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2.2. Equipment and materials

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2.3. Procedures

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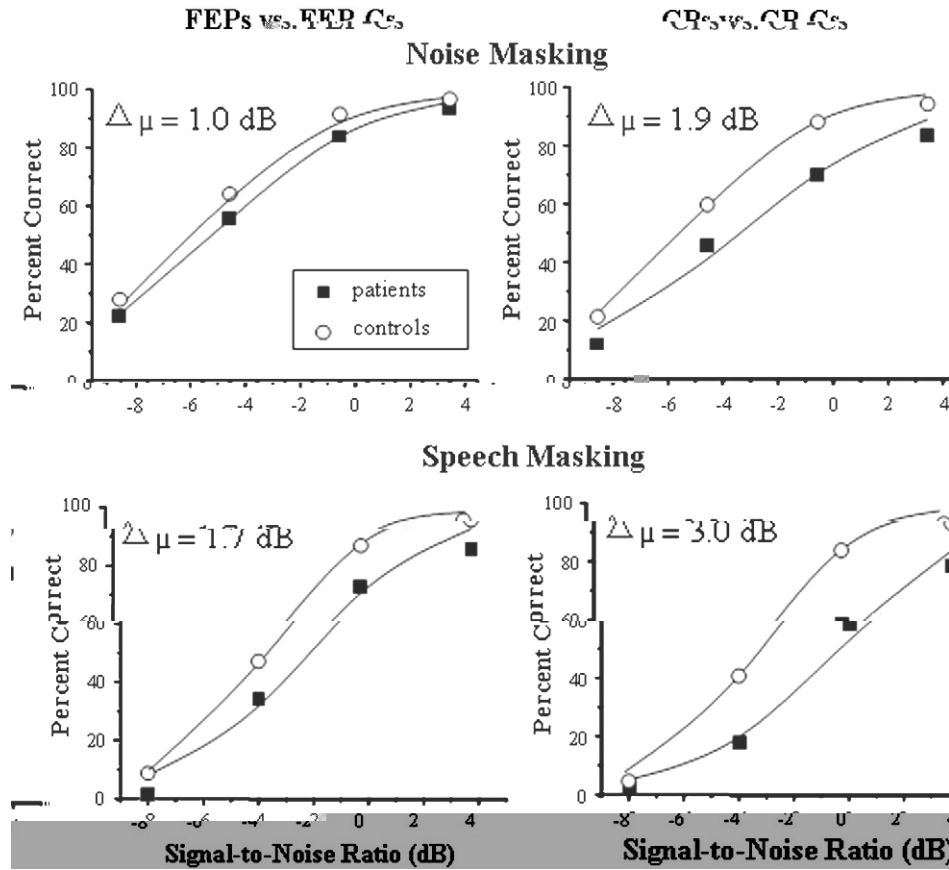


Fig. 1. Performance of patients and controls on the keyword recognition task under the priming condition. The graphs show the percentage of correct responses as a function of the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in dB. The data are presented for four conditions: FEPs vs. FEP-Cs (top left), CPs vs. CP-Cs (top right), Noise Masking (bottom left), and Speech Masking (bottom right). The mean difference in performance between patients and controls is indicated by $\Delta \mu$ (dB). The graphs show that controls generally perform better than patients, and speech masking is more difficult than noise masking.

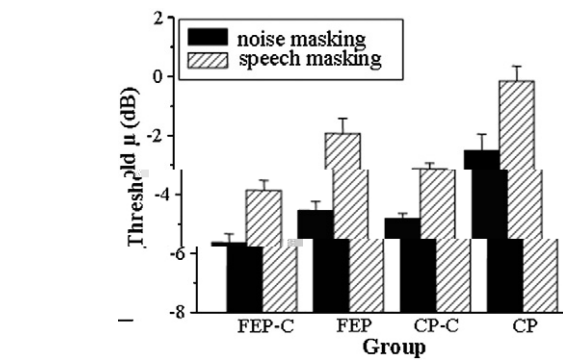


Fig. 2. Threshold μ (dB) for the four groups. The chart shows that speech masking thresholds are generally higher (more negative) than noise masking thresholds for all groups.

($p < 0.01$), ($p < 0.01$), ($p < 0.01$), ($p = 0.084$).

3.2. Recognition of the prime keywords under the priming condition

3.3 Performance of patients and controls on the keyword recognition task under the priming condition. The graphs show the percentage of correct responses as a function of the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in dB. The data are presented for four conditions: FEPs vs. FEP-Cs (top left), CPs vs. CP-Cs (top right), Noise Masking (bottom left), and Speech Masking (bottom right). The mean difference in performance between patients and controls is indicated by $\Delta \mu$ (dB). The graphs show that controls generally perform better than patients, and speech masking is more difficult than noise masking.

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4.3. Using the prime to unmask the last keyword in target speech

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5. Conclusions

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Role of funding source

... (2011 707805),
... (2007 17 04),
"985"
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Contributors

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Conflict of interests

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Acknowledgments

... (2011 707805),
... (2007 17 04),
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