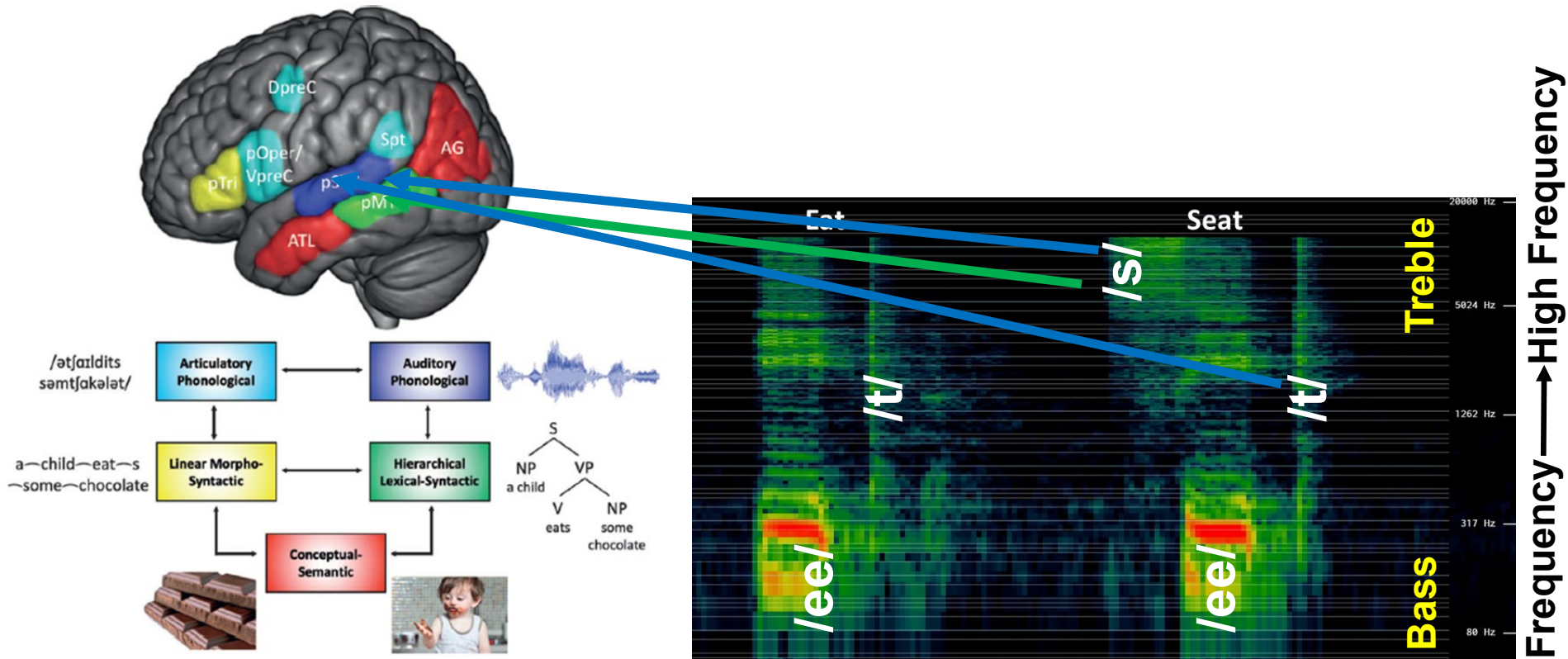


Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System

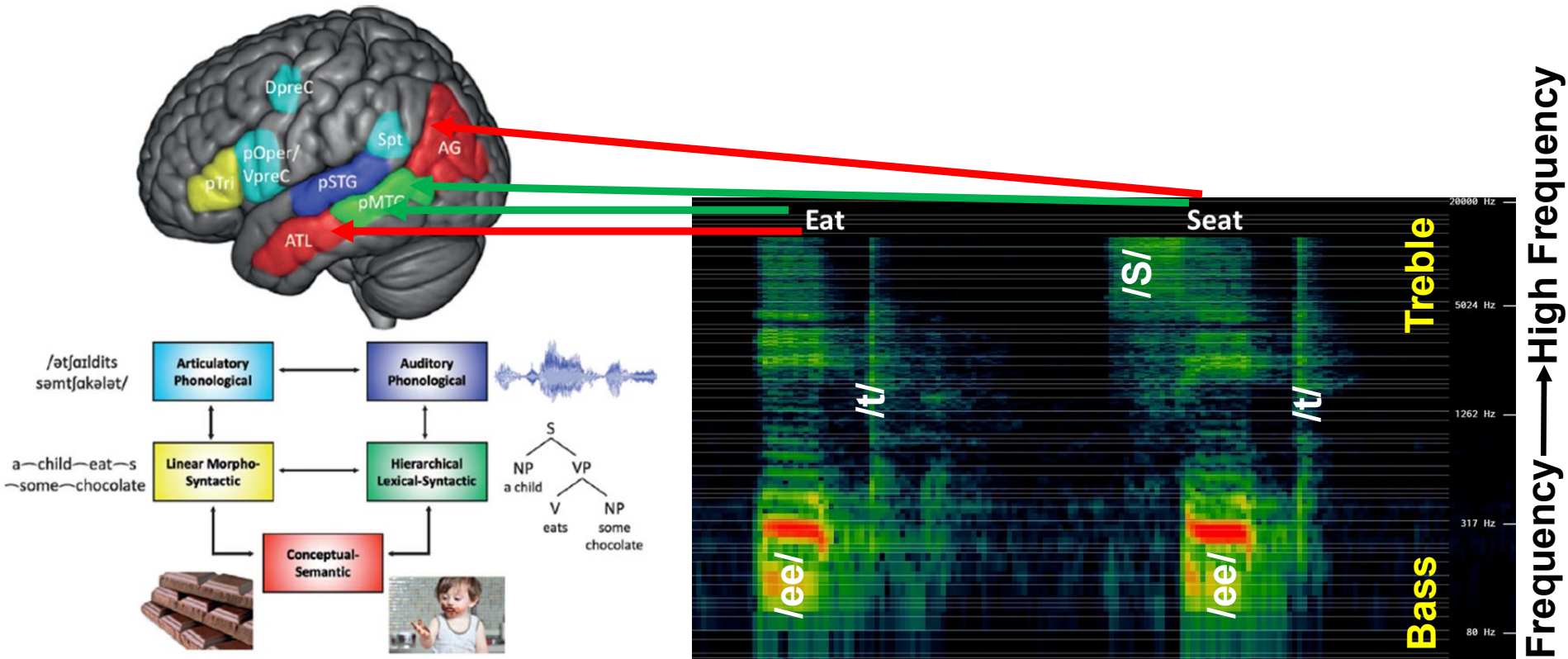


Low Frequency → High Frequency

Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System

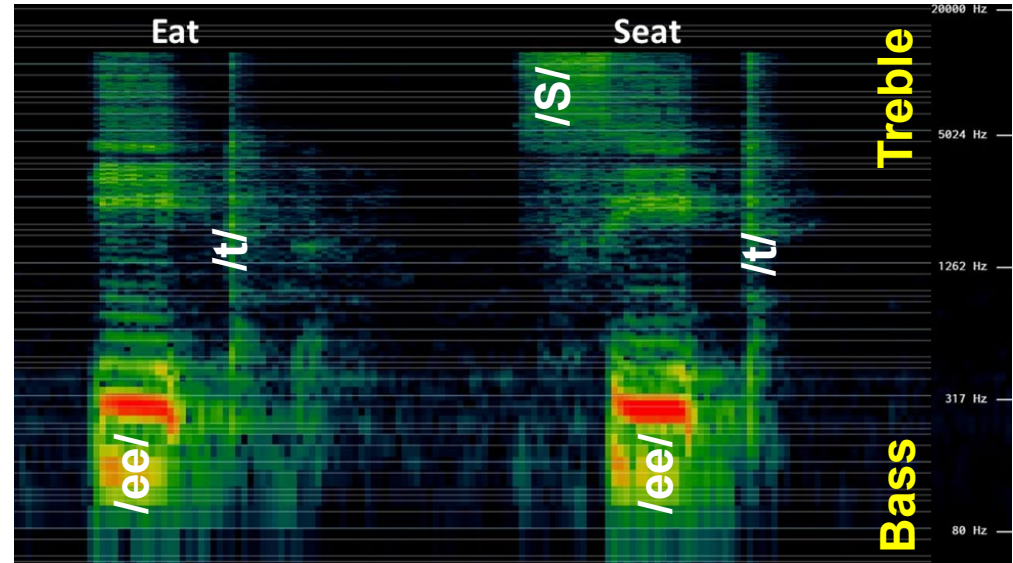
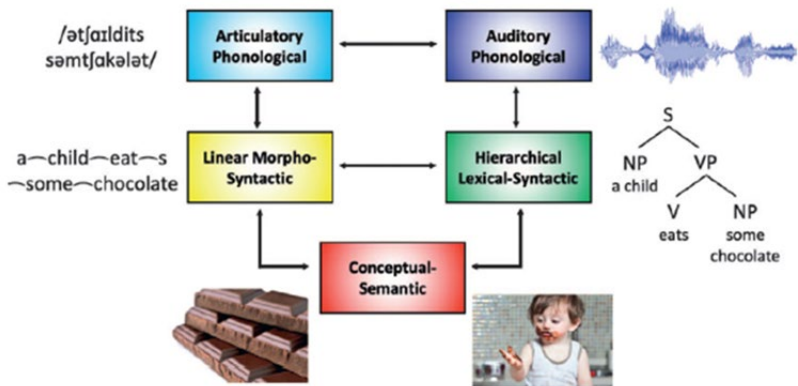
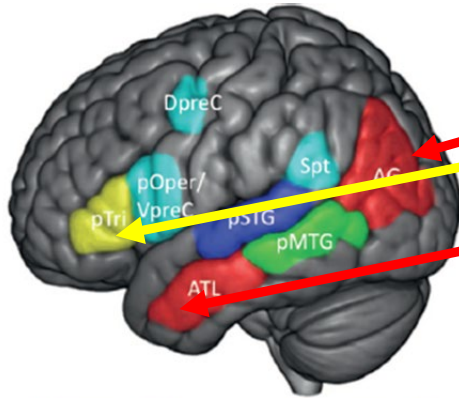


Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System



Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System

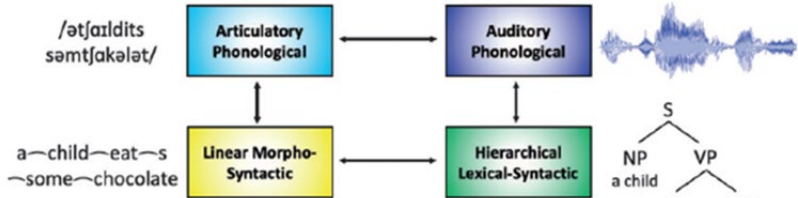
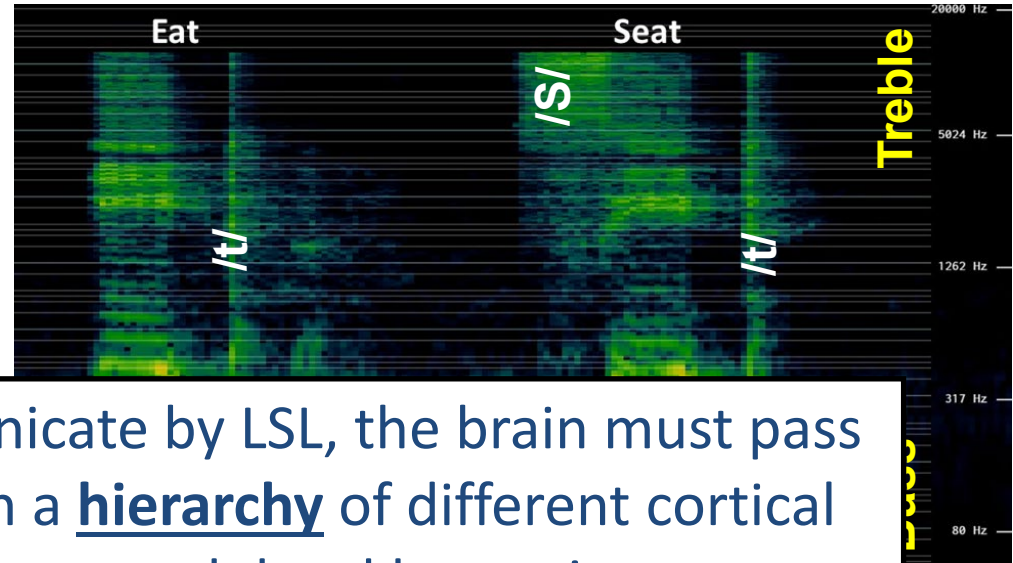
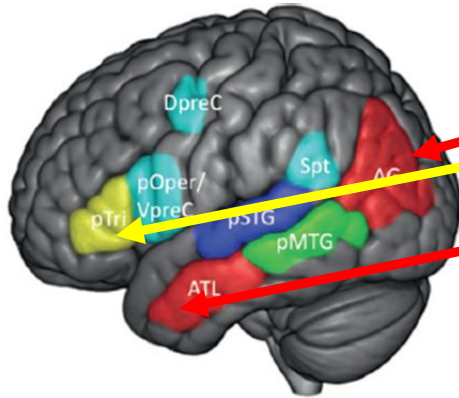
Sit in your seat and eat!



Low Frequency → High Frequency

Hierarchical Processing in the Auditory System

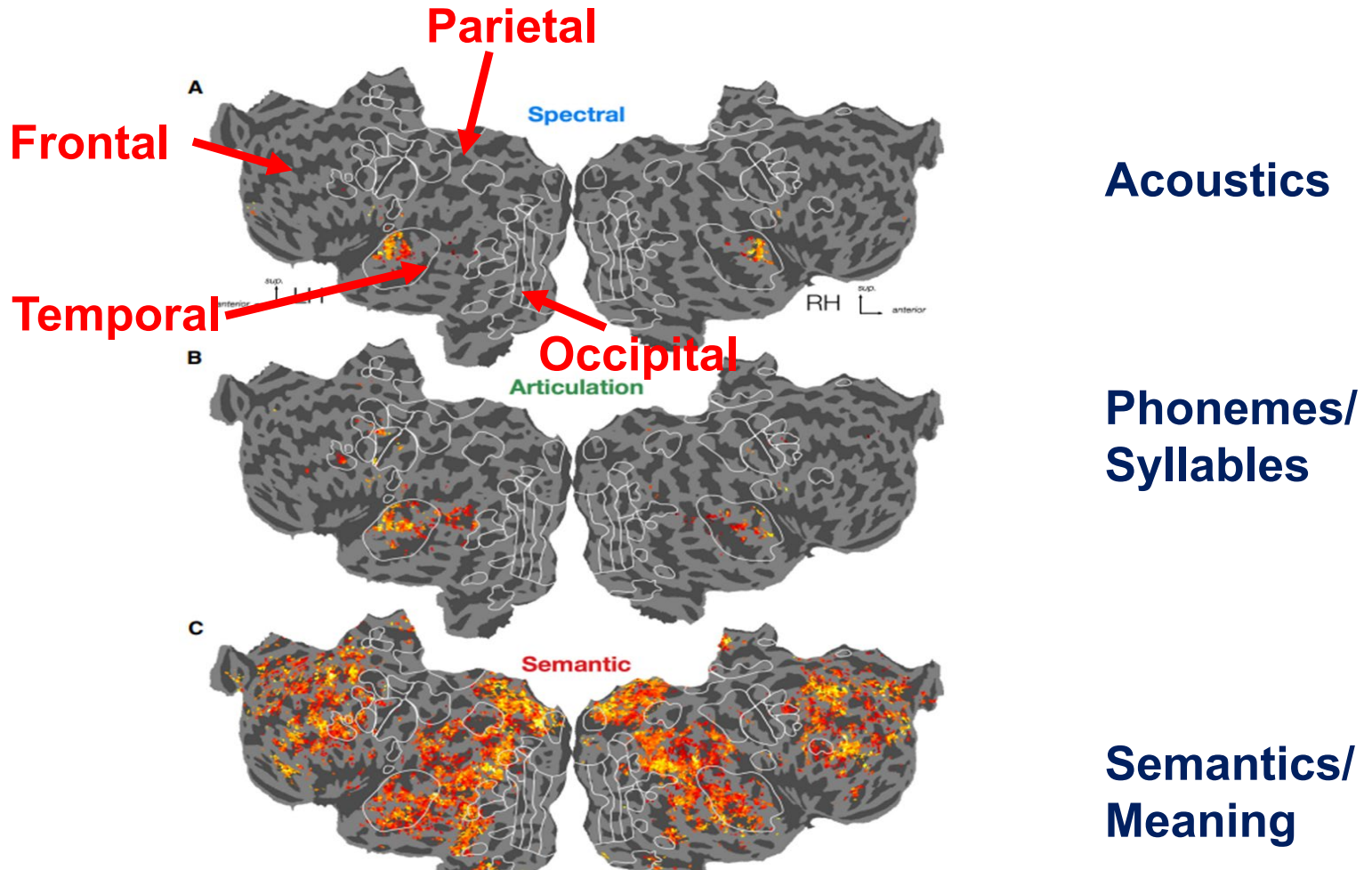
Sit in your seat and eat!



Talking Point: To communicate by LSL, the brain must pass auditory signals through a hierarchy of different cortical regions with processing at each level becoming more complex to culminate in comprehension and meaning.

Low Frequency → High Frequency

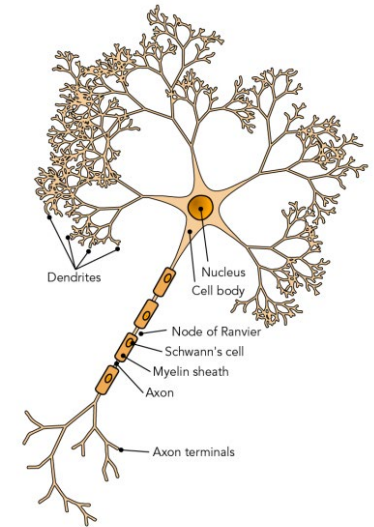
Hierarchical Processing



Fundamentally, everything that comes into our minds is reduced to patterns of neural activities.

Neurons and Synapses

- **A newborn infant has 100 billion neurons**
 - The same number as the adult brain
- **At birth, the brain weighs about 300 grams**
- **At one year of age, the brain weighs about 1000 gram**
 - The adult brain weighs about 1200-1400 grams
- **At birth, each neuron has about 2500 synapses (250 trillion synapses)**
 - Between 2-3 years of age, each neuron has 15,000-20,000 synapses
 - 1.5 to 2 quadrillion neurons
 - Older children & adults have about 10,000 synapses per neuron
 - 1 quadrillion neurons



Synaptogenesis and Pruning



Synaptogenesis and Pruning

- Cells that fire together, wire together
- Cells that fire out of sync, lose their link
 - Use it or lose it!

Talking Point: Synaptogenesis refers to the process by which a neuron develops new and stronger synapses, whereas pruning refers to the elimination of neuronal processes that are not being stimulated in synchrony with nearby neurons.

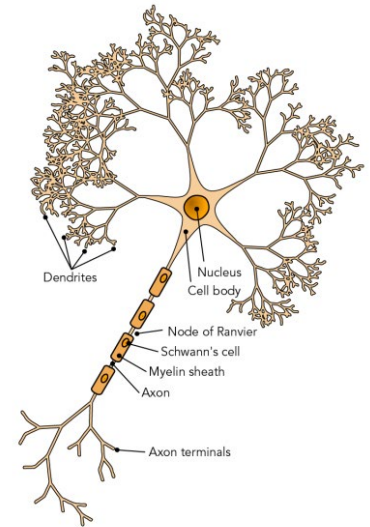
Neurons and Synapses

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- **At one year of age**
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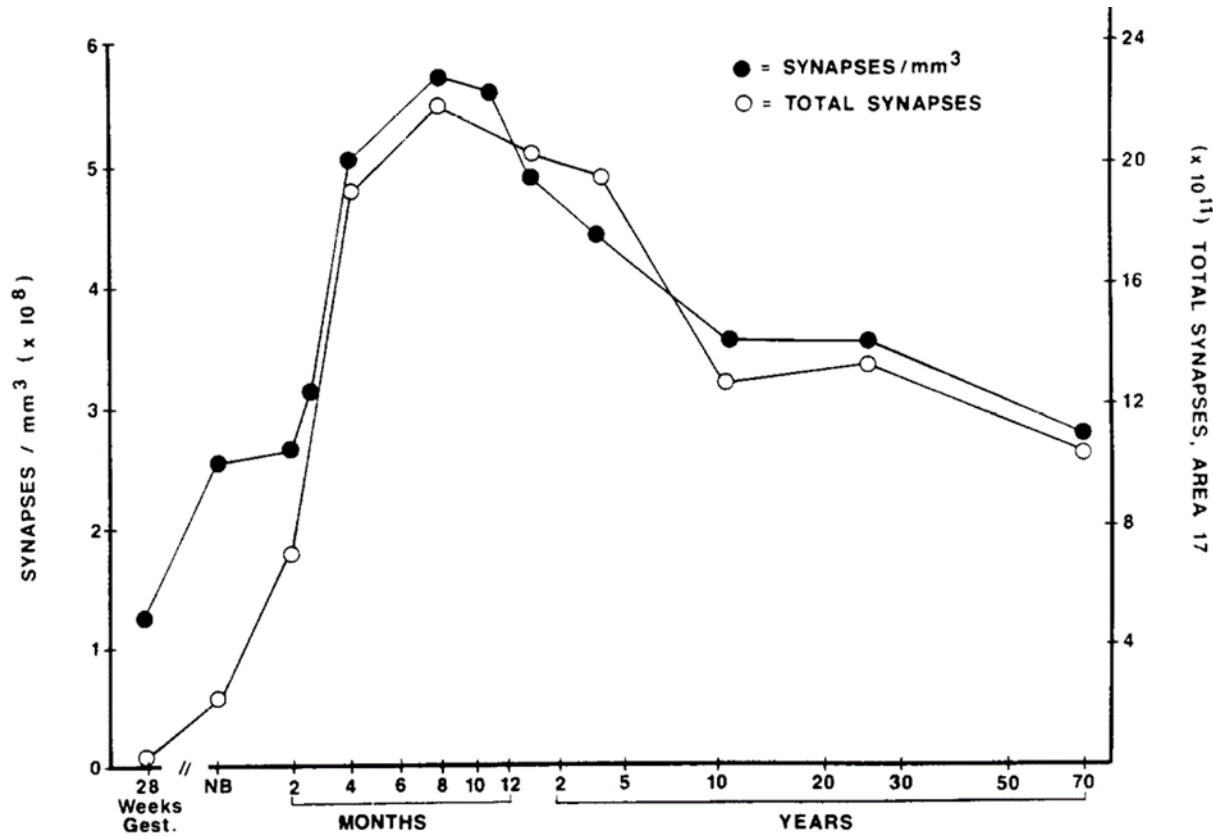
Million:	1,000,000
Billion:	1,000,000,000
Trillion:	1,000,000,000,000
Quadrillion:	1,000,000,000,000,000

ram



- **At birth, each neuron has about 2500 synapses (250 trillion synapses)**
 - Between 2-3 years of age, each neuron has 15,000-20,000 synapses
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Synaptogenesis and Pruning



Lego Mania

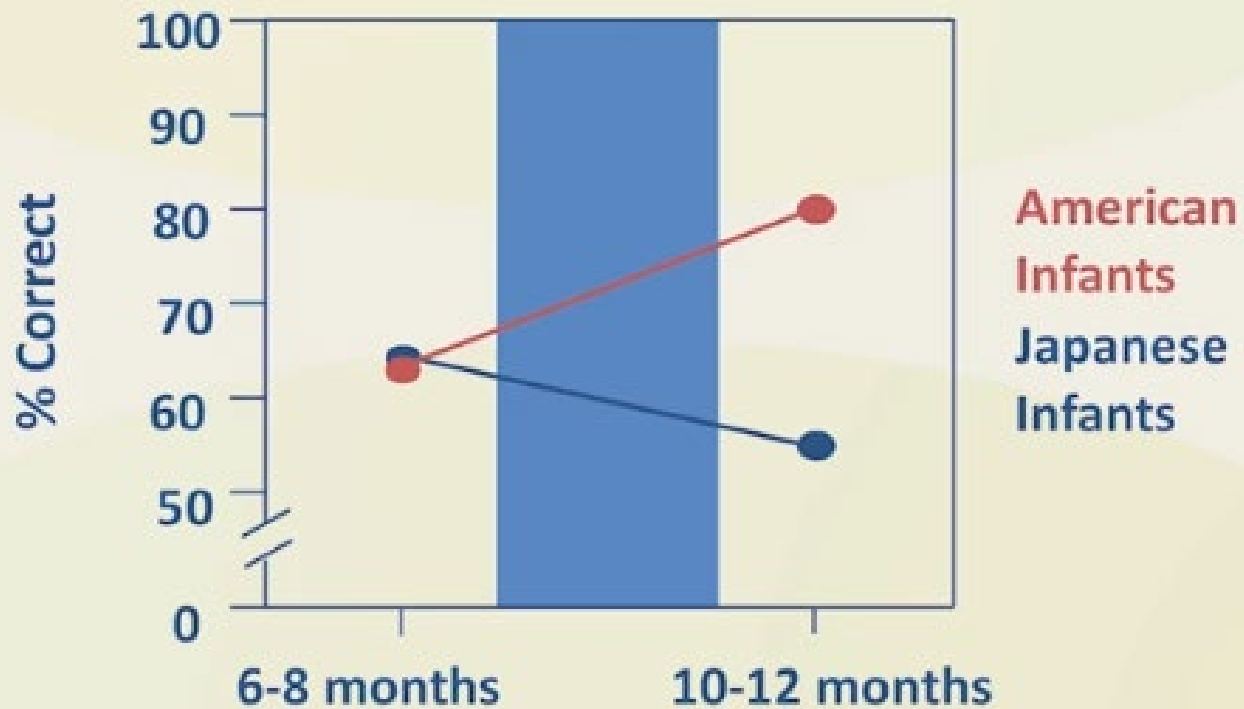


Barbie



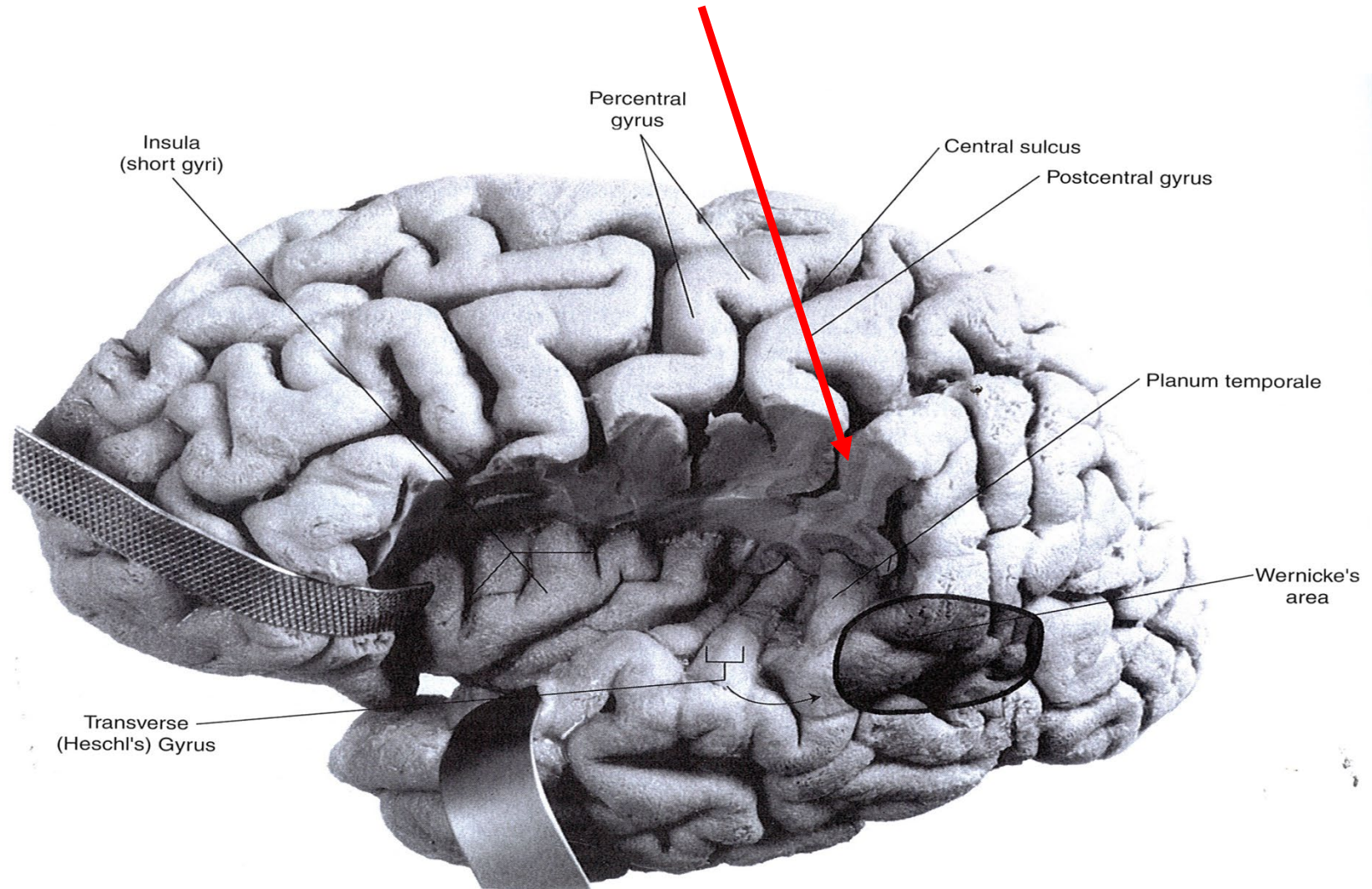
Experience-Dependent Auditory Brain Development

Infant discrimination of /ra/ vs. /la/

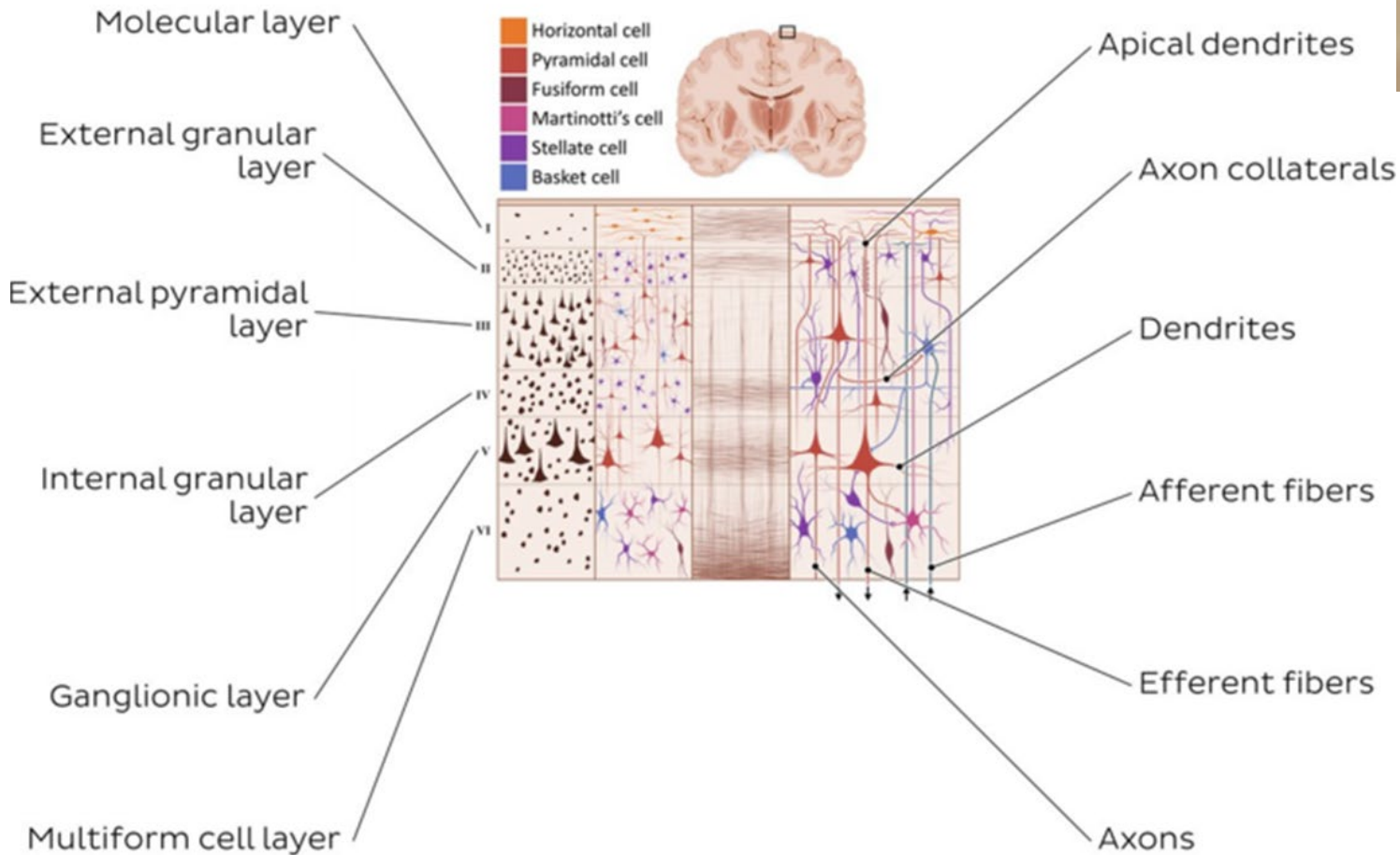


Kuhl et al., *Developmental Science*, 2006

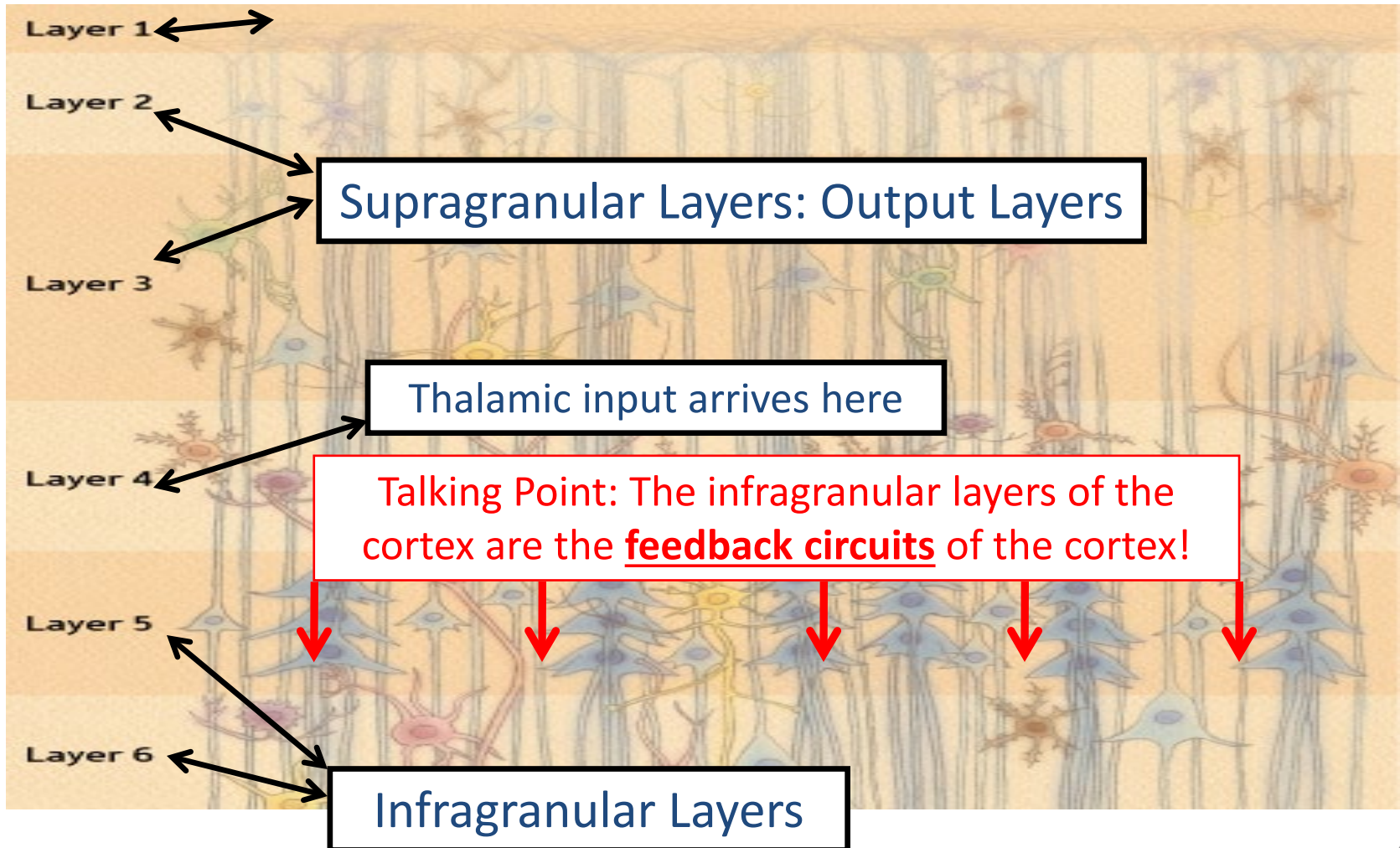
The Neocortex



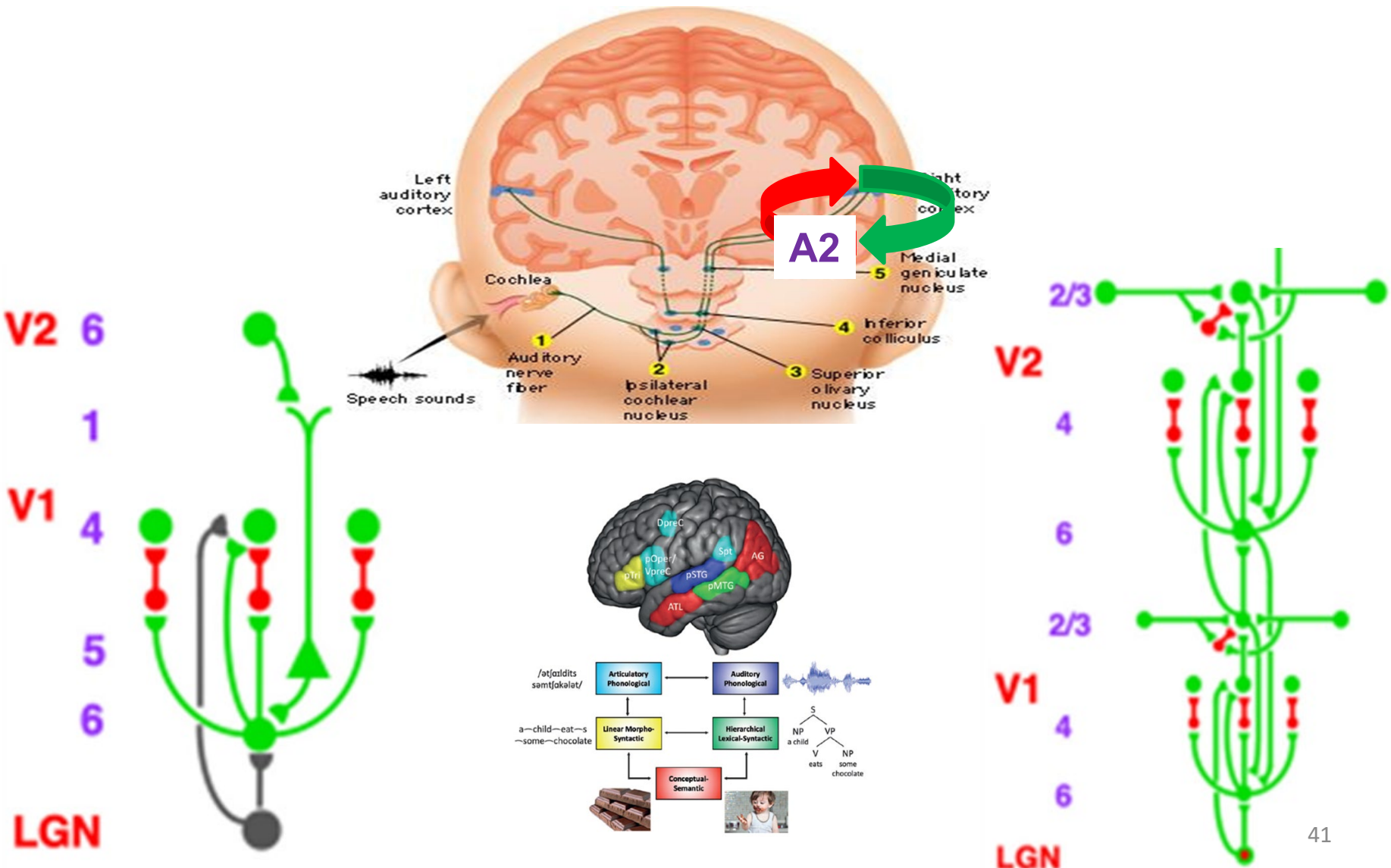
The Neocortex



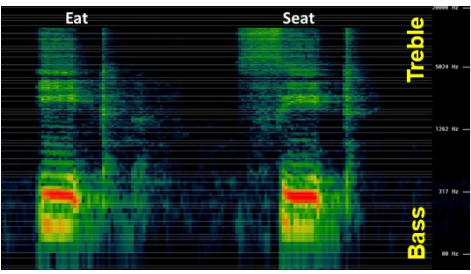
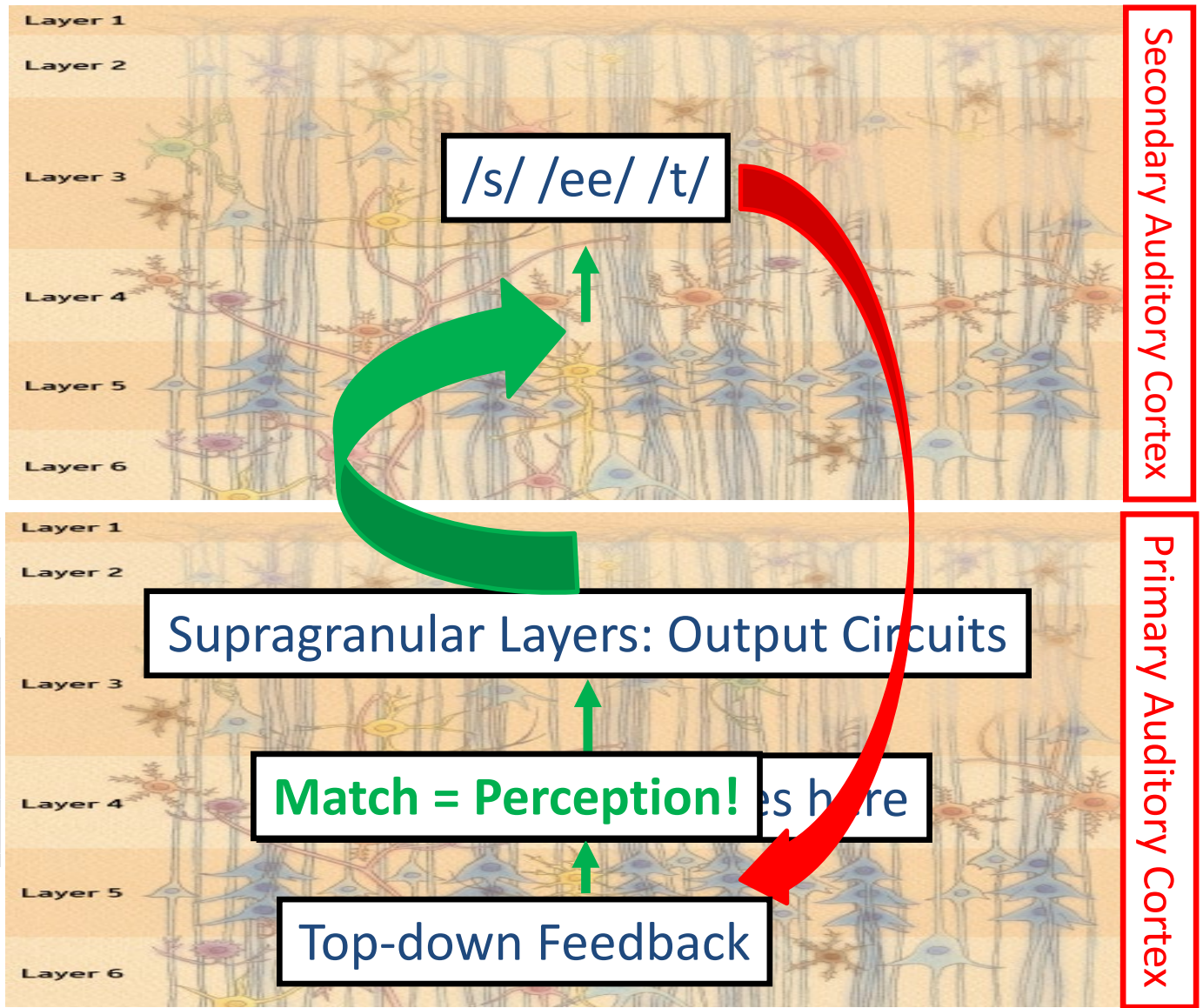
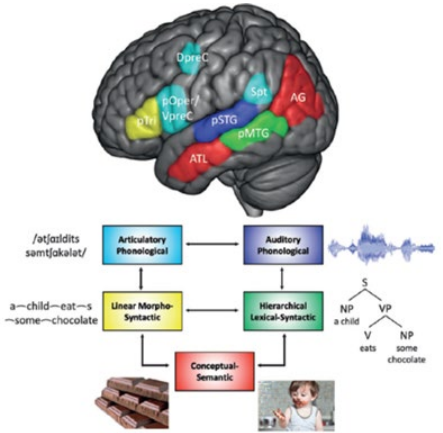
Cortical Layers



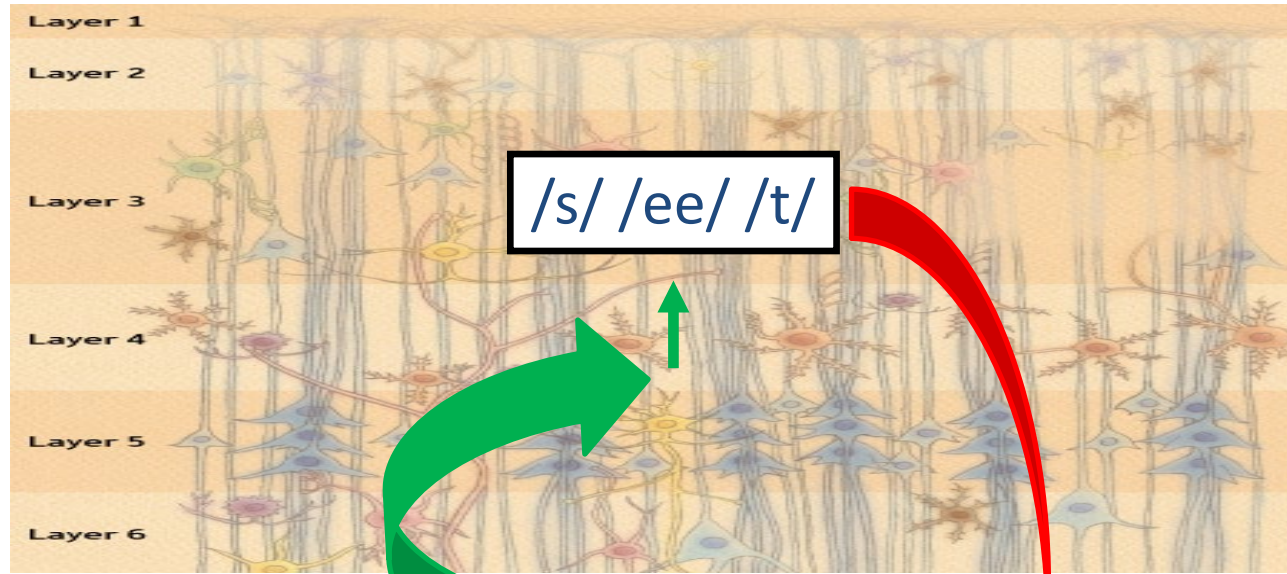
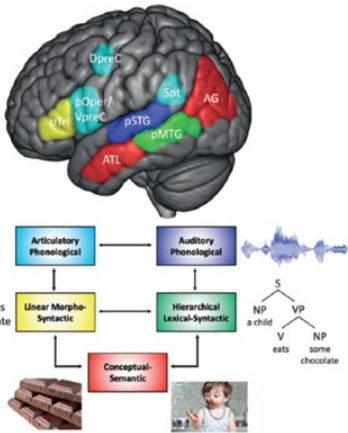
Feedforward and Feedback



Cortical Layers & Feedback Loops

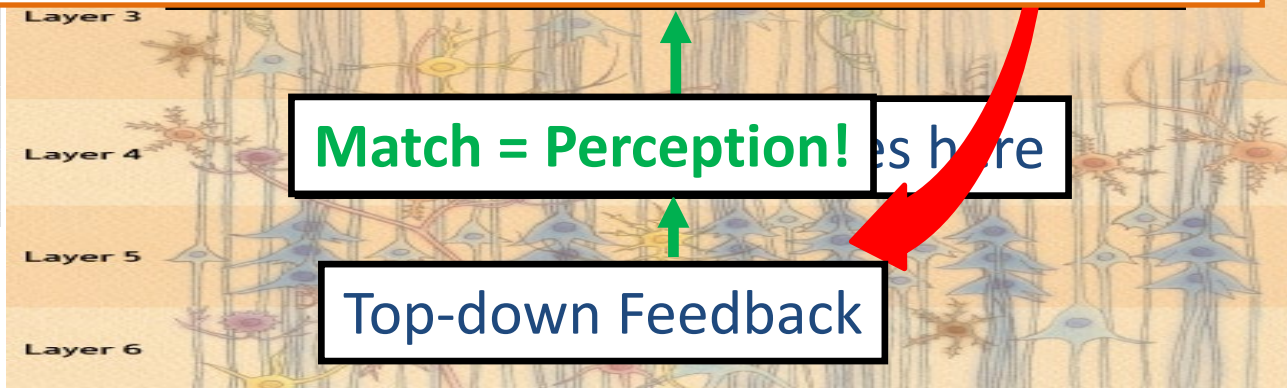
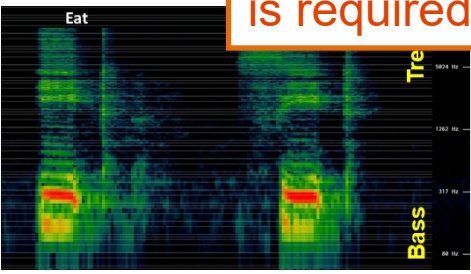


Cortical Layers & Feedback Loops



Secondary Auditory Cortex

Talking Point: Higher levels in the hierarchy use a **feedback loop** to match categories to features at lower levels, and a **top/down match** is required for perception.

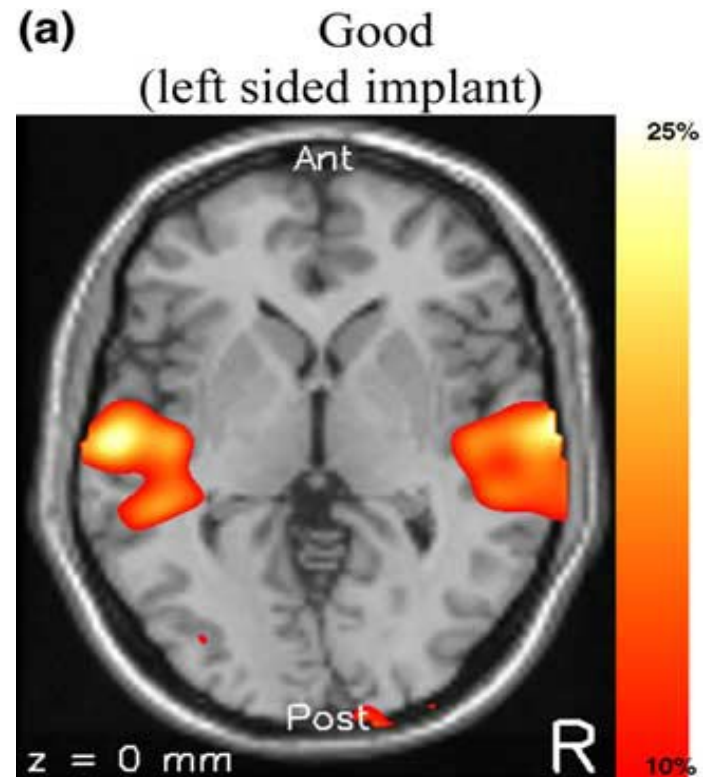


Primary Auditory Cortex

- **Landmark Studies of Auditory Brain Development**

Green et al., 2005

- Measured PET scan while post-lingually deafened adult implant users listened to a story.
- Showed activation of right and left primary and association auditory areas.



Talking Point: The typical listening brain shows bilateral activation of the primary and secondary auditory cortex.

Nishimura et al., 1999

- Objective
 - Used PET to evaluate areas of brain that are active in pre-lingually deafened adults who use ASL.
- Two Experiments:
 - Primary: Evaluate PET in response to sign language on video
 - Secondary: Evaluate PET to “meaningless hand movement” and to recorded spoken language after receipt of CI.

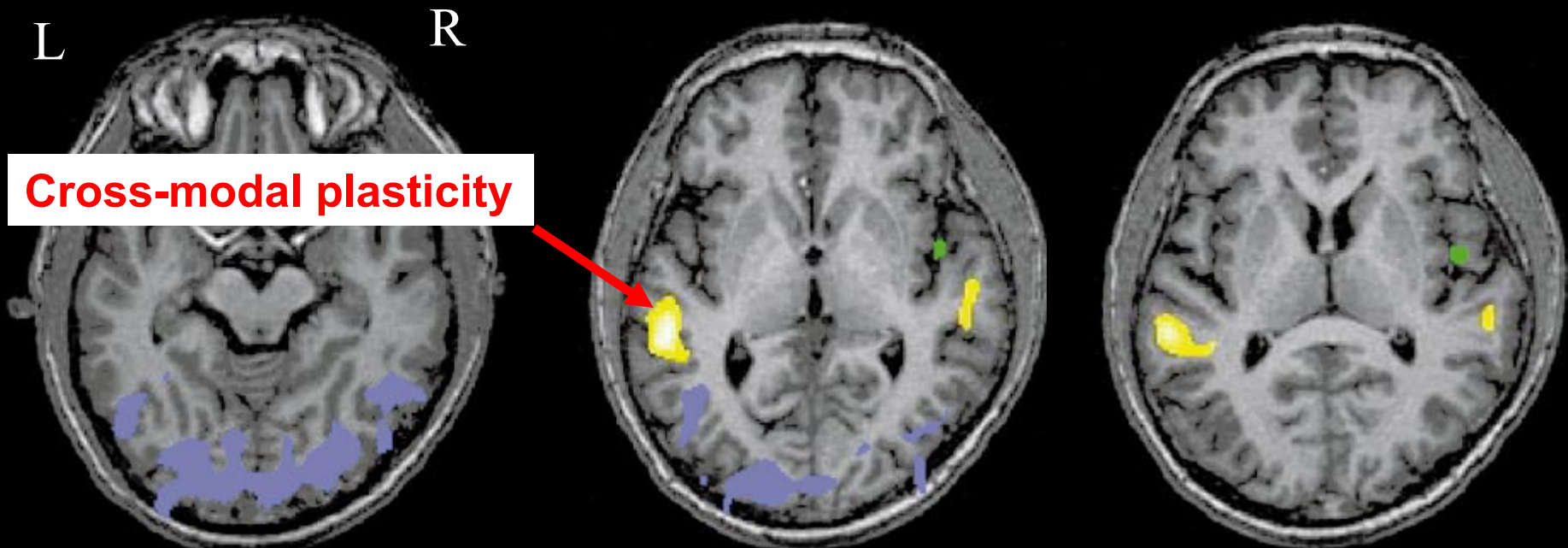
Nishimura et al., 1999

Horizontal sections relative to the intercommissural plane:

10 mm below

4 mm above

8 mm above



Blue: Areas activated by visual stimuli (meaningless hand movement)

Yellow: Areas activated by sign language

Green: Areas activated by spoken language (CI: Left Ear)

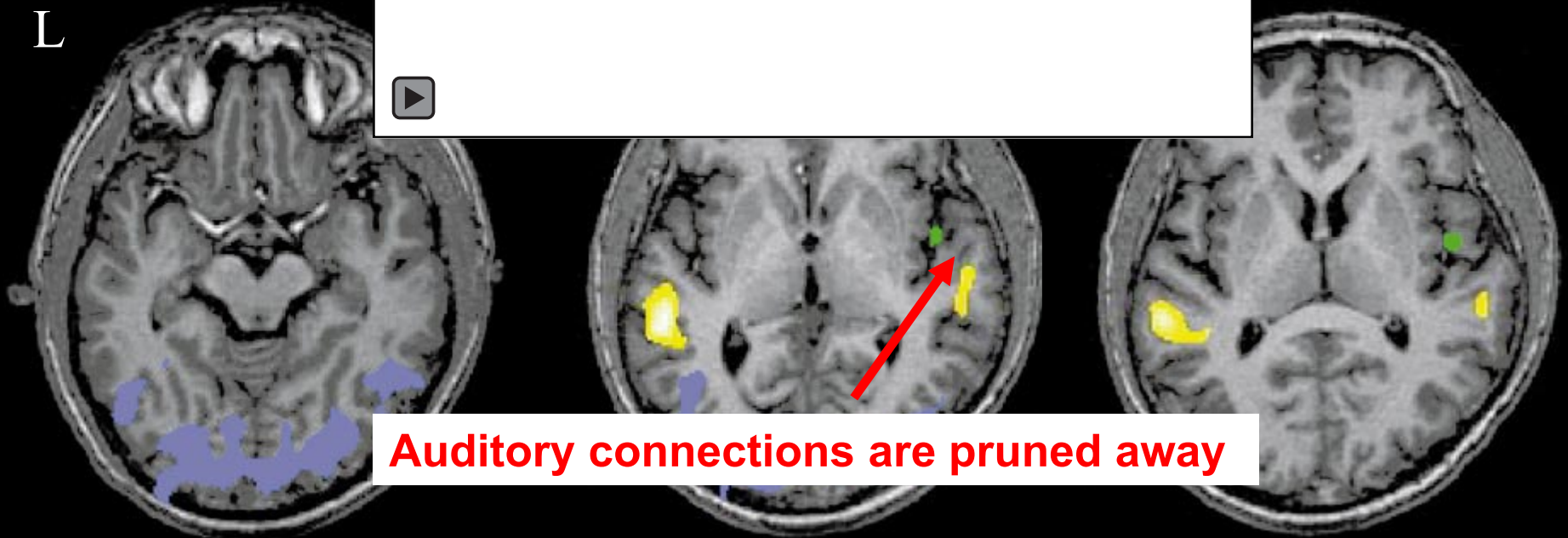
Nish

Horizontal sections rela

10 mm below

mm above

L



Auditory connections are pruned away

Blue: Areas activated by visual stimuli (meaningless hand movement)

Yellow: Areas activated by sign language

Green: Areas activated by spoken language (CI: Left Ear)

Nishimura et al., 1999

- **Conclusions:**

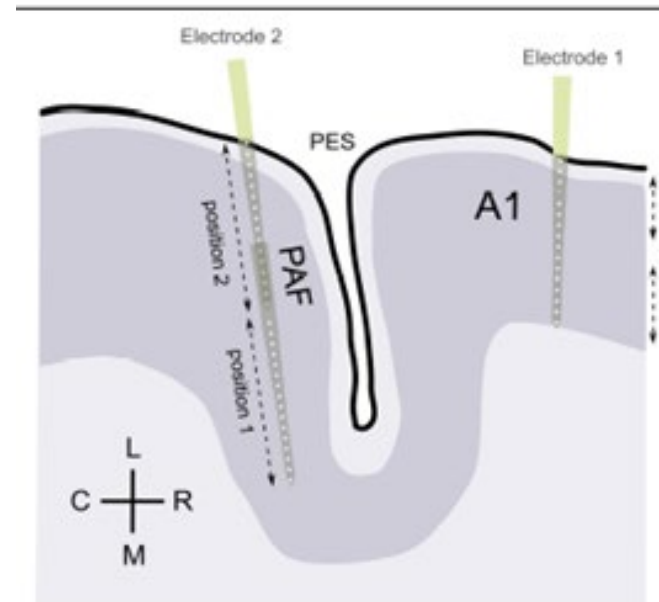
- **The primary auditory cortex is reserved for hearing sound**
→ “Cross-modal non-plasticity”

Talking Point: **Auditory deprivation** causes pruning of the synapses between primary auditory cortex and higher order auditory cortical areas.

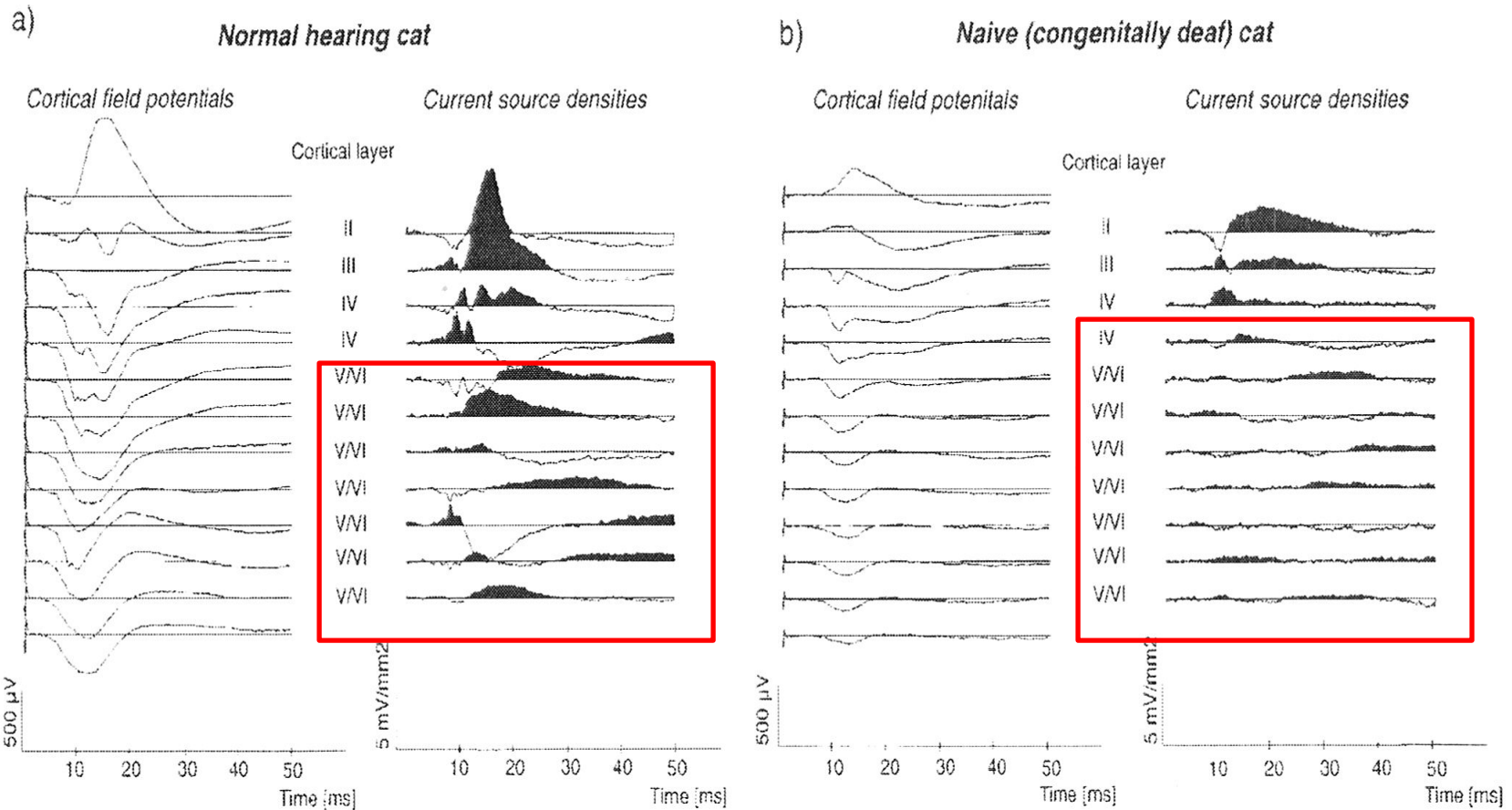
Sign Language does NOT protect or develop auditory synapses!

Kral's Cats

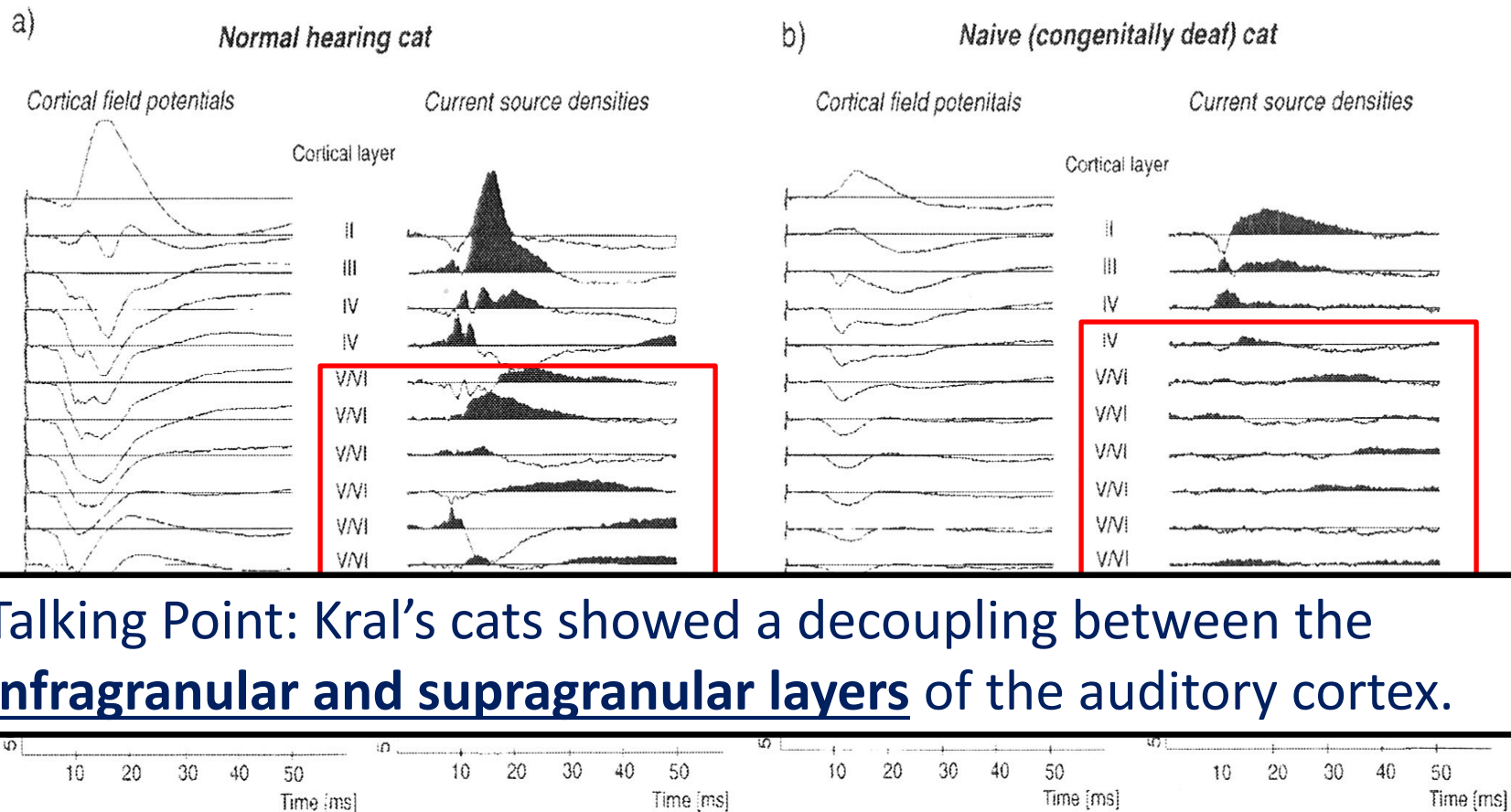
- Used microelectrodes to record local cortical auditory potentials in NH and congenitally deaf cats with and without cochlear implants



Kral et al., 2000

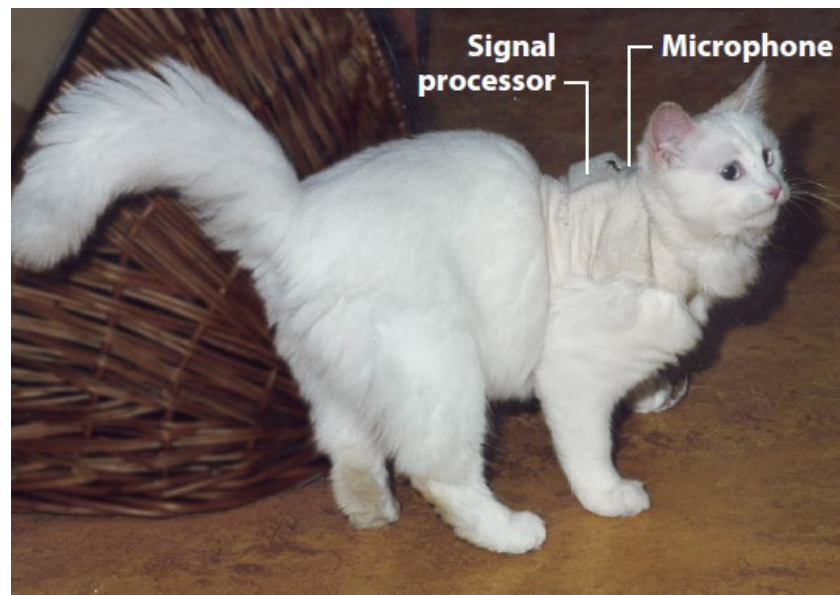
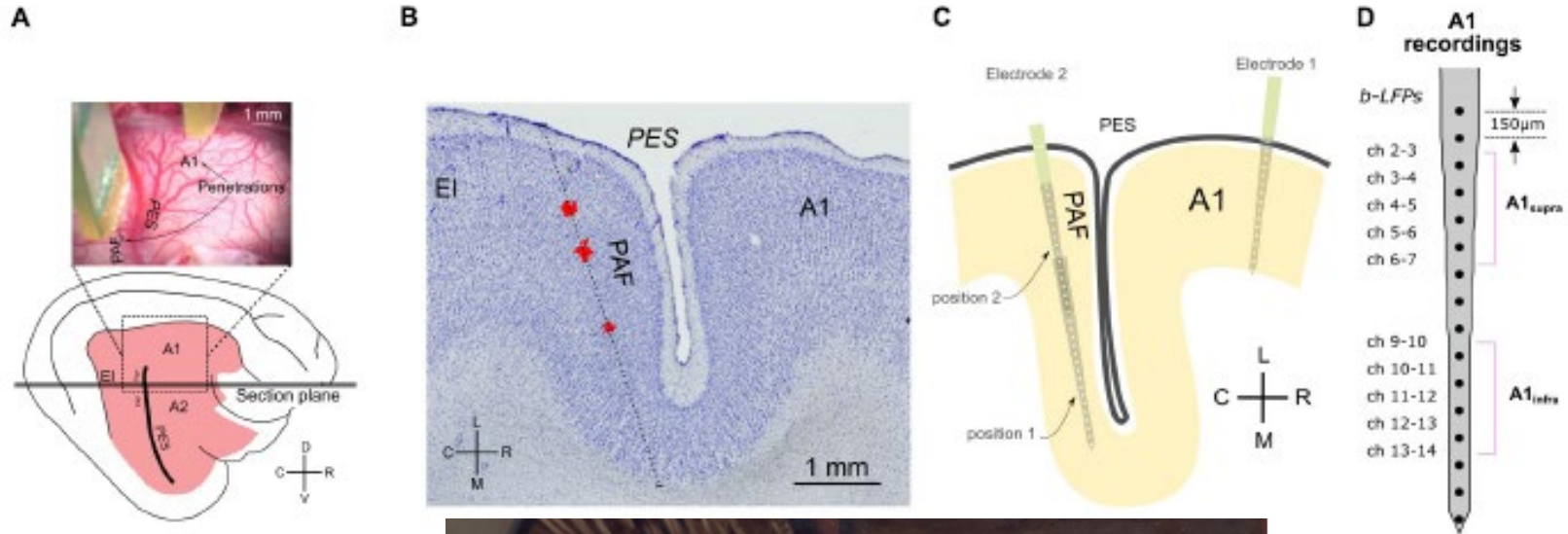


Kral et al., 2000

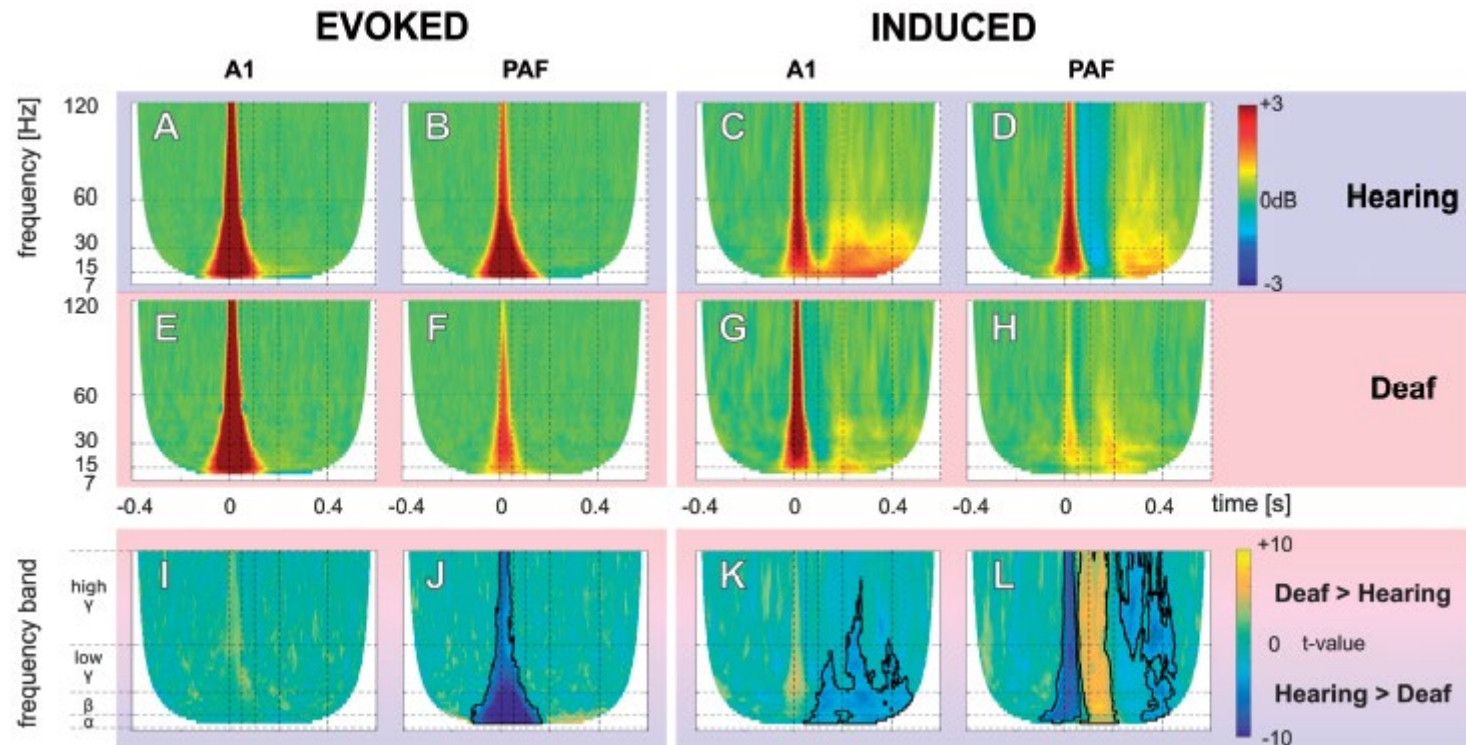


Talking Point: Kral's cats showed a decoupling between the **infragranular and supragranular layers** of the auditory cortex.

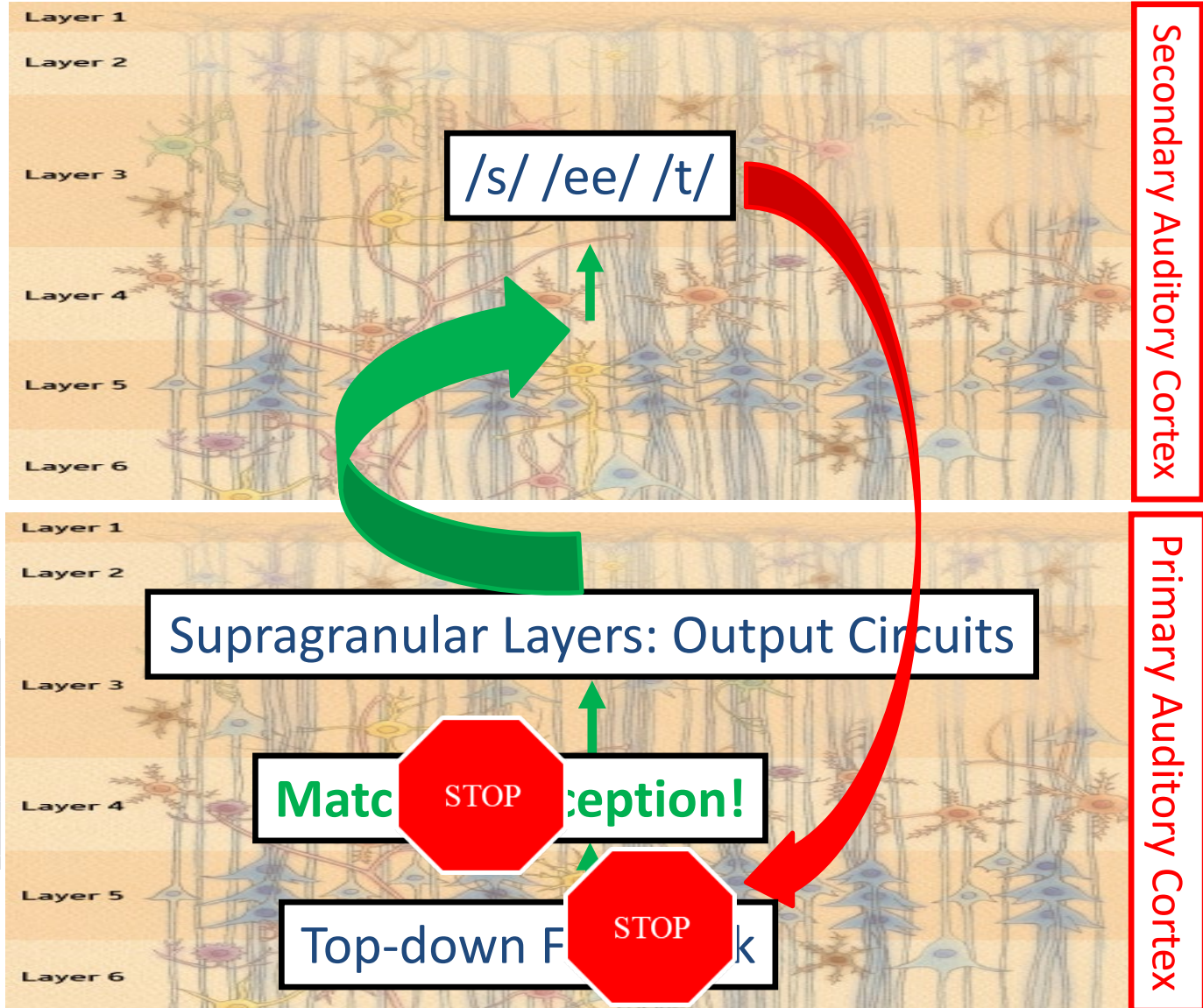
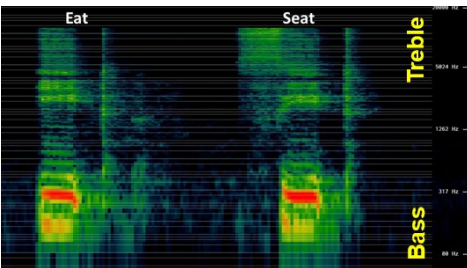
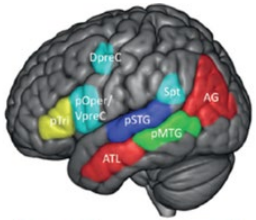
Kral's Cats



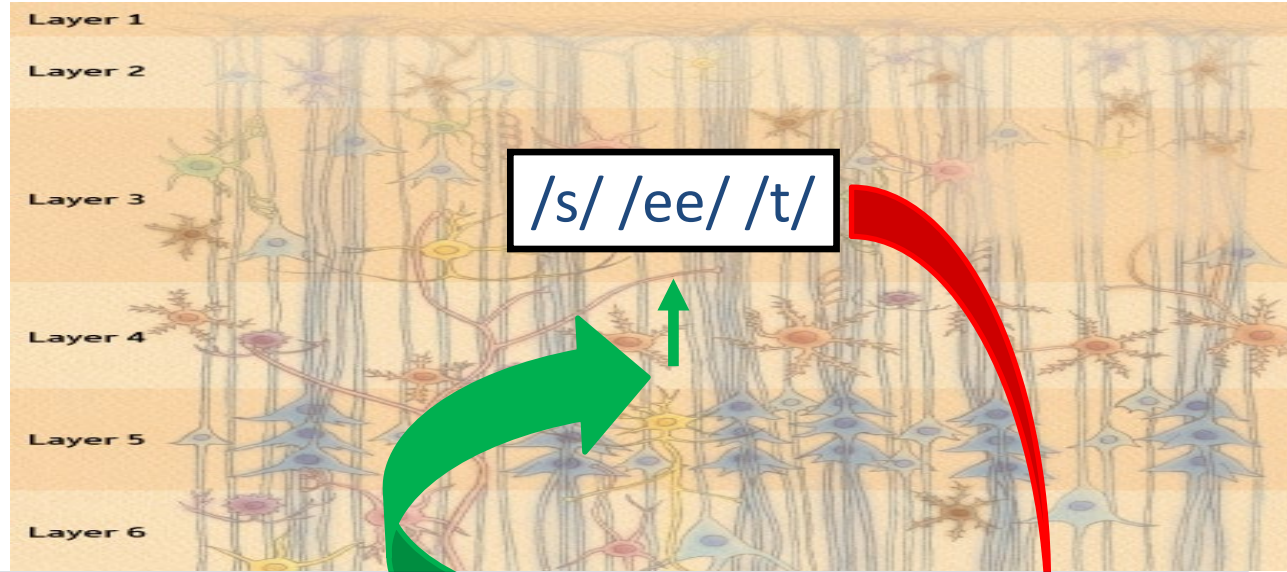
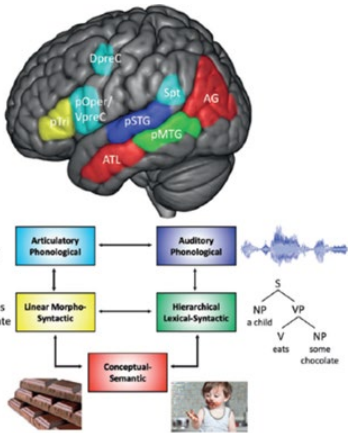
Kral's Cats



Cortical Layers & Feedback Loops



Cortical Layers & Feedback Loops



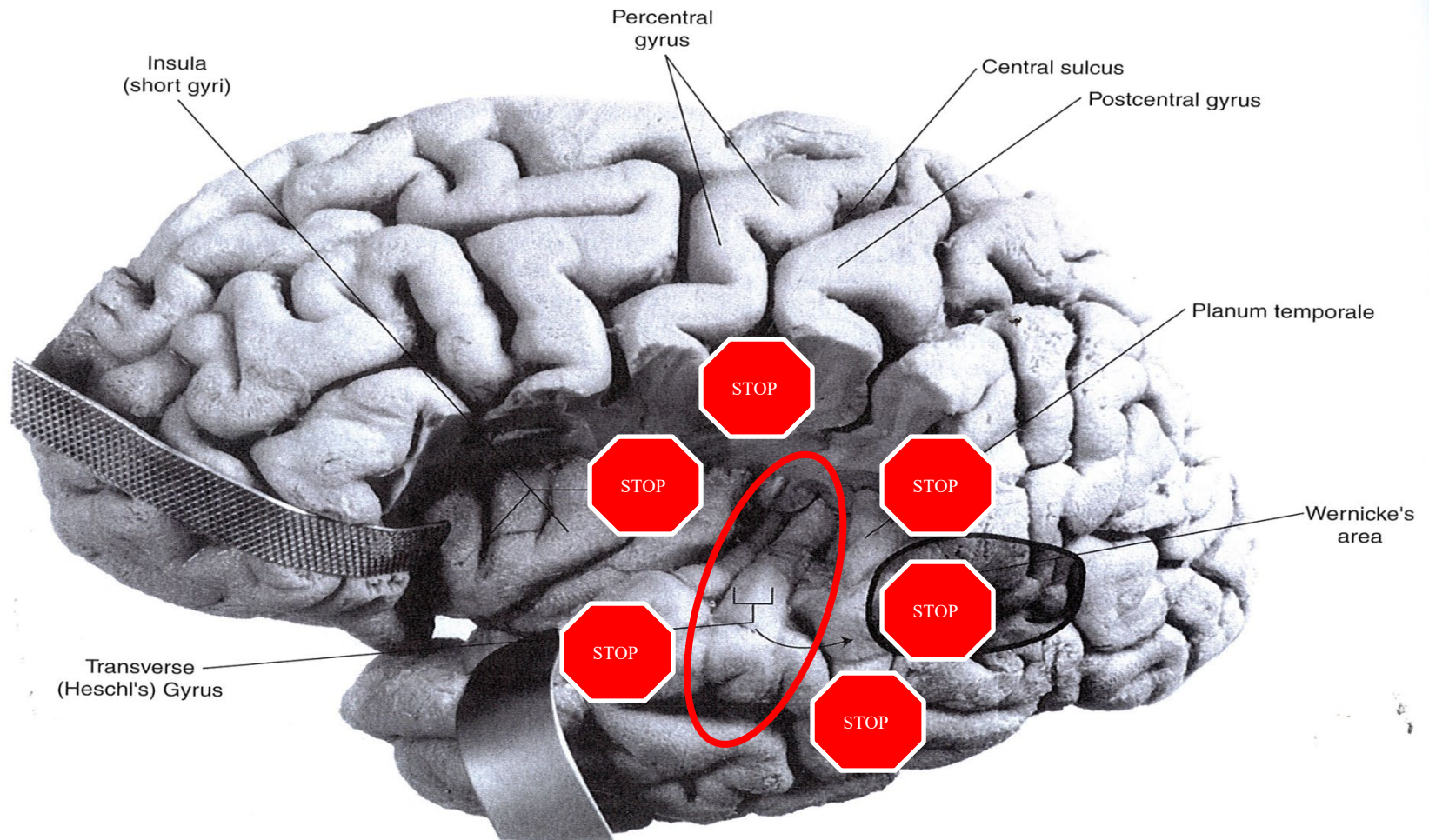
Secondary Auditory Cortex

Talking Point: Kral's cats also showed an elimination of the **top-down feedback loop** necessary for neural entrainment and the match necessary for perception/comprehension of an auditory message and excellent LSL development.

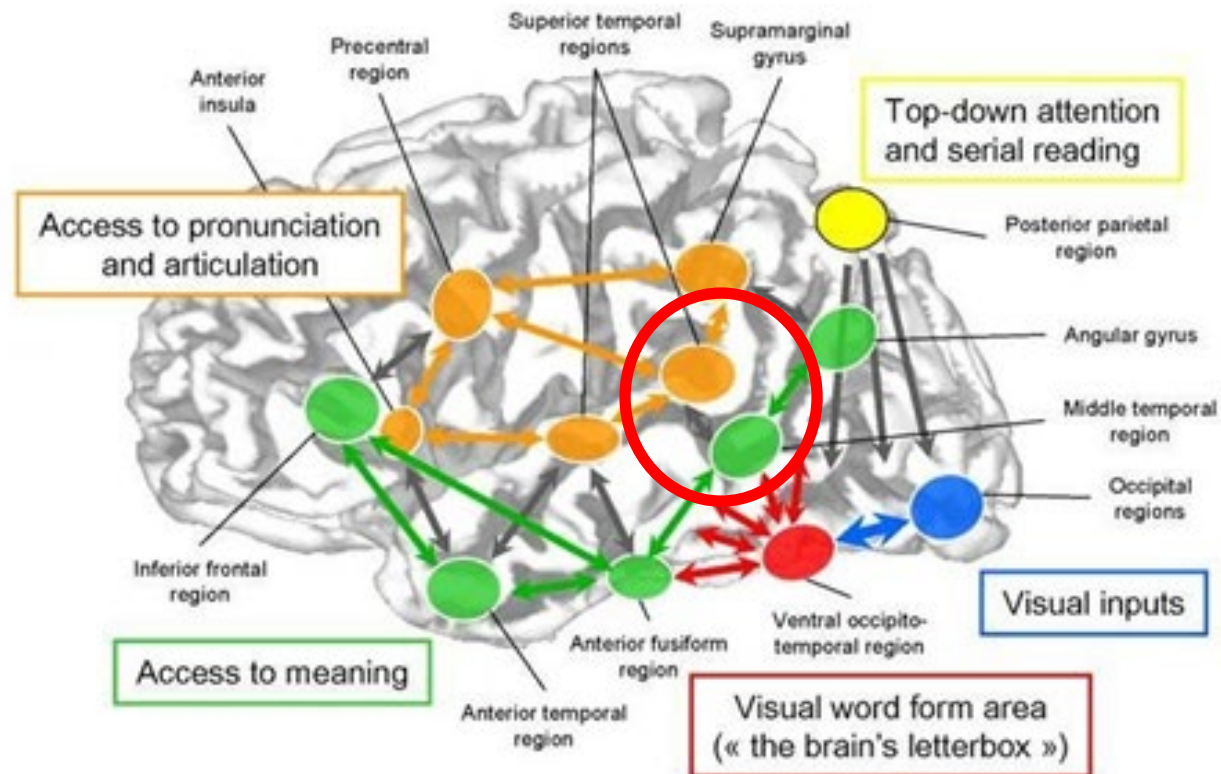


Primary Auditory Cortex

The Auditory Brain



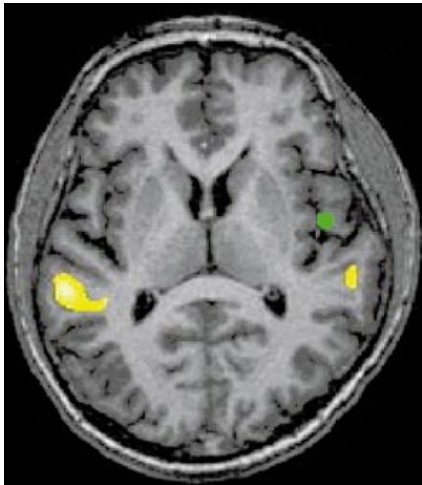
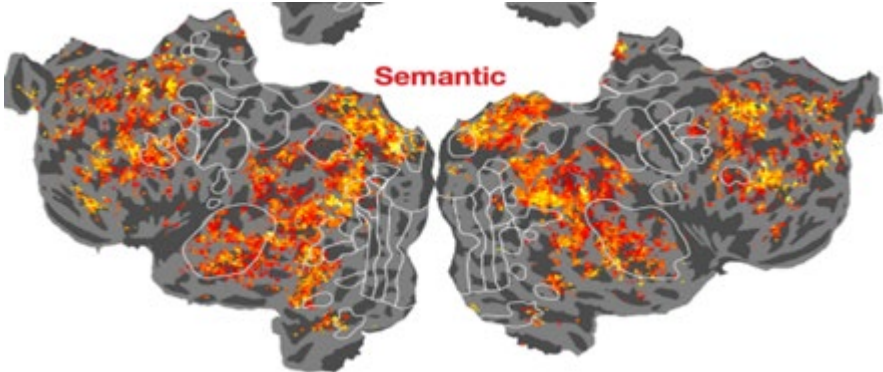
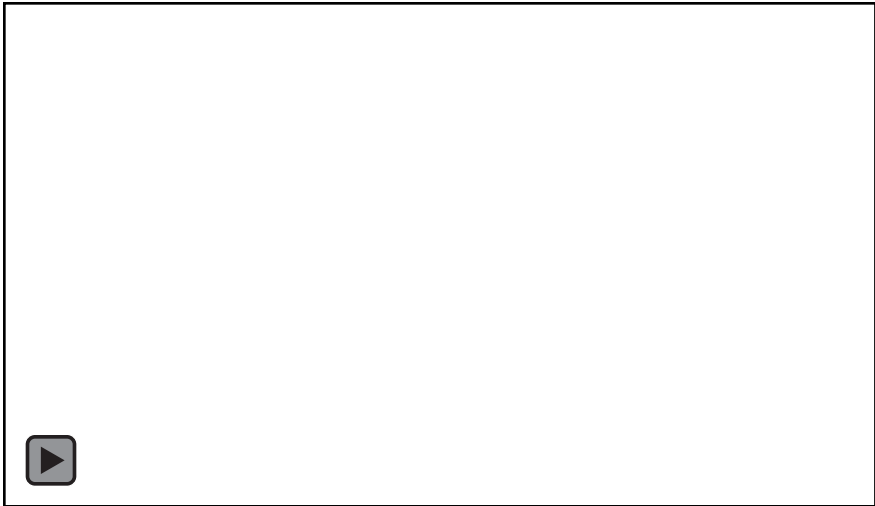
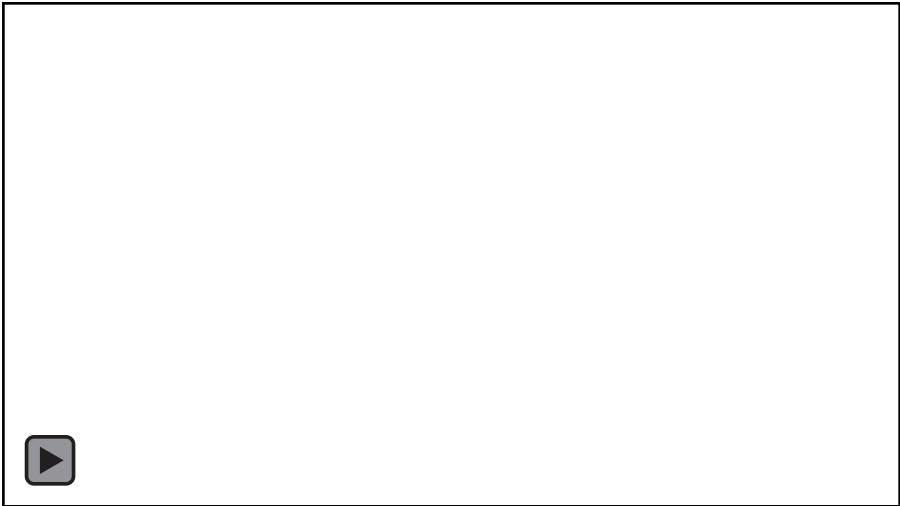
Neuroscience of Literacy



If a Family Wants Their Baby to Listen & Talk:



Hearing Loss is an Emergency and Every Day is Critical!



Dettman et al., 2016 Otology & Neurotology

Long-term Communication Outcomes for Children Receiving Cochlear Implants Younger Than 12 Months: A Multicenter Study

*Shani Joy Dettman, *Richard Charles Dowell, †Dawn Choo, ‡Wendy Arnott,
§Yetta Abrahams, §Aleisha Davis, ‡Dimitry Dornan, ||Jaime Leigh,
‡Gabriella Constantinescu, ¶Robert Cowan, and #Robert J. Briggs

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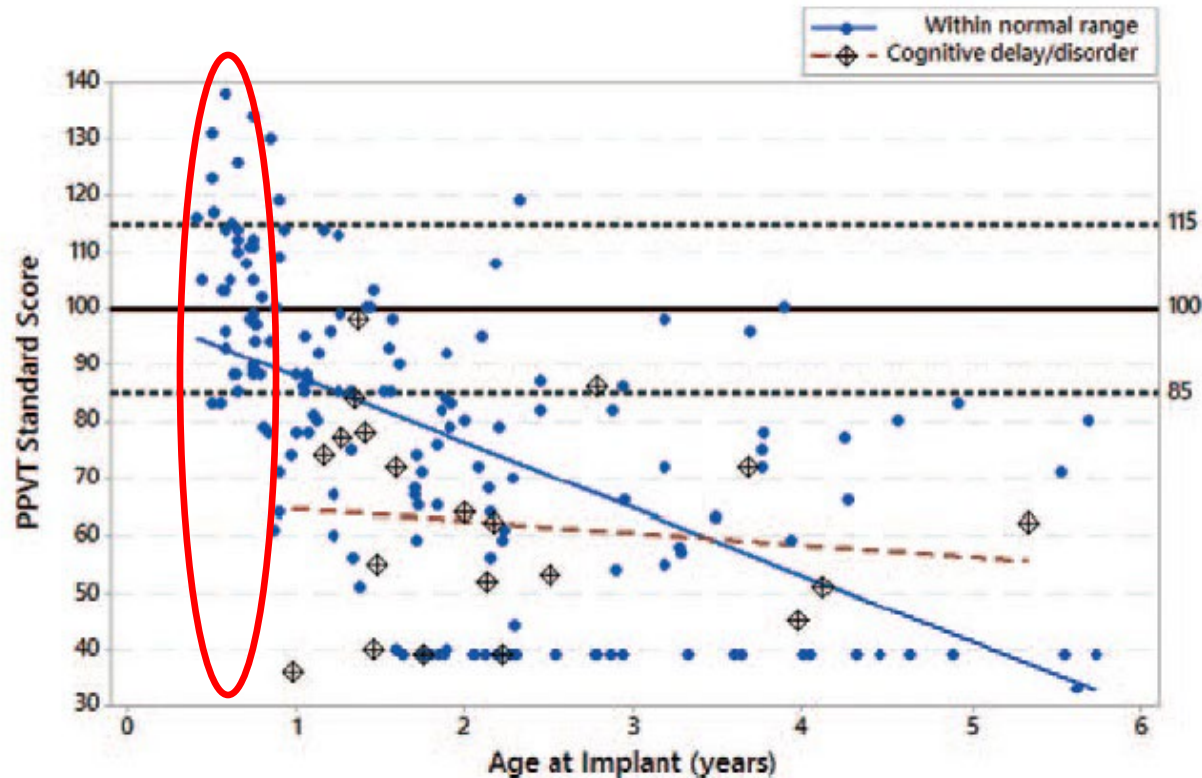
S. J. DETTMAN ET AL.

TABLE 1. Demographic details for $n = 403$ children who received CIs younger than 6 years, divided for age at implant; Group 1 (<12 mo), Group 2 (13–18 mo), Group 3 (19–24 mo), Group 4 (25–42 mo), and Group 5 (43–72 mo)

Group	No.	Percent/ $n = 403$	Mean (yrs)	Range (yrs)	SD (yrs)
1. <12 m	151	37.5%	0.70	0.38–1.00	0.15
2. 13–18 m	61	15.1%	1.24	1.02–1.47	0.14
3. 19–24 m	66	16.4%	1.75	1.50–2.00	0.13
4. 25–42 m	82	20.3%	2.60	2.01–3.45	0.43
5. 43–72 m	43	10.7%	4.45	3.58–5.81	0.69

m indicates months; No., number; SD, standard deviation; yrs, years.

Spoken Language Vocabulary



- 1: <12mths
- 2: 13-18mths
- 3: 19-24mths
- 4: 25-42mths
- 5: 43-72mths


FIG. 5. PPVT standard scores for $n = 207$ at school entry; children with cognitive skill within the normal range (circles) and children with additional diagnosis of cognitive delay/impairment (diamonds).

Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test 3rd and 4th Editions

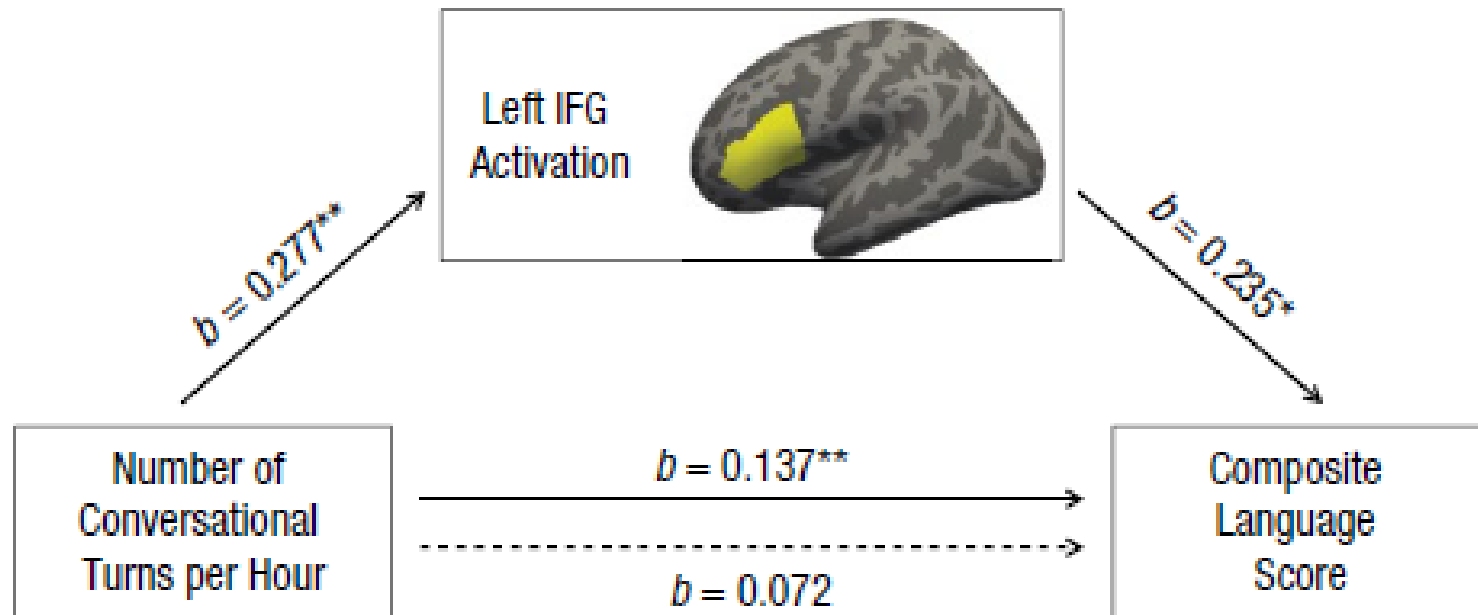
Language Rich Listening Environment

Beyond the 30-Million-Word Gap: Children's Conversational Exposure Is Associated With Language-Related Brain Function



Rachel R. Romeo^{1,2} , Julia A. Leonard^{2,3}, Sydney T. Robinson^{2,3}, Martin R. West⁴, Allyson P. Mackey^{2,3,5}, Meredith L. Rowe⁴, and

Psychological Science
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Optimizing Listening, Spoken Language, & Literacy Development

- Provide optimized hearing technology as early as possible!
- Coach and support families to create a language-rich listening environment
 - 46 million words by 4 years of age (Hart & Risley, 1995)
 - 20,000 hours of listening to promote literacy development (Dehaene, 2009)
- Immerse children with hearing loss in least restrictive environment replete with intelligible speech

Want Great LSL Outcomes?

Prioritize Hearing First!

- Great outcomes are probable when we do what it takes.



- Shoot for the moon!