

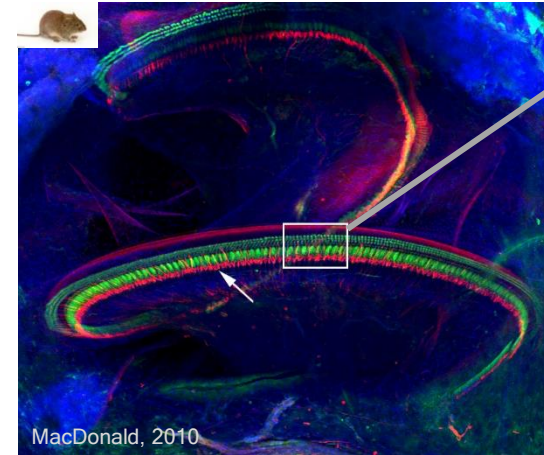
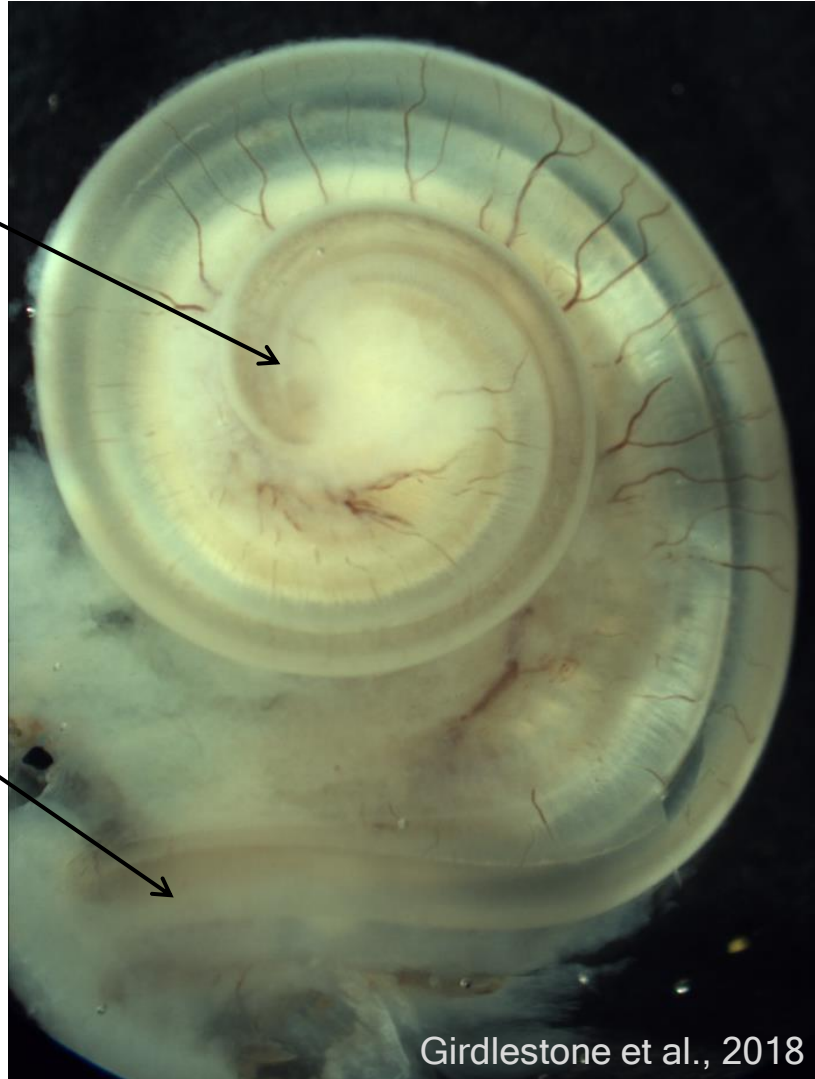
Prediction of the cochlear frequency map of harbour porpoise

Maria Morell, Laura Rojas, Adrien Caplot, Ursula Siebert

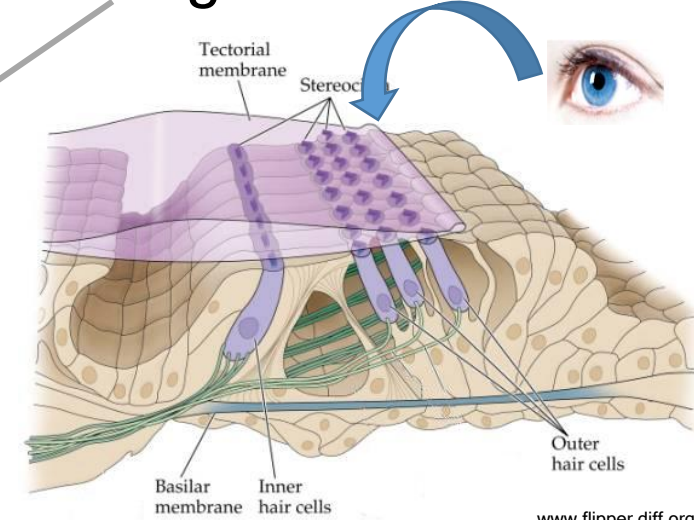
Cochlea (inner ear)

Apex:
low
frequencies

Base: high
frequencies



Organ of Corti

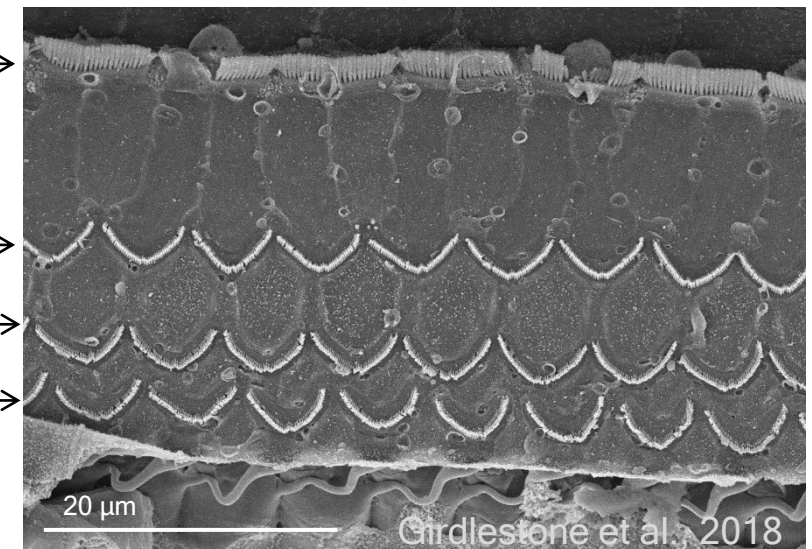


Inner Hair Cell →

Outer Hair Cell 1 →

Outer Hair Cell 2 →

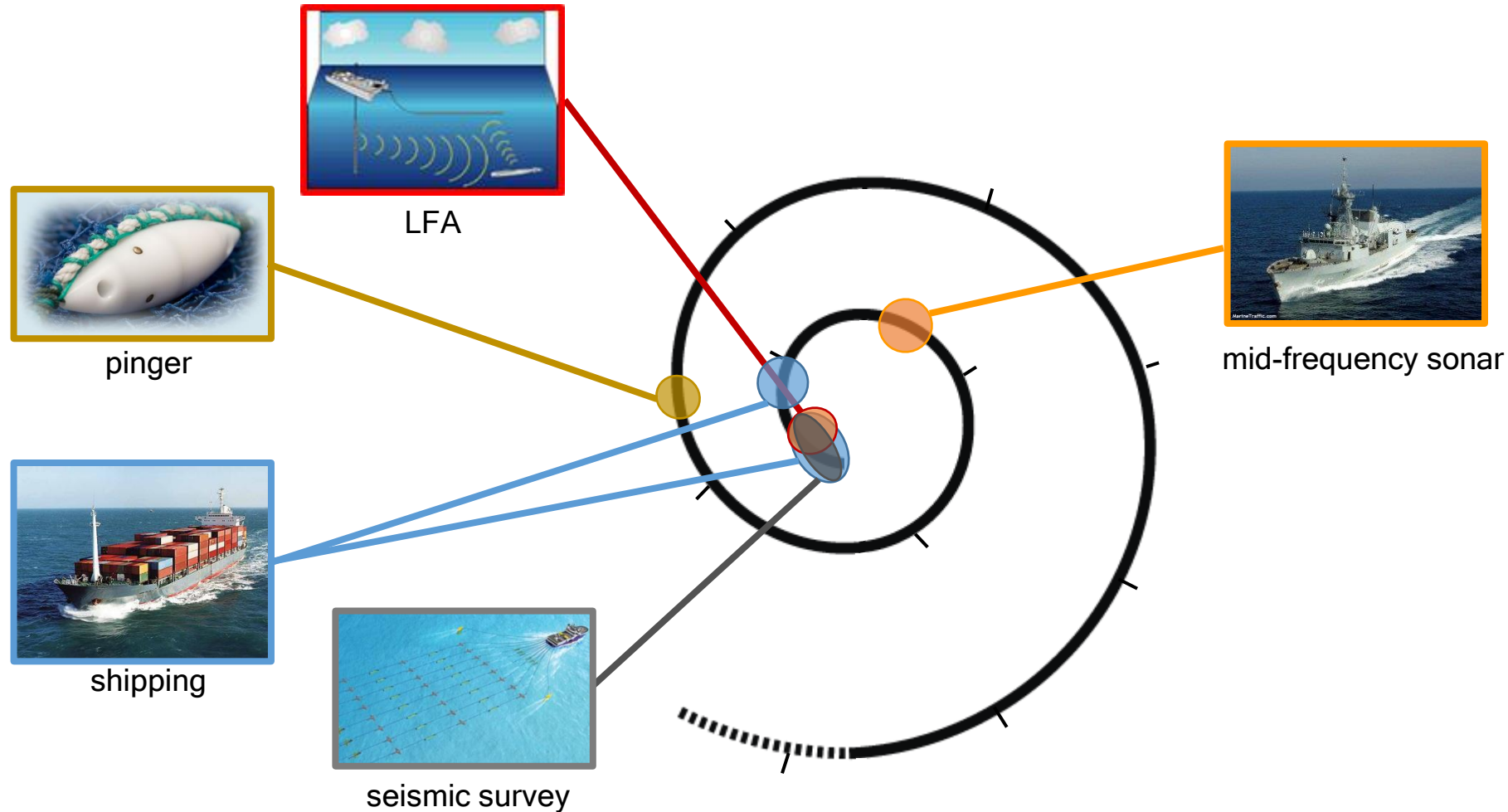
Outer Hair Cell 3 →



Cochlear frequency maps

WHY?

- If a lesion is found → frequency range that is impaired → source



1) Relationship Shape (cells organ of Corti) and Frequency?

YES

2) Is this relationship comparable among species?

YES with similar
hearing range



(25-111 kHz)

n=7



(0.5-54 kHz)

n=4

+



(5-68 kHz)

n=5



(0.25-30 kHz)

n=7



(0.15-55 kHz)

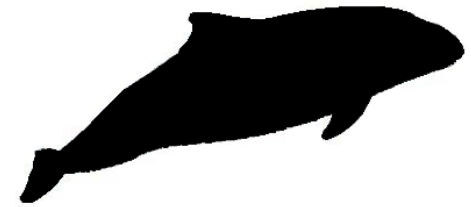
n=7

Using Machine Learning
Techniques to build a
Predictive Model

Rel. Morphometrics -
Frequency



Use this predictive model with



(0.25 - 180 kHz) n=5 + 6

Objective and tasks of the project

Objective: predict the cochlear frequency map for harbour porpoise based on morphometric characteristics of the organ of Corti.

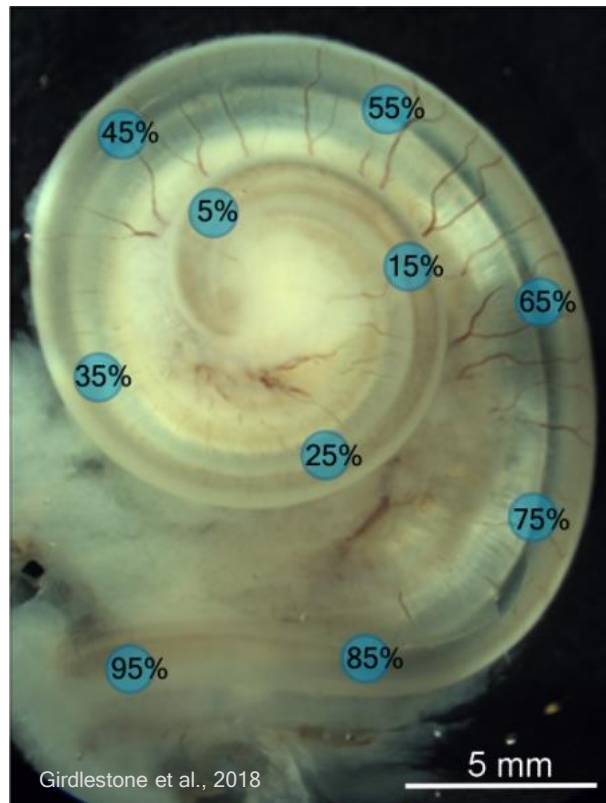
- 1) Include more inner ears of terrestrial mammals to make the predictive model stronger.
- 2) More detailed information from the most apical region of the cochlea of harbour porpoise
- 3) Validate the predictions with individuals whose audiograms have been measured



possible to extrapolate the same predictive model to establish cochlear frequency maps (and hearing ranges) for species whose hearing capabilities been not yet been measured

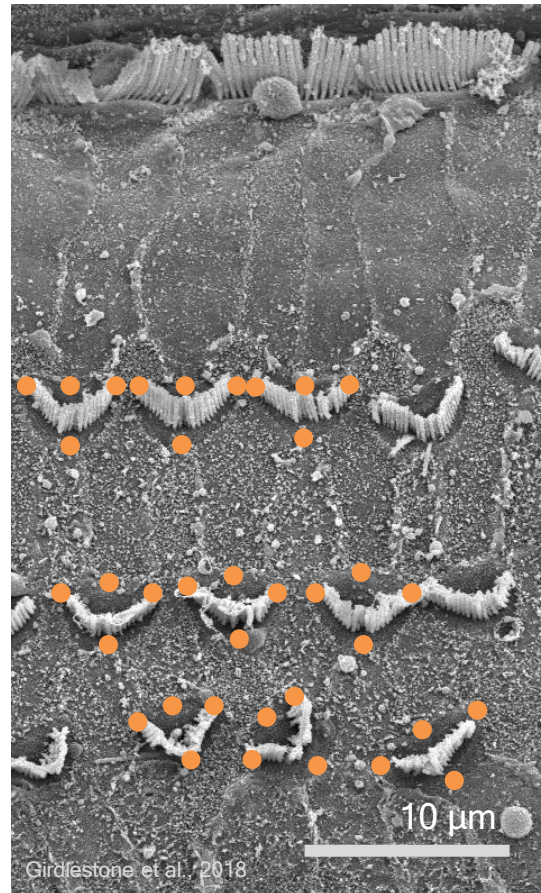
Geometric Morphometrics: Landmarks

10 locations of the
cochlea

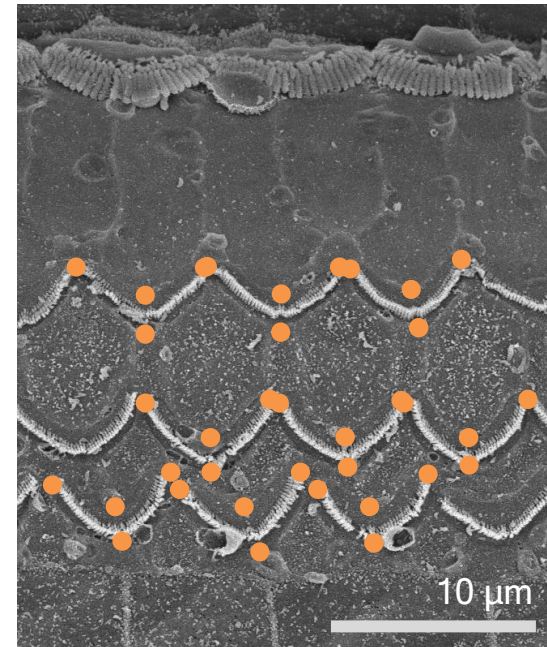


At least 3 replicates
per location

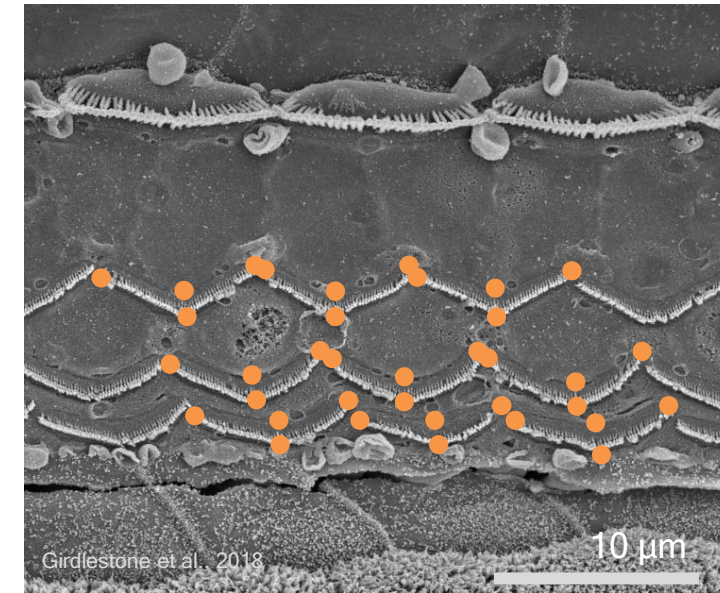
Apex



Middle



Base



Summary: Tasks of the project

1) Include more inner ears of terrestrial mammals



7 guinea pigs (currently integrating the data into the predictive model)

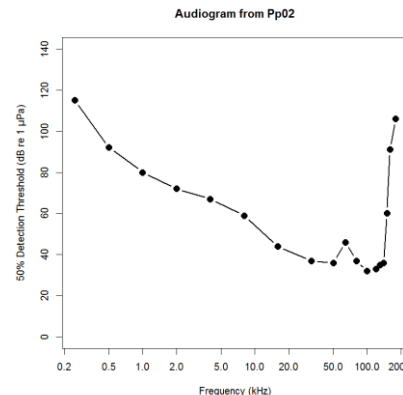
2) Have more detailed information from the apex of the cochlea of harbour porpoise



11 harbour porpoises (already integrated in the prediction)

3) Validate the predictions with individuals whose audiograms have been measured

Currently working on that



Kastelein *et al.*, 2010

Acknowledgements

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