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improvement was seen in the children for a greater number of tasks. Seven children had significantly improved scores on at least one of the three measures; all seven had significant improvement on plural recognition for at least the 95% CI and three of the seven also had significantly improved consonant recognition for at least the 95% CI.

Benefit when using NFC processing on plural recognition and detection tasks differed between the participants. Specifically, those with a greater amount of high frequency hearing loss occurring at higher frequencies derived greater NFC benefit. NFC was found, on average, to improve high frequency audibility while not significantly changing vowel sounds. Overall, younger participants were found to derive better overall benefit from NFC and preferred the processing to conventional amplification.

Overall, this study demonstrated improved speech perception of high frequency sounds, more so for children than for adults. Complete methodologies, individual and group level analysis, counterbalancing, single and double blinding, and the use of high frequency specific tasks all contribute substantial support regarding the use of NFC to improve hearing. 040 Tm (e) Tj 41 0 0 41 41 227 0 0 41 742 0 Tm (e) Tj 4141 312 0 Tm (r) Tj 41 0 n /

devices, p

( $t=2.736$ ,  $p=.011$ ), and two subjects who did significantly poorer with the NFC over the CP device ( $t=3.719$ ,  $p<.001$ ;  $t=2.177$ ,  $p=.038$ ).

The author

