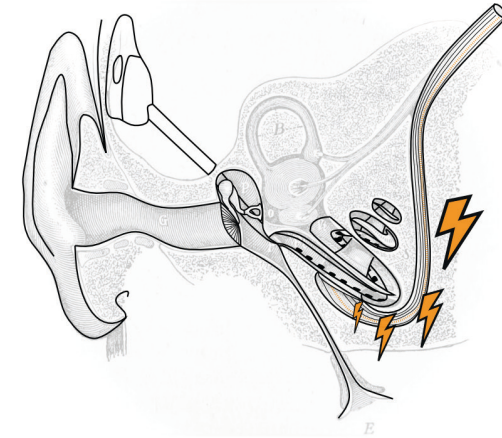


# Electrically evoked compound action potentials as a tool for programming cochlear implants in children

Cochlear implants are often the best treatment for young children with a profound hearing loss, or worse, when ordinary hearing aids cannot provide enough auditory stimulation. For these youngest recipients there must be a valid rationale for deciding the level of stimulation since they themselves cannot give a qualitative feedback on the perceived sound. The purpose of this thesis was to investigate aspects that are clinically relevant when programming cochlear implants for young children, focusing on the electrically evoked compound action potential as a basis for deciding the stimulation levels. The results presented aim to assist clinicians to achieve as good audibility as possible when programming cochlear implants for these young children.

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