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Cortical Response Applications for Audiometric and Audibility Assessment

Presented by:

Samuel R. Atcherson, PhD
Associate Professor, University of
Arkansas at Little Rock, University of
Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Guest Editor & Moderator:

James W. Hall III, PhD

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Associate Professor
University of Arkansas at Little Rock,
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

sratcherson@ualr.edu



Agenda

- I. Background and introduction; underpinnings of threshold estimation and audibility testing with CAEP
- II. Review of stimulus and recording parameters and considerations
- III. Information about new and existing commercial systems related to CAEP testing; brief strengths and limitations
- IV. Threshold estimation using CAEP, relevant literature and clinical examples
- V. Audibility measures using CAEP, relevant literature and clinical examples
- VI. Summary, Q & A



Background and Introduction



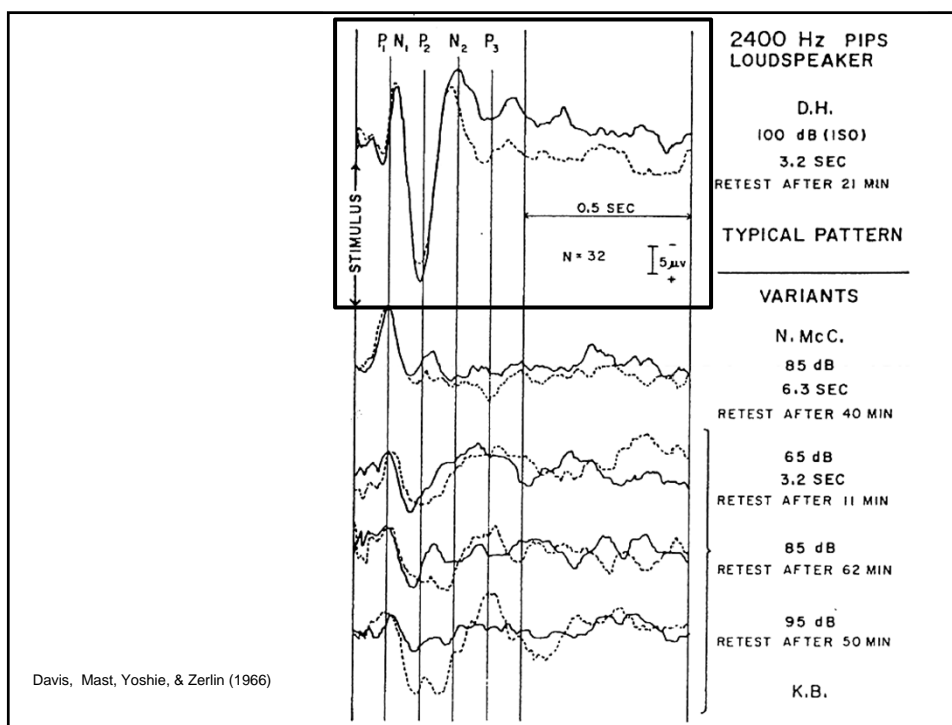
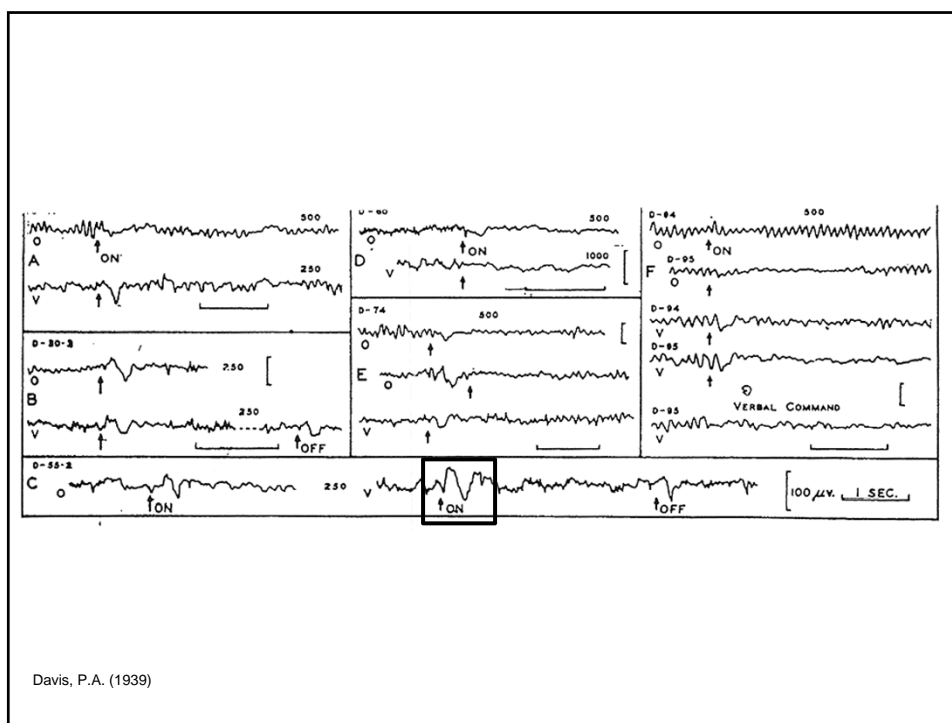
Where It All Began

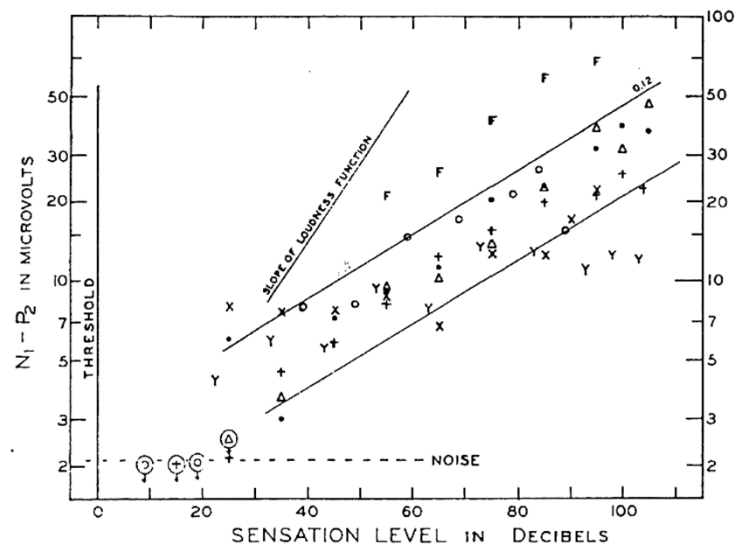


Hallowell Davis

Father of Auditory Evoked Responses

- Davis and colleagues recorded first human EEG in 1934
- Wife, Pauline Davis, discovered N1 potential in ongoing EEG in 1939
- Built his own signal averaging computer in 1963
- Relentless pursuit of “evoked response audiometry” technique in infants and young children beginning around 1965





Davis & Zerlin (1966)

In Current Clinical Practice

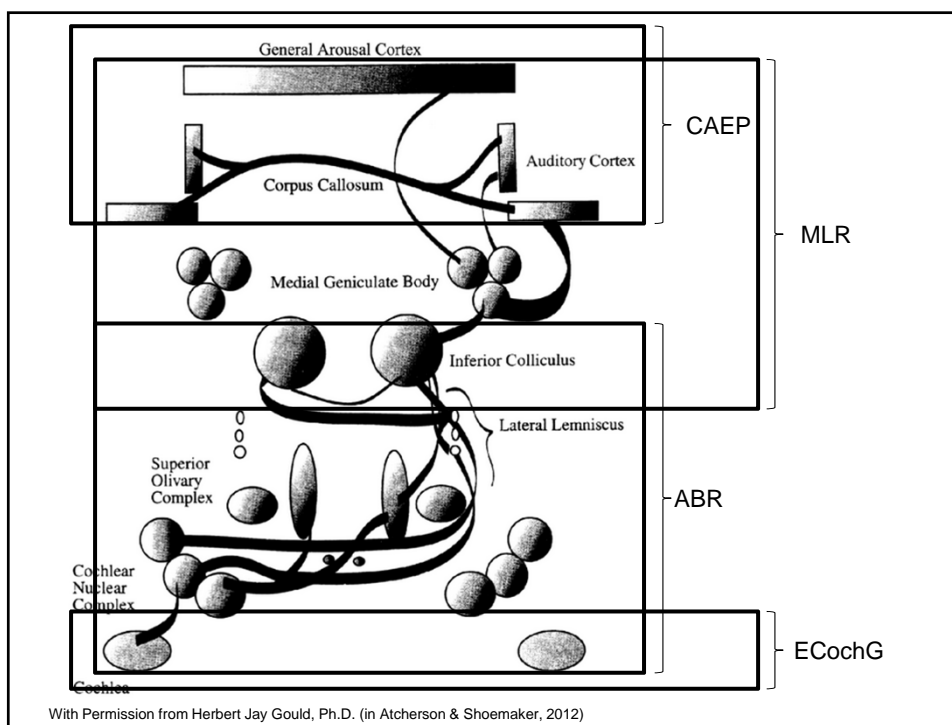
- Widespread
 - Click and Toneburst ABR
- Not as Widespread
 - ECoChG
 - ASSR
 - MLR
 - LLR (CAEP)
 - P300


Table 5 Administration of Electrophysiologic Tests (n = 212)

<i>Test</i>	<i>%</i>
Evoked otoacoustic emissions	33
Electrocochleography	25
Auditory brainstem response	65
Middle latency responses	9
Late evoked responses	2
40-Hz potential	1
Mismatch negativity (MMN)	1
Cognitive (P-300) response	5
Electronystagmography	47
Other	7
Do not test	25

N = 212

Martin et al (1998); JAAA






WYSINWYG

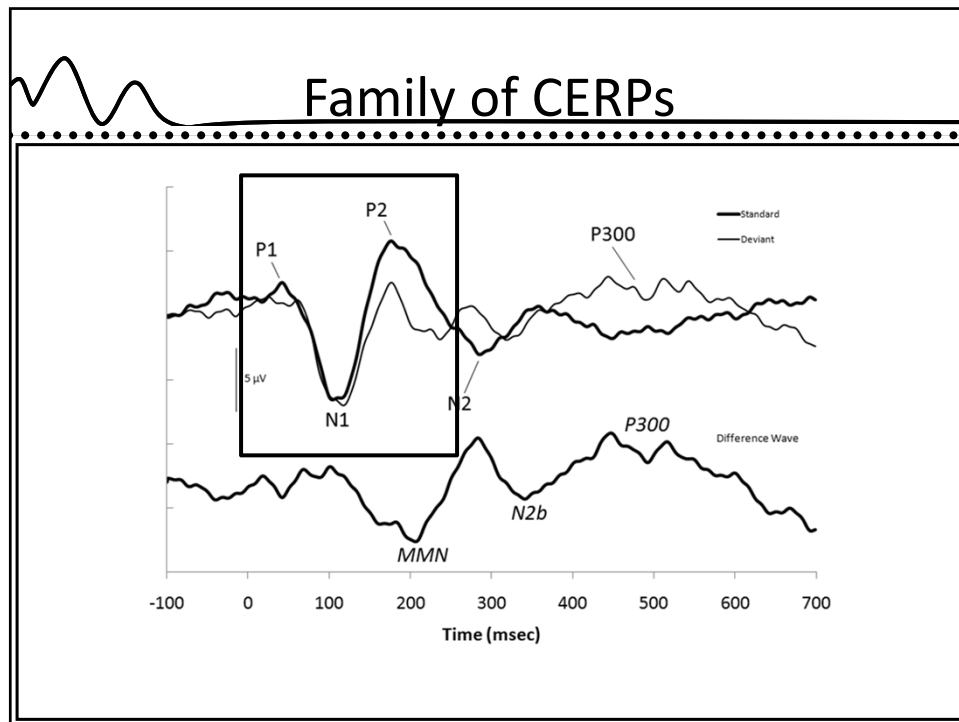
- Except for Wave I, no 1-to-1 relationship between peaks/valleys and auditory structures
 - Assumptions*:
 - Valleys = cell body activity (stationary sources)
 - Peaks = traveling action potential activity (moving sources)
 - Straight or bending pathways
 - Changes in conduction medium
 - Multiple generators beyond cochlear nucleus
- Parallel and crossed pathways
- Open and closed fields
- Changes from *action potentials* to *post-synaptic potentials* as we advance to the cortex

*See Moore (1987); Møller (1994); Eggermont (2007); Picton (2011)



First Things First

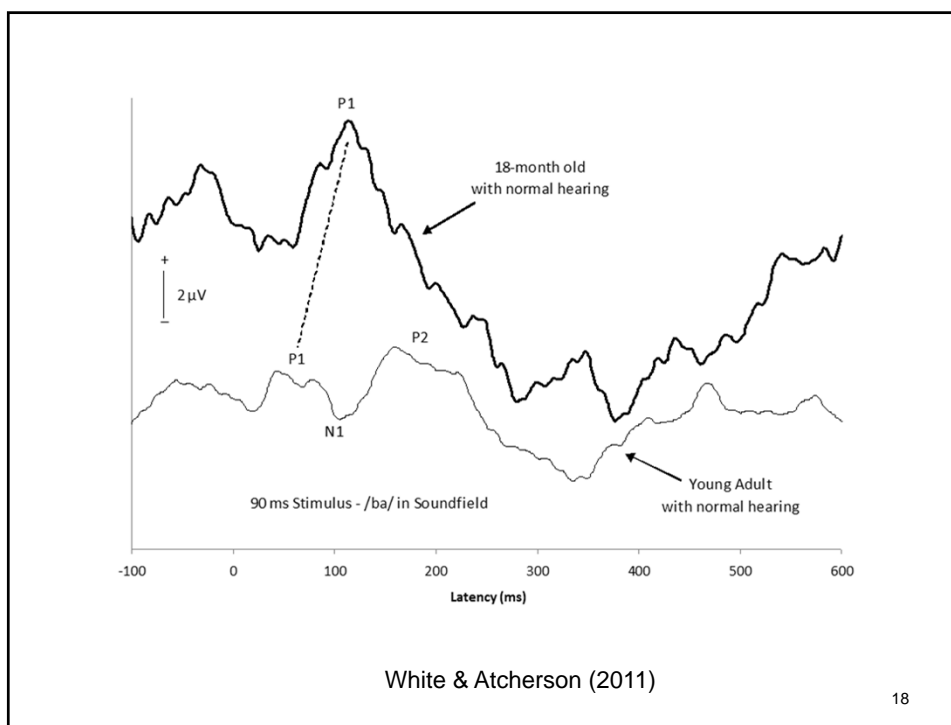
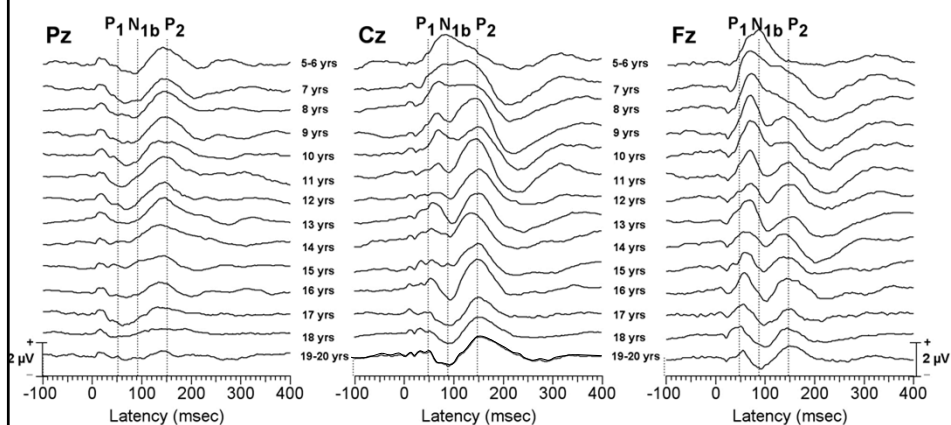
- Names: cortical auditory evoked potentials (CAEP), late auditory evoked potentials (LAEP), late auditory response (LAR), late-latency response (LLR); cortical event-related potential (CERP)
 - For this presentation, I will use CAEP which seems to be the most common and recent convention for the two measures discussed today
- Both exogenous and endogenous components (some more than others)
- Patient state needs to be awake and alert

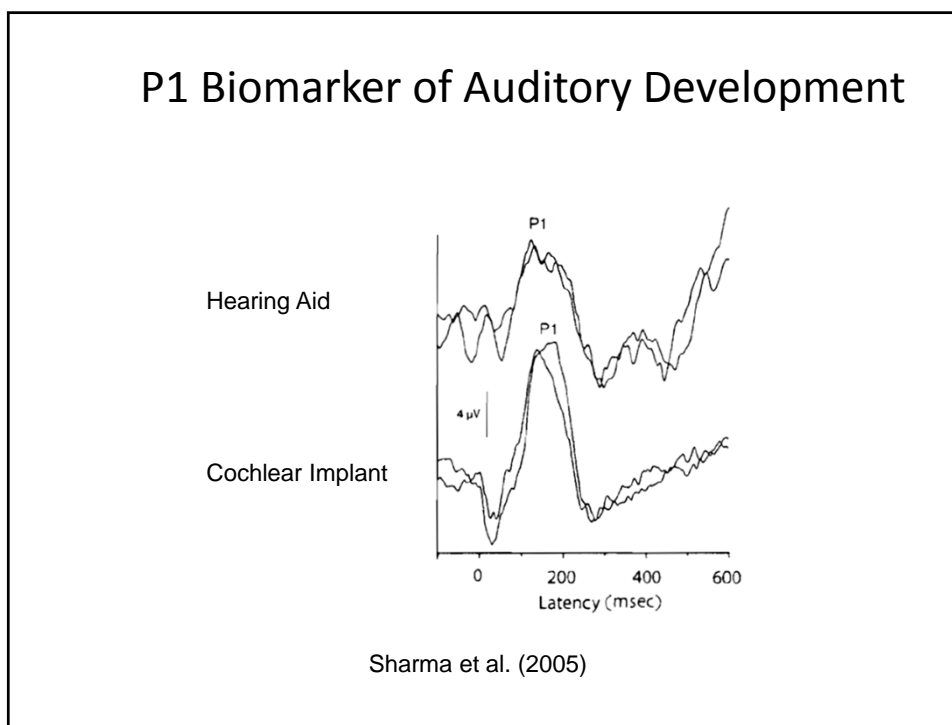
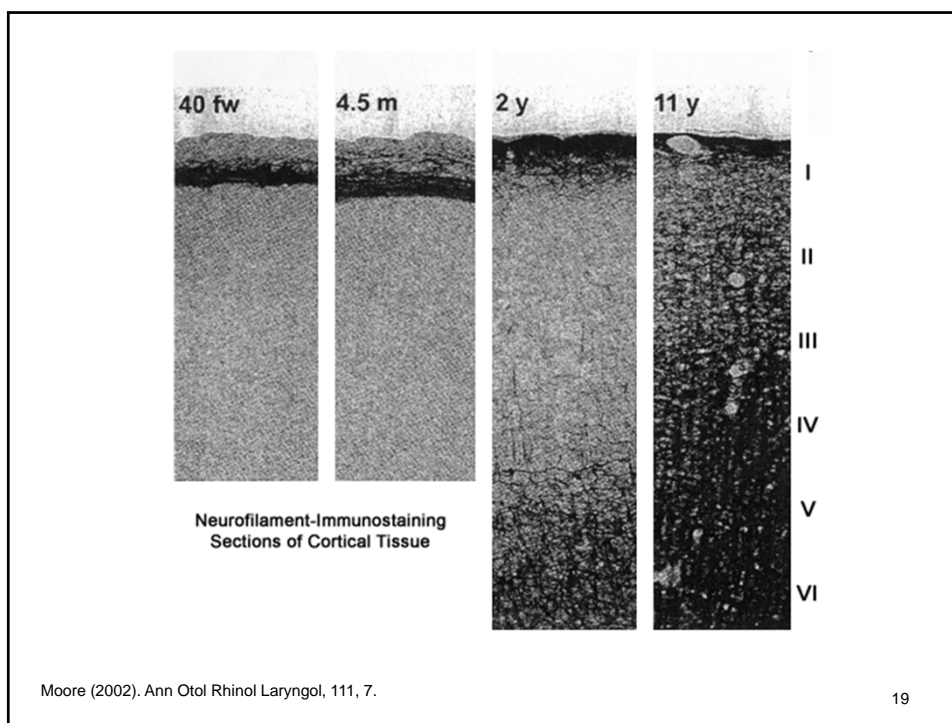


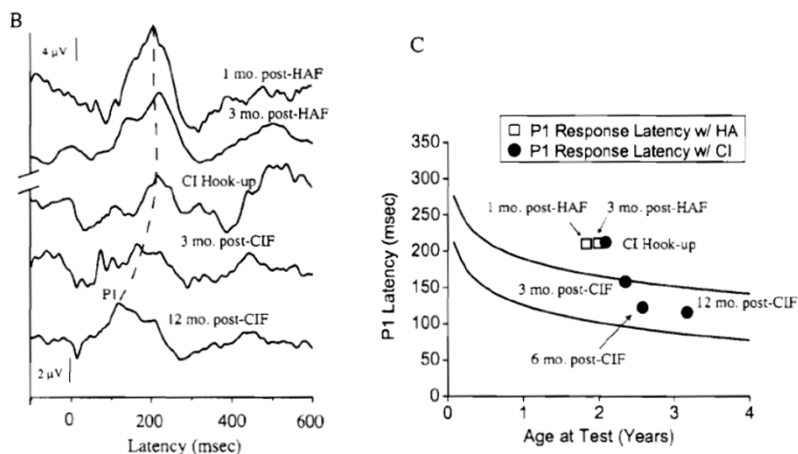
CAEP

- Occur between 50 and 250 ms (generally cannot see MLR and earlier waves)
- All “classic” components are obligatory
 - P1 (aka Pb or P50)
 - N1 (approximately 100 ms)
 - P2 (approximately ~180 ms, seen as early as 150 ms)
- Generators
 - Typically the auditory and association cortex, but not solely
 - May be influenced by reticular activating system and frontal cortex

Ponton et al. (2002)







Sharma et al. (2005)


CAEP Clinical Applications

Neurodiagnostic

- Cortical lesions
- Auditory processing deficits
- Auditory Neuropathy Spectrum Disorder (ANSD)
- Possibly tinnitus


Other

- Audiometric threshold estimation
- Audibility assessment (detection)
- Discrimination



Target Clinical Uses

- Biomarker of maturation (or lack thereof)
- Unaided versus aided
 - Benefit of amplification/implant devices
 - Signal processing features
- Threshold estimation (Cortical Evoked Response Audiometry; CERA)
 - Medico-legal cases (noise-induced hearing loss)
- Alternative response when ABR is absent
 - ANSD
 - Severe degrees of hearing loss



CAEP Stimulus and Recording Parameters

Test Protocol for CAEP

Parameter	Recommendation	Comments
Transducer	ER-3A Inserts, Loudspeaker	Threshold estimation Audibility
Mode	Monaural; Soundfield	Depends on purpose of CAEP
Stimulus Type	100 μ sec Click, ~50 msec tone burst, Speech stimuli	Depends on purpose of CAEP
Rate	0.7 to 1.7/sec	High rates attenuate
Intensity	Variable	Depends on purpose of CAEP
Sweeps	200 to 500	Few as 50; as much as 1000

Test Protocol for CAEP

Parameter	Recommendation	Comments
Time Window	500 msec or more	Add -100 msec pre-stimulus; consider stimulus duration
Amplification	50,000x	
Artifact Rejection	$\pm 100 \mu V$	May adjust specific to patient
Notch Filter	Off	
Filter Settings	0.1 to 100 Hz 1 to 30 or 40 Hz	Online filtering Offline filtering
Ocular Channel	Yes, if possible	At least one above or below 1 eye
Replication	Minimum of 2 runs	May be helpful to average replicated runs for analysis




CAEP Electrode Montage

- Montage:
 - (+)Non-inverting (active) at Cz or Fz
 - (-) Inverting (reference) at earlobe(s) or mastoid(s)
 - Ground (depends on the montage, if single channel – earlobe/mastoid, if multi-channel Fpz)
 - Ocular electrodes for eyeblink detection/rejection
- Selection of reference site will influence results
 - Non cephalic site? Nape of Neck
 - Linked earlobes? Not always recommended




New and Existing CAEP Systems




What's Out There?

- Most commercial auditory evoked potential systems permit CAEP recordings
 - Too numerous to name all
- HEARLab System (Frye Electronics)
 - Aided Cortical Assessment
 - Cortical Threshold Estimation
- CERA (at Royal Liverpool University Hospital)
 - Research system developed and used by Dr. Guy Lightfoot and colleagues



HEARLab

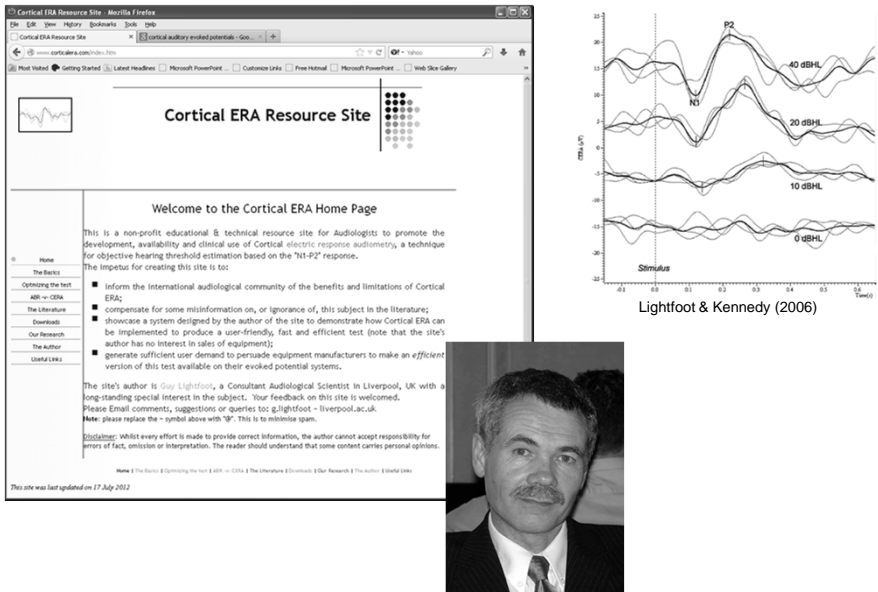
- Developed by National Acoustics Laboratory
- Manufactured by Frye Electronics, Inc.
- FDA approved since April 2013
- Cortical potential testing (P1/N1/P2)
 - ACA = aided cortical assessment (main feature)
 - CTE = cortical threshold estimation
- Uses statistical procedure (Hotelling's T^2) and p -value to objectively determine if response is present



<http://hearlab.nal.gov.au> (Developers of the HEARLab)

CERA

- This is a research system developed by Dr. Guy Lightfoot and colleagues
- His website discussed many potential advantages for the CAEP, makes comparisons with ABR, demonstrates how the CAEP stimulus and recording parameters can be optimized, and have video examples
- Uses cross-correlation, calculates SNR, and yield p -value for likelihood of response



The screenshot shows the Cortical ERA Resource Site homepage. The page title is "Cortical ERA Resource Site". The main heading is "Welcome to the Cortical ERA Home Page". The text describes the site as a non-profit educational & technical resource site for Audiologists to promote the development, availability and clinical use of Cortical evoked response audiometry, a technique for objective hearing threshold estimation based on the "N1-P2" response. The site's purpose is to:

- Inform the international audiological community of the benefits and limitations of Cortical ERA;
- Compensate for some misinformation on, or ignorance of, this subject in the literature;
- Showcase a system designed by the author of the site to demonstrate how Cortical ERA can be implemented to produce a user-friendly, fast and efficient test (note that the site's author has no interest in sales of equipment);
- Generate sufficient user demand to persuade equipment manufacturers to make an efficient version of this test available on their evoked potential systems.

The site's author is Guy Lightfoot, a Consultant Audiological Scientist in Liverpool, UK with a long-standing special interest in the subject. Your feedback on this site is welcomed. Please Email comments, suggestions or queries to: g.lightfoot@liverpool.ac.uk. Note: please replace the "p" symbol above with "q". This is to minimise spam.


Disclaimer: Whilst every effort is made to provide correct information, the author cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact, omission or interpretation. The reader should understand that some content carries personal opinions.

Home | The Basics | Optimizing the test | ABR vs. CERA | The Literature | Downloads | Our Research | The Author | Useful Links

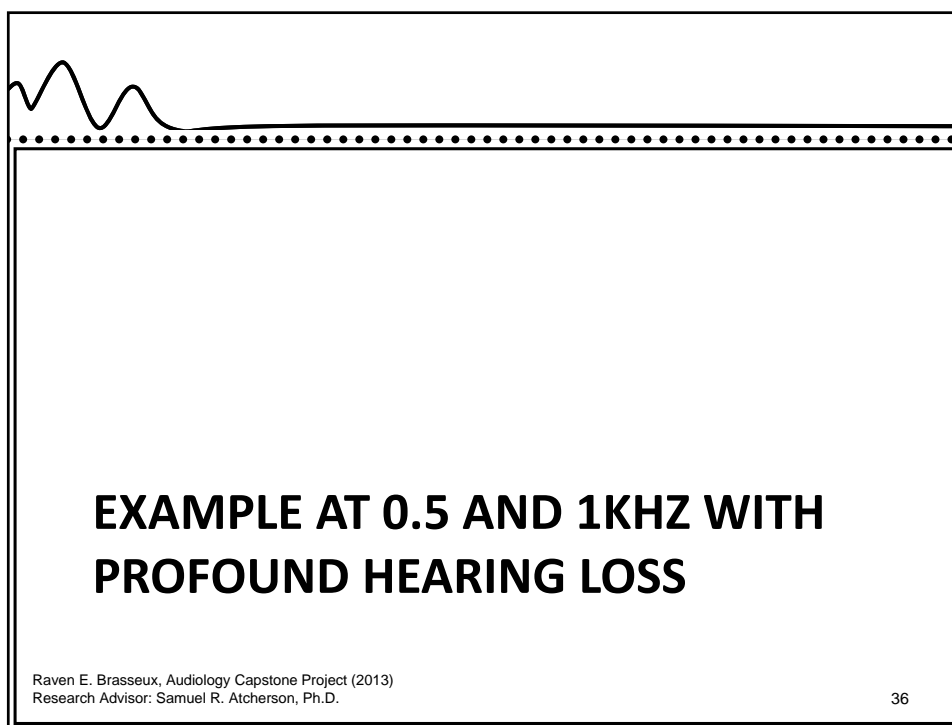
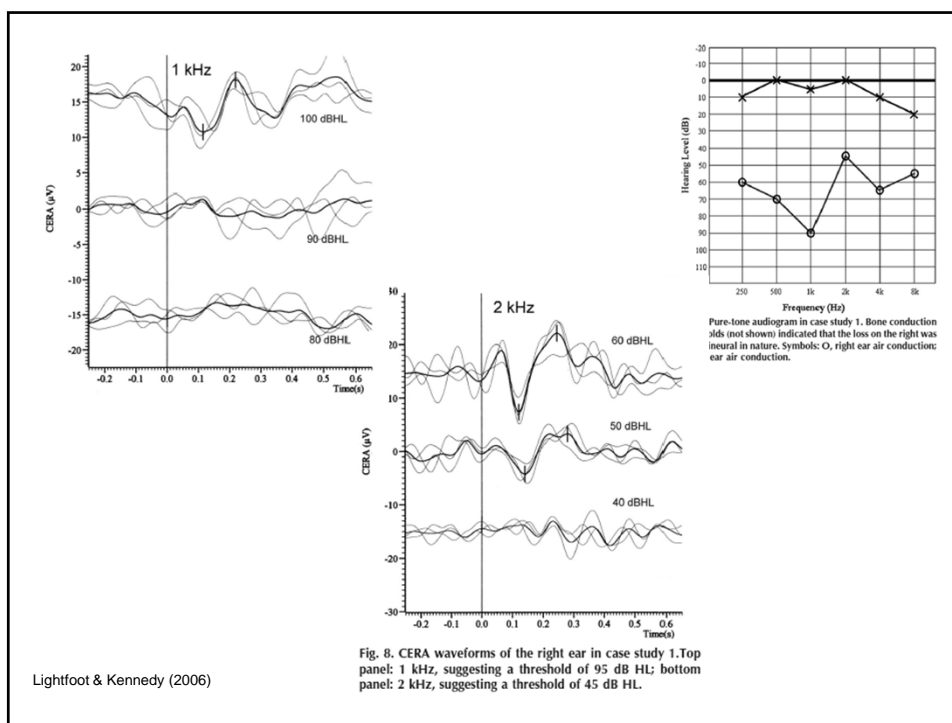
This site was last updated on 17 July 2012

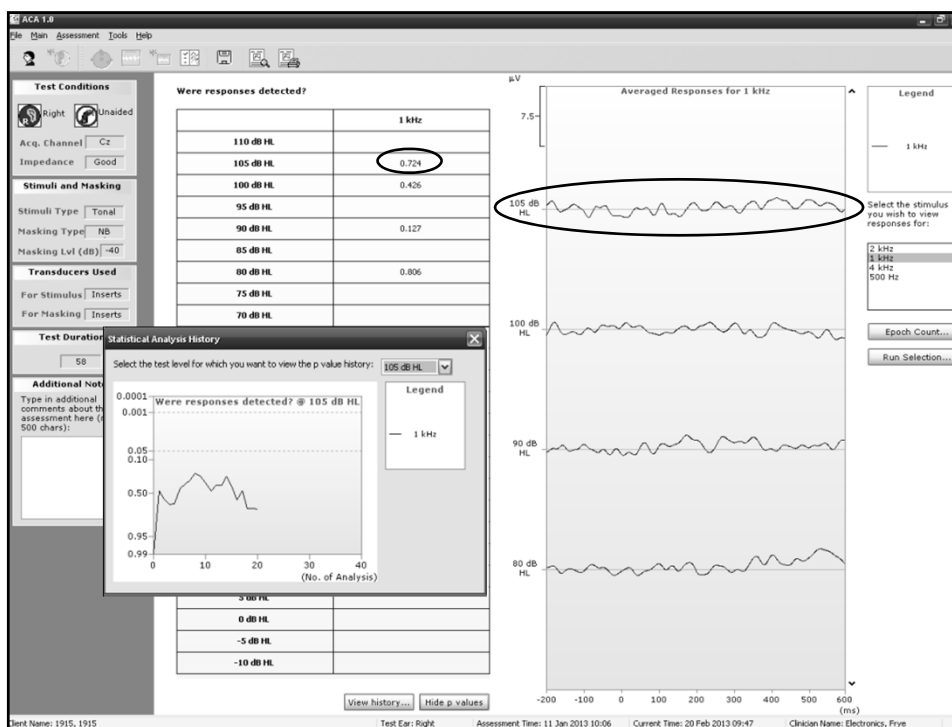
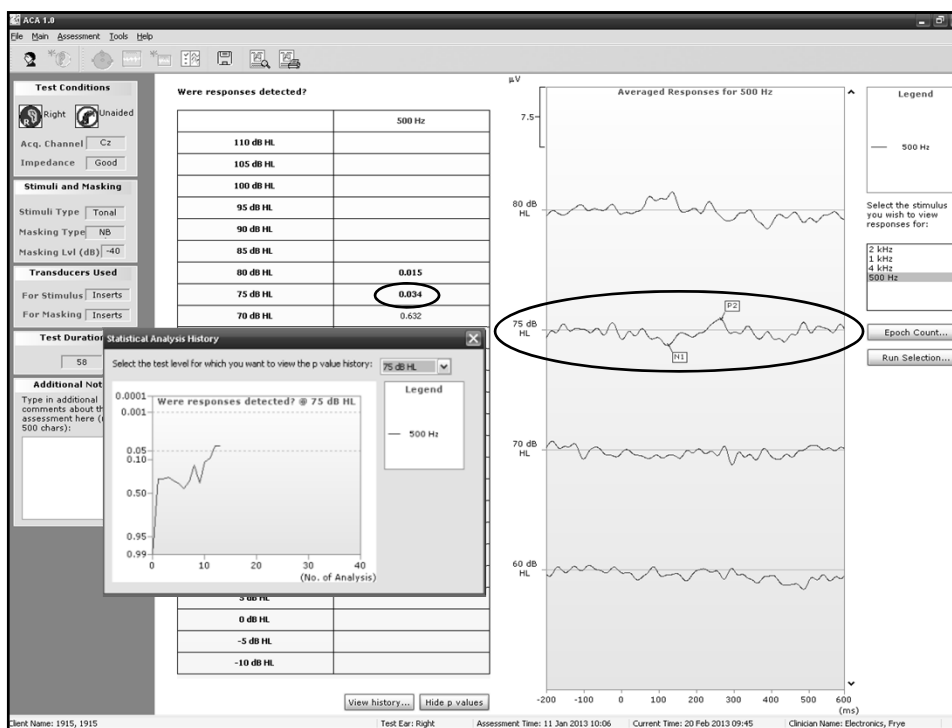
The graph on the right shows the amplitude of the response (mV) versus time (s) for different stimulus levels: 0 dBHL, 10 dBHL, 20 dBHL, and 40 dBHL. The response is labeled "P2" and "N1". The stimulus is labeled "Stimulus". The graph is attributed to Lightfoot & Kennedy (2006).

<http://www.corticalera.com> (Dr. Guy Lightfoot's website)



CAEP Threshold Estimation

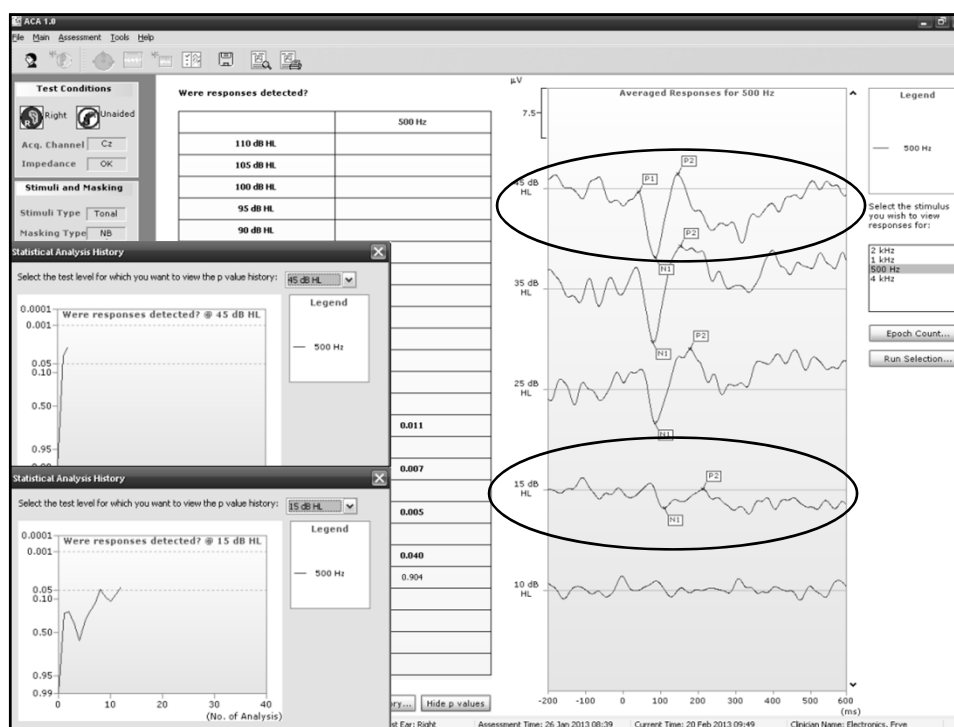


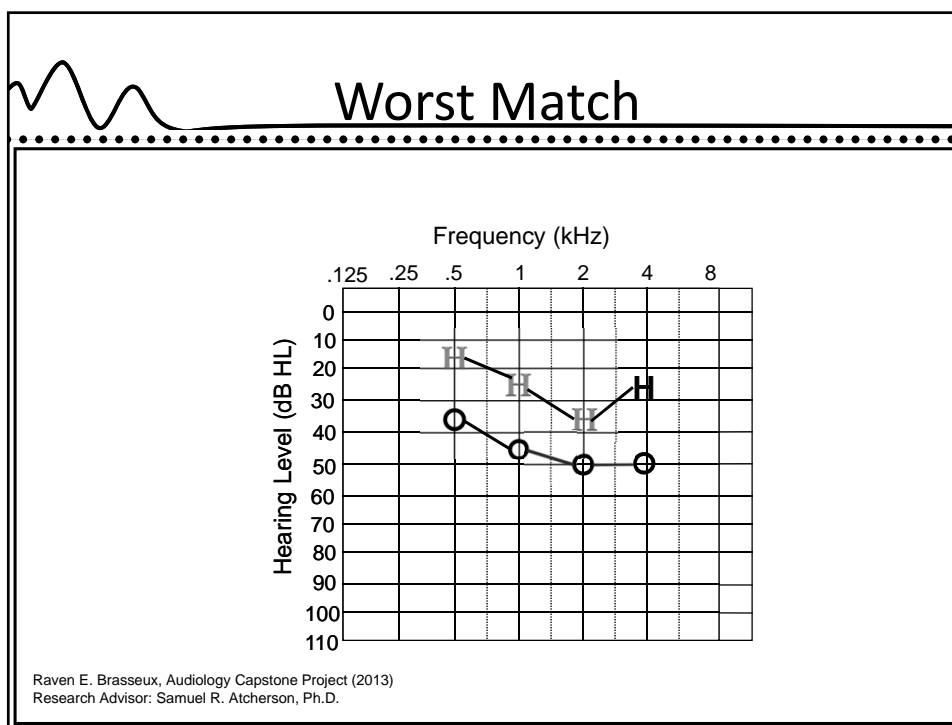
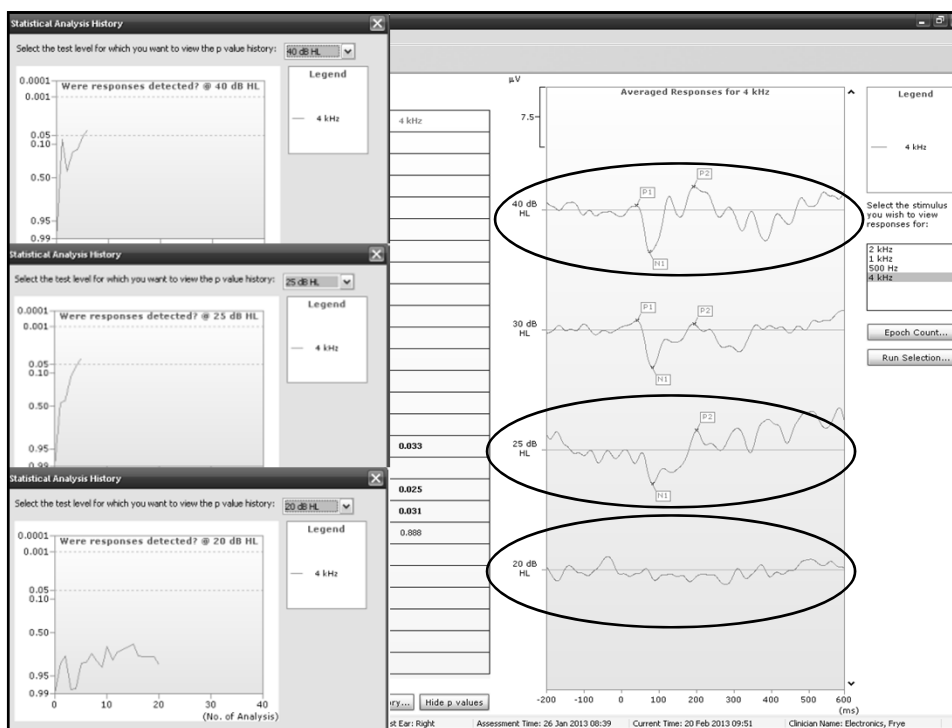


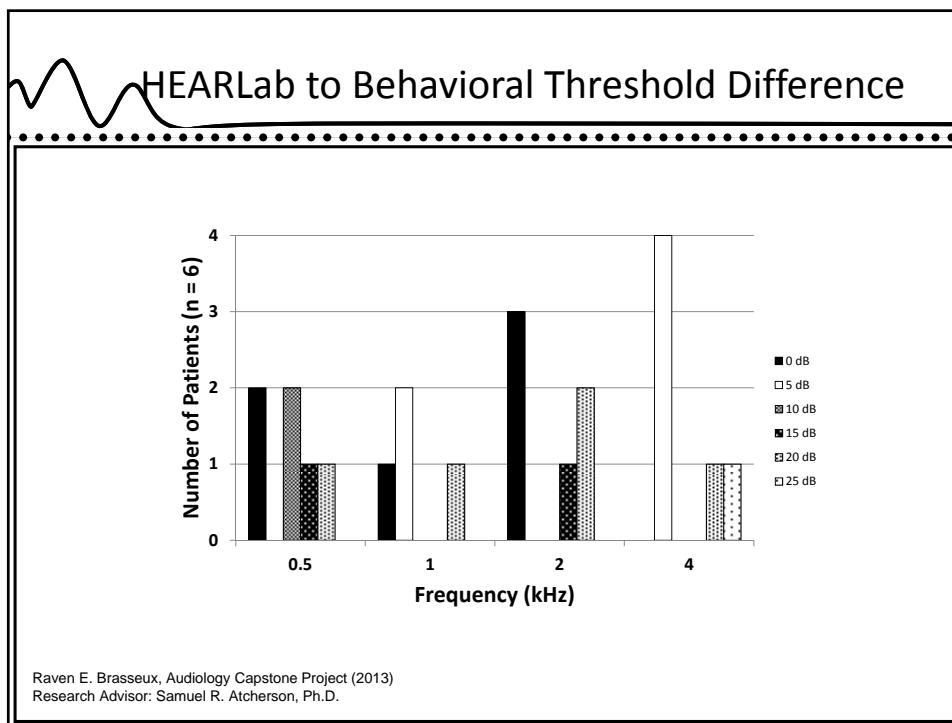
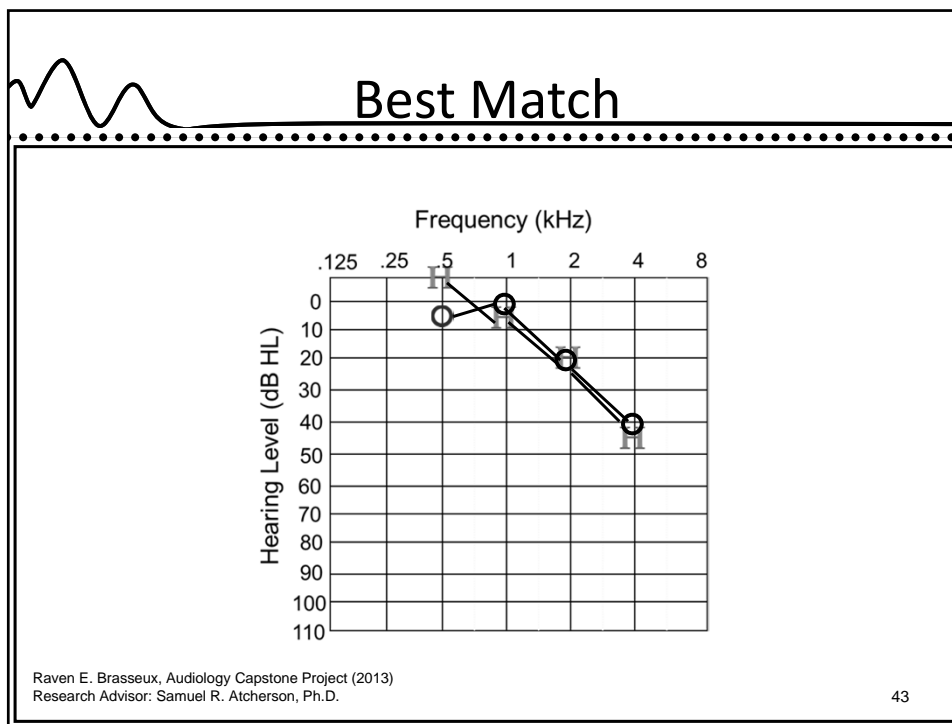
EXAMPLE AT 0.5 AND 4 KHZ WITH MODERATE HEARING LOSS

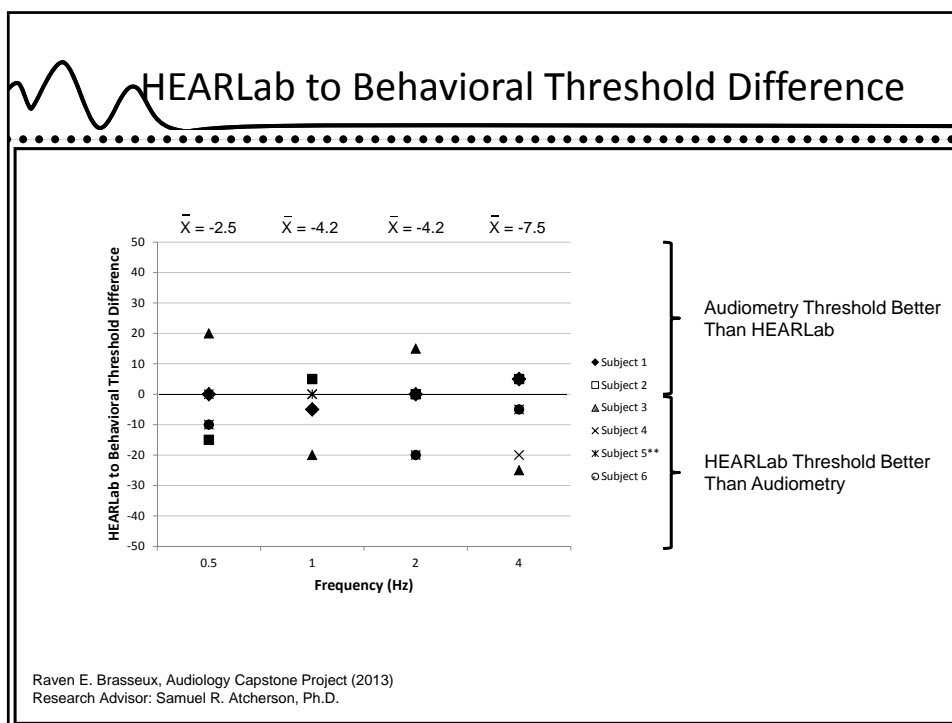
Raven E. Brasseux, Audiology Capstone Project (2013)
Research Advisor: Samuel R. Atcherson, Ph.D.

39

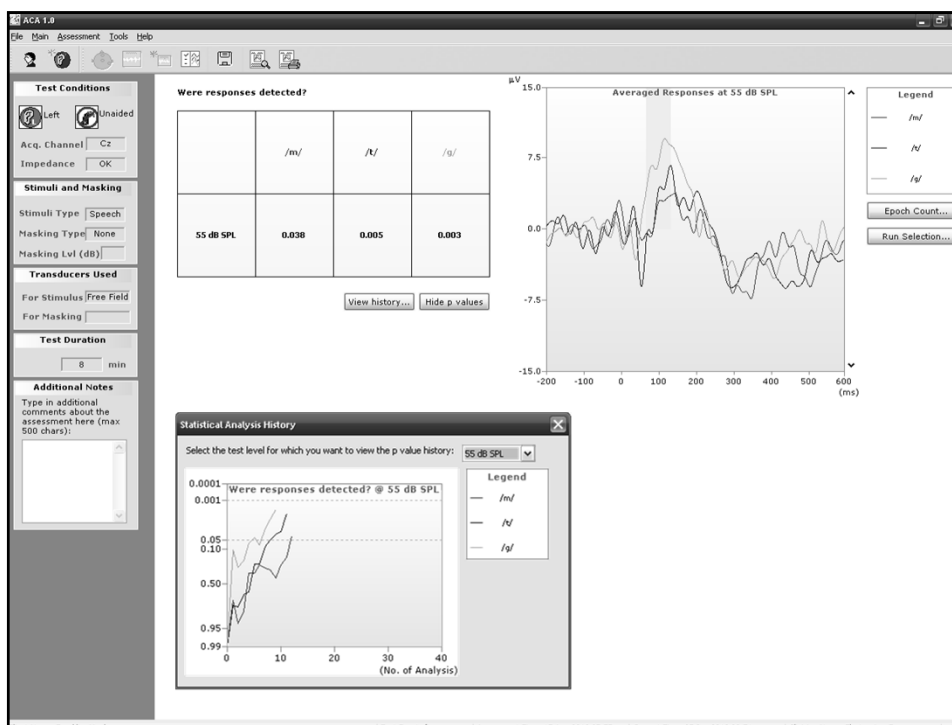
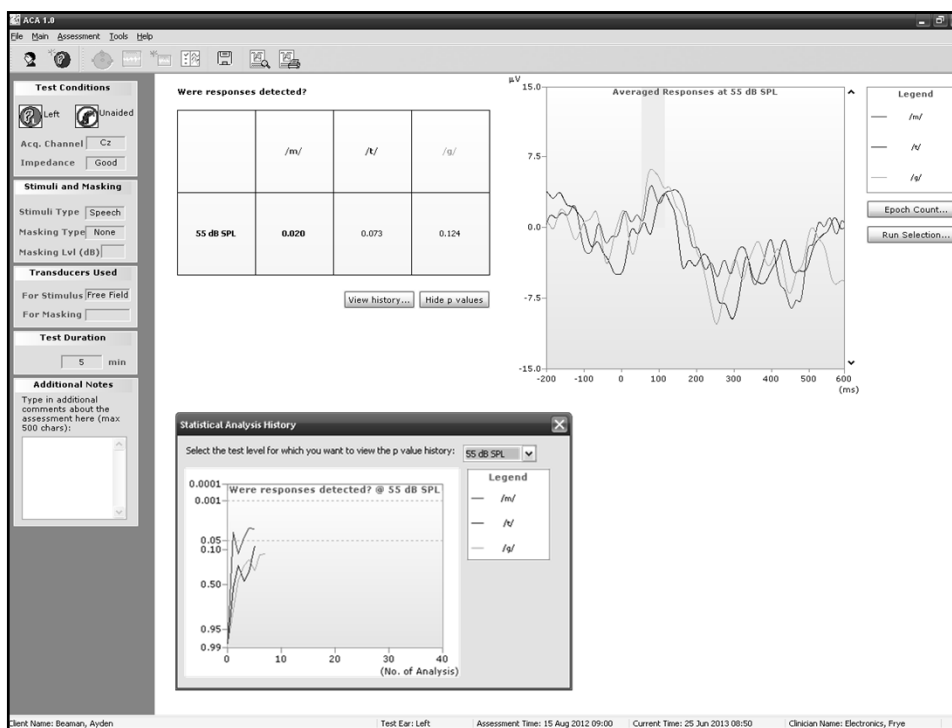


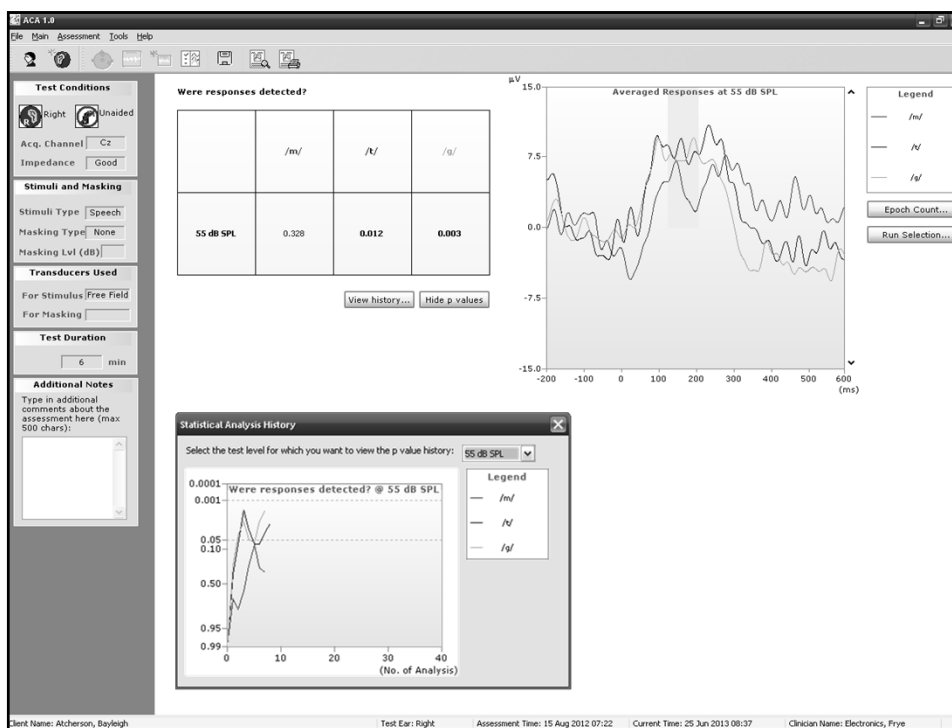




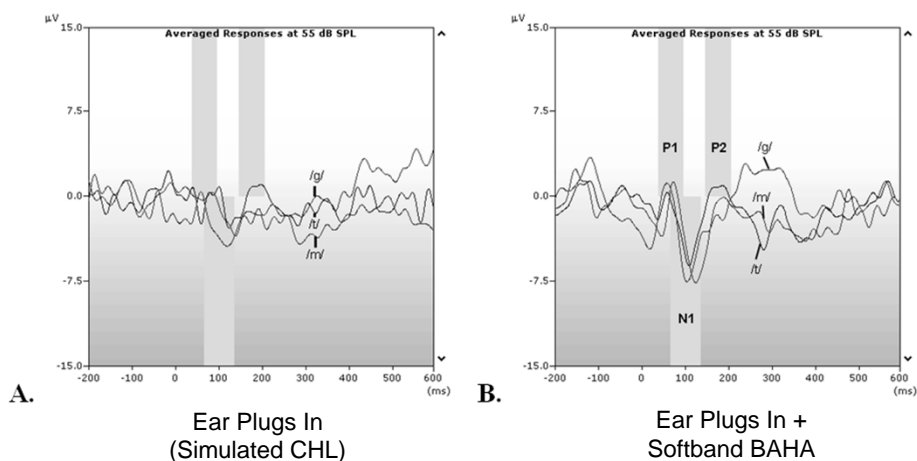


CAEP Audibility Assessment

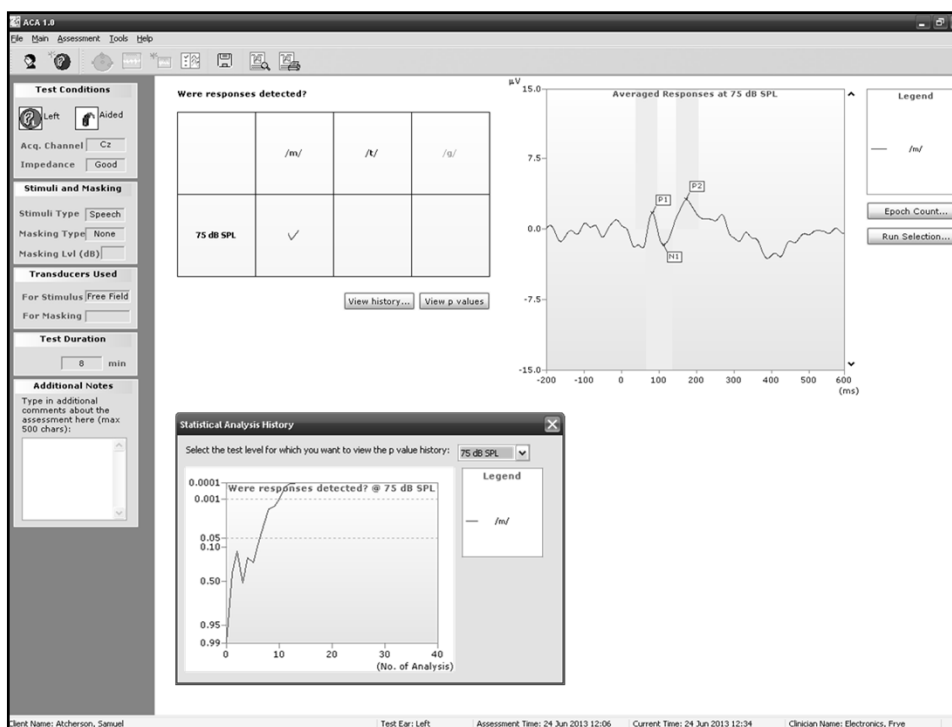
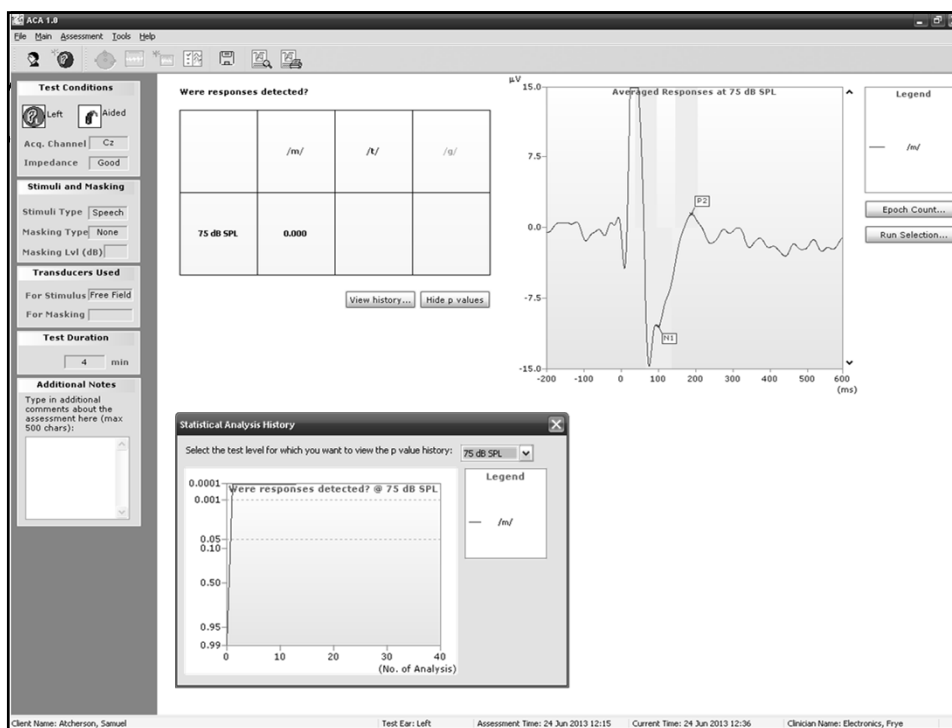


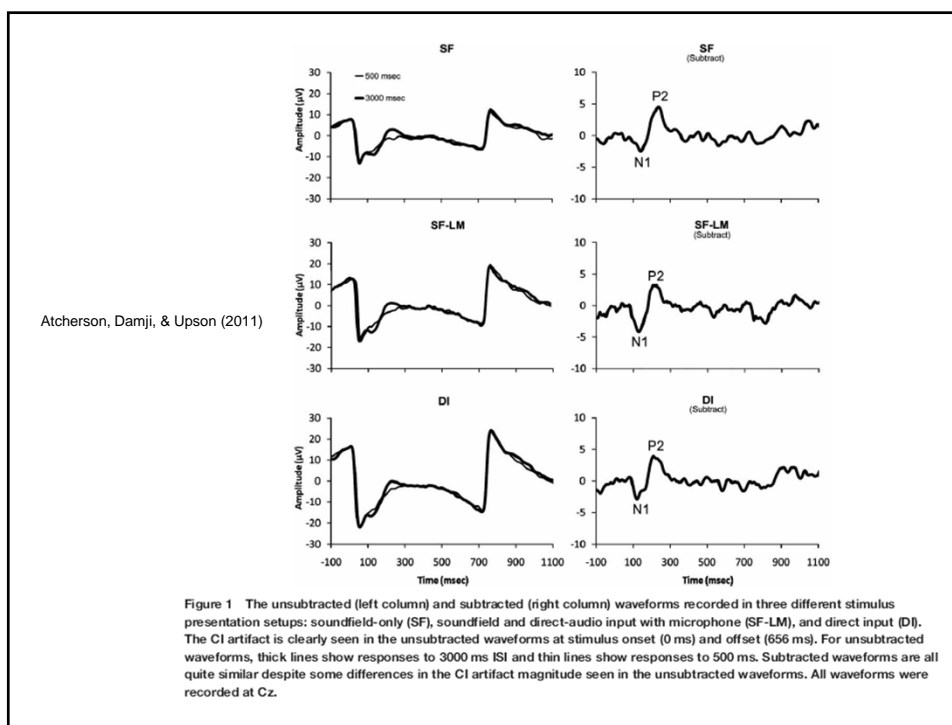
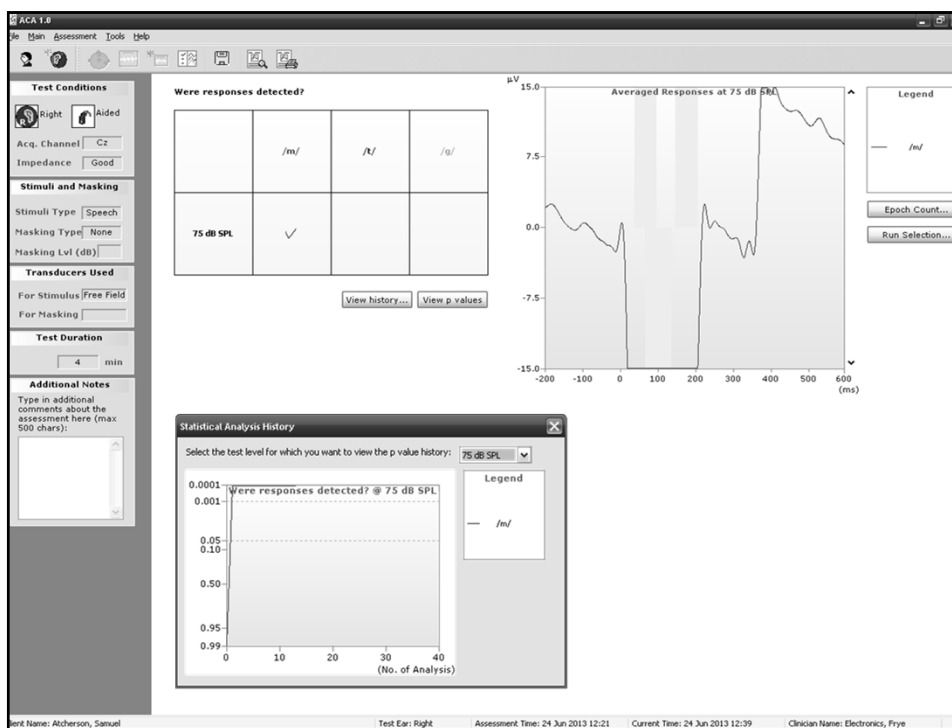


ACA Example (Audibility)




Atcherson, Nicholson, Franklin, & Smith-Olinde (unpublished data)







Summary

- 
-
- Most commercial systems (at the very least) will allow you to record CAEPs, and optimized systems with objective statistical tools can improve detection
 - Know and understand the vary stimulus and recording parameters, and patient effects
 - Lots of potential clinical uses for CAEP, but more research is required, and should not discourage clinical use
 - Stay Tuned...with the literature

Acknowledgments

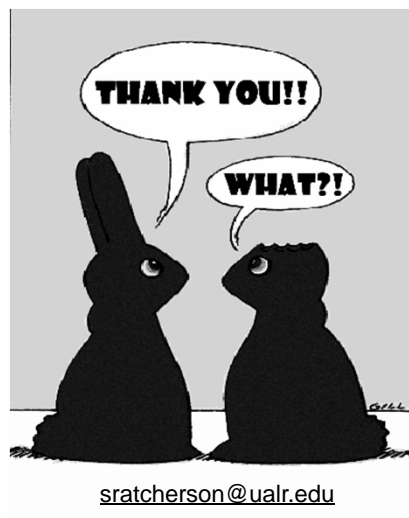
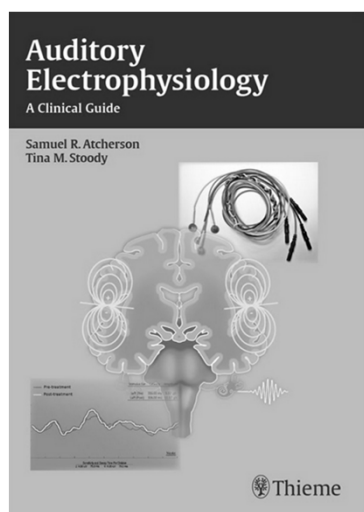
- Raven E. Brasseux (Au.D. Class of 2014)
 - Capstone project
- Sarah W. Kennett (Au.D. Class of 2014)
 - Au.D./Ph.D. student and Graduate Research Assistant
- Colleagues:
 - Nannette Nicholson, Ph.D.
 - Cliff Franklin, Ph.D.
 - Patti Martin, Ph.D.
 - Laura Smith-Olinde, Ph.D.



Recommended Reading

- Lightfoot G, Kennedy V. (2006). Ear and Hearing, 27, 443-456.
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Questions?



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Update on Auditory Electrophysiology: Evidence-Based Clinical Applications

Application of ABR in Objective Assessment of Infant Hearing
James W. Hall III, PhD

Clinical Applications of Electrocochleography in Audiology Today
James W. Hall III, PhD

Neurodiagnostic Auditory Evoked Responses Applications
Samuel R. Atcherson, PhD

Cortical Response Applications for Audiometric and Audibility
Assessment
Samuel R. Atcherson, PhD

www.audiologyonline.com/electrophys2013