Spatial and nonspatial peripheral auditory processing in congenitally blind people

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The congenitally blind adults' performance in spatial and nonspatial peripheral auditory attention tasks was compared with that of sighted adults in a paradigm manipulating location-based and frequency-based inhibition of return concurrently. Blind study participants responded faster in spatial attention tasks (detection/localization) and slower in the nonspatial frequency discrimination task than sighted participants. Both groups, however, showed the same patterns of interaction between location-based and frequency-based inhibition of return. These resule(r)587.6477170nult

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(1,30)=1.33, $P>0.1$; <1.

(1,30)=5.23, $P<$

(490) (594).

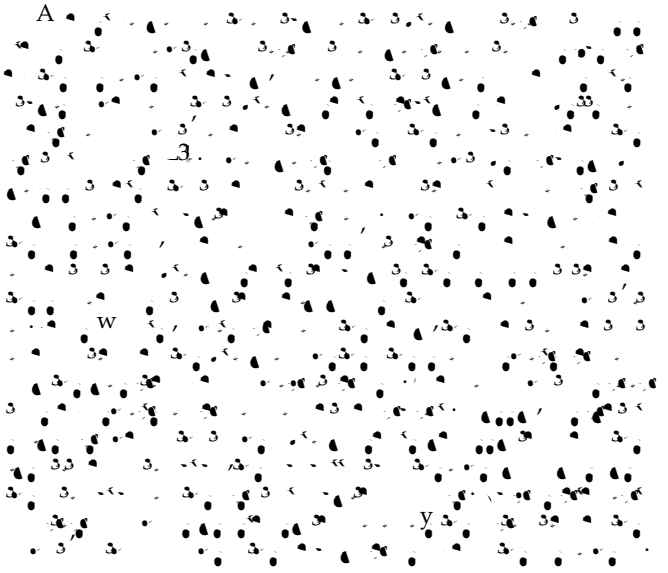
(1,31)=15.34, $P<0.001$,

(3)

(31).

(−5)

(24). A ,


A
3
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