magnetoencephalography (MEG) measures were taken at baseline and periodically throughout the study. MEG recordings used both a test stimulus frequency corresponding to the participants' individual tinnitus frequency and a control stimulus of 500 Hz; both N1m and auditory steady state (ASSR) measures were taken.

Methods of statistical analyses are not reported by the authors. The target group showed a significant reduction in tinnitus loudness after 12 months of treatment compared to baseline ($F_{(1,7)} = 26.1$, $P = 0.001$). Also, there was a significant interaction between group (target vs. placebo) and time of

measures decreased after the second and third days of music exposure, but not the first. There were no significant main effect or interactions concerning days and before/after for the control stimulus. Finally, upon completion of this study, two participants repeated the same study except that the control and test frequencies had been reversed. There were no significant effects.

The authors were able to use MEG recordings to measure short-term plastic changes after periods of brief functional deafferenation. These results were both cumulative and temporary. The reduction of cortical activity was more pronounced on days two and three of exposure; however, after each 24 hour period, values returned to baseline. These results are only suggestive and do not provide strong evidence that notched music treatment can induce permanent neural reorganization; or if such reorganization has any impact on tinnitus symptoms. Finally, their null results in experiment two is not surprising due to the number of participants. However, to be considered a treatment options, the method must be flexible to a variety of individual tinnitus frequencies. A counterbalanced, crossover, randomized, controlled study, which uses multiple test frequencies is needed.

Conclusion and Clinical Implications

The underlying rationale behind the studies under review are that by targeting auditory cortex neurons