The effects of training on music perception and appreciation in cochlear implant users

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Introduction

CI users experience poor perceptual accuracy for music and find music to be less enjoyable post-implant

Recent findings indicate that music perception and enjoyment can be improved through targeted training (Gfeller et al., 2002; Galvin, Fu & Nogaki, 2007; Looi et al., 2012)

Based on <u>neuroplasticity</u>

Focused music listening has also been suggested to help, but the effects have yet to be studied (Gfeller et al., 2002; Looi et al., 2012)

Aim of current study

To compare the effects of a computer-based music appreciation training program (MATP) to focused music listening on

- Music perception
- Music appreciation
- Speech perception in noise

Hypothesis: Both approaches would improve music perception, music appreciation, and speech perception in noise; computer-based training would result in greater improvements.

Participants

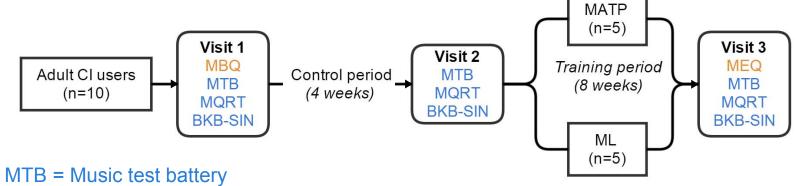
10 CI recipients (≥13 years of age, at least 6 months of CI experience, fluent in English)

5 Cochlear, 3 MED-EL, 2 Advanced Bionics

Participants randomly divided into:

- ∘ MATP group (n=5, age range: 13-31 years, mean = 26 years)
- ∘ ML group (n=5, age range: 15-46 years, mean = 24 years)

Study design



MODT - Music quality retings

MQRT = Music quality ratings test

BKB-SIN = Bamford-Kowal-Bench speech-in-noise test

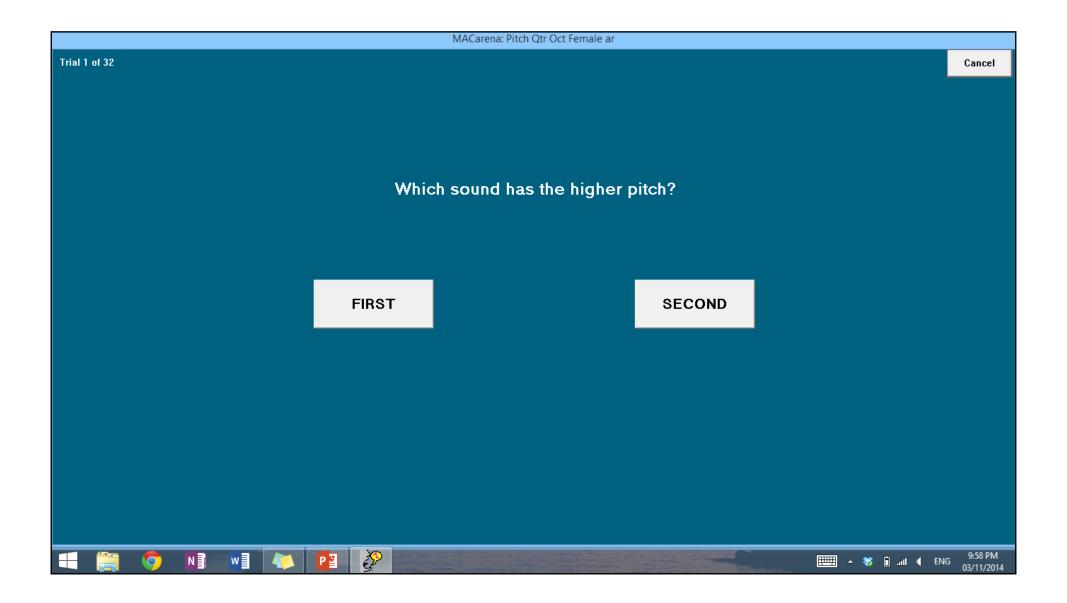
MBQ = Music background questionnaire

MEQ = MATP/ML evaluation questionnaire

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Materials: tests and questionnaires

Music test battery (MTB) - pitch ranking (half and quarter octave), instrument identification (ID), ensemble ID and style ID \rightarrow perceptual accuracy





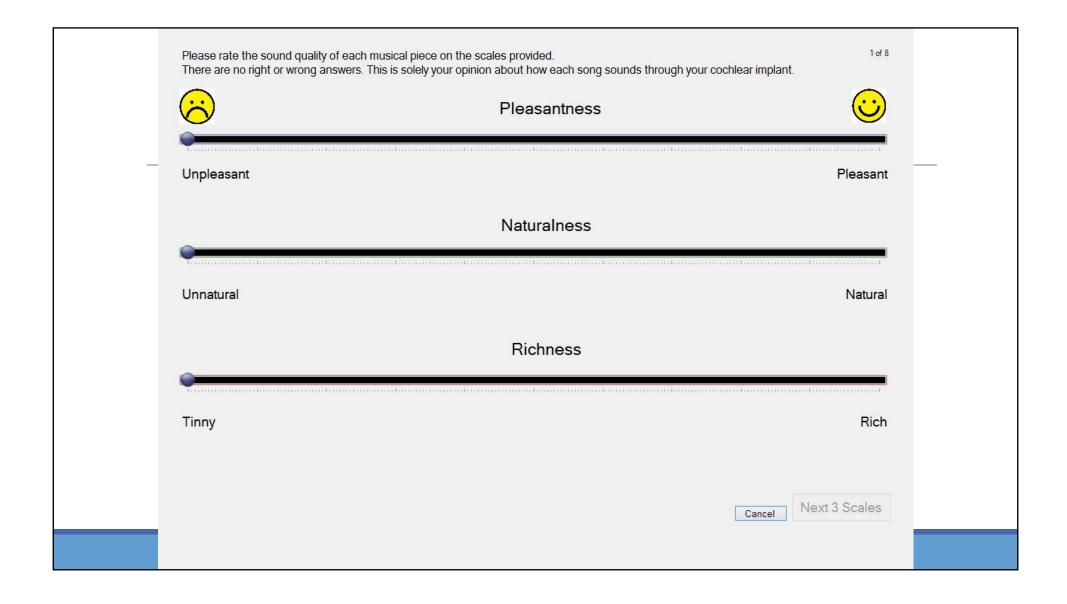


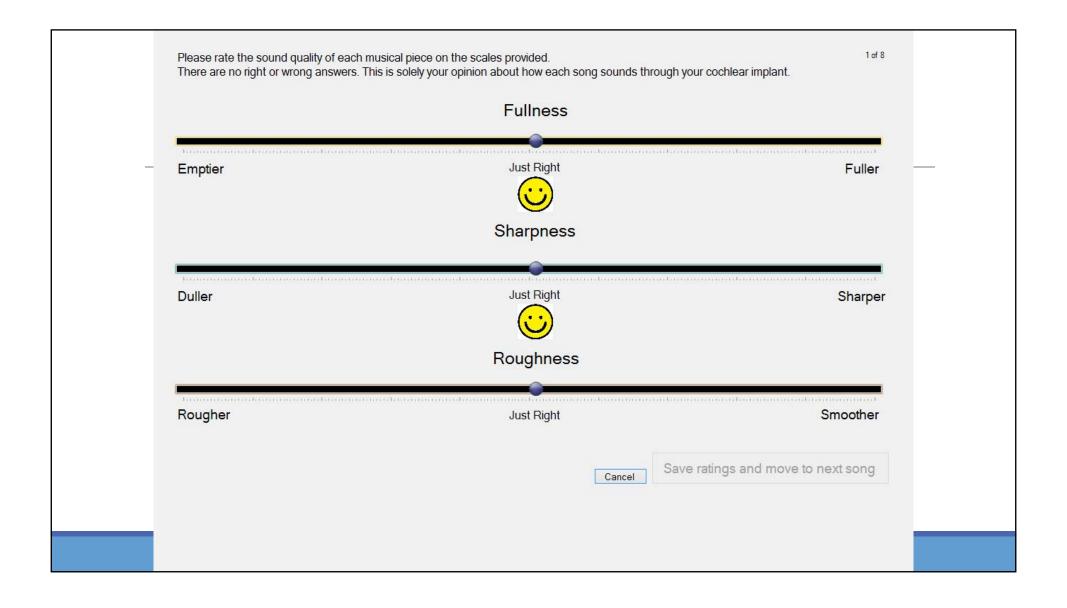


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Music test battery (MTB) - pitch ranking (half and quarter octave), instrument identification (ID), ensemble ID and style ID \rightarrow perceptual accuracy

Music quality ratings test (MQRT) → *enjoyment*

BKB-SIN → speech perception in noise

Music background questionnaire

MATP/ML Evaluation questionnaire

Materials: training period

- Take home, computer-based auditory training program designed for long-term, ongoing use
- Asked to listen to music of their choice
- Given a list of questions (e.g. "what was the mood?", "how

8 weeks, 4 sessions per week, 30 minutes per session

ensembles, musical styles

• 3 phases - teaching, training, self-testing

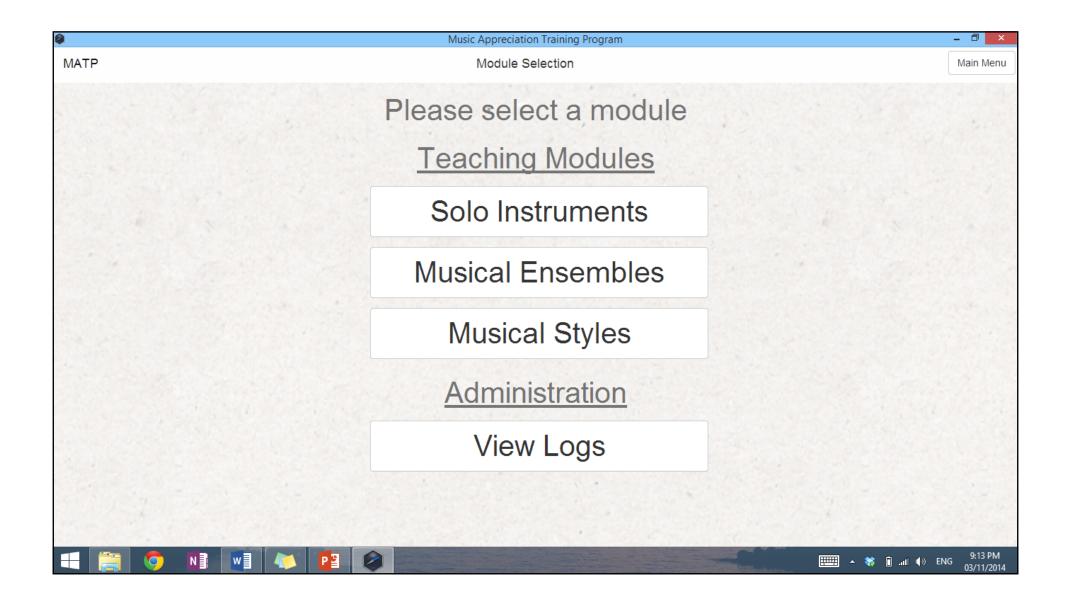
Music Appreciation Training Program (MATP)

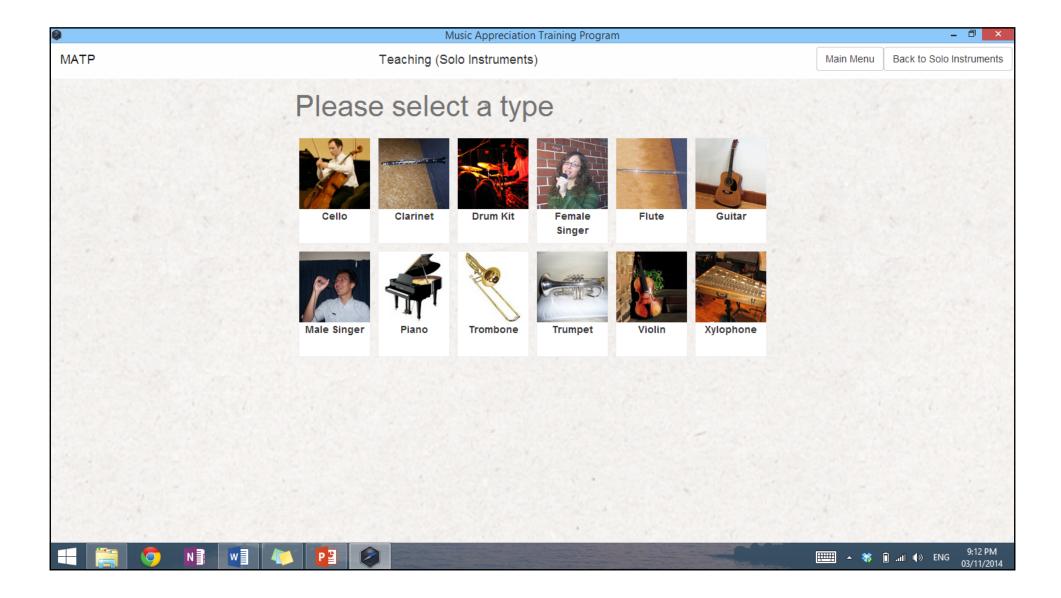


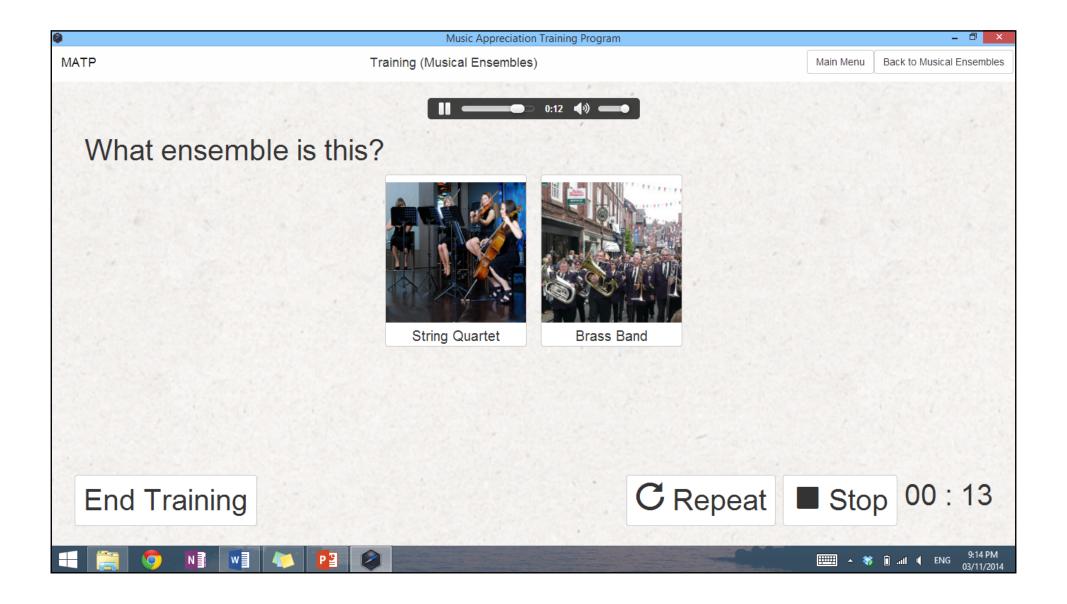
listened

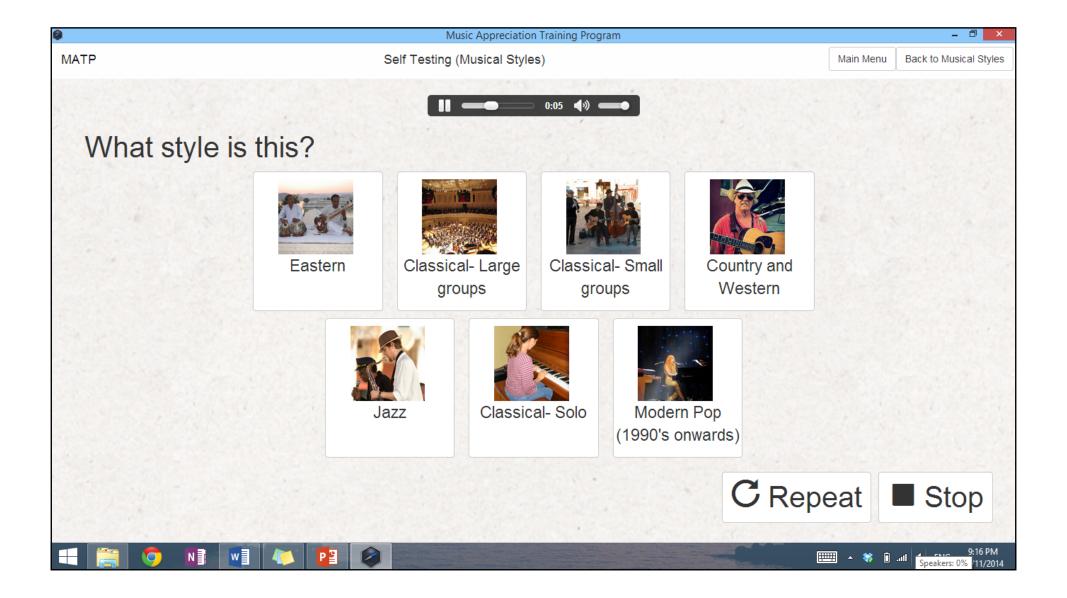
Music listening (ML)



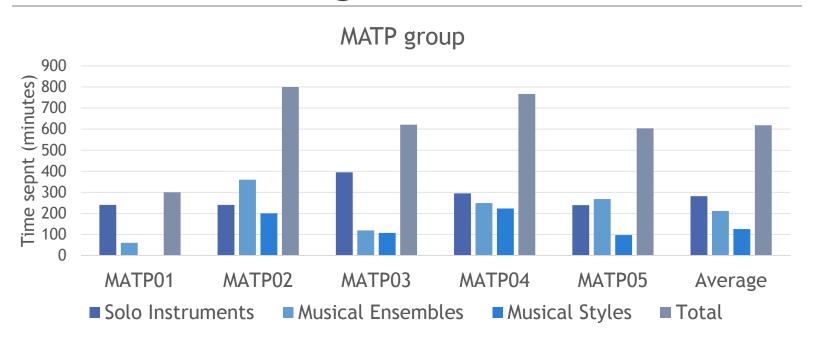






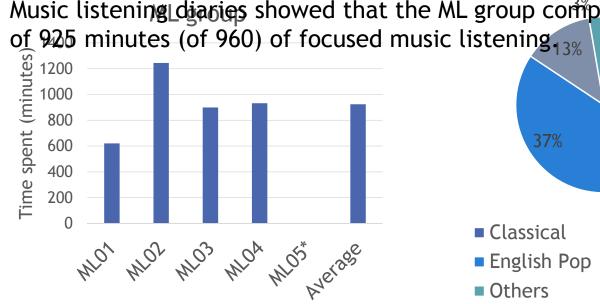


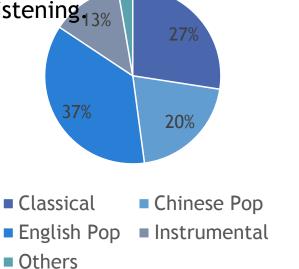
Results: training details



Results: training details

Music listening diaries showed that the ML group completed an average





Results: effect of training period

Compared pre-training scores (average of 1st and 2nd visit scores) to post-training scores

MATP group:

- Significant improvement in instrument ID scores (p = 0.043)
- Improvement in music quality ratings for scales 1-3 (p = 0.080)

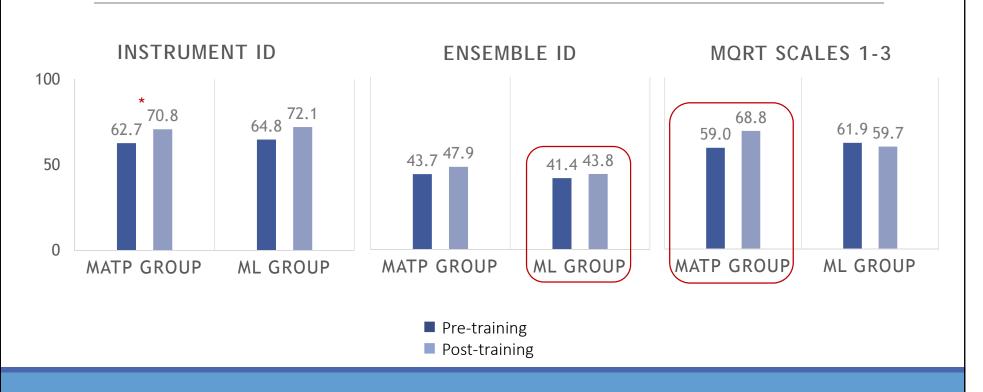
ML group:

• Improvement in ensemble ID scores (p = 0.080)

No improvement was seen in either group for

- Pitch ranking and style identification of the MTB
- scales 4-6 of the MQRT
- SNR-50 scores of the BKB-SIN

Results: effect of training period



Results: MATP vs ML

Difference scores (post-training score - pre-training score) compared between the two groups

- No significant differences in degree of improvement between the two groups
- \circ Greater improvent in the MATP group for scales 1-3 of the MQRT (p = 0.070)

Results: Perceived benefits

MATP group

- Average benefit reported = 3.3 out of 5
- Areas with most benefit reported:
 - ability to recognize instruments or ensembles
 - perceived pleasantness of music

ML group

- Average benefit reported = 3.3 out of 5
- Areas with most benefit reported:
 - ability to recognize instruments or ensembles
 - perceived naturalness of music

Conclusions and future directions

Computer-based music training significantly improved single instrument identification

Both approaches brought about in improvements, although significance of results limited by small sample size

Both groups perceived benefits from the 8-week training period

Speech perception in noise may require more pitch-related training

Combine both computer-based training and focused music listening?

QOL measure?

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Thank you!

Q&A

