An EEG Examination of Early Visual Processing in Cochlear Implant Using Children



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INTRODUCTION

- Auditory deprivation at early ages is believed to influence primary sensory processing and some higher-level cognitive domains, such as attention and learning.¹
- A possible explanation is cross-modality plasticity (CMP), which is the reallocation of neural resources of deprived sensory systems by intact sensory systems
- We aim to identify evidence of CMP by comparing the visual evoked potentials (VEP) of **Cochlear Implant (CI)** using children and age matched typically developing (TD) children.



Figure 1.a) A subject participating in the paradigm

SUBJECTS

Cl using Subjects:

- n= 28 (20 males, 8 females)
- Mean age= 74 months
- Age Range: 46-128 months
- Implanted < 31 months

TD Controls

- n = 28 (12 males, 16 females)
- Mean age = 77 months
- Age Range: 31-122 months



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Figure 3.a) 19- electrode map with

O1 and O2 sites highlighted.

to visual stimuli onset

Figure 1.b) CI user participating in a pilot version of the paradigm

Figure 4.a) hemisphere effect

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-100

- peak amplitudes
- electrode sites.

Typical Developing



Figure 5.a) Symmetrical response of TD subjects

MATERIALS & METHODS

- This study uses a novel passive electroencephalogram (EEG) paradigm that rapidly and reliably collects the neural activity along visual and auditory pathways of the participants.²
- Visual stimuli: center cartoon with two peripheral flickering checkerboard rings.
- EEG recorded with a **BioSemi Active Two** System.
- 19 cap electrodes, 2 mastoid references



Figure 2) Example of the paradigm's visual stimuli, with a central cartoon and two radial checkerboard rings in the peripheral. s

To learn more about our auditory and concurrent auditory + visual findings of this project, check out Corina et al. 2022.³







• The larger right occipital P1 amplitude could be a reflection of enhanced visual

engagement to/or orientation of visual

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Evaluate if observed adaptations are are due to intra-modal or cross-modal Examine the influence of

concurrent auditory and visual stimuli on VEP morphology Evaluate the visual response of the flickering stimuli in the

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