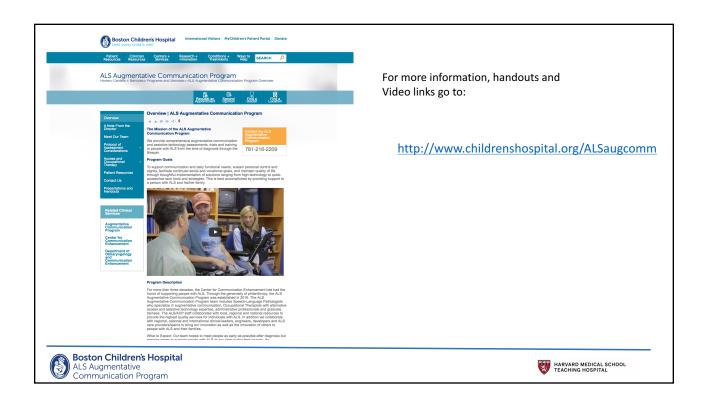
ALS and AAC: Proactive Assessment, System Design and Implementation

John M. Costello, MA CCC-SLP
Director, Augmentative Communication Program and
ALS Augmentative Communication Program
Boston Children's Hospital





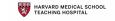




For lots of related resources, Join us on Facebook at:

https://www.facebook.com/ACPCHBoston



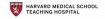






We need to do an updated ALS Team photo!!





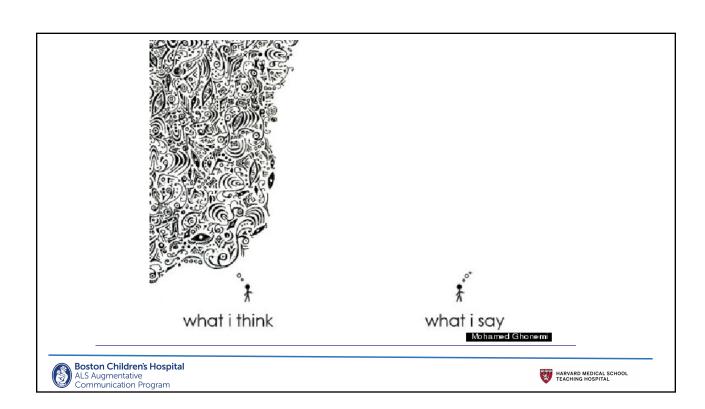
Objectives

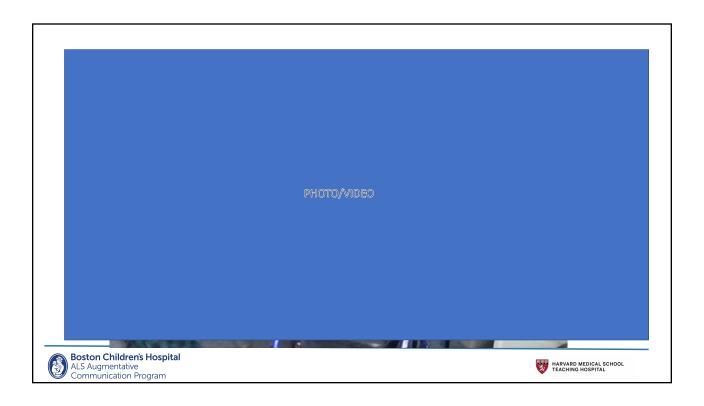
Participants will be able to:

- 1. List no-tech, low-tech and high-tech augmentative communication strategies
- 2. Detail the steps for pro-active message banking
- 3. Describe the feature matching process for assessment and evidence based trials









Program Mission:

The mission of the ALS Augmentative Communication Program is to provide comprehensive augmentative communication/assistive technology assessment, trials and training to people with ALS from the time of diagnosis through the lifespan.



Program Goal:

"Our goal is to support communication and daily functional needs, sustain personal control and dignity, facilitate continued social and vocational goals and maintain quality of life through thoughtful implementation of solutions ranging from high technology to quick access/low tech tools and strategies. This is best accomplished by ACP-ALS clinicians constantly communicating and collaborating on how best to support patient-centered functional outcomes in the presence of changing physical abilities while providing support to a person with ALS and his/her family."





What to expect:

Our team hopes to meet people as early as possible after diagnosis but remains eager to support people with ALS at <u>any</u> <u>time</u> during their journey.





Our assessment and intervention protocol has developed and evolved based on guidance and direction from people with ALS, their family and their care providers.

Our affiliation with many proactive neurologists and team members, initially through the MGH ALS Clinic, has given us the opportunity *and honor* to learn from many people with ALS who choose to meet with us early in the disease process.

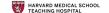
This continues to inform our practice and evolve our protocol.





Begin with THANK YOU to so many extraordinary people with ALS





Opening statement:

"My goal is to waste your time"





Second statement:

"You are stuck with us"



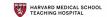


For our purposes today:

Defining Communication

The ability to express oneself face to face, in group settings, via telephone, writing, email or text.





In addition: QUALITY OF LIFE indicators identified by people

- Maintain social connectedness
- Avoid or minimize changes to communication partners
- Continue to perform activities of interest/importance, even through modified means (including work)

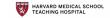




Service delivery

- introduce strategies to minimize fatigue associated with speech including: strategies to enhance intelligibility or preserve energy, and may introduce varied voice amplifiers.
- partner with patient and family to create over time custom quick access communication tools
- May introduce our model of Message Banking and/or options for Voice Banking





Service delivery

- Introduce and assess various communication technologies to support face to face communication as well as communication through internet/telephone.
- Establish and coordinate evidence based trials
- assess and provide call systems to meet individual needs.

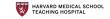


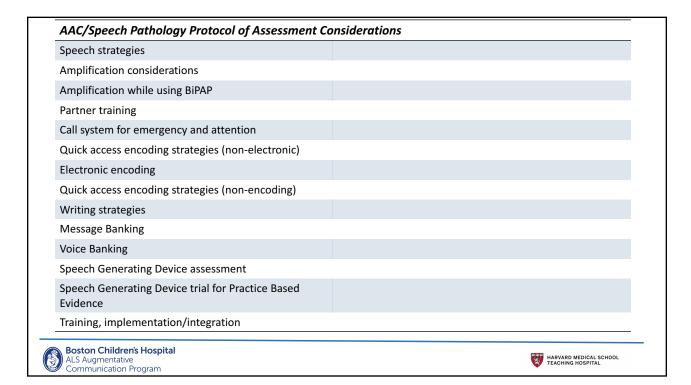


Service delivery

- Provide partner training
- Home-based services may be available when patient can no longer travel to the center.
- Tele-support
- Web based training modules on select topics (to launch Summer 2017)
- Web based downloadable templates (launched and growing)







Occupational therapy/Assistive Technology Protocol of Assessment Considerations (wait for Peggy Dellea!)

- Positioning/support
- · Access to mobile technology
- Phone access
- Call system/attention signal access
- Environmental control
- Access to books (hardcopy or digital)
- Computer access: keyboard
- Computer Access: mouse
- Computer Access: speech/voice
- Speech Generating Device Access
- Training





Speech Strategies

Environmental strategies:

- a. Speaking with competing noise in the environment is difficult under any circumstance. For people with ALS, trying to speak when there is lots of noise can be extremely difficult. While you should consider using a voice amplifier throughout the day (*link to voice amplifier page*) here are some other considerations: a. Make sure you have your partner's attention
- b. Mute the television, radio or other sound source when speaking





Environmental strategies:

- c. Make sure your communication partner can SEE your face and hear you (in the event partner has hearing loss) as you are speaking. Not only can seeing you speak make it easier to understand words or sounds that are not clear but also gestures, facial expressions and your eyes add a great deal of information to the message.
- d. When going to restaurants, consider choosing a table that is away that is in a quieter section of the restaurant.





Environmental strategies:

- e. When in noisy environments such as grocery store, shopping plaza, sports events OR when in the car (even in a well insulated car, traffic and road noise can be significant), use a voice amplifier.
- f. Avoid speaking while eating (when food is in your mouth) or drinking





Speech Production strategies:

By making some modifications to the way you speak, you can enhance the intelligibility of your speech. These modifications include:

a. Pace your speaking rate. Providing a brief stop after each word you speak can slow the pace of your speech and improve intelligibility. As one man with ALS recently stated to us: "When I think of all of my partners as non-English speakers, I naturally pause between each word and speak at a clearer pace". Providing this pause after each word will also eliminate the merging/slurring of the last sound of a word and the first sound of the next word!

NOTE:

Pacing does *not* mean speak slowly! Speaking slowly will often require more energy and will likely be less intelligible! ALSO – Resist trying to talk louder! Speaking louder will only use more energy and does not impact your intelligibility.





Speech Production strategies:

- b. Produce each syllable of a word: If it is difficult to speak clearly and sometimes parts of words are not intelligible. While the most important advice is to preserve your energy, consider producing multi-syllabic words in a deliberate and paced manner. This way, every part of the word is clear.
- c. Consider producing sounds that are sometimes 'glossed over' in words: In American English, some words the 't' sound is normally 'softened' when followed by a vowel, but with typical speech production they are understood. An example of this is the word 'water', which is most often produced 'wader' with the 't' being distorted. For people with ALS, it may be helpful to produce some sounds more deliberately so, in this case, one may speak in a paced manner 'wa ter'. Examples of other words include: button, kitten, waiter, theater, etc.





Speech Production strategies:

d. Economize/phrase words per breath: Many people try to speak as many words per breath as possible. For the natural speaker, this often results in some words being softer or less clear. A person with ALS should 'economize' words per breath so each word has strong breath support. When pacing one's speech, it can be easier to also speak fewer words per breath so, if you feel out of breath while speaking, consider pausing and taking a new breath.



Your positioning while speaking:

Growing up, many of us we were told 'sit up straight' or 'don't slouch'. When it comes to clarity of speech and ALS, positioning is really key! To maximize breath support for speech production, be sure you are comfortably positioned. If you are sitting, be sure you are not leaning forward, you are not too reclined or leaning to the side as it will be harder to speak loud enough or clearly.



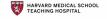


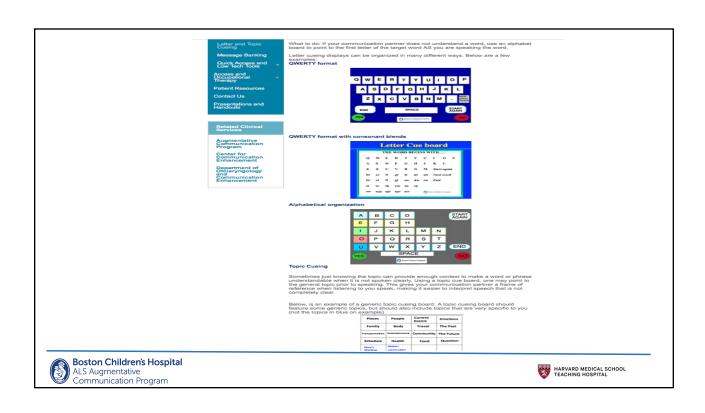
Additional speech related strategies:

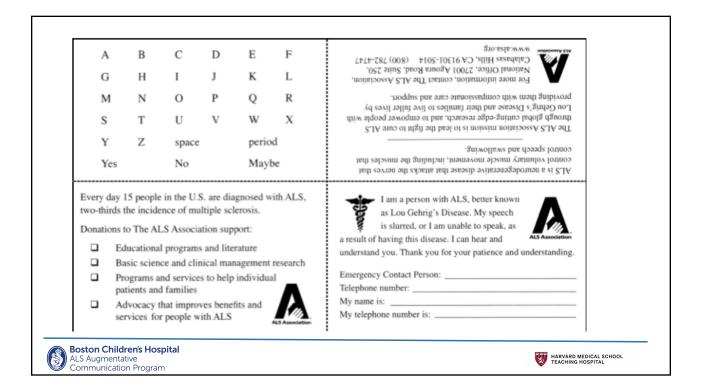
- Stretching/limbering NOT oral motor exercise/repetitive motion.
 ***Discuss issues of muscle recovery.
- Letter cueing
- Topic cueing
- Counsel on positioning/support
- Counsel on speech fatigue/over-use and difficulty with recovery















Amplification considerations:

- · Counsel regarding impact of speech efforts on fatigue
- Discuss pro-active approach (as appropriate) to preserving energy
- Introduce amplification options
- Identify microphone headset placement considerations with head movement



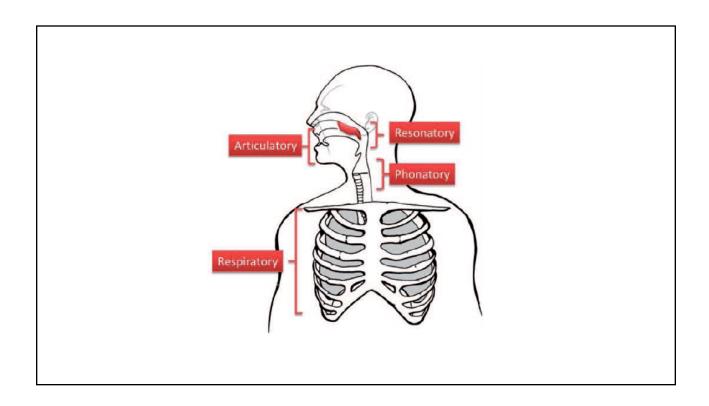


Often will be told:

"I can talk loud enough, I just get worn out by 2 in the afternoon and am too fatigued"



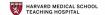




Articulation

Highly coordinated movement of lips, tongue and jaw





Respiration

An often noted symptom is patient taking more frequent and longer pauses between words or word clusters when speaking.

*** many people continue to try to speak as many words as possible on a breath and 'trail off'





Phonation

Perceptive changes in voice quality and loudness may be first symptoms

Attempts to compensate may exacerbate issue (sound more gravely when trying to speak louder)



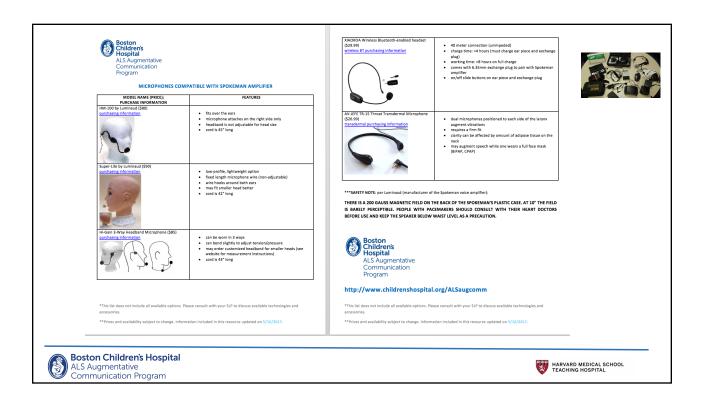


Resonance

• Velopharyngeal muscle weakness leads to continual opening of velopharyngeal port during speech



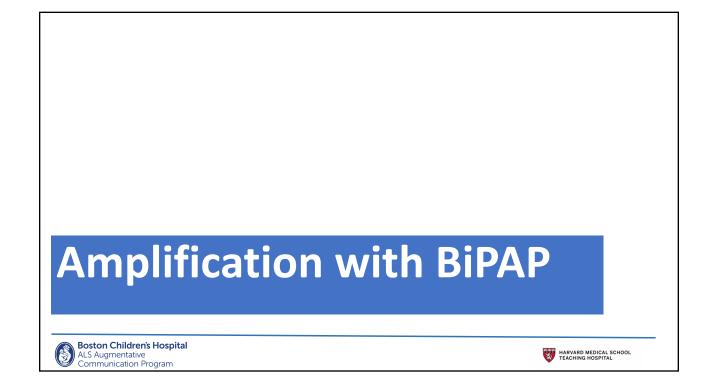


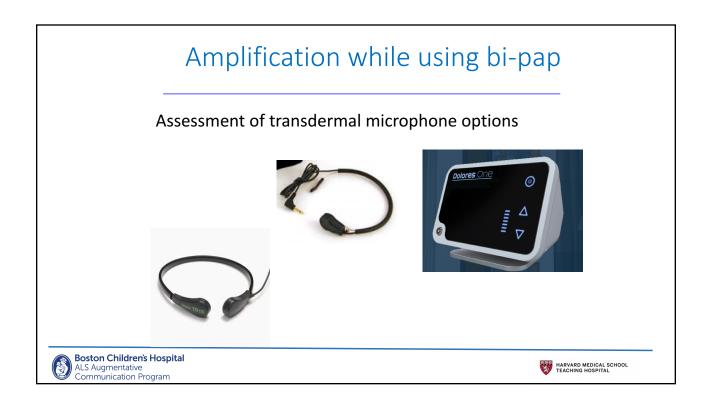














Partner Training





"I've noticed that people are uncomfortable with silence and feel the need to fill it, even as I am putting together a message. Because I am slower, other conversations start or people ask me lots of yes/no questions and not only do I lose the opportunity to complete my message but I also lose the opportunity to be part of the conversations happening while I am putting my message together" R.H., age 55



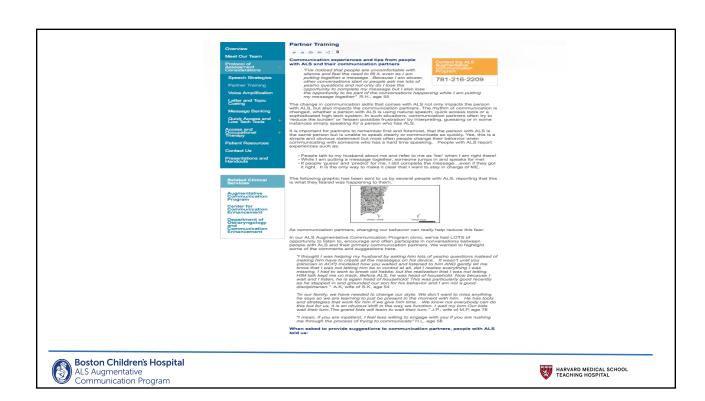


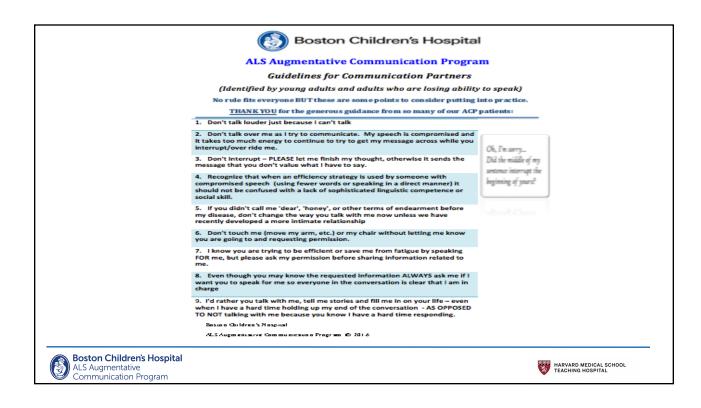
Partner training

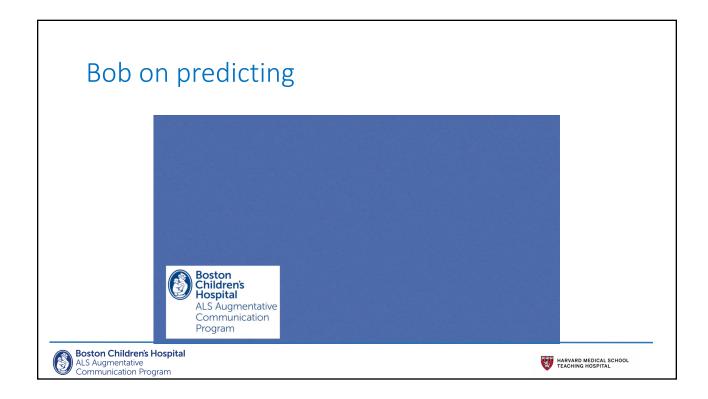
- Identify communication partners/supports
- Share anecdotal feedback from people with ALS and families
- Share handout on "Guidelines to Communication Partners"
- Discuss strengths and major challenges with asking yes/no questions
- Discuss the pros and cons of prediction and permissions that should be in place.

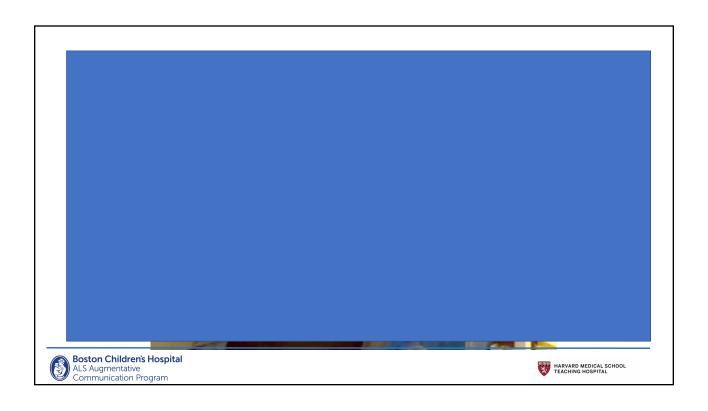


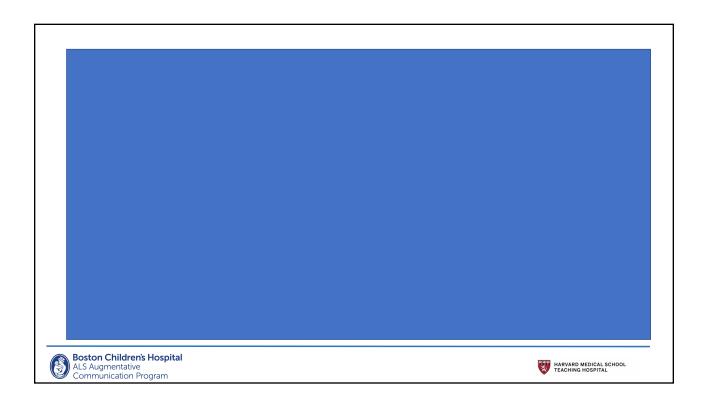


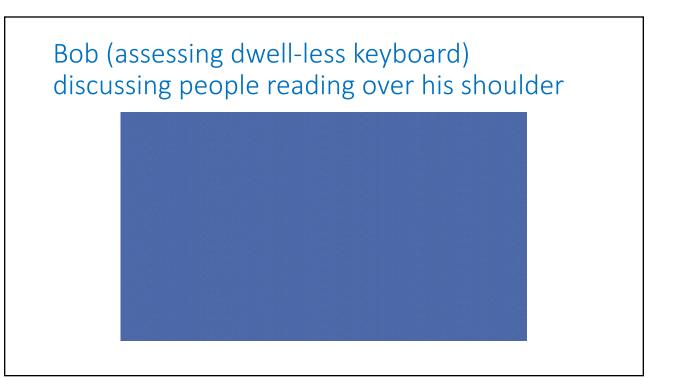


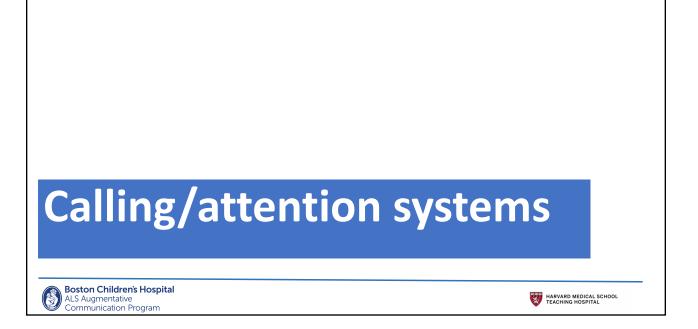


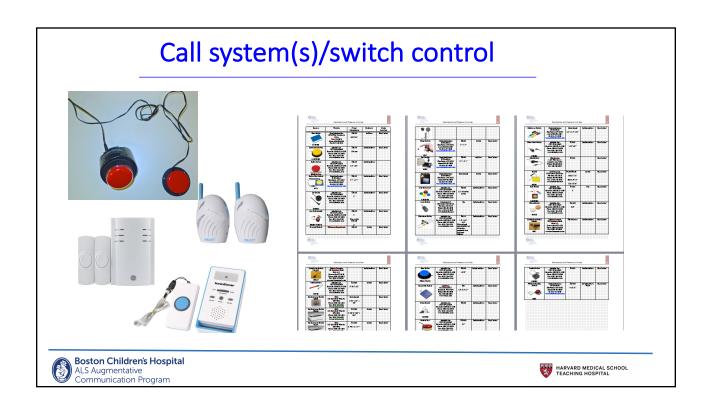


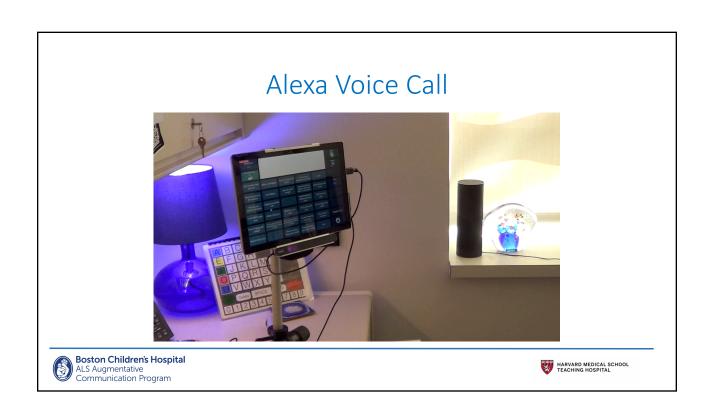


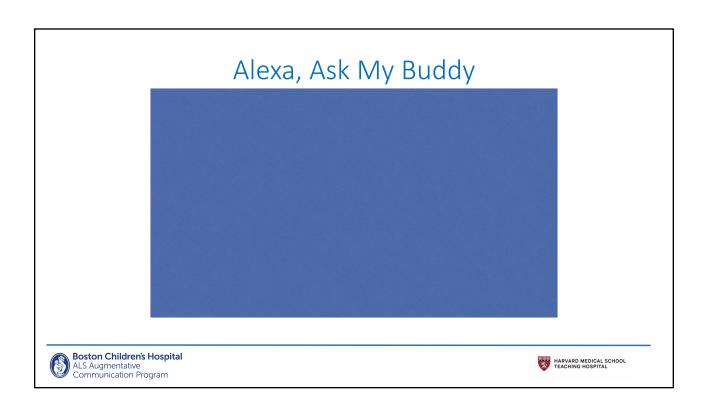


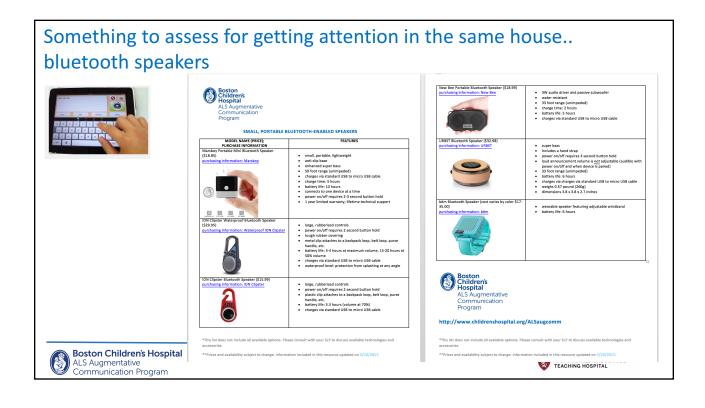












Quick access/low tech



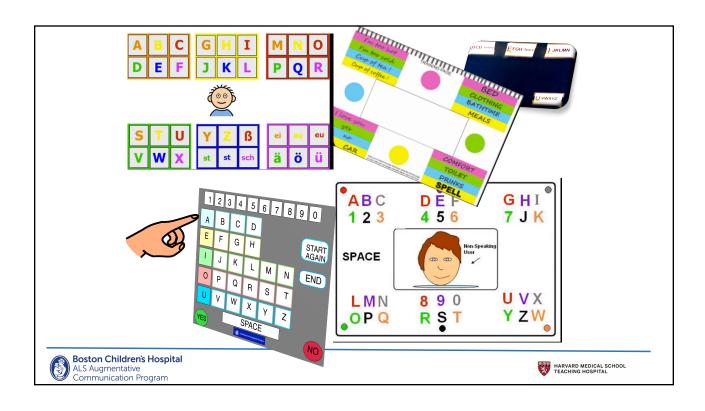


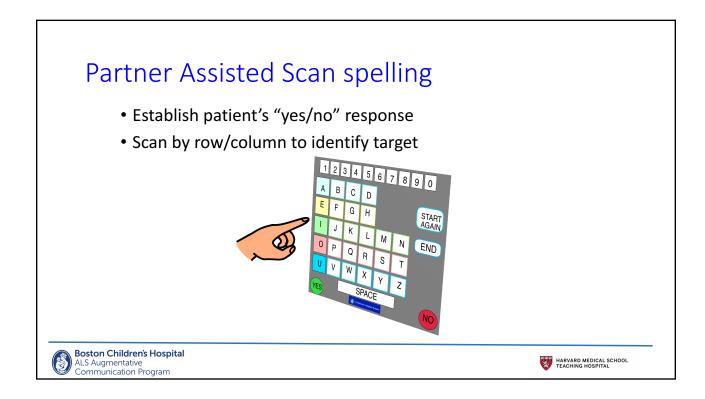
Quick Access Encoding

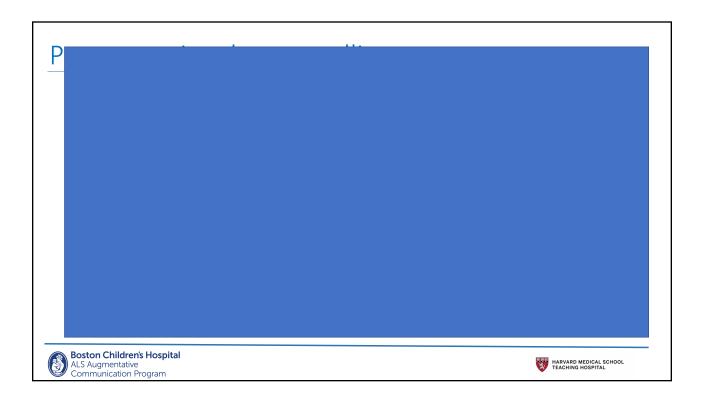
- Standard Etran two-step encoding
- eye gaze and partner assist combination (AEIOU)
- Alpha color encoding
- EyeSpeak board

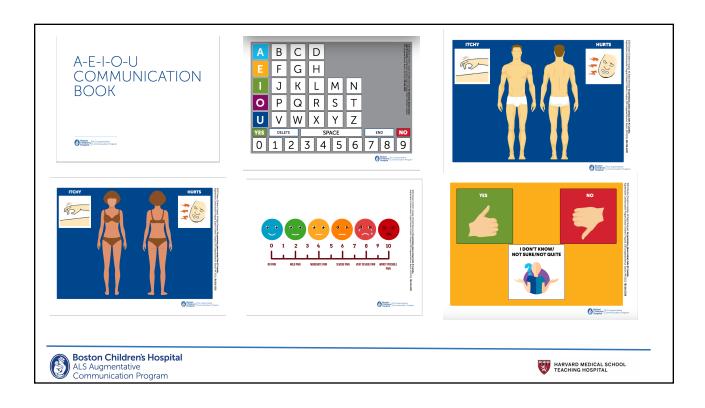














Video courtesy of ALS association (Iowa Chapter YouTube)



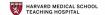






Electronic encoding



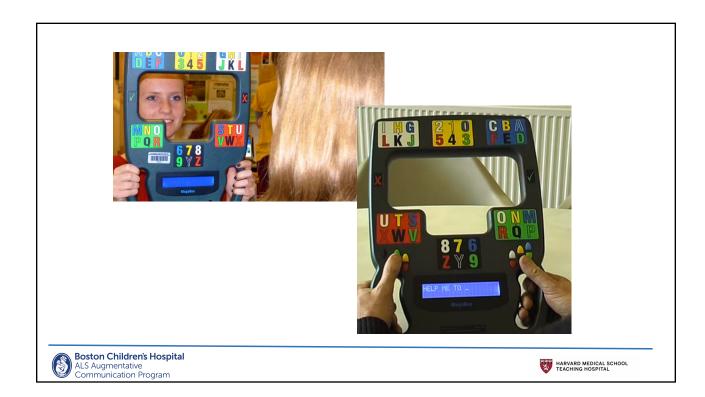


Electronic encoding

- Minimize working memory demands for communicator and partner
- Provide a visual script/reminder of message progress







Efficiency strategy when using encoding

- * With electronic encoding it auto expands
- ** With non-electronic encoding you need a 'cheat sheet'
 - A logical relationship exists between the key words of the phrase or sentence and the code selected
 - O D = Please open the door
 - J C = My name is John Costello

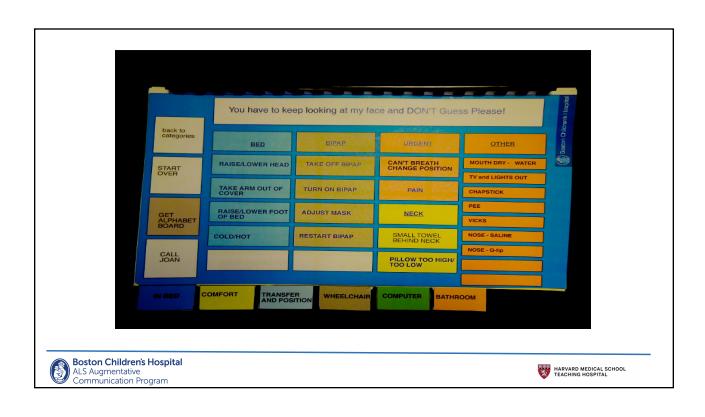


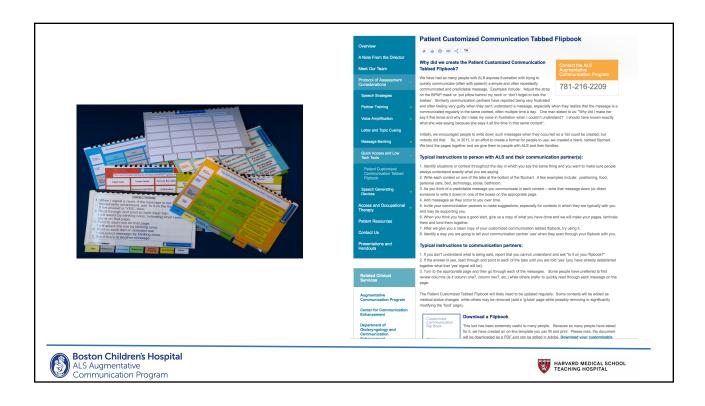


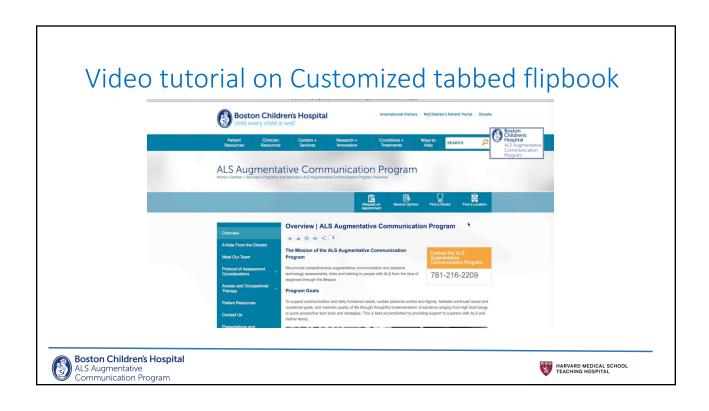
Quick access: NOT encoding

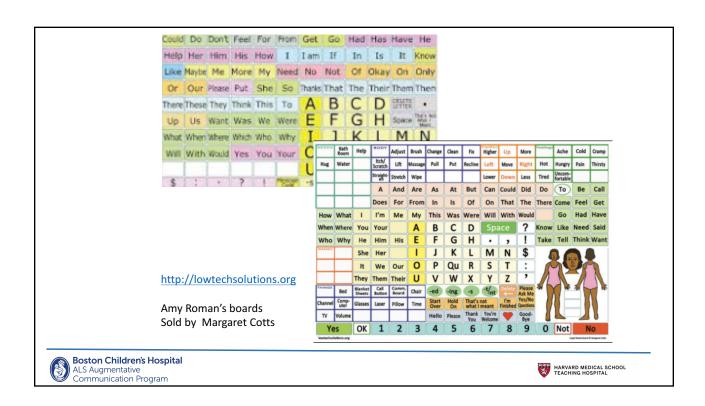


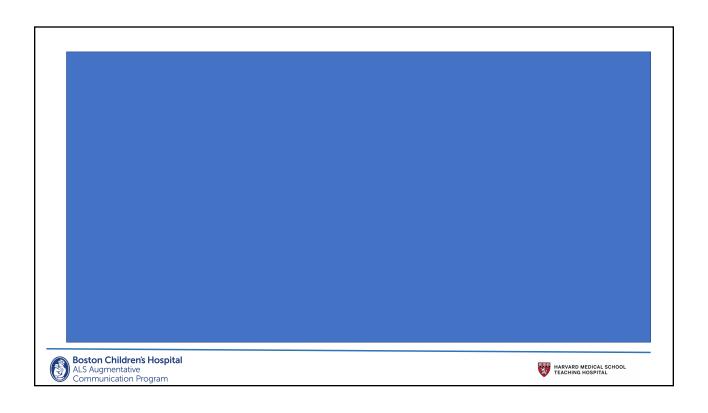


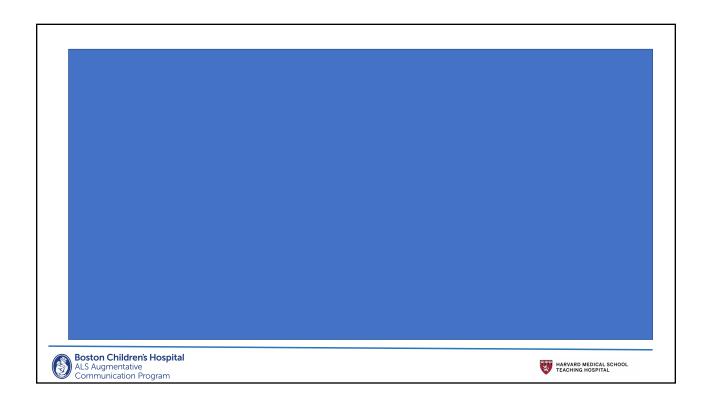


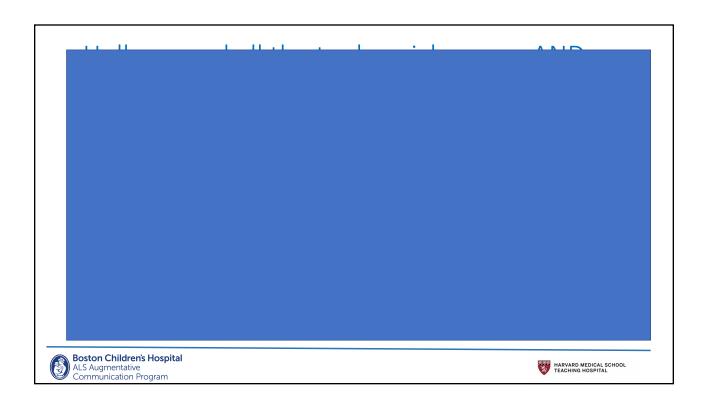














Writing strategies

- Notepad
- Notebook
- Boogie board
- IPad/android note apps
 - Finger
 - Rubber tipped stylus
 - Jot stylus
 - Apple pen









We prefer the Jot version as the erase button is easier to press







Message banking









Message Banking™ with your own

Voice digitally record and store words, phrases, sentences, personally meaningful sounds and/or stories using your natural voice, inflection and intonation.

These messages are catalogued as .wav files and may then be linked to messages in a variety of augmentative communication technologies or sound storage files. This will allow you to 'retrieve' a message and speak it in your own voice but does not allow you to create novel messages by spelling. If you have recorded individual words, you may combine those words to create unique messages, although the output will sound more staccato than your natural speaking.





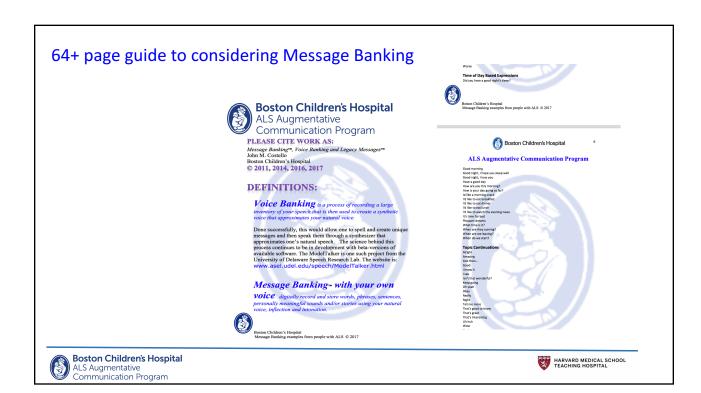
TERMINOLOGY:

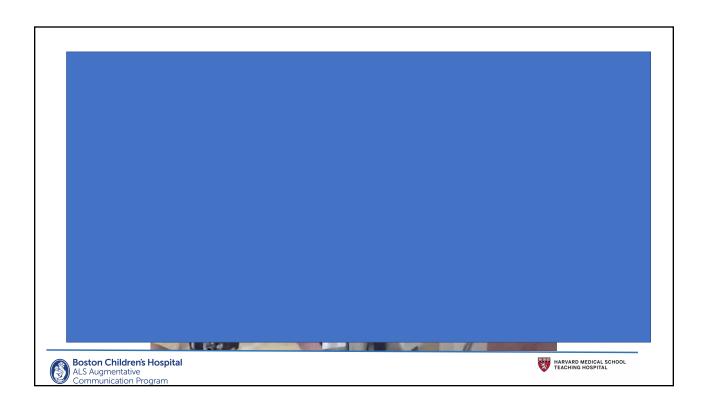
Legacy Messages ™ are those messages, often delivered

with unique intonation and prosody that are unique or particular to you. It may be a 'trademark' message you say or it may be a trademark delivery of a message that many people say. A legacy message does not need to be meaningful to the general population instead it may have unique and personal meaning to only you and a loved one. Further, a legacy message does not need to be real words to be meaningful. It may be the way you clear your throat in a sarcastic manner to communicate "I told you so" or it might be the invented pet name you have for a loved one delivered with your unique voice, intonation and prosody. Similarly, legacy message may be that stereotypical thing you say after your favorite sports team scores or it may be a unique greeting you deliver to friends. Those close to you may be helpful with identifying these Legacy Messages because sometimes they are so naturally part of socially relating with others, you may not even be aware you are 'known' for them.

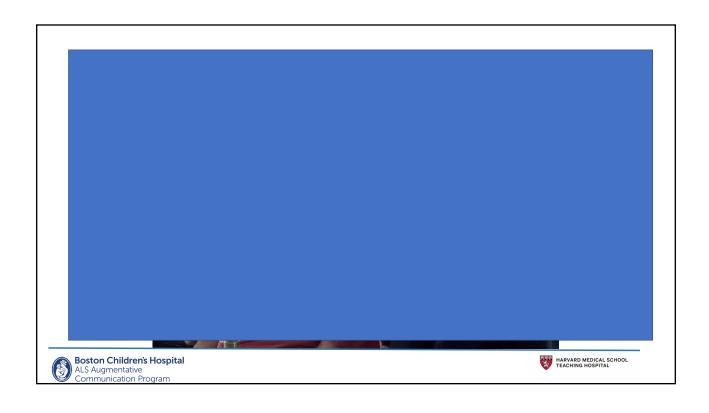


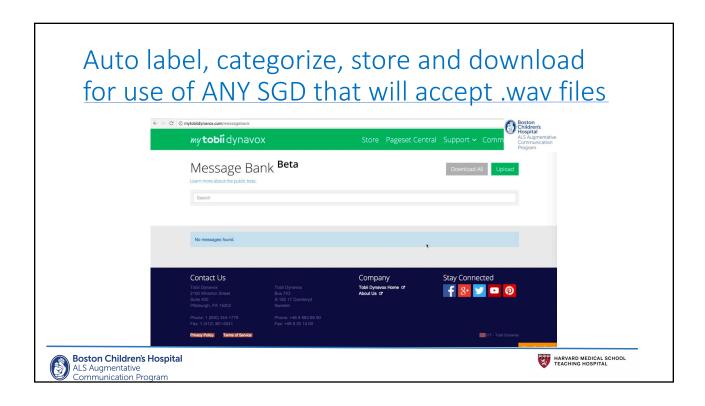








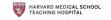




Voice Banking is a process of recording a large inventory of your speech that is then used to create a synthetic voice that approximates your natural voice.

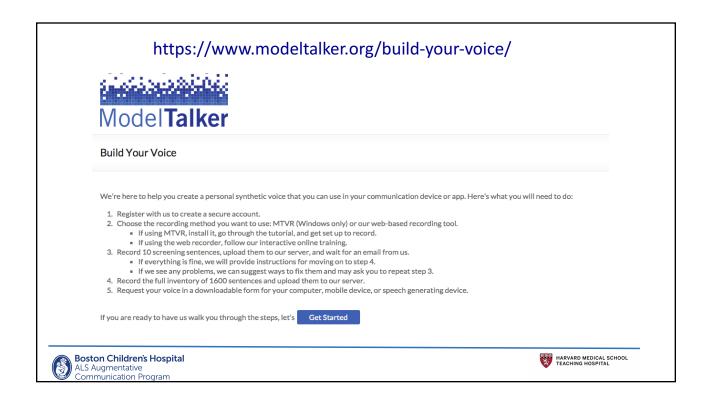
Done successfully, this would allow one to spell and create unique messages and then speak them through a synthesizer that approximates one's natural speech. The science behind this process continues to be in development with betaversions of available software. The ModelTalker is one such project from the University of Delaware Speech Research Lab. The website is: www.asel.udel.edu/speech/ModelTalker.html

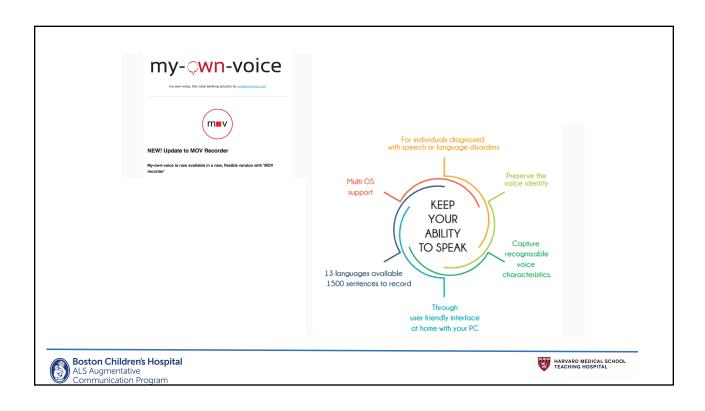




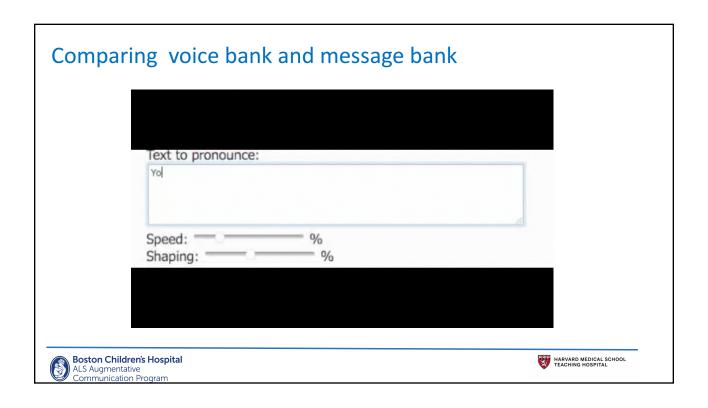
- ◆ ModelTalker
- Cereproc (Edinburgh Scotland)
- OKI Electronic Industry Co Japan
- Edinburgh Voice Banking and Reconstruction project
- ◆Acapela
- **◆**VOCALID





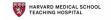






Speech Generating Device Assessment and Trials





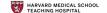




"The feature matching process focuses on identifying the strengths, skills and needs (current and future) of a person who is a candidate for augmentative communication and matching the features of available (or potentially available) augmentative communication tools, devices and strategies to that person"

- Shane and Costello, 1994





Assessment Domains: Preparing for today and tomorrow

- Historic
- Patient centered
- Family centered/partner centered
- Medical
- Sensory
- Motor (access and seating/positioning)

- Speech
- Language(s)
- Environmental
- Cognitive
- Social/cultural
- Financial





SOME considerations for Speech Generating Device Assessment and trial(s)

Language Features:

- primary/secondary language
- core vocabulary phrase
- single words Alphabet
- message organization (grid, list, taxonomic, contextual, etc.).
 text/symbol/both

Encoding strategies

- Abbreviation expansion
- prediction (word, grammar, morphology)
 letter stream prediction (Dasher)

Access features (in concert with OT)

- Direct selection (unaided)
- <u>Direct selection (aided)</u>
 - headmouse
 - · eye tracking
 - · dwell, switch, blink, release
- Scanning
 - Single switch
 - Two switch
 - Use of switch interface for technologies
 - Software vs. tech access options within tech (accessibility features)





SOME considerations for Speech Generating Device Assessment and trial(s)

Alert Features:

color/size/etc.

· expand/zoom

Click

· Auditory preview (different voice

from communication voice)

· Highlight (adjustable highlight

Sensory Features:

- vision status one eye or binocularity
- glasses ocular conditions

Auditory Features:

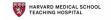
- Voice output volume
- auditory cue/prompt
- auditory scan

Voice Features:

- Synthetic options voice bank integration
- Message bank integration hybrid voice integration

•

Boston Children's Hospital



ALS Augmentative Communication Program

SOME considerations for Speech Generating Device Assessment and trial(s)

Sensory Features:

- vision status one eye or binocularity
- glasses ocular conditions

Auditory Features:

- Voice output volume
- auditory cue/prompt
- auditory scan

Voice Features:

- Synthetic options voice bank integration
- Message bank integration hybrid voice integration

Alert Features:

- Auditory preview (different voice from communication voice)
- Click
- Highlight (adjustable highlight color/size/etc.
- · expand/zoom

Integration features:

• transition from communication to web to email to other functions





SOME considerations for Speech Generating Device Assessment and trial(s)

Integration features:

- Internet
- Telephone
- television
- text
- custom software
- system mirroring (Splashtop, Team Viewer, etc.)

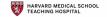
Other:

- Language
- Text
- Symbols
- Synthesizer (and integration with environment such as 'Alexa')
- Warranty/tech support
- Funding options

Other:

- Size
- Weight
- Portability
- Mounting/stand
- Use in varied environments







Feature match is for apps too!

Text-to-Speech (TTS) Apps Comparison Chart (as of February 13, 1000 Bostron Children's Hospital

Developer	AssistiveWere	Therapy Box Limited	Claro Software Limited	assistiveapps	Intusry
Website	www.assistiveware.com	http://therspy-box.co.uk/	www.clero-epps.com	www.assistiveapps.com	www.verbsilyspp.com
Price	\$129.99	\$139.99	\$13.99	\$24.99	Free, Upgrade to Verbally Fremium for \$99.99
Platforms	iPad, iPhone, iPod Touch (iOS 6.0 or later)	iPad, iPhone/iPod Touch, Android	iPad, iPhone, iPod Touch (iOS 5.0 or later)	iPad, iPhone, iPod Touch (iOS 6.0 or later)	iPed (iOS 3.2 or higher)
Efficiency features	Phrase storage by category & history; Quick talk phrases	history; 1-button to save phrase	Phrase storage by category & history; 1-button to save phrase; Fillable prompt phrases (e.g., Can I order	Phrase & history storage, list view (no organization framework)	Core word and phrases grid (cannot customize); with Premium upgrade can edit and store phrases by category & view history
Speech customization	Can adjust rate, pitch, pronunciation	Can adjust rate, pitch, "emote" options (e.g., yawn, kiss, whistle, etc.)	Can adjust rate	Can adjust rate	Premium version- can customize rate and pitch
Voices	95 voices options (21 US English)	4 US English options, 3 UK English options, 2 Australian options	Male and female Nuance Vocalizer volces installed; option for UK, Australia, India, Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, & UK (In-epp purchase)	Male, female, & boy (high quality Acapela)	Free- Male & female low quality; Premium- Male, female & child US voices & male & female UK, high quality (Acapela) voices
Languages	15 including Spanish, French, German, Dutch and new bilingual American Spanish	US or UK English only	English only	English only	US or UK English with Premium
Prediction	Yes- word and phrase	Yes-word and phrase	Yes-word and phrase	Yes-word and phrase	Yes- word and phrase, can also import contacts for improved prediction
Speak options	Speak by letter, word, sentence, and/or paragraph	Speak by word or sentence; Pronuciation editor	Speak by word or sentence	Speak by letter, word, or phrase	Speak by word or phrase
Built-in scanning	No	Yes; screen as switch and compatible with Therapy Box & RJ Cooper	No	No	No
Abbreviation Expansion	Yes	No	No	No	No
Share options	Email, AirDrop for messages, Twitter, & Facebook	Email, Facebook, Twitter, Air Print, Send SMS on iDevices with 3G capability	Email, iMessage, Facebook, Twitter	Email: per website "new sharing to Facebook, Twitter, and iMessage	Email
Other access methods		Button hold delay options, input via handwriting			"Steady Hands" feature- allows touch and drag
Privacy features	Private use disables logging history	Speak' or Fublish' option (publish inverts texts for the partner to read for private conversations)	Rotate 180 ° to display large message (instead of audible output)	No	No
Backup options	Backup via Dropbox or iTunes sharing	Backup via Dropbox or iTunes sharing	No	No	No
Appearance options	Quick 'blocks' customization, Many style options (e.g., font size, type, background color, etc.)	Can adjust message window color and font size & buttons appearing on keyboard (e.g., WritePad Key, Bell Key, etc.)	Many options for font type, size, background color, etc.	Font size adjustable- small, medium, large	3 keyboard orientations (horizontal QWERTY, right or left handed ABCD)



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL TEACHING HOSPITAL

A few problems we have seen when a trial has not happened:

- People have come for initial visit with a NEW device recommended elsewhere and they can not use it (wrong access, does not address their goals, nobody can support)
- A person with ALS met a vendor or a clinician who knew one technology - insurance was (somehow) used to purchase it and person discovers it does not work well in their home (lighting, size/positioning, volume)
- Once purchased, the device can not be safely integrated/mounted with existing chair/environment

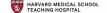




A few outcomes of trials that have led us to DIFFERENT technology that was successful:

- Throughout trial, continuous difficulty with setting up/positioning/charging and having authentic use
- Home lighting/windows interfere with camera for eye tracking
- Success is fleeting (possibly due to medication schedule)
- Communication partners can not hear the speech output
- FATIGUE (hand, foot, eyes or other access site; neck, shoulder, trunk, etc.) sets in after 30 minutes of use
- Care providers do not understand the language of the communication system (requiring bilingual options to address all partners needs).





INTEGRATING SWYPE Keyboard with app







Keyboard and audio feedback preference



Feature match to minimize need for new learning

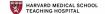


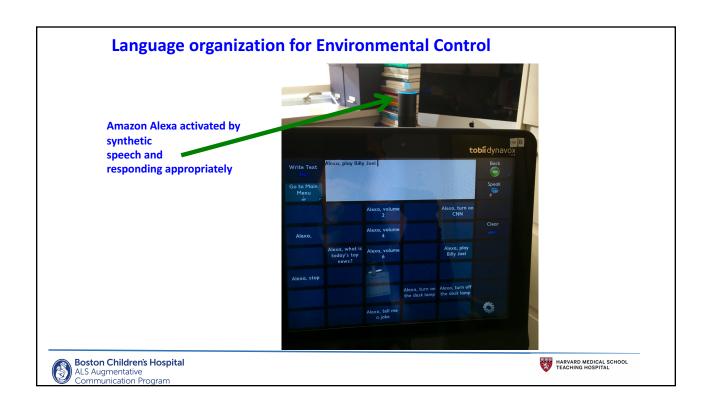


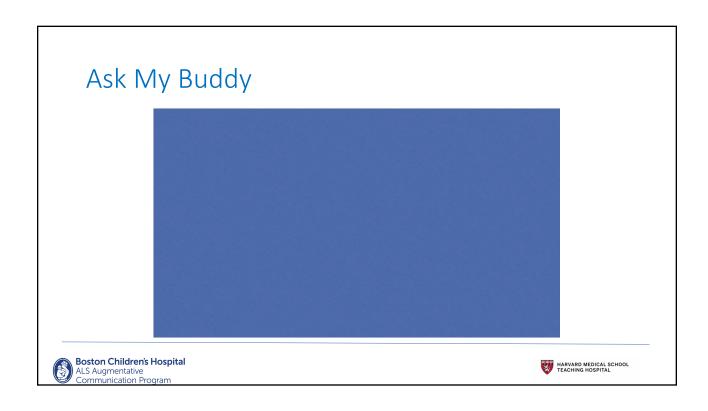


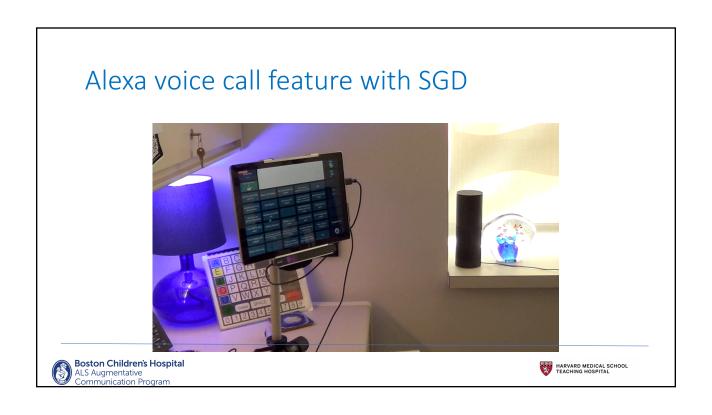
Integrating SGD's with commercial voice controls

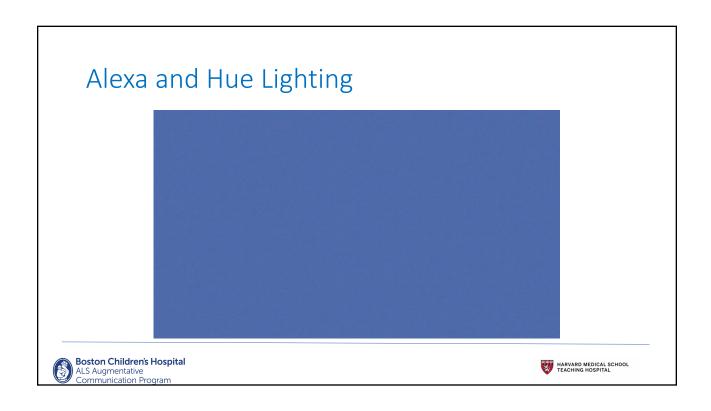


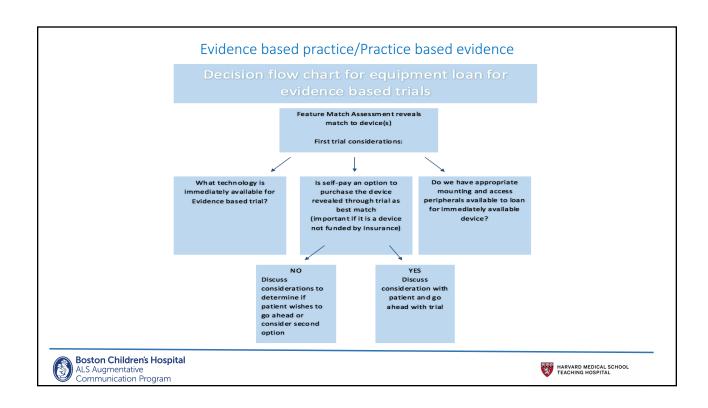


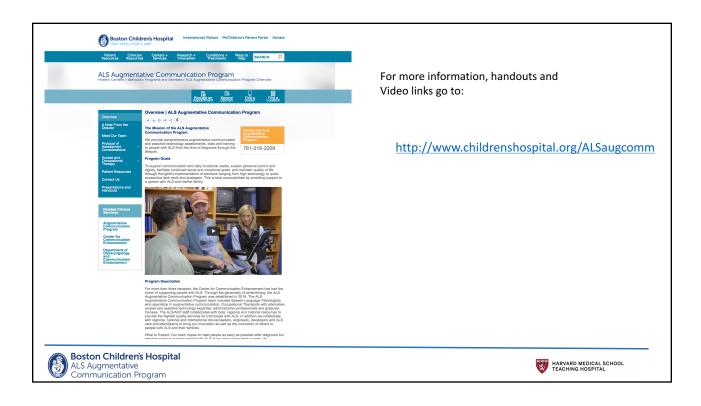












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