

Auditory Resolution Deficits in Children with Reading Difficulties

Presented by:

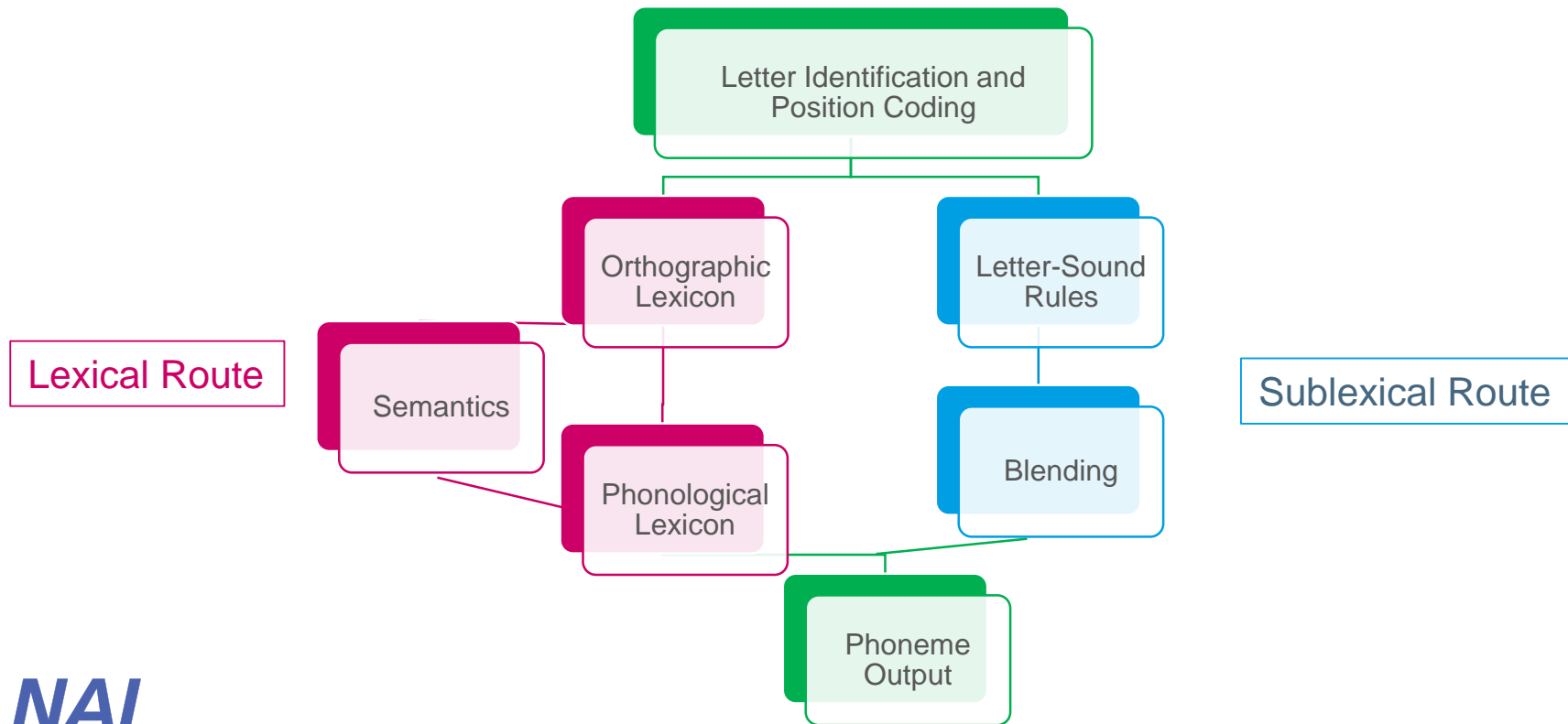
Dr Kiri Mealings

National Acoustic Laboratories

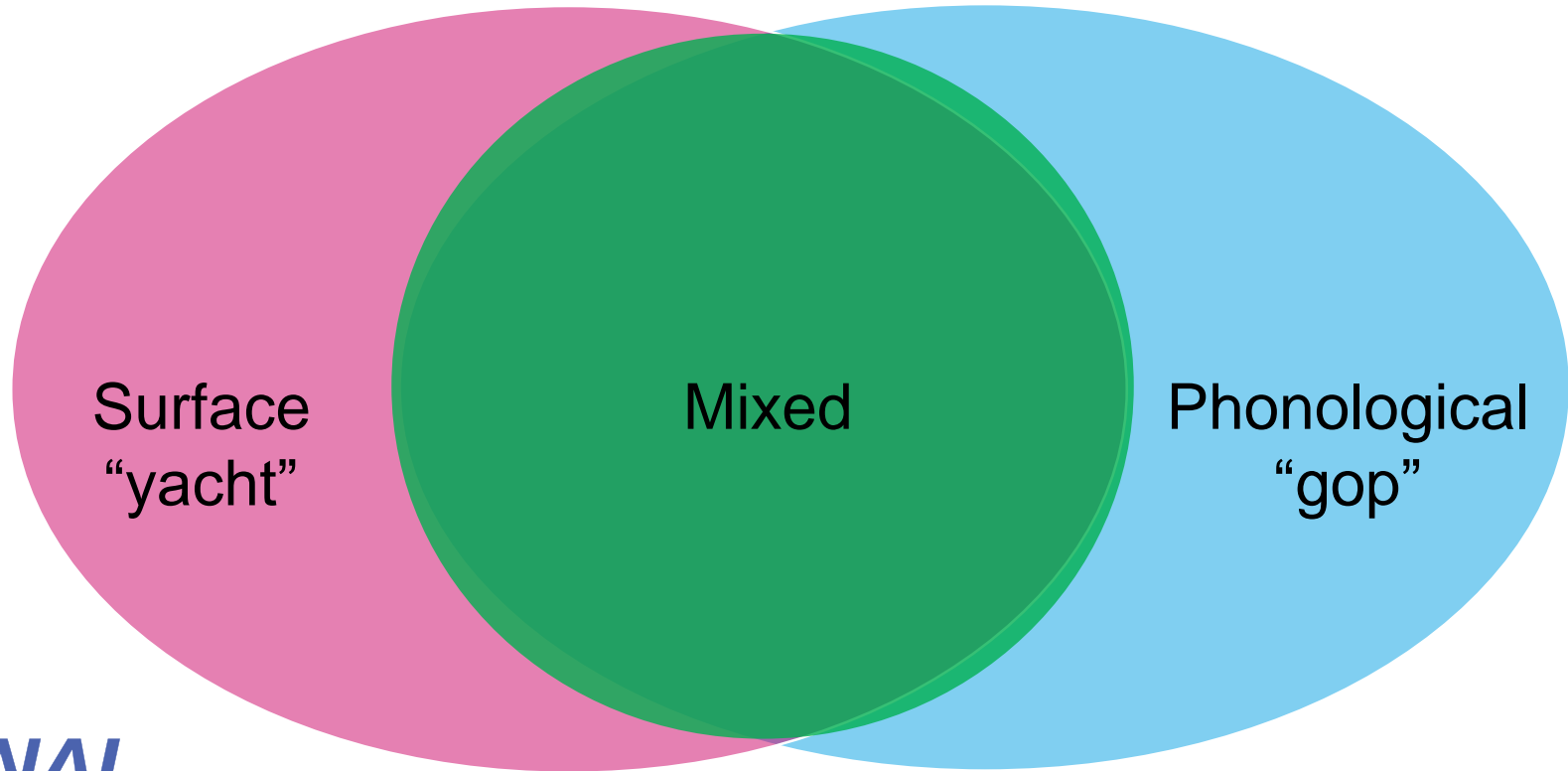
kiri.mealings@nal.gov.au



Dual Route Model of Reading e.g. Coltheart et al. (2001)

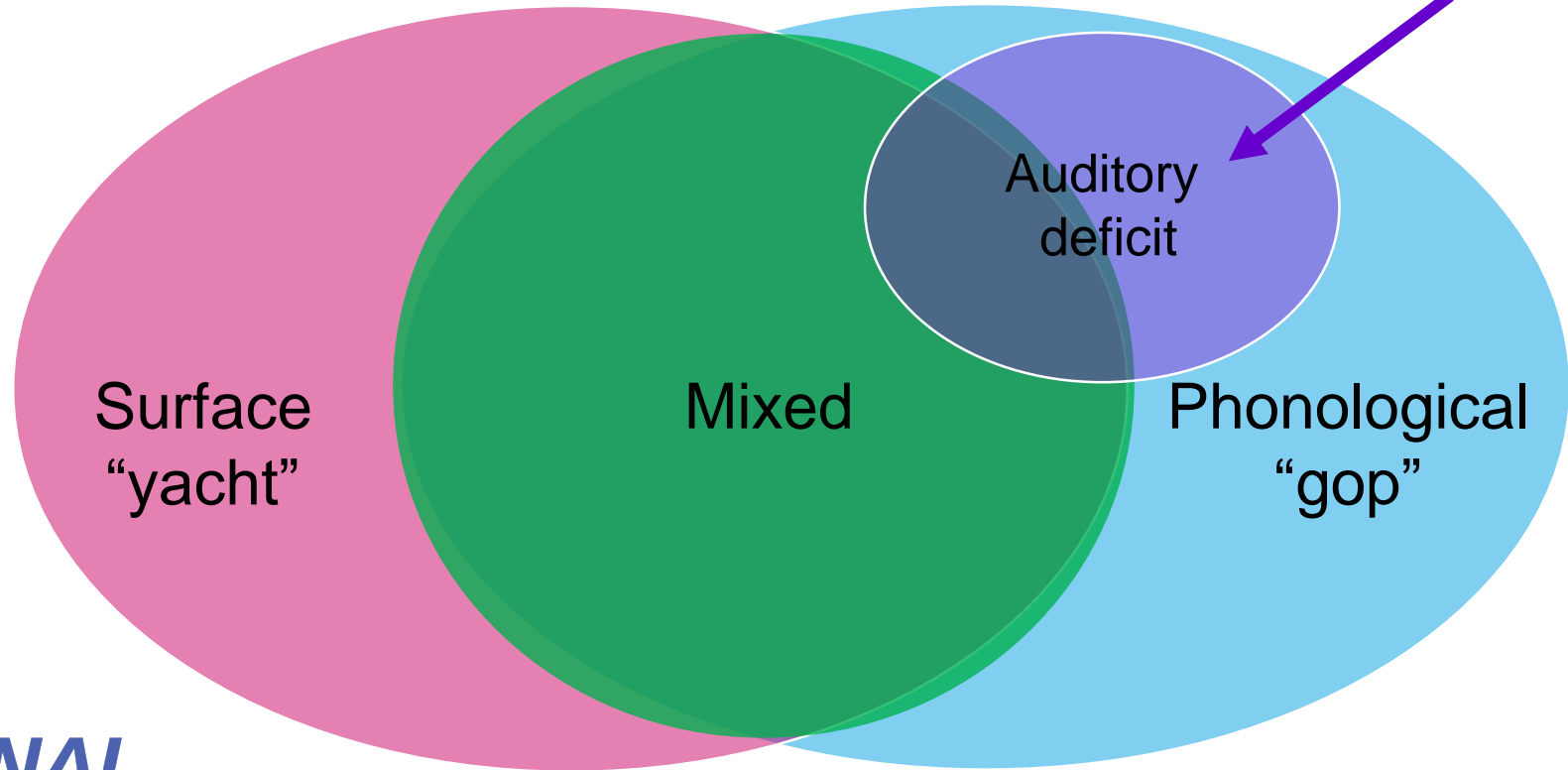


Broad Categories of Dyslexia



Broad Categories of Dyslexia

Our hypothesized subgroup



Two main types of auditory deficits for dyslexia

Trouble processing **phonemes**

Rate-processing constraint hypothesis
(Tallal, 1980)



Phoneme Identification Test
(PIT)

Assesses categorical perception

Trouble processing **syllables**

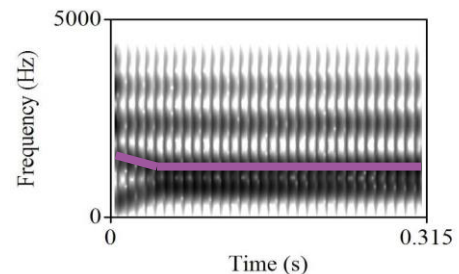
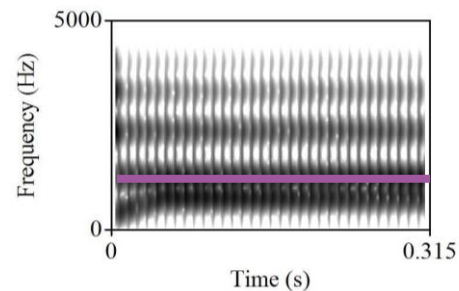
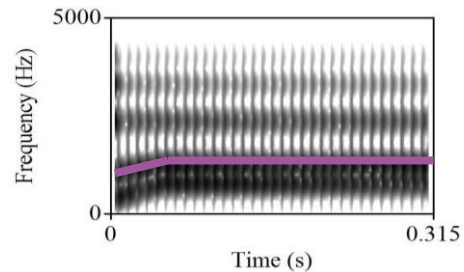
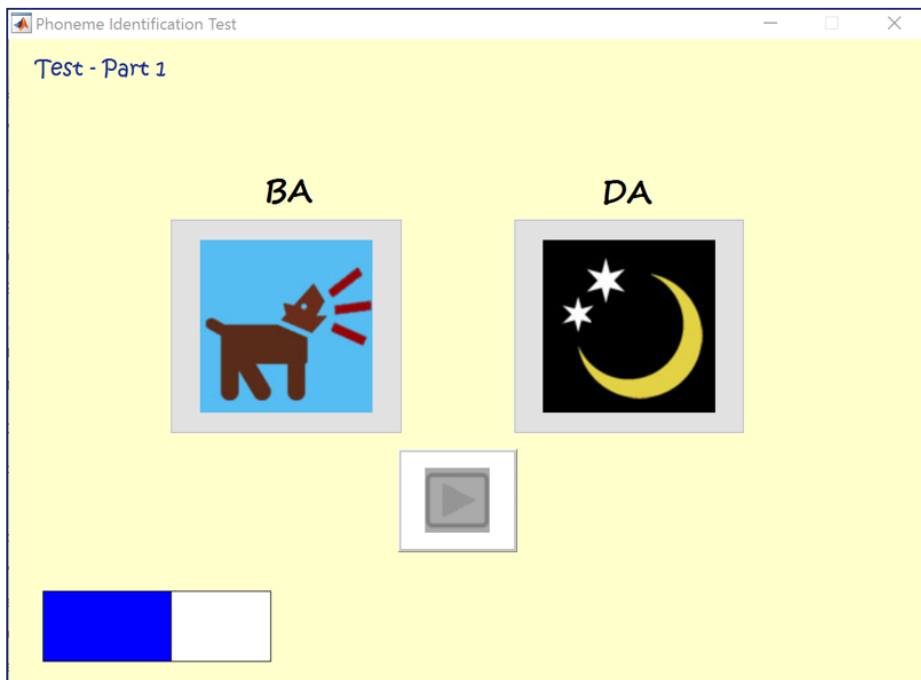
Temporal sampling framework hypothesis
(Goswami, 2011)



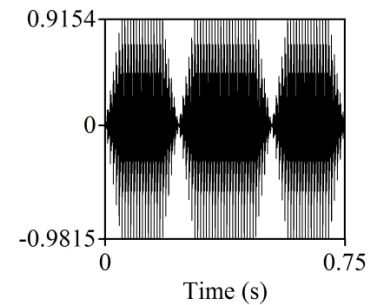
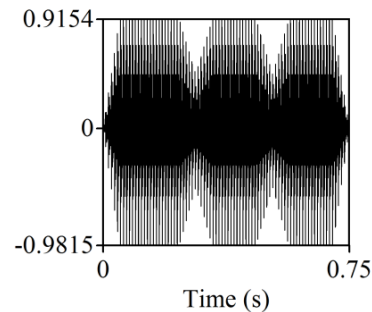
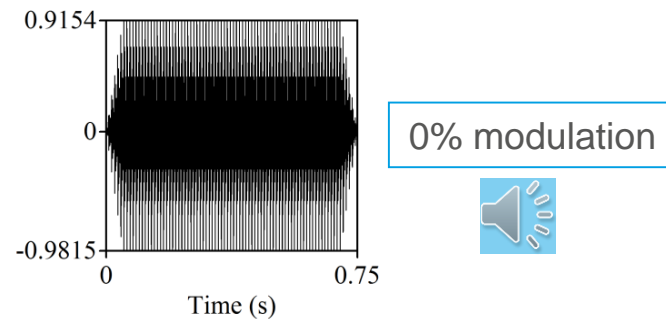
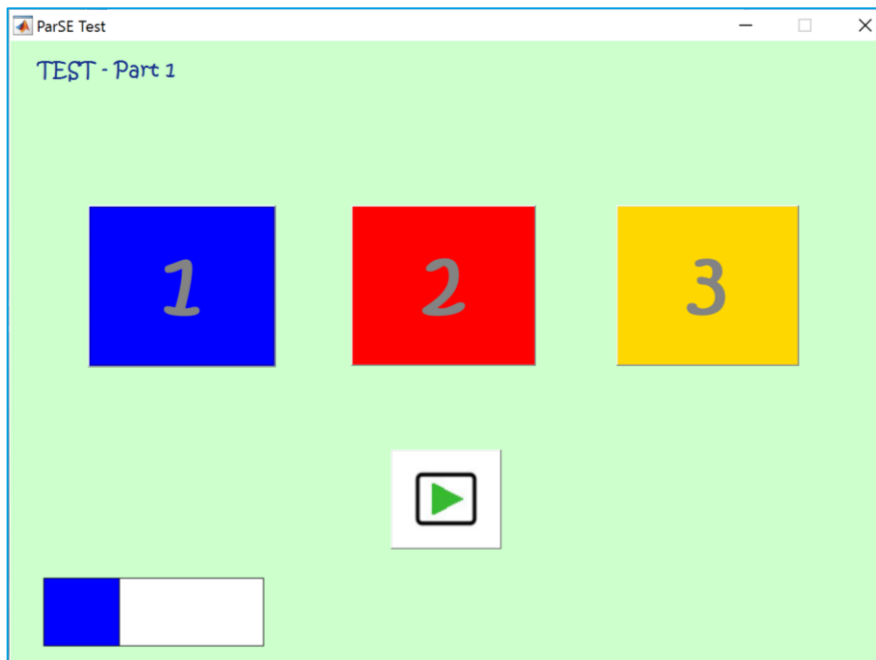
Parsing Syllable Envelopes Test
(ParSE)

Assesses syllable boundary detection

PIT – Fast-rate processing of formant frequency changes



ParSE – Temporal sampling of slower syllabic amplitude modulations



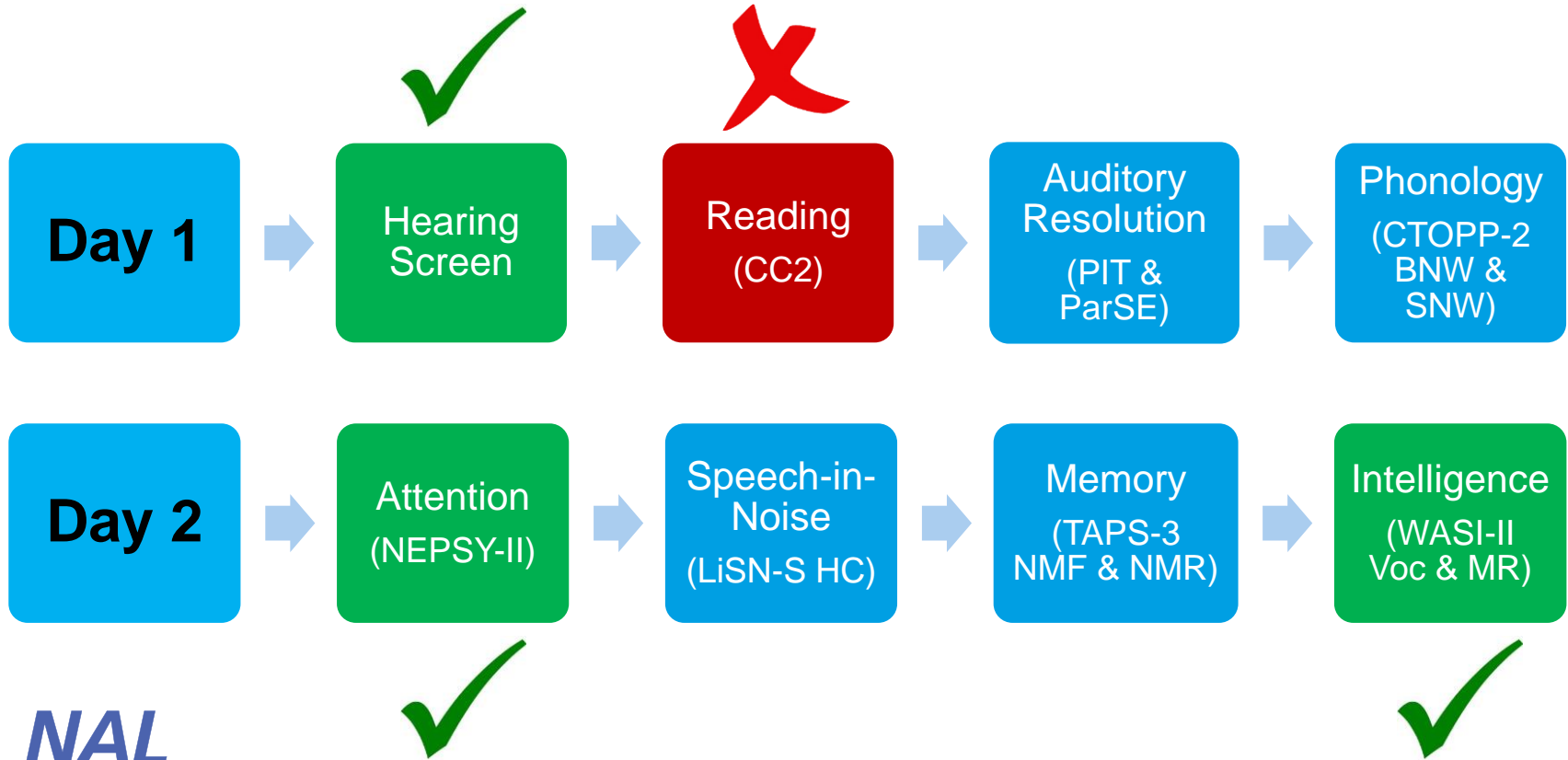
Hypotheses

- A proportion of children with **phonological** or **mixed** reading difficulties will fail PIT and/or ParSE
- Children with **surface** reading difficulties will pass PIT and ParSE
- Children's performance on the PIT and ParSE would be:
 - Positively correlated with **non-word** reading (and stronger for PITN)
 - But not correlated **irregular word** reading

Participants

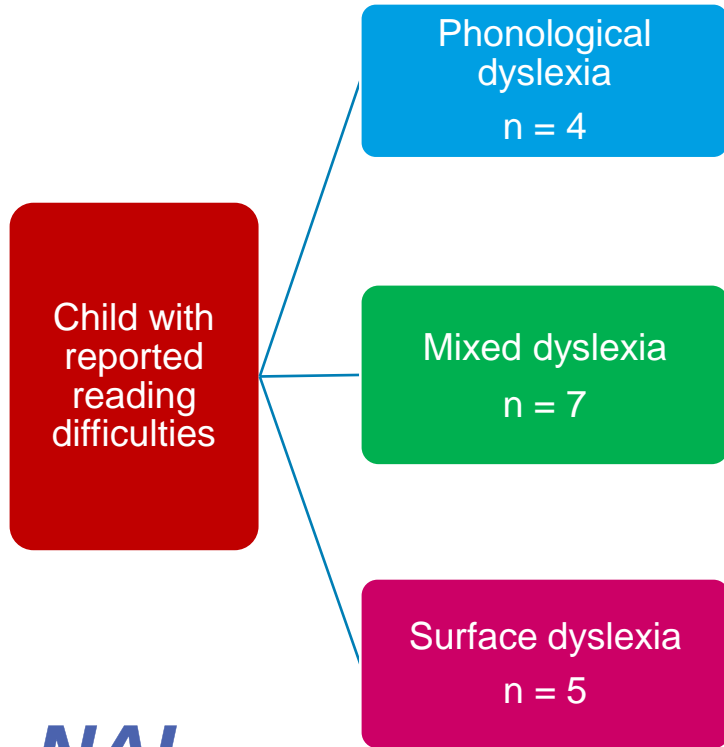
- 16 children: males = 10; females = 6
- Age range = 8 yrs 2 mths – 11 yrs 4 mths; Mean age = 9 yrs 7 mths
- All monolingual English speakers

Test Procedure

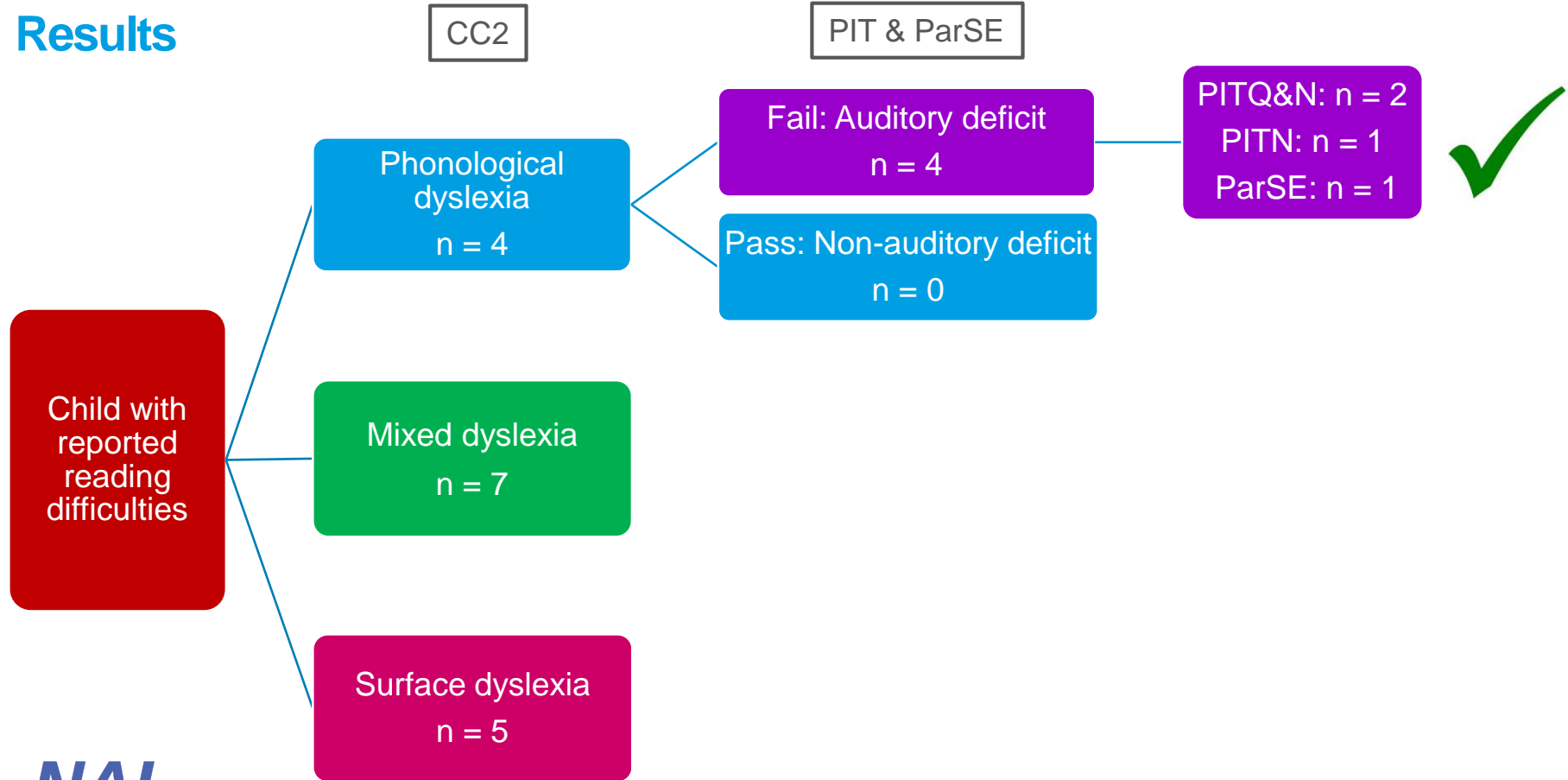


Results

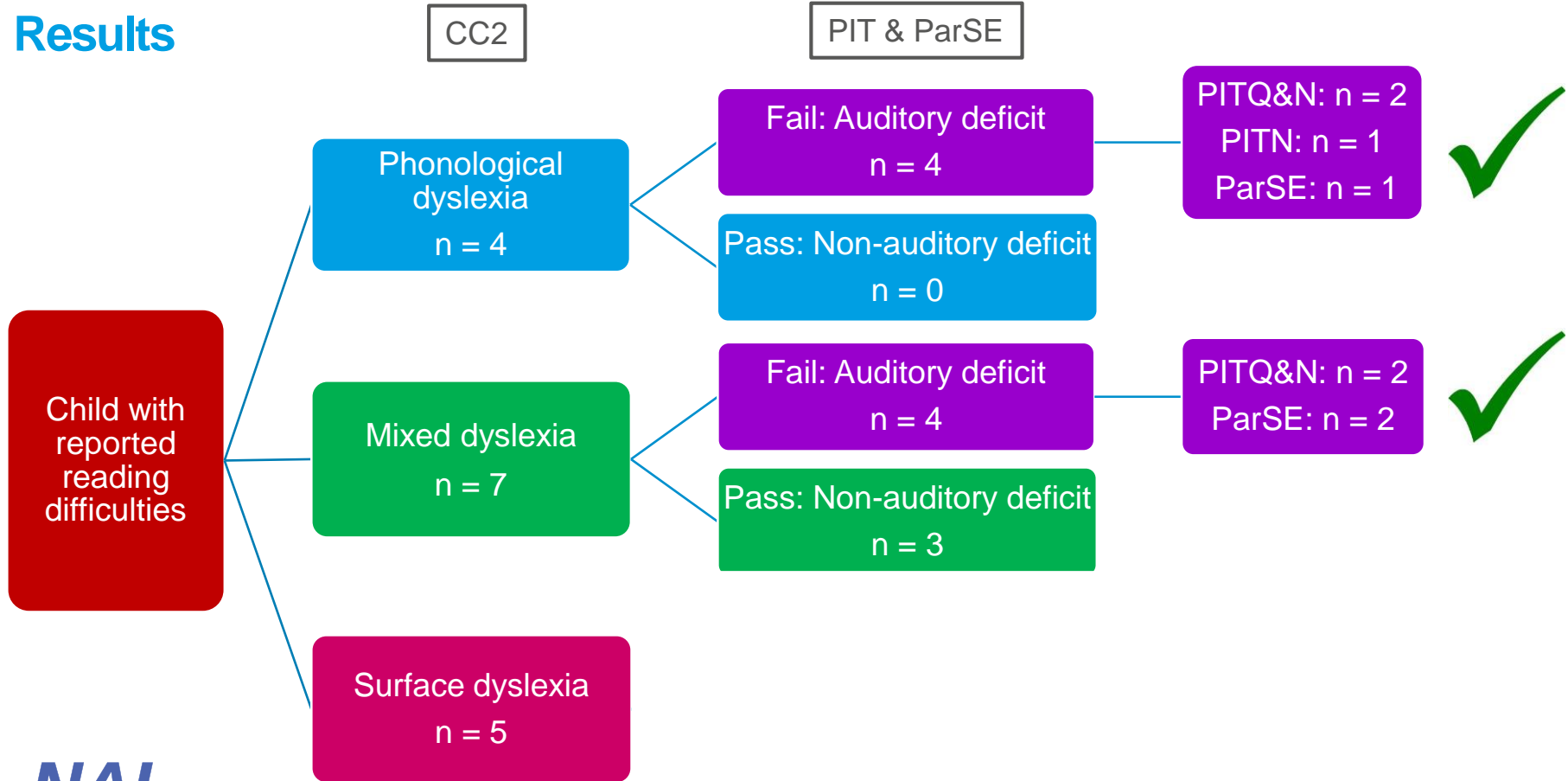
CC2



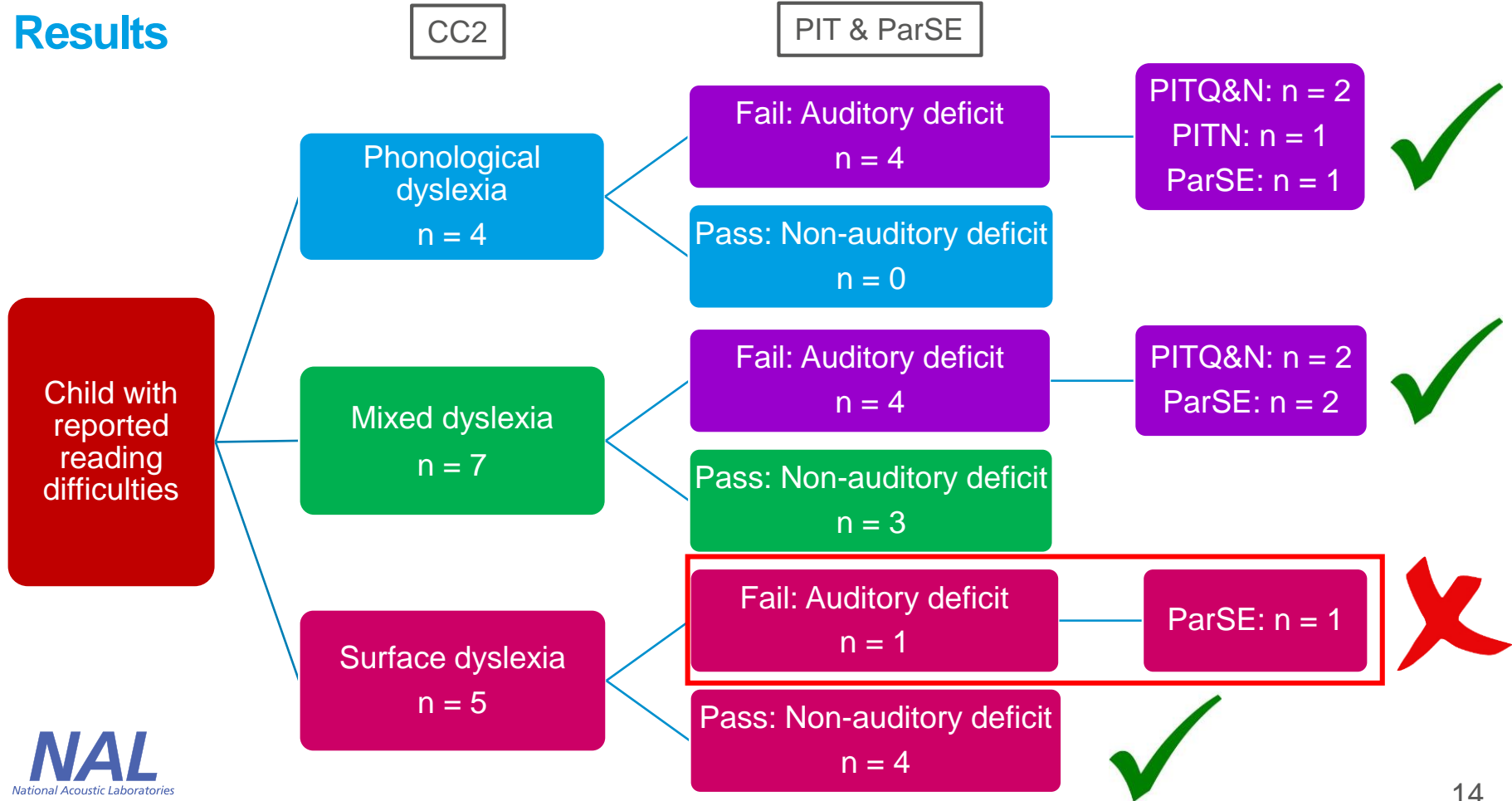
Results



Results



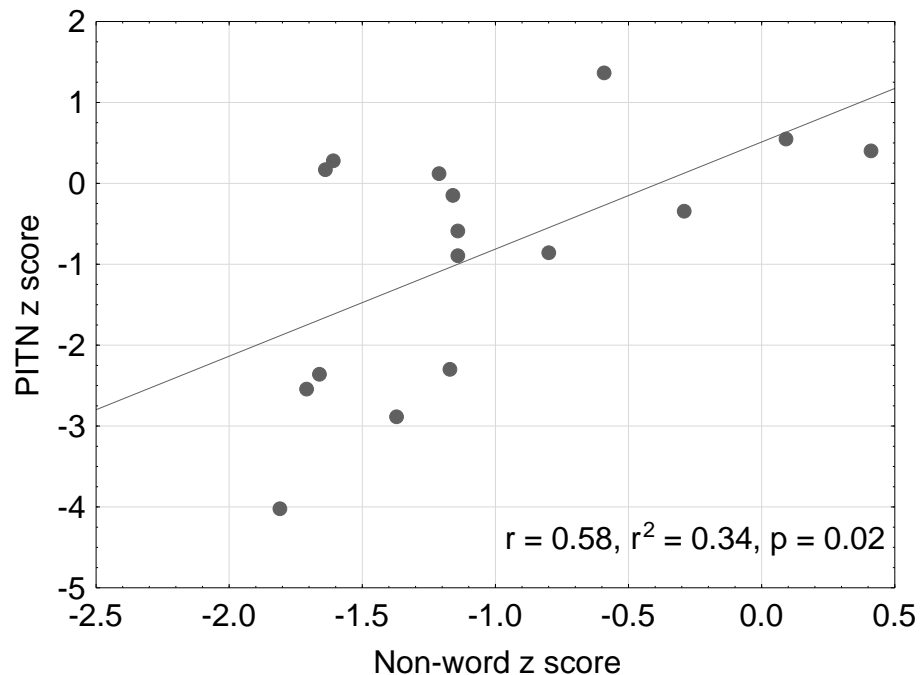
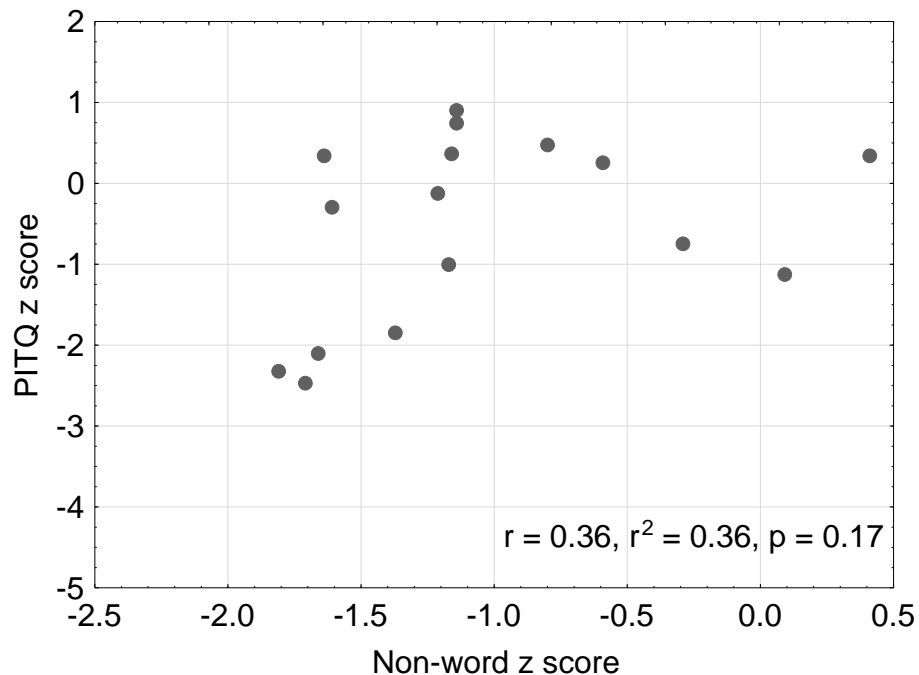
Results



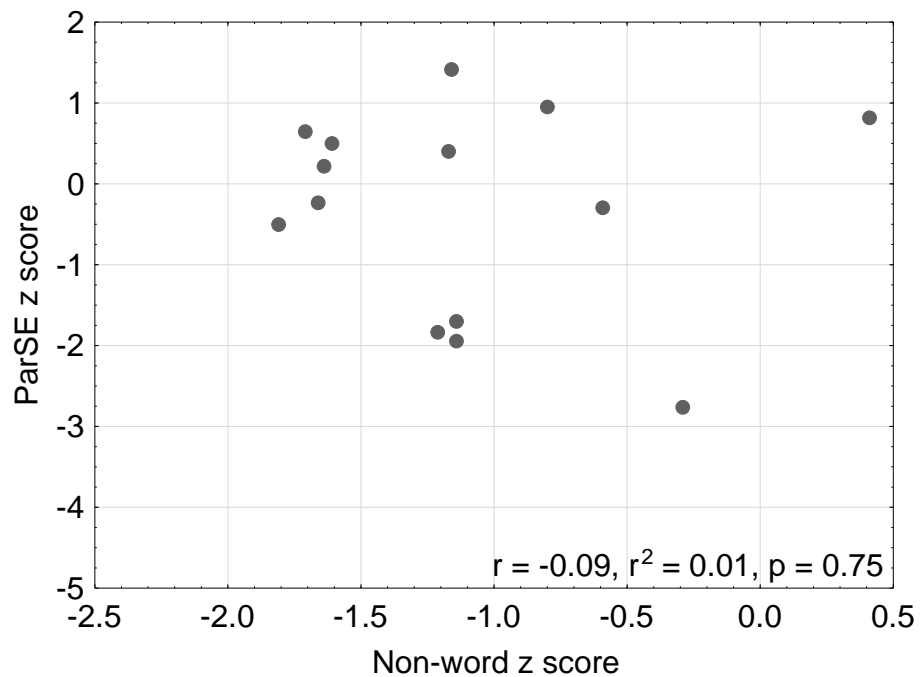
Significant Correlations

Variables	n	r	r ²	p	Correlation Strength
Non-words vs. PITN	16	0.58	0.34	0.019	Strong
Non-words vs. Blending	16	0.72	0.52	0.002	Strong
Non-words vs. Segmenting	16	0.61	0.37	0.013	Strong
PITQ vs. PITN	16	0.74	0.54	0.001	Strong
Blending vs. Segmenting	16	0.74	0.55	0.001	Strong
Attention Switching vs. NMF	16	0.57	0.33	0.020	Strong
NMF vs. NMR	16	0.61	0.37	0.012	Strong

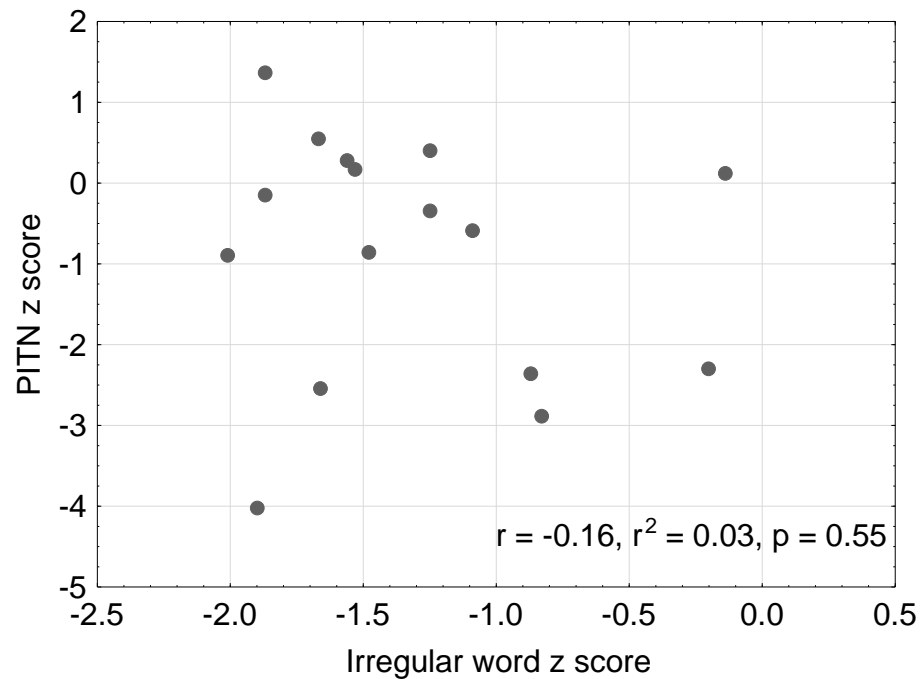
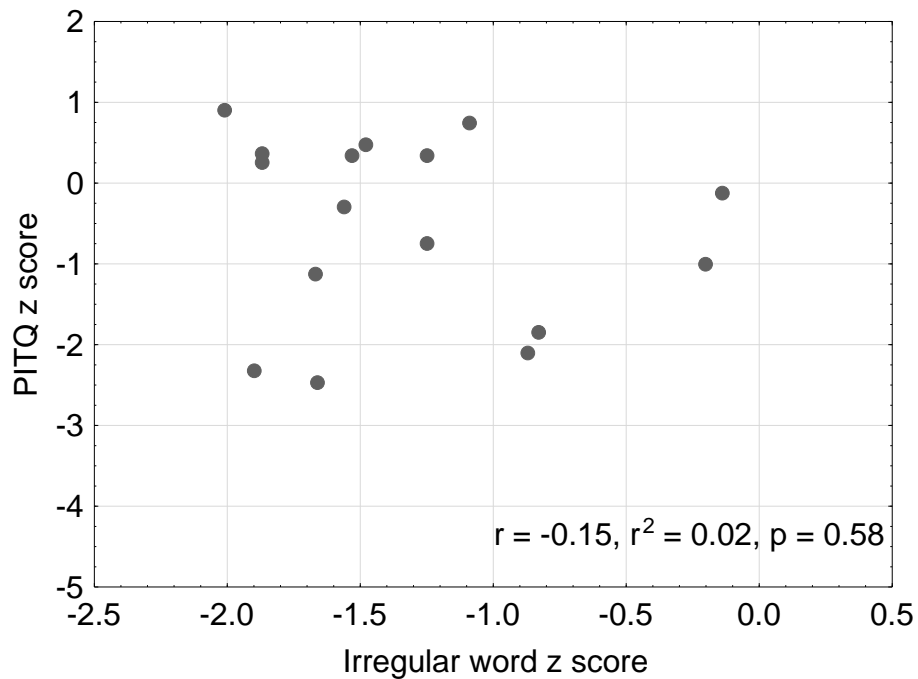
Non-Word vs. PIT Correlations



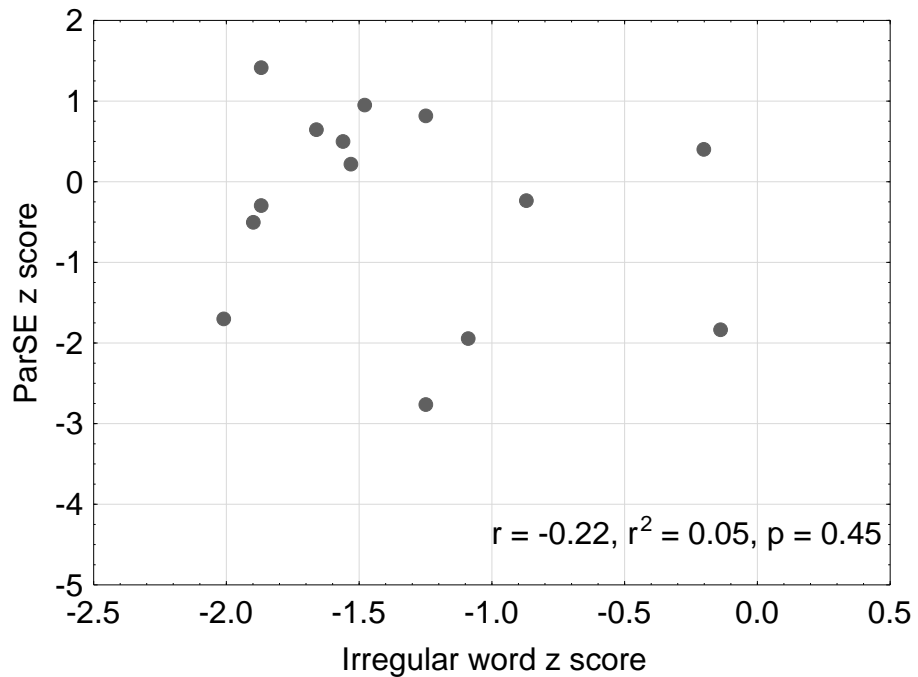
Non-Word vs. ParSE Correlation



Irregular Word vs. PIT Correlations



Irregular Word vs. ParSE Correlation



Conclusions

- A proportion of children with **phonological** or **mixed** reading difficulties **failed** PIT **or** ParSE
 - But not both
 - Different mechanisms at work for rate-processing & temporal sampling
 - These hypotheses may describe different reading difficulties
- 4 out of 5 children with **surface** reading difficulties **did not** have an auditory resolution deficit
- Non-word reading correlated to PITN only
 - Need to do a larger study, subgroup children, and then correlate

Thanks for listening! Any questions?

Presented by:

Dr Kiri Mealings
National Acoustic Laboratories

kiri.mealings@nal.gov.au

<https://capd.nal.gov.au>

