





than with a left ear monaurally aided, or binaurally aided. This finding further supports the idea of binaural interference, when signals presented in the right ear would interfere with the left ear processing (Carter et al., 2001; original source, Chmiel et al., 1997). There were some additional interesting findings. For example, subject three, who indicated that he would prefer to wear a hearing instrument either in the right or the left ear, but not both, achieved a higher a word recognition score for the binaural condition when NAL-R & Directional Microphone amplification strategy was used. Only with the FM system was the binaural condition higher than with both monaural conditions and the word recognition score was similar to that obtained in quiet. Moreover, aided left ear score was

disproportion. Each had a mild to severe symmetrical sensorineural hearing loss bilaterally. Twenty one subjects had less than one year of experience with binaural amplification and the remaining subjects' experience ranged from 14 to 32 months. Speech recognition ability in quiet was tested using AB open-set monosyllabic words list in the Hebrew language. The scores of the subjects ranged from 60% to 100% bilaterally. Mean scores for the right and left ears were 89.2% and 87.8%, respectively. Subjects wore various styles of hearing instruments. There were 15 subjects with in-the-canal (ITC), 5 subjects with in-the-ear (ITE) and 8 subjects with behind-the-ear (BTE) hearing instruments. However, all hearing instruments came from one manufacturer. This can act as a confounding variable since hearing instruments' performance is not necessarily identical across hearing aid manufacturers. In addition, a limitation lies in the fact that all subjects were Hebrew speakers. This may restrict the study's application to a native English speaking population

