

Accepted Manuscript

Title: Audiovisual plasticity following early abnormal visual experience: Reduced McGurk Effect in people with one eye

Authors: Stefania S. Moro, Jennifer K.E. Steeves

PII: S0304-3940(18)30113-7
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2018.02.031>
Reference: NSL 33423

To appear in: *Neuroscience Letters*

Received date: 20-12-2017
Revised date: 13-2-2018
Accepted date: 15-2-2018

Please cite this article as: Stefania S.Moro, Jennifer K.E.Steeves, Audiovisual plasticity following early abnormal visual experience: Reduced McGurk Effect in people with one eye, *Neuroscience Letters* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neulet.2018.02.031>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Audiovisual plasticity following early abnormal visual experience: Reduced McGurk Effect
in people with one eye

Stefania S. Moro and Jennifer K.E. Steeves

Department of Psychology and Centre for Vision Research, York University, Toronto,
Canada

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Canada

*Corresponding author:

Jennifer Steeves

1032 Sherman Health Science Research Centre

York University

4700 Keele St.

Toronto, ON Canada

416-736-2100 Ext. 20452

steeves@yorku.ca

Highlights

- The McGurk effect is a popular tool for studying multisensory integration
- People with one eye process audiovisual stimuli differently from binocular controls
- People with one eye do not perceive the McGurk effect unlike controls
- Sensory systems of people with one eye adaptively accommodate perception
- Evidence of neural plasticity after the loss of an eye early in life

Abstract

Previously, we have shown that people who have had one eye surgically removed early in life during visual development have enhanced sound localization [1] and lack visual dominance, commonly observed in binocular and monocular (eye-patched) viewing controls [2]. Despite these changes, people with one eye integrate auditory and visual

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8841632>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8841632>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)