

The impact of multisensory integration deficits on speech perception in children ...

[Health & Medicine](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Speech perception is an inherently multisensory process. When having a face-to-face conversation, a listener not only hears what a speaker is saying, but also sees the articulatory gestures that accompany those sounds. Speech signals in visual and auditory modalities provide complementary information to the listener ([Kavanagh and Mattingly, 1974](#)), and when both are perceived in unison, behavioral gains in in speech perception are observed ([Sumbly and Pollack, 1954](#)). Notably, this benefit is accentuated when speech is perceived in a noisy environment ([Sumbly and Pollack, 1954](#)). To achieve a behavioral gain from multisensory processing of speech, however, the auditory and visual signals must be perceptually bound into a single, unified percept. The most commonly cited effect that demonstrates perceptual binding in audiovisual speech perception is the McGurk effect ([McGurk and MacDonald, 1976](#)), where a listener *hears* a speaker utter the syllable “ ba,” and *sees* the speaker utter the syllable “ ga.” When these two speech signals are perceptually bound, the listener perceives the speaker as having said “ da” or “ tha,” syllables that are not contained in either of the unisensory signals, resulting in a perceptual binding, or integration, of the speech signals ([Calvert and Thesen, 2004](#)).

The ability to perceptually bind sensory information is notably impaired in a number of clinical populations, including those with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). ASD describes a cluster of highly prevalent developmental disabilities historically characterized by deficits in three functional domains: language and communication, social reciprocity, and the presence of restricted interests/repetitive behaviors (APA, 2000). Since its initial description, alterations in sensory processing have been described in this

population ([Kanner, 1943](#)), yet these deficits were acknowledged only in the most recent edition of the DSM (APA, 2013). Impairments in multisensory perceptual binding may be particularly relevant in ASD, given that hallmark features of the disorder include difficulties in speech, communication, and social interactions. Successful speech communication is heavily reliant on binding across sensory modalities, and as such, impaired binding in individuals with ASD likely contributes to these core deficits.

Impairments in perceptual binding have not gone unstudied in ASD. In fact, one of the leading theories describing ASD, Weak Central Coherence, describes ASD as a cognitive style in which focus is selectively attuned to individual components of information to the exclusion of perceiving the larger whole; in short, losing the proverbial forest for the trees ([Frith and Happé, 1994](#) ; [Happé, 1999](#) , [2005](#) ; [Happé and Frith, 2006](#)). Evidence for this has been found across a wide range of tasks. For example, individuals with ASD benefit less than individuals without ASD from context when interpreting a sentence or story ([Happé, 1994](#) ; [Jolliffe and Baron-Cohen, 1999](#)), but are more accurate than individuals without ASD when focusing on explicit local details of a passage ([Noens and Berckelaer-Onnes, 2005](#)).

In the realm of sensory perception, binding deficits in ASD have been studied most extensively in the visual modality. Here too, individuals with ASD have been shown to have a strong local bias at the expense of global processing ([Behrmann et al., 2006](#)). A clear example of this is observed in response to hierarchical letters (large letters composed of smaller letters; [Navon, 1977](#)). When performing a task reliant upon the identify the gestalt of the image

(the large letter) relative to the individual units (small component letters), individuals with ASD show impaired performance ([Behrmann et al., 2006](#)).

The ability of individuals with ASD to bind *across* sensory modalities has been studied to a much lesser extent, but those studies that have been conducted commonly find deficits in multisensory perceptual binding, particularly with speech signals. The majority of the research suggests that individuals with ASD perceive the McGurk illusion less often than their peers without ASD ([de Gelder et al., 1991](#) ; [Williams et al., 2004](#) ; [Mongillo et al., 2008](#) ; [Irwin et al., 2011](#) ; [Bebko et al., 2014](#) ; [Stevenson et al., 2014](#) , [in press](#) ; but see [Iarocci and McDonald, 2006](#) ; [Woynaroski et al., 2013](#)), often relying instead on the auditory modality to the exclusion of the visual information ([Mongillo et al., 2008](#) ; [Stevenson et al., 2014](#) , [in press](#)). While individuals with ASD may be able to perceptually bind information under optimal conditions, these results imply that individuals with ASD show reduced efficiency when binding speech information across auditory and visual modalities, particularly in noisy, real-world contexts ([Fuxe et al., 2013](#)). As a consequence, signals are perceived in isolation, or as fragmented units rather than as a meaningful whole. Thus, the efficiency gained from processing multiple sensory signals as a single percept, for example the visual sensory inputs associated with a speaker integrated with the auditory sensory inputs associated with a speaker ([Stevenson et al., 2010](#) , [2011](#)), would be lost, resulting in more inefficient sensory processing overall.

Given the findings that individuals with ASD show reduced perceptual binding of audiovisual speech signals, it has been hypothesized that

individuals with ASD would not exhibit the behavioral gains observed with the perception of multisensory signals. The few studies to date that have investigated multisensory perception of audiovisual speech have shown that children with ASD do in fact show less behavioral gain (i. e., less improved perception) with audiovisual speech than do their typically developing peers ([Alcántara et al., 2004](#) ; [Smith and Bennetto, 2007](#) ; [Irwin et al., 2011](#) ; [Fuxe et al., 2013](#)). This finding is especially salient when speech is embedded in a high degree of background noise ([Fuxe et al., 2013](#)), the very condition in which (A) typically developing children show a high level of multisensory gain and (B), this multisensory integration would be most beneficial for successful speech communication. The validity of the relationship between multisensory perception and real-world communication has been demonstrated via correlations between the accurate perception of audiovisual speech and communication scores from the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule ([Lord et al., 2000](#)), the gold standard for diagnostic testing in ASD. Individuals who were better able to accurately perceive audiovisual speech were less impaired in terms of communicative abilities ([Woynaroski et al., 2013](#)).

Interestingly, multisensory speech integration is not a static process, but one that continues to mature and fine tune over development ([Hillock et al., 2011](#) ; [Hillock-Dunn and Wallace, 2012](#)). While young children with ASD are clearly delayed in their ability to benefit from multisensory speech perception compared to their typically developing peers, there is evidence that this impairment lessens with maturation ([Fuxe et al., 2013](#)). Likewise, the first study of the McGurk Effect across development showed a similar

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

pattern, in which young children with ASD perceived the McGurk Effect much less frequently than their peers without ASD, but “ caught up” later in development ([Taylor et al., 2010](#) ; but see [Stevenson et al., in press](#)).

A critical question then, is what is the underlying cause of these disruptions in speech perception observed in ASD? One possibility is that individuals with ASD have impaired temporal processing abilities. One neurobiological account of ASD, the temporal binding hypothesis of autism ([Brock et al., 2002](#)) proposes just that. In terms of binding across sensory inputs, perceiving the timing of incoming sensory information is paramount to the ability to perceptually bind stimuli across sensory modalities. The temporal synchrony of such inputs is one, if not the most, salient cue that two inputs *should* be bound ([Vroomen and Keetels, 2010](#)). Previous research shows a clear pattern that individuals with ASD are significantly impaired in judging the relative timing of auditory and visual speech signals ([Bebko et al., 2006](#) ; [Foss-Feig et al., 2010](#) ; [Kwakye et al., 2011](#) ; [de Boer-Schellekens et al., 2013](#) ; [Wojnaroski et al., 2013](#) ; [Stevenson et al., 2014](#)), and importantly, this research also showed a direct correlation between multisensory temporal acuity and the ability to perceptually bind audiovisual speech signals in individuals with ASD ([Stevenson et al., 2014](#)).

These findings, taken in sum, suggest that deficits in binding across auditory and visual modalities in ASD may have a cascading impact on speech perception and social processing, key clinical symptoms defining ASD. In most social communicative interactions, failing to perceive the auditory and visual components of the environment can result in missing critical social

cues, not to mention the content of the message being conveyed. Failing to perceive a speaker's message as a single, unified percept, essentially doubles the number of perceived inputs, resulting in an increasingly “noisy” or “intense” world—as is often described in the case of autism ([Just et al., 2004](#) ; [Markram et al., 2007](#) ; [Rippon et al., 2007](#) ; [Pouget et al., 2009](#)).

The impact of an inability to perceptually bind across senses on other aspects of cognition has been well characterized in a patient with bilateral parietal hypoperfusion ([Hamilton et al., 2006](#)). This patient, AWF, began to perceive what he heard and what he saw as being out of sync. As a result of this atypical multisensory temporal processing, AWF was unable to perceptually bind audiovisual speech, indexed by an inability to perceive the McGurk Effect. Additionally, AWF no longer showed the typical behavioral benefits with he was shown a speaker's mouth and articulatory gestures accompanying auditory speech. While the etiology of AWF's impairment is clearly distinct from ASD, the parallels in the perception of audiovisual speech are striking. Furthermore, AWF's describes coping with his asynchronous environment by limiting face-to-face conversations and looking away from the face during in-person conversations, both behaviors commonly seen in ASD. Such a coping strategy may reflect the perceived avoidance of social interactions in ASD, which may relate more to limiting the amount of perceptual noise in the environment. A similar argument has been made for self-stimulation or “stimming” behaviors commonly observed in ASD. It is possible that these repetitive movements provide a predictable and controlled sensory experience in an otherwise chaotic world ([Jones et al., 2003](#)).

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

While the impact that atypical sensory binding appears to have on the core symptoms associated with ASD is supported by research, the issue of how to translate these findings into clinical practice has been largely unexplored (note here that treatments commonly referred to as “sensory integration therapy” do not in fact focus on binding or integrating information across sensory modalities). Intensive Behavioral Intervention (IBI) is the evidence-based treatment of choice for ASD; however, the degree of gain made by any one child is difficult to predict. While milder autism severity, higher adaptive functioning, and higher cognitive skills are related to better outcomes, there remain unaccounted for factors which may predict which children benefit most from treatment ([Flanagan et al., 2012](#)). Given that sensory and multisensory processing are foundational to the higher-level cognitive, communicative, and social functioning that treatments aim to address, knowledge of an individual's ability to process sensory information is a critical and necessary first step to benefit maximally from intensive intervention.

These possible clinical implications are, at this stage, highly speculative. The possible upsides, however, of moving this research from the laboratory into real-world settings are significant. A clear consensus of evidence suggests that individuals with ASD process and integrate sensory information in an atypical manner, and that this is strongly linked to core impairments in communicative and social abilities. A number of research questions must be addressed in order to explore these possibilities. First, longitudinal studies of individuals with ASD need to be conducted to directly assess how speech and communication skills develop in conjunction with sensory processing,

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

specifically binding across sensory modalities and multisensory temporal processing. Second, the mediating or moderating effect that specific sensory-processing phenotypes in ASD have on the efficacy of evidence-based treatments such as IBI is sorely needed (in addition to other variables such as IQ and gender; [Wolery and Garfinkle, 2002](#) ; [Rogers and Vismara, 2008](#)). Finally, research should ultimately go beyond documenting the sensory and multisensory processing abilities of individuals with ASD and in addition, should also reveal how these abilities can be dynamically modulated. Plasticity within the relevant perceptual systems has been amply demonstrated ([Fujisaki et al., 2004](#) ; [Powers et al., 2009](#) ; [Stevenson et al., 2013](#) ; [Schlessinger et al., in press](#)), but these findings have been not yet been applied to populations with ASD. Pursuing these and related studies has the potential to not only add to our understanding of ASD, but also, through clinical application, to improve the quality of life of individuals with ASD.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

Funding for this work was provided by a Banting Postdoctoral Fellowship administered by the Government of Canada *It's only a matter of time: Neural networks underlying multisensory perceptual binding* , a University of Toronto Department of Psychology Postdoctoral Fellowship Grant, National

Institutes of Health F32 DC011993 *Multisensory Integration and Temporal Processing in ASD* , National Institutes of Health R34 DC010927 *Evaluation of Sensory Integration Treatment in ASD* , National Institutes of Health R21 CA1834892 *Multisensory Processing Across Lifespan and Links to Cognition* , a Simons Foundation research grant *Exploring Links Between Multisensory and Cognitive Function in Autism* , a Vanderbilt Institute for Clinical and Translational Research grant VR7263 *Neuroplasticity of Sensory Processing in Autism Spectrum Disorders* , a Vanderbilt Kennedy Center MARI/Hobbs Award, the Vanderbilt Brain Institute, and the Vanderbilt University Kennedy Center.

References

Alcántara, J. I., Weisblatt, E. J., Moore, B. C., and Bolton, P. F. (2004). Speech-in-noise perception in high-functioning individuals with autism or Asperger's syndrome. *J. Child Psychol. Psychiatry* 45, 1107–1114. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.t01-1-00303.x

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

American Psychiatric Association. (2000). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV-TR* . Washington, DC: APA.

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)* . American Psychiatric Association.

Bebko, J. M., Schroeder, J. H., and Weiss J. A. (2014). *The McGurk Effect in Children With Autism and Asperger Syndrome* , Vol. 7, Autism Research. 50–59.

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

Bebko, J. M., Weiss, J. A., Demark, J. L., and Gomez, P. (2006). Discrimination of temporal synchrony in intermodal events by children with autism and children with developmental disabilities without autism. *J. Child Psychol. Psychiatry* 47, 88–98. doi: 10. 1111/j. 1469-7610. 2005. 01443. x

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Behrmann, M., Avidan, G., Leonard, G. L., Kimchi, R., Luna, B., Humphreys, K., et al. (2006). Configural processing in autism and its relationship to face processing. *Neuropsychologia* 44, 110–129. doi: 10. 1016/j. neuropsychologia. 2005. 04. 002

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Brock, J., Brown, C. C., Boucher, J., and Rippon, G. (2002). The temporal binding deficit hypothesis of autism. *Dev. Psychopathol* . 14, 209–224. doi: 10. 1017/S0954579402002018

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Calvert, G. A., and Thesen, T. (2004). Multisensory integration: methodological approaches and emerging principles in the human brain. *J. Physiol. Paris* 98, 191–205. doi: 10. 1016/j. jphysparis. 2004. 03. 018

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

de Boer-Schellekens, L., Eussen, M., and Vroomen, J. (2013). Diminished sensitivity of audiovisual temporal order in autism spectrum disorder. *Front. Integr. Neurosci* . 7: 8. doi: 10. 3389/fnint. 2013. 00008

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

de Gelder, B., Vroomen, J., and Van der Heide, L. (1991). Face recognition and lip-reading in autism. *Eur. J. Cogn. Psychol.* 3, 69–86. doi: 10.1080/09541449108406220

[CrossRef Full Text](#)

Flanagan, H. E., Perry, A., and Freeman, N. L. (2012). Effectiveness of large-scale community-based intensive behavioral Intervention: a waitlist comparison study exploring outcomes and predictors. *Res. Autism Spectr. Disord.* 6, 673–682. doi: 10.1016/j.rasd.2011.09.011

[CrossRef Full Text](#)

Foss-Feig, J. H., Kwakye, L. D., Cascio, C. J., Burnette, C. P., Kadivar, H., Stone, W. L., et al. (2010). An extended multisensory temporal binding window in autism spectrum disorders. *Exp. Brain Res.* 203, 381–389. doi: 10.1007/s00221-010-2240-4

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Foxe, J. J., Molholm, S., Del Bene, V. A., Frey, H. P., Russo, N. N., Blanco, D., et al. (2013). Severe multisensory speech integration deficits in high-functioning school-aged children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and their resolution during early adolescence. *Cereb. Cortex.* doi: 10.1093/cercor/bht213. [Epub ahead of print].

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

Frith, U., and Happé, F. (1994). Autism: beyond “ theory of mind.” *Cognition* 50, 115–132. doi: 10. 1016/0010-0277(94)90024-8

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Fujisaki, W., Shimojo, S., Kashino, M., and Nishida, S. (2004). Recalibration of audiovisual simultaneity. *Nat. Neurosci* . 7, 773–778. doi: 10. 1038/nn1268

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Hamilton, R. H., Shenton, J. T., and Coslett, H. B. (2006). An acquired deficit of audiovisual speech processing. *Brain Lang* . 98, 66–73. doi: 10. 1016/j. bandl. 2006. 02. 001

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Happé, F. (1999). Autism: cognitive deficit or cognitive style? *Trends Cogn. Sci* . 3, 216–222. doi: 10. 1016/S1364-6613(99)01318-2

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Happé, F. (2005). “ The weak central coherence account of autism,” in *Handbook of Autism and Pervasive Developmental Disorders, 3rd Edn .*, Vol. 1, eds F. R. Volkmar, R. Paul, A. Klin, D. Cohen (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons Inc.), 640–649.

Happé, F. G. (1994). Wechsler IQ profile and theory of mind in autism: a research note. *J. Child Psychol. Psychiatry* 35, 1461–1471. doi: 10. 1111/j. 1469-7610. 1994. tb01287. x

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Happé, F., and Frith, U. (2006). The weak coherence account: detail-focused cognitive style in autism spectrum disorders. *J. Autism Dev. Disord* . 36, 5–25. doi: 10. 1007/s10803-005-0039-0

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Hillock, A. R., Powers, A. R., and Wallace, M. T. (2011). Binding of sights and sounds: age-related changes in multisensory temporal processing. *Neuropsychologia* 49, 461–467. doi: 10. 1016/j. neuropsychologia. 2010. 11. 041

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Hillock-Dunn, A., and Wallace, M. T. (2012). Developmental changes in the multisensory temporal binding window persist into adolescence. *Dev. Sci* . 15, 688–696. doi: 10. 1111/j. 1467-7687. 2012. 01171. x

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Iarocci, G., and McDonald, J. (2006). Sensory integration and the perceptual experience of persons with autism. *J. Autism Dev. Disord* . 36, 77–90. doi: 10. 1007/s10803-005-0044-3

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Irwin, J. R., Tornatore, L. A., Brancazio, L., and Whalen, D. (2011). Can children with autism spectrum disorders “hear” a speaking face? *Child Dev* . 82, 1397–1403. doi: 10. 1111/j. 1467-8624. 2011. 01619. x

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Jolliffe, T., and Baron-Cohen, S. (1999). A test of central coherence theory: linguistic processing in high-functioning adults with autism or Asperger syndrome: is local coherence impaired? *Cognition* 71, 149-185. doi: 10.1016/S0010-0277(99)00022-0

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Jones, R., Quigney, C., and Huws, J. (2003). First-hand accounts of sensory perceptual experiences in autism: a qualitative analysis. *J. Intellect. Dev. Disabil* . 28, 112-121. doi: 10.1080/1366825031000147058

[CrossRef Full Text](#)

Just, M. A., Cherkassky, V. L., Keller, T. A., and Minshew, N. J. (2004). Cortical activation and synchronization during sentence comprehension in high-functioning autism: evidence of underconnectivity. *Brain* 127, 1811-1821. doi: 10.1093/brain/awh199

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Kanner, L. (1943). Autistic disturbances of affective contact. *Nerv. Child* 2, 217-250.

Kavanagh, J. F., and Mattingly, I. G. (1974). *Language by Ear and by Eye* . Boston, MA: MIT Press.

Kwakye, L. D., Foss-Feig, J. H., Cascio, C. J., Stone, W. L., and Wallace, M. T. (2011). Altered auditory and multisensory temporal processing in autism <https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

spectrum disorders. *Front. Integr. Neurosci* . 4: 129. doi: 10. 3389/fnint. 2010. 00129

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Lord, C., Risi, S., Lambrecht, L., Cook, E. H., Jr., Leventhal, B. L., DiLavore, P. C., et al. (2000). The autism diagnostic observation schedule-generic: a standard measure of social and communication deficits associated with the spectrum of autism. *J. Autism Dev. Disord* . 30, 205–223. doi: 10. 1023/A: 1005592401947

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Markram, H., Rinaldi, T., and Markram, K. (2007). The intense world syndrome—an alternative hypothesis for autism. *Front. Neurosci* . 1: 77. doi: 10. 3389/neuro. 01. 1. 1. 006. 2007

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

McGurk, H., and MacDonald, J. (1976). Hearing lips and seeing voices. *Nature* 264, 746–748. doi: 10. 1038/264746a0

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Mongillo, E., Irwin, J., Whalen, D., Klaiman, C., Carter, A., and Schultz, R. (2008). Audiovisual processing in children with and without autism spectrum disorders. *J. Autism Dev. Disord* . 38, 1349–1358. doi: 10. 1007/s10803-007-0521-y

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

Navon, D. (1977). Forest before trees: the precedence of global features in visual perception. *Cogn. Psychol.* 9, 353–383. doi: 10.1016/0010-0285(77)90012-3

[CrossRef Full Text](#)

Noens, I. L., and Berckelaer-Onnes, I. A. V. (2005). Captured by details: sense-making, language and communication in autism. *J. Commun. Disord.* 38, 123–141. doi: 10.1016/j.jcomdis.2004.06.002

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Pouget, P., Stepniewska, I., Crowder, E. A., Leslie, M. W., Emeric, E. E., Nelson, M. J., et al. (2009). Visual and motor connectivity and the distribution of calcium-binding proteins in macaque frontal eye field: implications for saccade target selection. *Front. Neuroanat.* 3: 2. doi: 10.3389/neuro.05.002.2009

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Powers, A. R. 3rd., Hillock, A. R., and Wallace, M. T. (2009). Perceptual training narrows the temporal window of multisensory binding. *J. Neurosci.* 29, 12265–12274. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3501-09.2009

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Rippon, G., Brock, J., Brown, C., and Boucher, J. (2007). Disordered connectivity in the autistic brain: challenges for the “ new

psychophysiology." *Int. J. Psychophysiol.* 63, 164–172. doi: 10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2006.03.012

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Rogers, S. J., and Vismara, L. A. (2008). Evidence-based comprehensive treatments for early autism. *J. Clin. Child Adolesc. Psychol.* 37, 8–38. doi: 10.1080/15374410701817808

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Schlessinger, J. J., Stevenson, R. A., Shotwell, M. S., and Wallace, M. T. (in press). Improving pulse oximetry pitch perception with multisensory perceptual training. *Anesth. Anesthesiol.*

Smith, E. G., and Bennetto, L. (2007). Audiovisual speech integration and lipreading in autism. *J. Child Psychol. Psychiatry* 48, 813–821. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.2007.01766.x

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Stevenson, R. A., Altieri, N. A., Kim, S., Pisoni, D. B., and James, T. W. (2010). Neural processing of asynchronous audiovisual speech perception. *Neuroimage* 49, 3308–3318. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2009.12.001

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Stevenson, R. A., Siemann, J. K., Schneider, B. C., Eberly, H. E., Woynaroski, T. G., Camarata, S. M., et al. (2014). Multisensory temporal integration in

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

autism spectrum disorders. *J. Neurosci.* 34, 691–697. doi: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3615-13.2014

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Stevenson, R. A., Siemann, J. K., Woynaroski, T. G., Schneider, B. C., Eberly, H. E., Camarata, S. M., et al. (in press). Brief report: arrested development of audiovisual speech perception in autism spectrum disorders. *J. Autism Dev. Disord.* 1–8. doi: 10.1007/s10803-013-1992-7

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Stevenson, R. A., VanDerKlok, R. M., Pisoni, D. B., and James, T. W. (2011). Discrete neural substrates underlie complementary audiovisual speech integration processes. *Neuroimage* 55, 1339–1345. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.12.063

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Stevenson, R. A., Wilson, M. M., Powers, A. R., and Wallace, M. T. (2013). The effects of visual training on multisensory temporal processing. *Exp. Brain Res.* 225, 479–489. doi: 10.1007/s00221-012-3387-y

[PubMed Abstract](#) | [PubMed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Sumby, W. H., and Pollack, I. (1954). Visual contribution to speech intelligibility in noise. *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* 26, 212–215. doi: 10.1121/1.1907309

[CrossRef Full Text](#)

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

Taylor, N., Isaac, C., and Milne, E. (2010). A comparison of the development of audiovisual integration in children with autism spectrum disorders and typically developing children. *J. Autism Dev. Disord.* 40, 1403–1411. doi: 10.1007/s10803-010-1000-4

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Vroomen, J., and Keetels, M. (2010). Perception of intersensory synchrony: a tutorial review. *Atten. Percept. Psychophys.* 72, 871–884. doi: 10.3758/APP.72.4.871

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Williams, J., Massaro, D. W., Peel, N. J., Bosseler, A., and Suddendorf, T. (2004). Visual-auditory integration during speech imitation in autism. *Res. Dev. Disabil.* 25, 559–575. doi: 10.1016/j.ridd.2004.01.008

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Wolery, M., and Garfinkle, A. N. (2002). Measures in intervention research with young children who have autism. *J. Autism Dev. Disord.* 32, 463–478. doi: 10.1023/A:1020598023809

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)

Woynaroski, T. G., Kwakye, L. D., Foss-Feig, J. H., Stevenson, R. A., Stone, W. L., and Wallace, M. T. (2013). Multisensory speech perception in children with autism spectrum disorders. *J. Autism Dev. Disord.* 43, 2891–2902. doi: 10.1007/s10803-013-1836-5

<https://assignbuster.com/the-impact-of-multisensory-integration-deficits-on-speech-perception-in-children-with-autism-spectrum-disorders/>

[Pubmed Abstract](#) | [Pubmed Full Text](#) | [CrossRef Full Text](#)