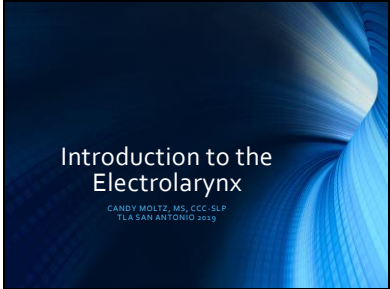
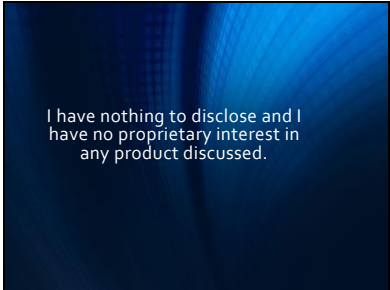


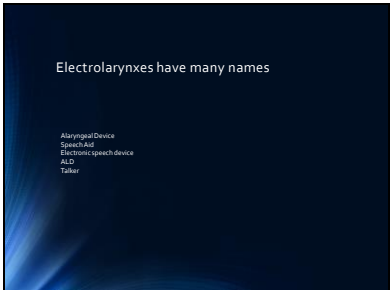
Slide 1



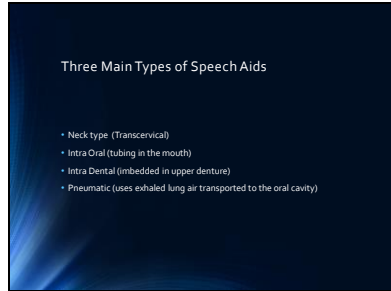
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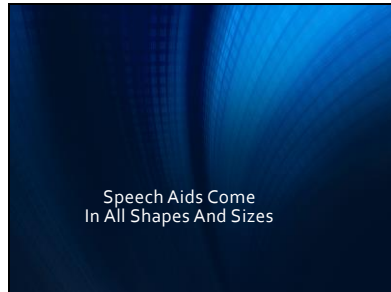
Slide 3



Slide 4



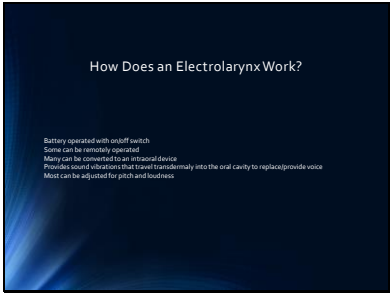
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Slide 6



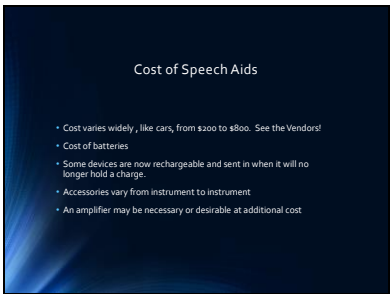
Slide 7



Slide 8



Slide 9



Slide 10

Goals in Treatment

- Choose the best instrument
 - Each type offers a different feel and a different transmission of sound
 - Its best to have a variety to try...develop a sample closet
- Establish a 'Sweet Spot'
 - Placement: soft, consistent voice projection from the same sweet spot
 - Both hands, in every situation

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Therapy Considerations

- Use slower speech rate, pitch and stress
- Proper volume
- Over articulate for optimal intelligibility
- Manage the on/off switch in coordination with voice onset time
- Pay attention to body language
 - Eye contact, facial expression, natural gestures
- Minimize distractors, like stoma blast, arm posture, environment

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Let's Begin Therapy

- Introduce the device and show how it works, how to adjust it
- Discuss placement and the 'sweet spot' and find it
 - May use a small piece of tape on the spot if there is reduced sensation
- Discuss rate and articulation
 - They will know more about artic than they ever thought existed!
- Discuss on/off control and the goal to match the timing of speech
- Pay attention to non verbal behaviors

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Therapy Continued

- Placement: All devices have appropriate placement for best sound transmission. It is trial and error, but must be established and practiced for 100% consistency.
 - Neck placement must be complete and flush with the skin. It may be right, left, just under the chin, but can be tricky, avoid bone and fibrous fat. Prolonged use of the device can irritate the skin and cause discomfort.
 - Intra-oral placement is 1/2-3 inches inside the corner of the mouth down the tooth line slightly lateral and oral entry just above the base of the tongue. Head is held lateral to the cheek (to avoid nasal obstruction of the mouth). Watch out for oral secretions blocking the device, avoid sucking on the lip.
 - Pneumatic device requires complete seal around the stoma and intra-oral placement of tubing.
 - Pressure of the placement is important: too much=reduction in sound, too little=extension of initial noise. Beware.
- Encourage self-monitoring for clean, clear sound production.

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Therapy Continued

- Timing is critical
 - Turn on the instrument at beginning of first word, speak in phrases and turn off the instrument at the end of the last word in the phrase. No mid-speech turning off/stop!
 - On/off with each syllable or word is very distracting, but so is droning on and on with no break in the sound. A laryngectomee can breath independent of his speech, but the listener can only process phrase length material.
 - Minimize distractions and prevent noise production, encourage clear speech production.
 - Turn taking is also a part of effective communication and the timing of the on/off and one's turn to talk are related. We are teaching good communication!

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Therapy Continued

- Intelligibility of Speech
 - Integrated with slower rate of speech
 - Needs attention to and production of initial and final sounds in words
- Articulation
 - Plosives (p,t,k) and fricatives (sh,th,v,sk) rely on oral air
 - practice mouthing the words without a tracheary and then with it
 - Nasal is, vowels sounds will affect on-off timing
 - Nasals (m,n,ng) require production
 - Use the hierarchy of single words (v, c, ch), two syllable, two words, three phrases
 - Structure therapy incrementally and build in success before increasing complexity
 - Use longer material, i.e., pledge of allegiance, or other memorized pieces with proper phrasing and articulation.
 - Lastly, engage in conversational speech and unknown topics

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Therapy...Practice Makes Perfect

- Don't be afraid to practice with drill sheets. Many are available and they can be customized by the clinician
- Remember the importance of good communication skills:
 - Quiet environment
 - Eye contact
 - Face to face 35% facial exposure (similar to lip reading)
 - Facial expression appropriate to topic
 - Use natural gestures
 - Appropriate turn taking
 - Over articulation and proper rate

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Therapy: Teach the Finer Points

- Progress from easy to hard: vowels, voiced consonants, nasals, voiceless consonants
- Use minimal pairs for practice: face/vasa, ted/dead, sue/zoo, etc.
- Single words to phrases to sentences to paragraphs with natural phrasing
- Rate will be slower for greater intelligibility especially for the novice listener
- Encourage natural flow of speech
- Be creative with rates. There are several ways to achieve it:
 - E.g. slow the rate, turn off the electrodyne just before and after the emphasized words, integrate the emphasized words.
- There is no perfect device, but one will suit the best. Know and teach how it works, how to adjust it, and to change the battery.
- Make it look easy!!!
- Practice with the telephone. Practice out of the office or therapy environment.

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Quick Review

- Choose instrument carefully
- Know the instrument and how it works
- Use proper placement and pressure
- Use good communication skills and great articulation
- Choose the environment—quieter if its important
- Avoid distractors like stoma noise, buzzing sound
- Do not be afraid to repeat or ask if the listener understood
- Be relaxed and make it look easy
