

# QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SINGAPORE-ADAPTED COMPETING SENTENCES TEST PERFORMANCE FOR SINGAPOREAN CHILDREN FROM 7 TO 9 YEARS OLD



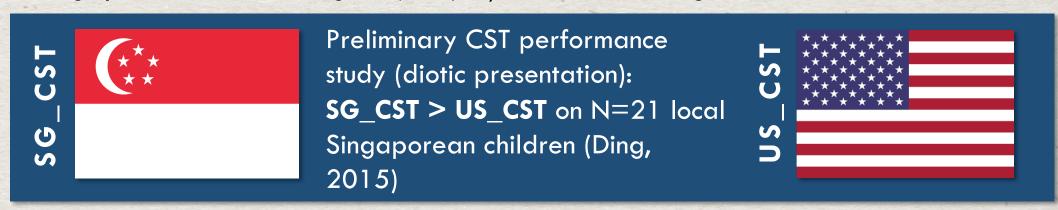
## Background

#### Competing Sentences Test

- Competing Sentences Test (CST)
  - Dichotic Listening Task (DLT)
  - Measures binaural separation ability (Farah, Brown, & Keith, 2013)
  - Part of CAPD Test Battery
- Speech-based test → Language and Accent appropriate CST material
  - Linguistically loaded dichotic task, accent effects

(Bent & Atagi, 2015; Mukari, Keith, Tharpe, & Johnson, 2006; Newton & Ridgway, 2016; Rosenberg, 1998)

Singapore Standard English (SSE) =/= American English



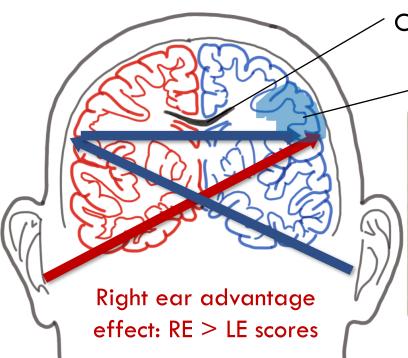
## Background

Competing Sentences Test

#### Right Ear:

Competing Sentence (50dB HL)

"It was a long ride by car"



Corpus callosum

Language dominant hemisphere

#### Left Ear:

Target Sentence (35 dB HL)

"I thought we would never get there"

Competing Sentence List					D. Right	D. Left
Target	I thought	she will we would	never	get there		7.5
Competing	It was	a long	ride	by car		

#### Introduction

#### Normative Data

#### CST is a norm-referenced test

- Clinical interpretation based on age-based normative data (Muskiek, Bellis & Chermak, 2005; Tomlin & Rance, 2016)
- Age groups to take into account ongoing neural maturation that is most apparent in childhood (corpus callosum) (Luders, Thompson and Toga, 2010)
- Trend of decreasing REA with age

Age (years)	years) Left ear			REA
7;0 – 7;11	35	80		45
8;0 - 8;11	39	82		43
9;0 - 9;11	74	90		16
10;0 – 10;11	85	90		15
11;0 – 11;11	90	90		0
≥ 12	90	90	<b>↓</b>	0

corpus callosum

CST cut-off scores based on normative data from the US population (T. J Bellis, 2003)

#### Introduction

#### Aims and Hypothesis of Study

#### Aims Of Study:

- To explore the suitability of using the Singapore adapted Competing Sentences Test (SG\_CST) on local Singaporean children between 7 to 12 years old as part of the battery of tests used in the assessment of Central Auditory Processing Disorder (CAPD).
- If deemed appropriate, normative data would be obtained on a group of Singaporean children from 7 to 12 years old for the SG\_CST test.

#### **Hypotheses:**

- 1. Local Singaporean children will perform better in the SG\_CST as compared to the US\_CST.
- 2. Left ear scores are expected to improve with age, showing a REA trend that diminishes with increasing age.

## Methodology

Procedures done

# Test Material Preparation

 Editing of SG\_CST for dichotic presentation

#### Parent Interview

- Declaration of child's learning and development status
- Semi-structured interview of child's academic and language status

# Basic Audiometry Screening

- Normal peripheral hearing status
- ≤ 20dB HL AC thresholds from 500 to 8000Hz bilaterally
- Type A tympanograms b/I

## Methodology

Procedures done

#### **Auditory Memory**

- Auditory Working Memory
- TAPS- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition
- > 16<sup>th</sup>
   percentile for
   <u>Sentence</u> and
   <u>Word</u> Memory
   subtests

#### SG\_CST

- Randomise initial directed ear condition
- Directed left ear, right ear scores and REA obtained

#### US\_CST

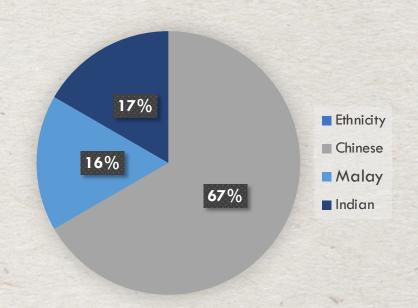
- Same initial directed ear as SG\_CST
- DL, DR, REA scores
- Target sentence differed for all conditions

#### Subject Demographics

- **N=6** local Singaporean children enrolled in MOE-registered primary schools, from 7 to 8 years old, with a mix of Chinese, Indian and Malay ethnicity individuals
- · Word of mouth recruitment method

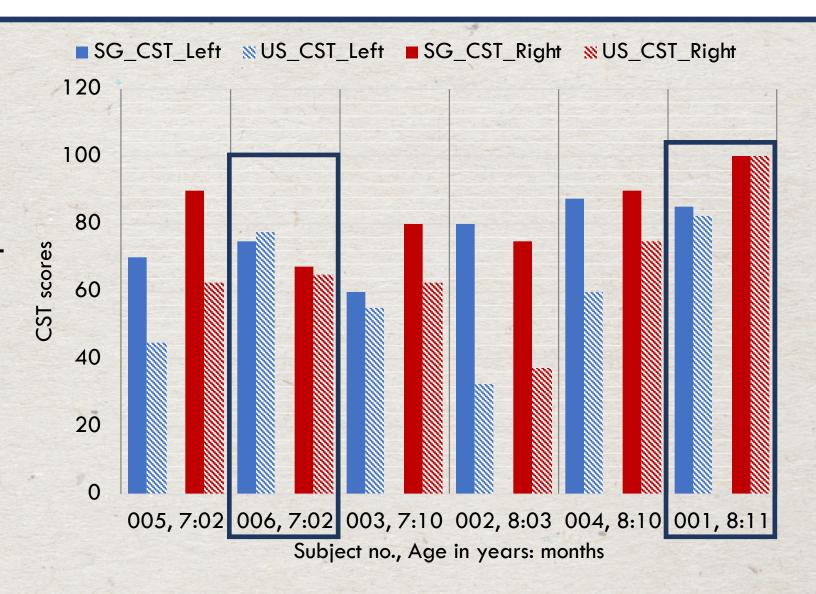
Subject No.	Age (Years: Months)	Gender	Ethnicity	L1	L2
001	8:11	F	Chinese	English	Mandarin
004	8:10	M	Chinese	English	Mandarin
002	8:3	M	Indian	English	Malay
003	7:10	M	Malay	English	Malay
005	7:2	M	Chinese	English	Mandarin
006	7:2	F	Chinese	English	Mandarin

#### **Ethnicities of Subjects**



#### **Individual CST Scores**

Overall, local
 Singaporean
 children from 7 to 9
 years old performed
 <u>better</u> in the SG\_CST
 than US\_CST task

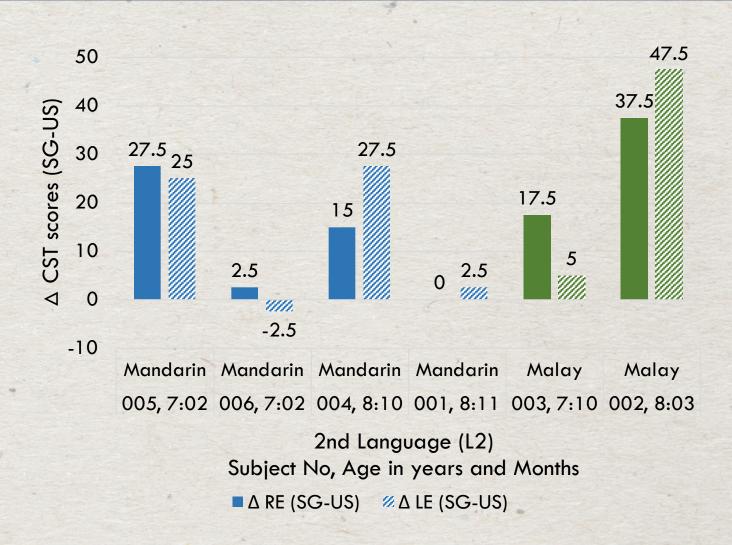


#### Difference in CST ( $\Delta$ CST) performance in relation to $2^{nd}$ Language (L2)

Difference in CST (△CST)
 performance highly
 variable

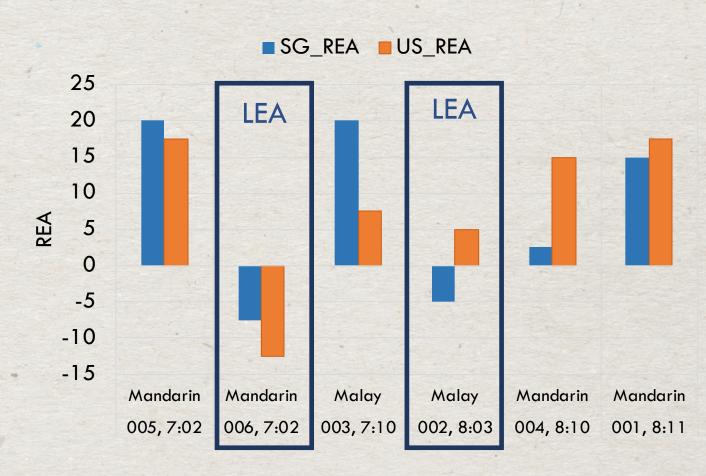
$$\Delta CST = SG_CST - US_CST$$

 No clear correlation between change in performance and L2



#### Right Ear Advantage (REA) scores with increasing age

- No clear trend of decreasing REA with increasing age
- No clear correlation between L2 (Mandarin vs Malay) and degree of REA
- LEA observed in some subjects (Subject no. 006, Subject no. 002)



2nd Language (L2)
Subject no., Age in years: months

## Individual Case Studies

Subject No. 006

Profile	Female, 7;2 years old, Chinese ethnicity, L2: Mandarin			
Language and Academic Bg	Doing well in school Reported to perform better in Mandarin (MTL) subject than in English (L1)			
Screening Results	Basic Audiometry: Pass, AM Word: 99 <sup>th</sup> Percentile, AM Sentence: 84 <sup>th</sup> Percentile			
CST scores	SG_CST	Directed Left	75	
		Directed Right	67.5	
		REA	- 7.5	
	US_CST	Directed Left	77.5	
		Directed Right	65	
		REA	-12.5	

## Individual Case Studies

Subject No. 002

Profile	Male, 8;3 years old, Indian ethnicity, L2: Malay				
Language and Academic Bg	Below average - average student  Dominant language is Malay language(L2), only started using English language (L1) when enrolled in school				
Screening Results	Basic Audiometry: Pass, AM Word: 99 <sup>th</sup> Percentile, AM Sentence: 63 <sup>th</sup> Percentile				
CST scores	SG_CST	Directed Left	80		
		Directed Right	75		
		REA	- 5		
	US_CST	Directed Left	32.5		
		Directed Right	37.5		
		REA	5		

#### Discussion

#### 1. SG\_CST > US\_CST

Local children performed better in the SG\_CST than US\_CST, confirming known effects
of accent on speech-based tests

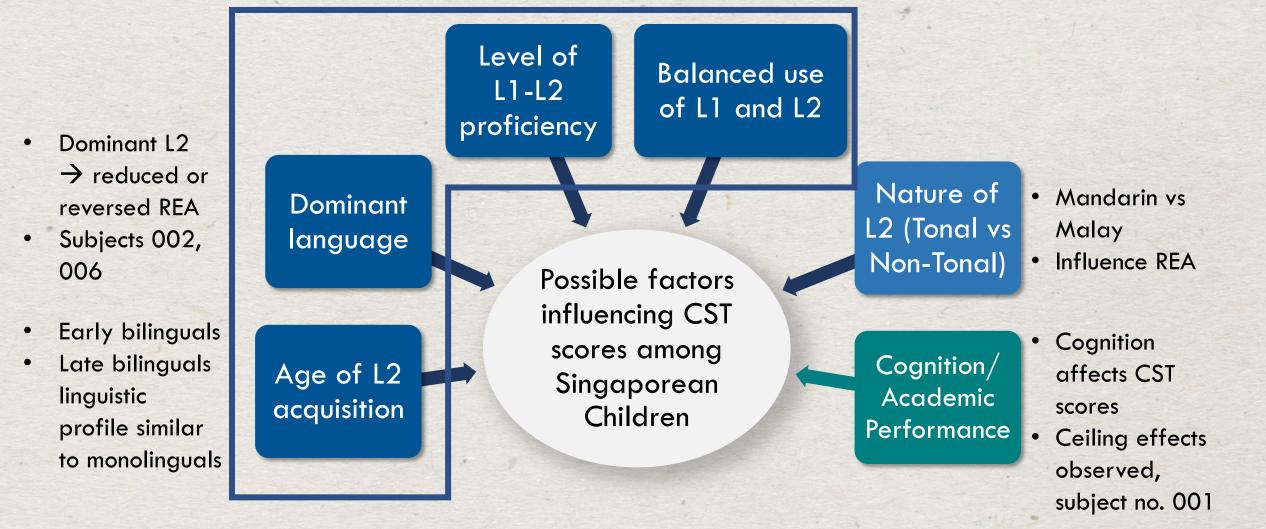
# 2. Variable difference in CST (△CST) performance and REA (SG\_REA, US\_REA)

- Suggests presence of probable confounds influencing degree of change/improvement when switched to SG\_CST
  - Child's linguistic profile 

     Linguistic variability expected in Singapore
  - Child's cognitive level
- 3. Performance of CST among multilinguals varies from monolinguals
- 4. Did not proceed with normative data development

#### **Discussion**

#### Suggested linguistic and Cognitive Parameters affecting CST scores



## Study Limitations

- Limited sample size, no statistical analysis was done to compare the difference between SG\_CST and US\_CST scores
- Narrow age range (7 to 8 years old), limited study of the relation between REA and age as a surrogate measure of corpus callosum development
- Lack of objective measures of child's language and academic performance. Relied on semi-structured interview from parents and/or guardians

## **Future Studies**

- Larger sample size
- Comprehensive screening battery of tests, assessment of:
  - Linguistic profile parameters
  - Academic and cognitive level screening
  - Auditory memory and attention screening tests
- Normative data

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## Thank you!









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