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The Central Auditory Processing Disorder

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The Central Auditory Processing Disorder, abbreviated as CAPD, is understood as hearing impairment or problem that can potentially affect one's ability to understand or interpret words or sentences in a speech. Both adults and children are at risk of this disorder, and healthcare professionals carry out its diagnosis by considering speech. Mostly, they use non-speech tests to differentiate actual hearing disorder from other disorders such as those related to the impairment of specific language. In their case studies Hein, & Slone (2019) have investigated Central auditory processing deficit among adults, whereby the results show limited information about how this condition affects adults. In their case studies, significant evidence presented those young children experience difficulties related to the CAP disorder. In my research, I will primarily major in investigating the central auditory processing deficit among children of Bengali origin.

Deficits experienced by sufferers of Auditory Processing Disorder

The paper focuses on identifying and describing couple deficits faced by children suffering from Auditory Processing Disorder. Some of the deficits to be described are difficulties in comprehending what words mean in a given reading. Besides, other deficits to be discussed include the inability of the sufferer to follow verbal instructions, inability to understand complex words, difficulty in recalling words. Children suffering from Auditory Processing Disorder have trouble comprehending a given speech. I will explain how children with CAPD can hear sounds delivered in particular environments and fail to recognize different sounds of words.

Bellis & Belli's (2015) study reveals pattern recognition, gap detection, dichotic listening, temporal integration, and masking perception as some of the deficits people with APD disorder suffer from. In my paper, I intend to investigate and describe how these deficits affect children of Bangali speaking populace in both the United States of America.

Methods used to diagnose or identify Auditory Processing Disorder.

The paper will focus on the various methods used to identify or diagnose Auditory Disorder. There will be the most common method, which uses a precise and exact group of listening tests. The method will subject children to several listening tests. There will be proper records keeping depending on how the subjects respond to the hearing test. Second, auditory figure-ground is another method that will be used. In this case, the methods will be based on the fact that children have trouble when it comes to the understanding of speech whenever there is ambient noise or speech babble. For the research paper to enhance understanding, I will use a method with a battery of tests. An audiologist will carry out the method. In the method, the audiologist will be monitoring the hearing of the child. Children will be listening to words as well as sentences as the background noise increases slowly. Other than this, they will be listening to instructions that will be given at high speed to determine if listening ability decreases (Norbury *et al.*, 2016).

Differences in auditory processing between monolinguals and bi/multilingual

The difference in auditory processing is that monolinguals can learn words through cross-situational learning while bilinguals cannot. Also, bilinguals have the ability to affect the learning objectives of monolinguals through a process known as bilingualism. In contrast, monolinguals cannot affect the learning objectives of lingual in any way. Bilinguals are concerned with more significant achievements on executive function tests, while on the other hand, monolinguals are only associated with both selective attention as well as inhibitory control (Vega-Mendoza *et al.*, 2015).

Bengali population in New York

The paper will emphasize and put effort into the Bengali population in New York. The Bengali population is about 78,698,852 people, with Queens as the highest concentration followed by Brooklyn, with about 86.22% of the people speaking Bengali (Mozumder, 2017) will be the subject.

Long-term economic repercussions of miss/undiagnosed Auditory Processing Disorder

Rationale

The research paper will address the long-term economic consequences of miss/undiagnosed Auditory Processing Disorder Rationale. The first long-term economic effect that will be addressed will be loss of productivity which will be contributed by several factors. For instance, there is unemployment as well as early retirement of people who suffer from hearing loss. Moreover, there will be a lasting economic impact on the undiagnosed Auditory Processing Disorder Rationale, which will be communication difficulties as well as stigma. An increased number of people with hearing impairment will result in poor communication among people in varying economic fields. Also, individuals will develop a stigma towards those who have a hearing impairment which will greatly affect the economy from a long-term perspective (Rice *et al.*, 2016).

Long-term economic effects of miss/undiagnosed Auditory Processing Disorder Rationale will be focused on in job opportunities perspective. This will be resulting from factors that occur as a result of hearing loss. For example, increased cases of hearing loss will result in fewer educational levels. In connection to this, there will be reduced job opportunities since a fewer number of people will have attained the requirements because of impaired communication challenges. Additionally, long-term economic effects will be posed in terms of social

withdrawal. This is because there will be a decrease in access to services as well as difficulties when communicating with others.

Limited research on adolescents and adults who suffer from ¹listening difficulties in the presence of normal hearing thresholds

The paper will emphasize limited research on adults and adolescents who will be suffering from ¹listening difficulties in the presence of a normal hearing threshold. The research will put more efforts so as to scrutinize the inability of understanding speech-in-noise, which is among the major complaints to people who grieve from listening difficulties in normal hearing thresholds presence. The limited research will show the spatial processing ability, which will be reduced in the adults while increased when in adolescents as well as young adults. This will be conducted in a well-organized manner to enhance and promote shoddier speech understanding in noise (Pang *et al.*, 2019).

CAPD does not have an ethnic preponderance

The research paper will show a concentration on proving that CAPD doesn't have an ethnic preponderance. The research will reveal how CAPD doesn't have superiority in power, weight, strength, and importance even though it does not have a generally accepted therapy or cure that performs well with all children (Moore, 2018). This will be supported by several facts concerning the lack of ethnic preponderance in CAPD. Notably, Central Auditory Processing Disorder is diagnosed on a battery test. This test involves electrophysiological procedures and behavioral tests managed under acoustically controlled conditions.

Bilinguals have been shown to have different scores than monolinguals on auditory processing tasks.

The research will focus on showing how bilinguals have varying scores on auditory processing tasks. Naturally, bilingual children who use their native language mostly at home while growing in a different country are likely to have higher intelligence. Moreover, bilingualism has high scores compared to monolinguals because they have an enhanced working memory, making them have an active brain of storing and processing they come across (Calvo and Bialystok, 2014).

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