Introduction to Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) for Parents and Teams

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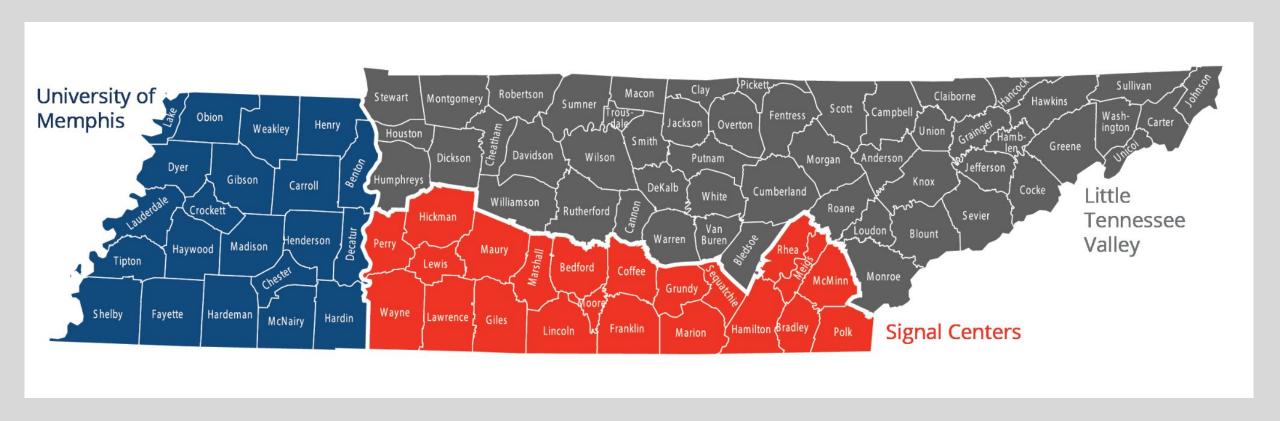
Little TN Valley Educational Cooperative TN Talks SLP Consultants

Tennessee Talks



- Grant funded project by the TN Department of Education
- TN-DOE and regional centers are working together to positively impact the lives of students with complex communication needs
- The overarching goal of the project is to
 - Connect students with appropriate AT-AAC systems for improved life outcomes
 - Provide education and support for building AAC teams

http://tennesseetalks.org/



Definitions

Assistive Technology (AT) -

IDEA law mandates that IEP teams 'consider assistive technology', including use of communication supports

Assistive Technology Devices—equipment that helps a person with a disability maintain, increase, or improve their ability to do something.

Assistive Technology Services—service that directly helps a person with a disability select, buy, or use an assistive technology device.

- evaluating assistive technology needs
- purchasing/funding equipment
- selecting, fitting, and repairing equipment
- training the person, family, teachers, employers, and others in the use of the equipment

Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC)

"AAC refers to an area of research, clinical, and education practice. AAC involves attempts to study and when necessary compensate for **temporary** or **permanent** impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions of individuals with severe disorders of speech-language production and/or comprehension, including spoken and written modes of communication" (ASHA SIG 12. 2005. p. 1).

- AAC is **augmentative** when used to supplement existing speech, and **alternative** when used in place of speech that is absent or not functional.
- AAC may be **temporary**, as when used by patients postoperatively in intensive care or to kickstart oral speech, or **permanent**, as when used by an individual who will require the use of some form of AAC throughout his or her lifetime.

Think about your daily communication. What do you use to communicate?

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- Voice- both words and noises
- Gestures
- Texting
- Touch
- Facial expressions
- Emails
- AAC is any strategy, tool or device that an individual uses to solve everyday communicative challenges.

Aided vs. Unaided Communication

 AIDED: Communication boards with icons, keyboards/written word, tablets with communication software, dedicated Speech Generating Devices (SGD)

• <u>UNAIDED</u>: Sign language, gestures, facial expression, body movements, vocalization, speech

*ICONS are defined as any visual representation of an object or activity (photographs, videos, tangible objects,

Everyone uses some form of AAC but who may benefit from AAC assessment and intervention?

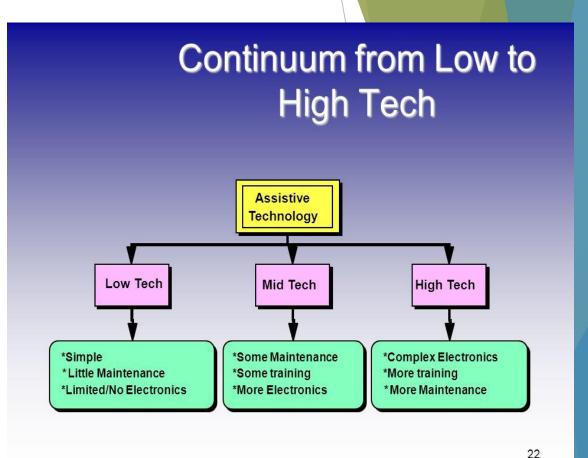
Anyone who is not a fully independent communicator!

- CP
- Autism
- TBI (brain injury)
- Down Syndrome
- Intellectual disabilities
- Syndromes
- Severe articulation/Apraxia

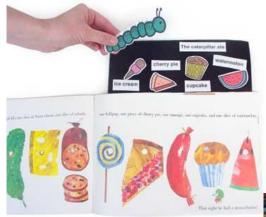
What does AAC look like?

AAC Device Options

- Print-based materials (static displays)
- Voice Output Communication Aids (VOCA) -
 - Single message
 - Multiple message/levels
 - Sequential message
 - Random messages
- High-Tech touchscreen (dynamic displays)
- "Dedicated Speech Generating Devices" (SGD)



Print Based / Rapid Access AAC



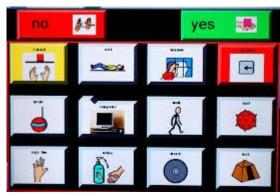


















Low-to-Mid Tech AAC
Voice Output Communication Aids
(VOCA)

























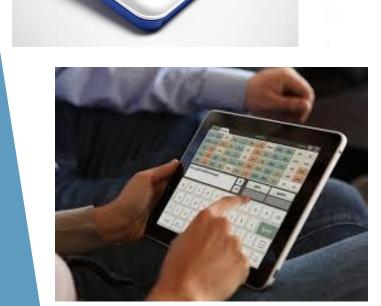
High-Tech AAC - Speech Generating Devices















LANGUAGE REPRESENTATION METHODS

Single-meaning pictures - each picture means one thing and you point to, scan to, or select the picture you want. This requires a lot of effort to convey detailed messages.

Alphabet systems - person needs to be able to read and spell to use this type of system. Using letters of the alphabet, the person points or scans to each letter or word.

Phrase/Sentence based system - each picture has a phrase or full sentence attached to the picture. This is great for things that need to be said quickly, but does not allow for as much novel, generative language.

Pictures with more than one meaning (semantic compaction) - One picture can mean different things when they are combined with other pictures.

Robust Vocabulary System

- Core Words
- Personal Core
- Fringe vocabulary
- Wide range of word classes (e.g., verbs, pronouns, modifiers, conjunctions, prepositions)
- Ability to make morphological changes (e.g., tense, pluralization, comparative/superlative)
- Access to the full alphabet

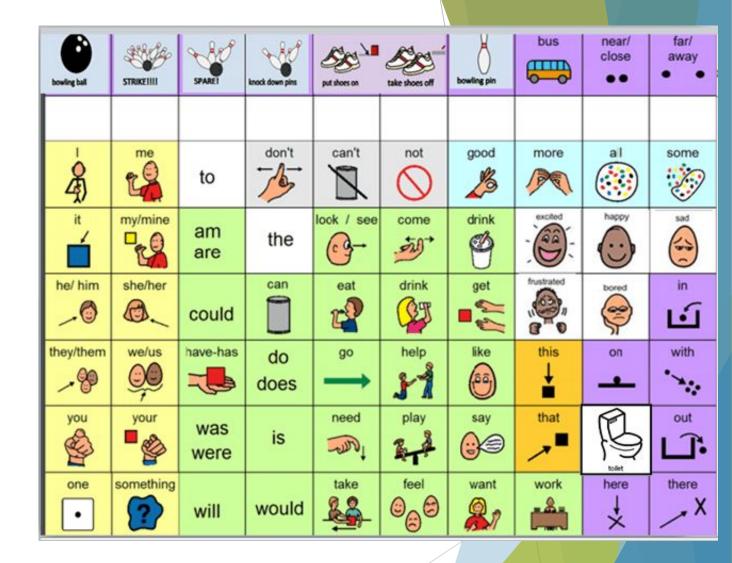
CORE VOCABULARY

https://www.aacandautism.com/

www.project-core.com

"Core vocabulary refers to the small number of words that make up 70-90% of what we say on a daily basis. These words are relevant across contexts and can have many meanings...

Core vocabulary is powerful because it allows communicators to express a wide variety of concepts with a very small number of words."



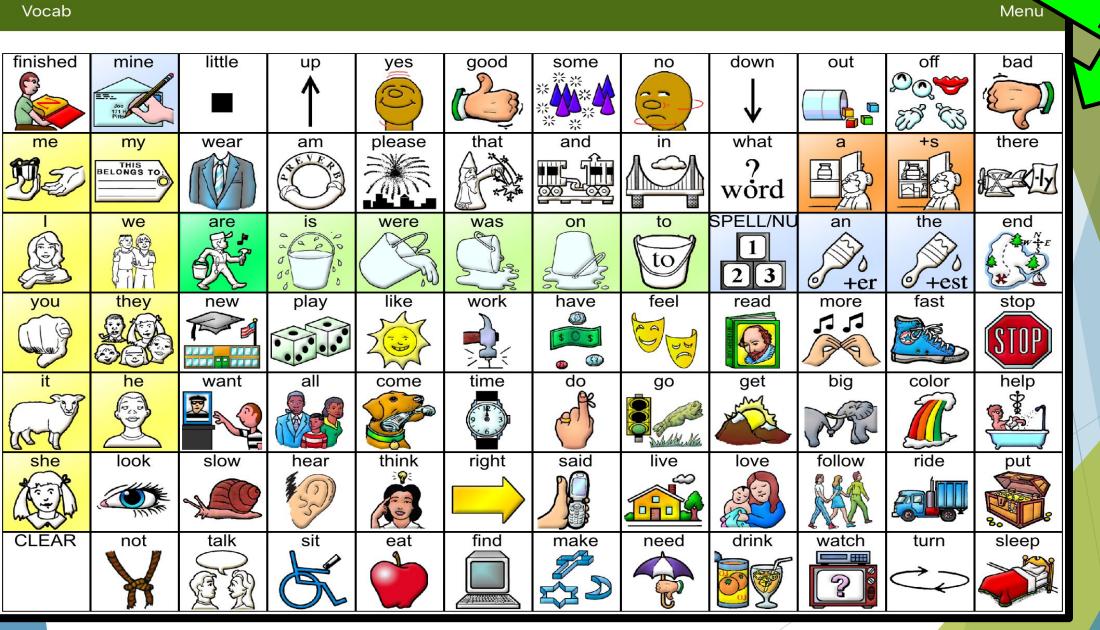
Top Words Used by Toddlers

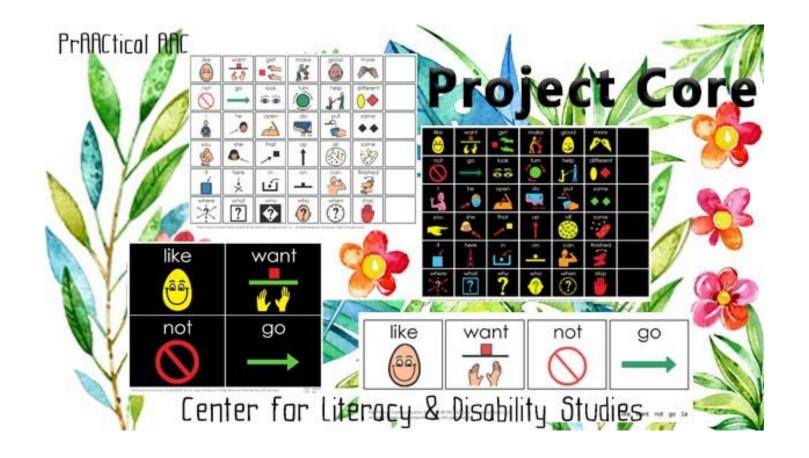
1.	a	13.	no
2.	all done/finished	14.	off
3.	go	15.	on
4.	help	16.	out

- 5. here 17. some
- 6. I 18. that
 - . In 19. the
- 8. is 20. want
- 9. It 21. what
- 10. mine 22. yes/yeah
- 11. more 23. You
- 12. my

Activity - Using just these words, how many sentences can you make?

- Teerviey Same diese words, now many semestrees can you make





Project Core - UNC Chapel Hill

One size does NOT fit all

An AAC Evaluation is intended to identify the capabilities and needs of *each individual child* and match this with the most robust means of adapted communication.

Myth Busters





A 1 ½ year old is too young for AAC.



There is no such thing as being "too young" for AAC!



A 27 year old is too old to learn AAC.



There is no such thing as being "too old" for AAC!

Many older students have found success!



The student is too "low functioning" to communicate effectively.



Everyone communicates, even if it is through body language and facial expression.

If we presume potential in all people, then we can find a way for them to communicate more effectively.



The student is too "behavioral" to use AAC.



Behavior is communication.

When the person is taught a more effective means of communication, the "behavior" problem usually decreases.



The person is severely physically disabled and therefore cannot use AAC.



Physical limitations do not impede access to AAC.

There are many options for access to AAC including eye gaze, switch access, neural control and the technology is getting better every day!



When it comes to AAC, you have to start with paper-based and move towards a high-tech device.



You don't have to "start small and work our way up". Often going directly to a robust system can let a person "take off" in their language development or show you that they've had a lot to say all along!



If someone uses AAC, they will not develop oral speech.



AAC use will not hinder oral speech but will increase overall communication.

In fact, it has often been linked to an increase in oral speech.

The AAC Assessment Process

Build A Team Around the Person

Required for a School Team

- Person being supported
- Family member(s)/ Caregiver(s)
- Teacher(s)
- SLP
- Administrator

'As Needed' Team Members

- Assistive Technology Specialists
- Occupational Therapists
- Physical Therapists
- Vision Specialists
- Behavioral Specialists
- Doctors

DO NOT make a decision without a team process - Multiple people who ³⁹ know and work with the child should provide input!

Gather Information- and lots of it!

- Student strengths
- Areas of deficits
- Preferred people/items/places
- Current communication skills and strategies



Formal Assessments may also be completed:

- Language Evaluation
- Speech Intelligibility
- Physical Therapy Evaluation
- Occupational Therapy Evaluation
- Cognitive/Psychological Evaluation
- Vision/ Hearing Assessments

Identify some appropriate AAC interventions/options to try

- What's already in use?
- What is working and not working with current system?
- Pick a few to try!
- AAC evaluation is often an extended process. Don't be in
 - a hurry to "pick something".













Implementation Trials

- Trial each device for 4-6 weeks. SLP will take data and tweak any needs for the student throughout trial period.
- At the end of the trial period, team members will meet to discuss progress.
 - Ts different hardware/software needed?
 - Pros vs Cons
 - What's working? What's not working?
- Is the trialed device sufficient to fit their needs at this time?
- Choosing the right device involves trials of multiple systems over an extended period of time to assure effective choice
- Complete the assessment using trials of multiple device brands (device vendors are only going to recommend their stock!)
- Trials should be conducted in multiple settings! (School, home, and the community)

Acquire the Device

- Devices purchased through insurance belong to the child.
- SGD vendors are skilled with the funding process and can often help direct families/teams to alternative funding sources.
- Families can pursue funding support through private organizations that provide grants or devices; this is a great time to take advantage of the iPad and AAC app option
- Parents can refuse to purchase a system using their insurance.
 Schools should provide the student with "a comparable system" that will meet their needs (but does NOT have to be the device of parent preference)

HOT TIPS!

Do NOT fall prey to sales pitches for iPads with AAC apps as a long-term SGD option. There are too many issues and this system is rarely the right choice. <u>iPads sold as SGDs</u> are funded at the same cost, but have added risks

- SGDs can be covered through insurance as durable medical equipment, but can only be replaced once every 5 years
- Only a licensed speech therapist (with CCC credentials)
 can conduct and document the AAC assessment

Develop an Implementation Plan

- The Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is the legal document that determines what occurs at school for a child's education that is deemed eligible for special education.
- All assistive technologies used, including AAC, should be listed in the IEP.
- IDEA law mandates that IEP teams 'consider assistive technology', including use of communication supports
 - All students who lack an effective means of communicating should be evaluated for possible AAC interventions.
- The IEP is also where you can request training for the team or additional AT services.

Welcome to the world of AAC!

- There are many, many supports for assessing and implementing AAC.
- AAC is complex and not all clinicians or educators are familiar or skilled. Sometimes the school team is learning right along with the family and student!
- Call in unbiased specialists when needed.
- Carryover in all environments is vital to communication success!

Tennessee Talks is here to help!

- Assist school-based SLP staff with student communication and AAC assessments
- Identify necessary access supports (e.g., switches, mounts, etc.)
- Equipment / Device lending library
- Provide support with device programming
- Provide staff and parent trainings

Just a few additional resources! There are plenty more!



PraaCtical AAC

https://praacticalaac.org/

Communication Matrix

https://www.communicationmatrix.org/

See Me? See my AAC - parent blog -

http://www.kimrankin.com/new-blog/2017/6/4/s ee-me-see-my-aac

Speech and Language Kids - great resources

https://www.speechandlanguagekids.com/givingvoice-non-verbal-children-autism-aac-autism/

More resources, different format!

Podcasts



Facebook Groups

- AAC Through Motivate, Model, Move Out Of The Way
- Ask Me, I'm an AAC user! (24 hour rule!)
- AAC- Alternative Awesome Communicators

FAMILY AAC TRAINING SESSIONS (FAACTS)



https://www.tennesseetalks.org/events/family-aac-training-faact-session







Welcome to Tennessee Talks!

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