

Speech and Language Therapy interventions and AAC in Rett Syndrome

7th European Rett Syndrome Conference
Association Française du Syndrome de Rett
Marseille, Sunday, October 8th, 2023

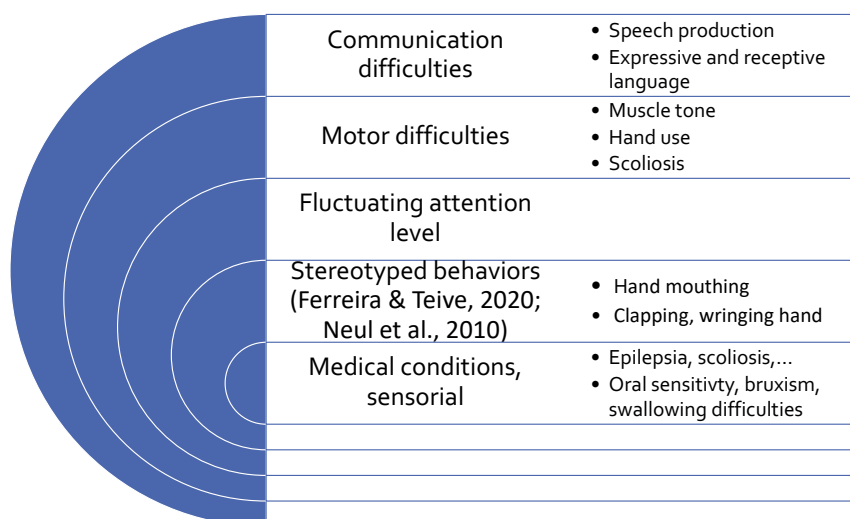
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AC Member of the French-speaking ISAAC International Chapter

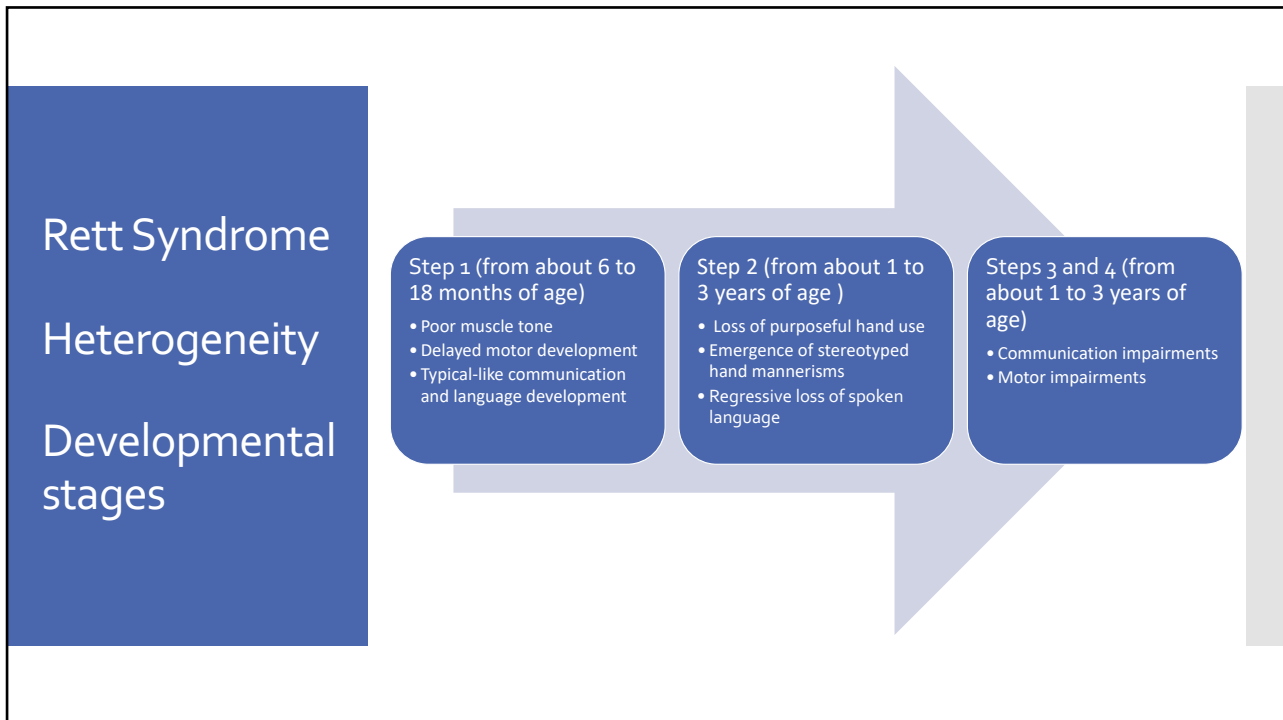


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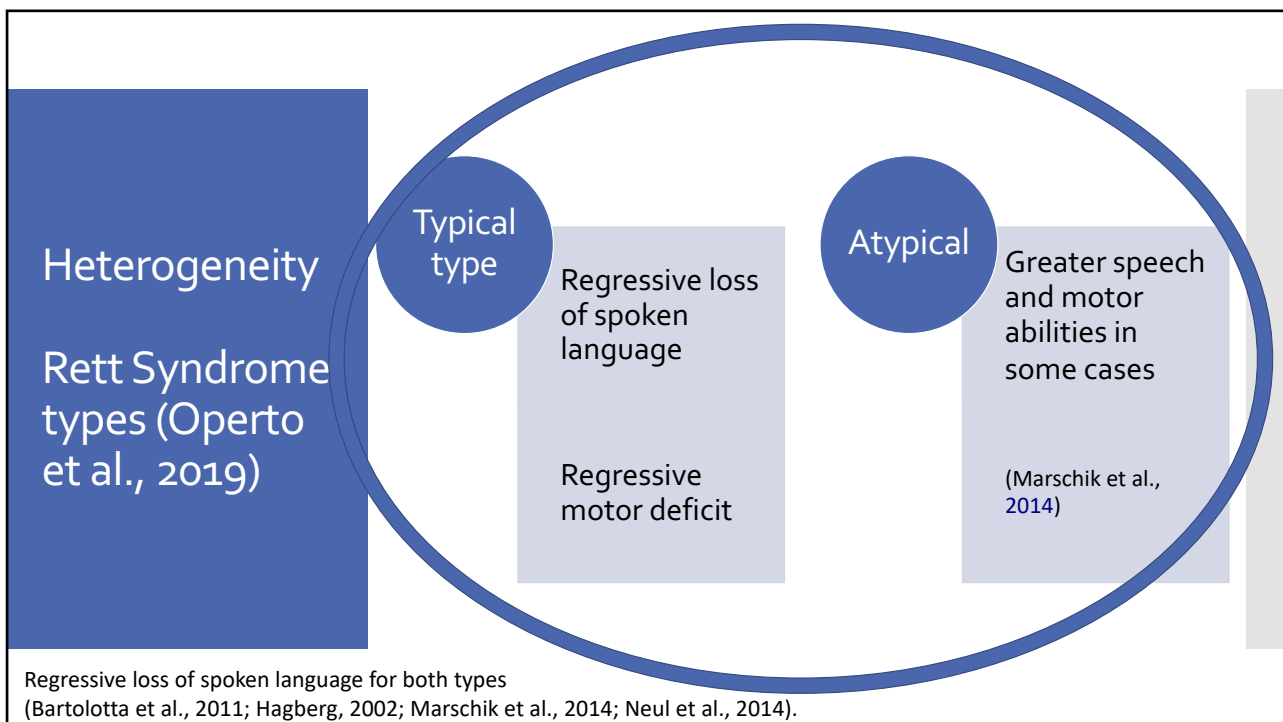
Rett Syndrome



2



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4

Rett Syndrome

Which intervention?

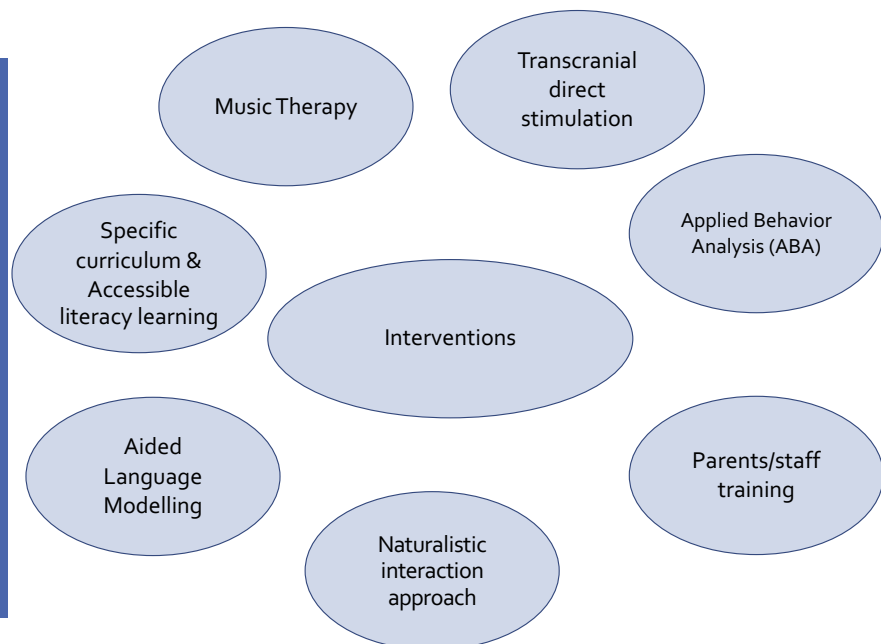
- Relevance of SLT interventions
- Communication is a right (CRPD, UNO, 2006)
- Evidence-based practices (Sigafoos et al., 2023)
- AAC is a major treatment priority (Larriba-Quest et al., 2020)

5

Rett syndrome

What kind of intervention?

(Sigafoos et al, 2023)



6

Rett syndrome

What kind of intervention?

- Literature review (Sigafoos et al., 2023)
 - 16 articles
 - 100 participants from 3 to 47 years of age.
- SGD
 - Stasolla et al., 2014
 - Wandin et al., 2021
- Microswitch
 - Simacek et al., 2017, 2011
 - Byers et al., 2015.
- Eye-gaze controlled AAC device (Wandin et al. 20201)
 - Core Words
- Literacy & Meditated reading learning approach
 - Feuerstein et al. (1988)
- Limited effects of musicotherapy on communication

7

Decision-making

- SLPs representations in Sweden (Rensfeldt Flink et al., 2022a)
 - go SLPs
 - CAA recommandée par les orthophonistes
 - Critères de décision:
 - Child characteristics
 - Social networks

8

Effects of AAC

- Literature review (Amoako & Hare, 2020)
- Lack of research in communication interventions
- 13 studies, N=60
- 11 are about communication.
- 8 about symbols or microswitch:
 - 1 about PECS and SGD (Stasolla et al., 2014)
 - 1 gaze control (Hetzroni, Rubin, & Konkol, 2002)
 - 1 SGD (Simacek et al., 2016)
 - 2 with-micro switch (Stasolla and Caffo, 2013, Lancioni et al., 2014)

9

Effects of AAC

- Literature review (Amoako & Hare, 2020)
- Positive effects :
 - Making choice (Stasolla, F., Perilli, V., Di Leone, A., Damiani, R., Albano, V., Stella, A., & Damato, C., 2015)
 - Requests (Simacek, J., Reichle, J., & McComas, J. J., 2016)
 - Literacy (Fabio, Castelli, Marchetti, & Antonietti, 2013)
 - Attention (Fabio, Giannatiempo, Oliva, & Murdaca, 2011)
 - Adaptive behaviors (à l'aide de contacteurs) (Stasolla & Caffo, 2013)
 - Stereotypies (Stasolla et al., 2014)

10

Rett Syndrome

What kind of intervention?

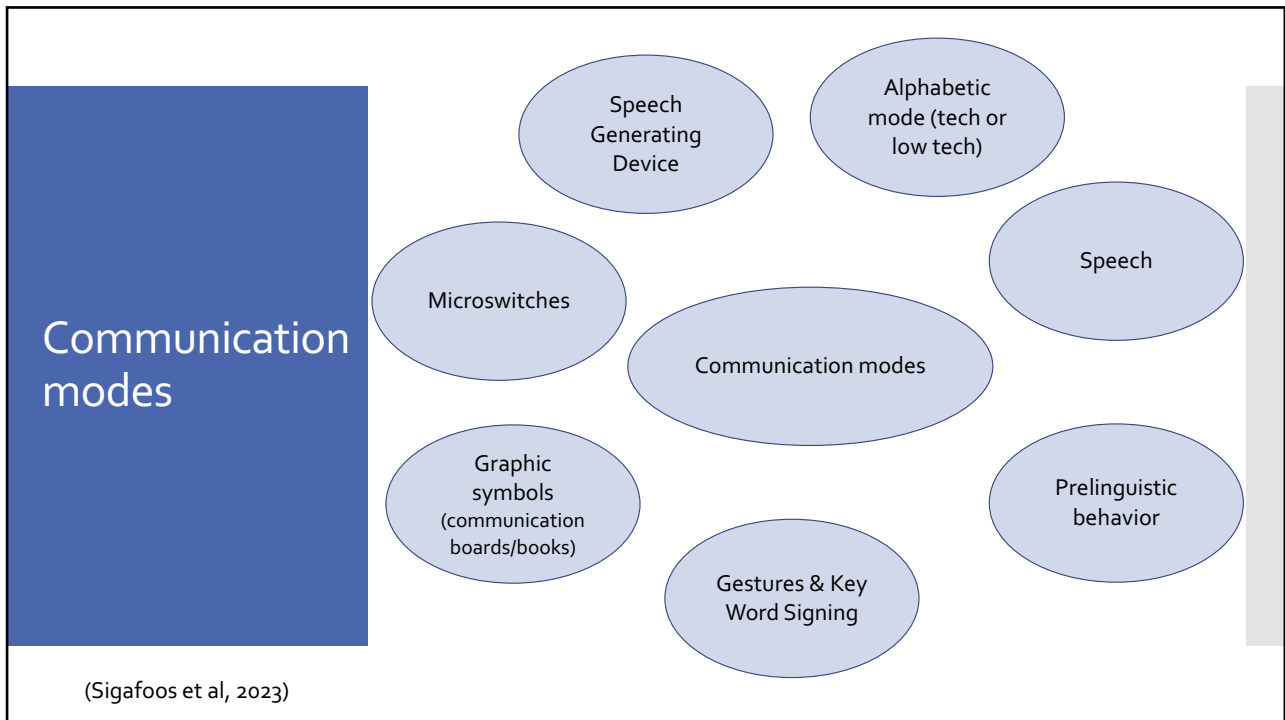
- Individuals with the preserved speech variant of Rett syndrome might be more responsive to speech-mode interventions (Sigafoos et al., 2023)?
- Little research on the impact of intervention on the developmental trajectory of individuals with Rett syndrome.
 - An interesting line for future research would be to investigate whether it is possible to preserve more speech in persons with atypical Rett syndrome through early intensive speech therapy.
- the stage and type of Rett syndrome are generally not consistently reported (Sigafoos et al., 2023: p. 1)

11

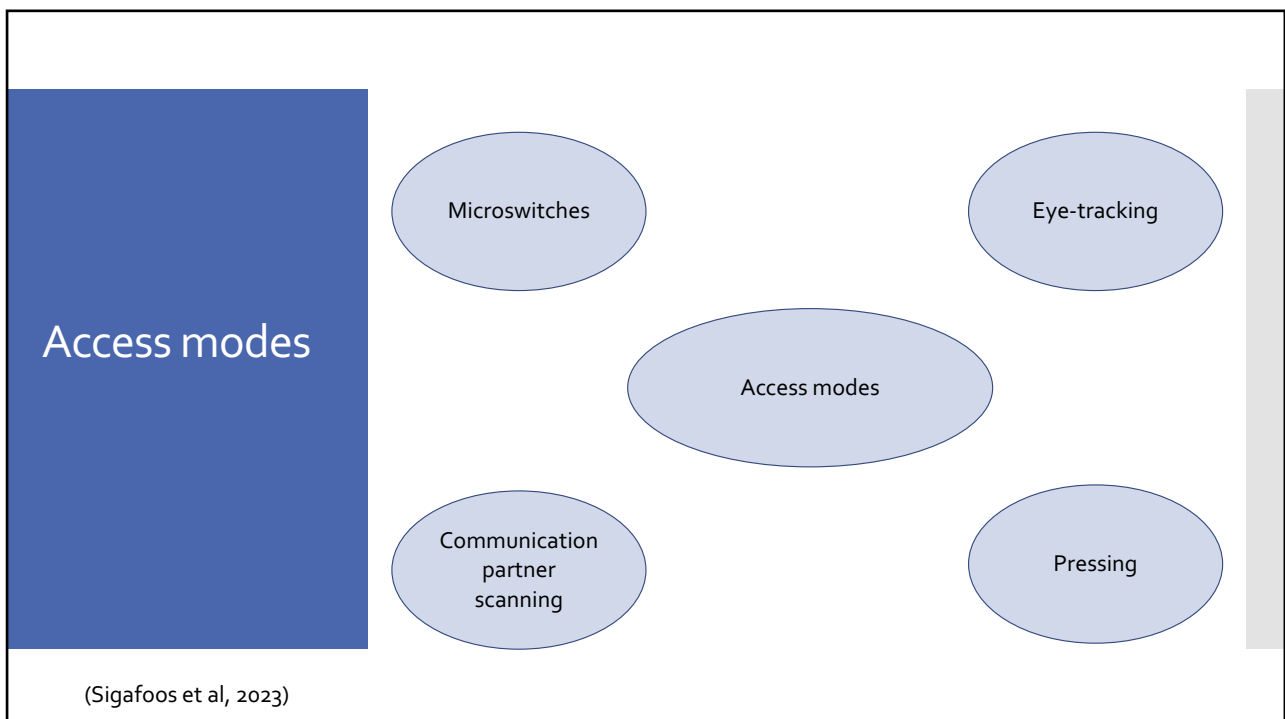
Life span

- Lack of research with adults (Maratsos, 2008)
- Positive outcomes for all studies but one
- Potential value of providing communication intervention to the adult population (Matson et al., 2008)

12



13



14

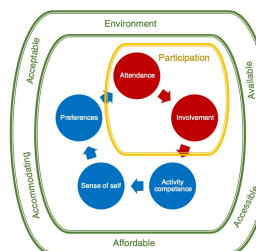
Assistive Technology

- Develop the agency in context (Lancioni et al., 2022)
 - Cause and effect (Lancioni et al., 2003)
 - develop children's indice of happiness
- Micro-switch with vocals (Lancioni et al., 2001)

15

Participation and engagement

- Participation restriction
 - *"limited resources, combined with a mechanical, unimaginative care culture and slight ambition or means to find out what a good life might mean for a particular individual with very limited means to express his or her dreams, wishes, hopes and desires."* (Vehmas et al, 2021, p. 2-3)
- Participation



The participation concept:
Attendance: defined as 'being there' and measured as frequency of attending, and/or the range or diversity of activities in which an individual takes part.
Involvement: the experience of participation while attending, including elements of motivation, persistence, social connection, and affect.

Related concepts:
Activity competence: the ability to execute the activity being undertaken according to an expected standard.
Sense of self: intra-personal outcomes of participation related to confidence, satisfaction and self-esteem.
Preferences: the opportunity to choose and to be able to undertake activities that are meaningful or valued.

Environmental dimensions:¹
Availability: objective provision of activities or services.
Accessibility: ability or perceived ability to access the activity or situation.
Affordability: financial, time, energy, and other resource constraints to attending.
Accommodability: the ability of the situation to be adapted or modified.
Acceptability: the person's acceptance of the situation, and other people's acceptance of the individual in the activity setting.

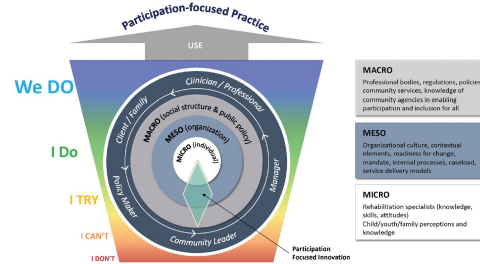
(Imms et al., 2016)

- Engagement and participation (Alant, 2016)

16

Participation and engagement

- Interventions
 - Work everyday life situations (Imms, 2020)
 - make participation possible in her/his social context (King et al., 2020).
- Cultural change and collaboration between stakeholders



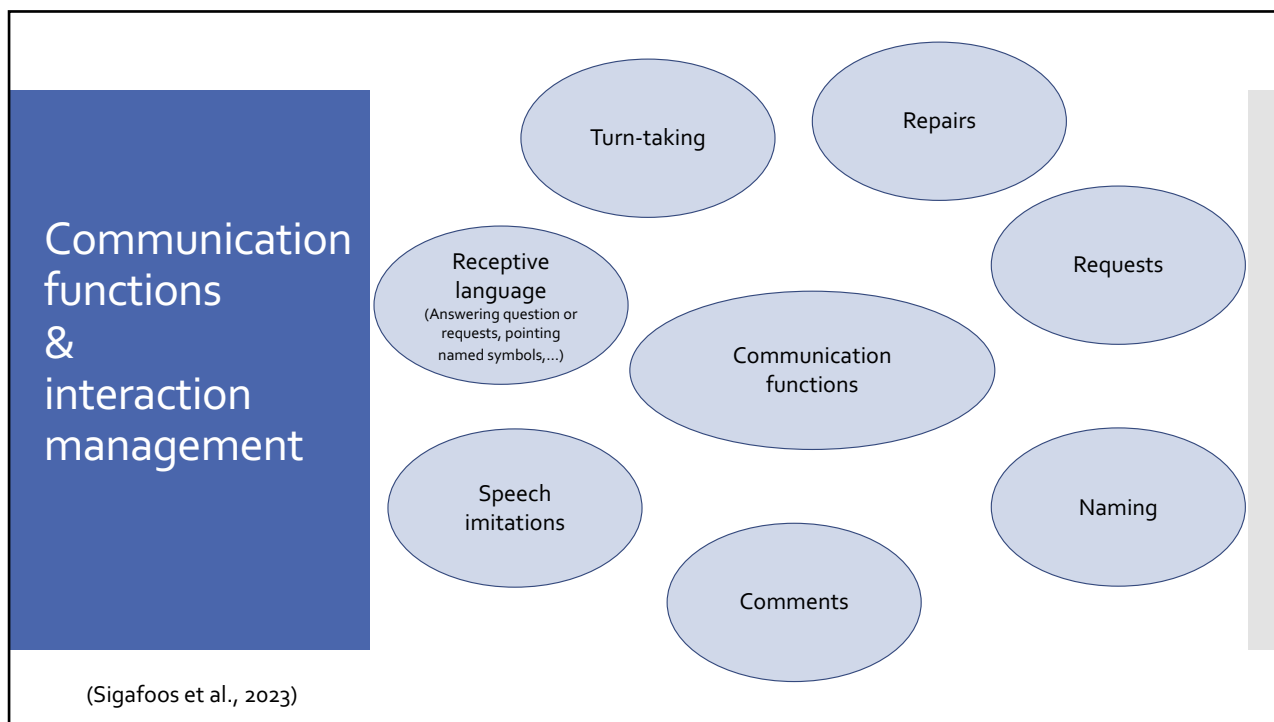
(Anaby et al., 2022 : 1749)

17

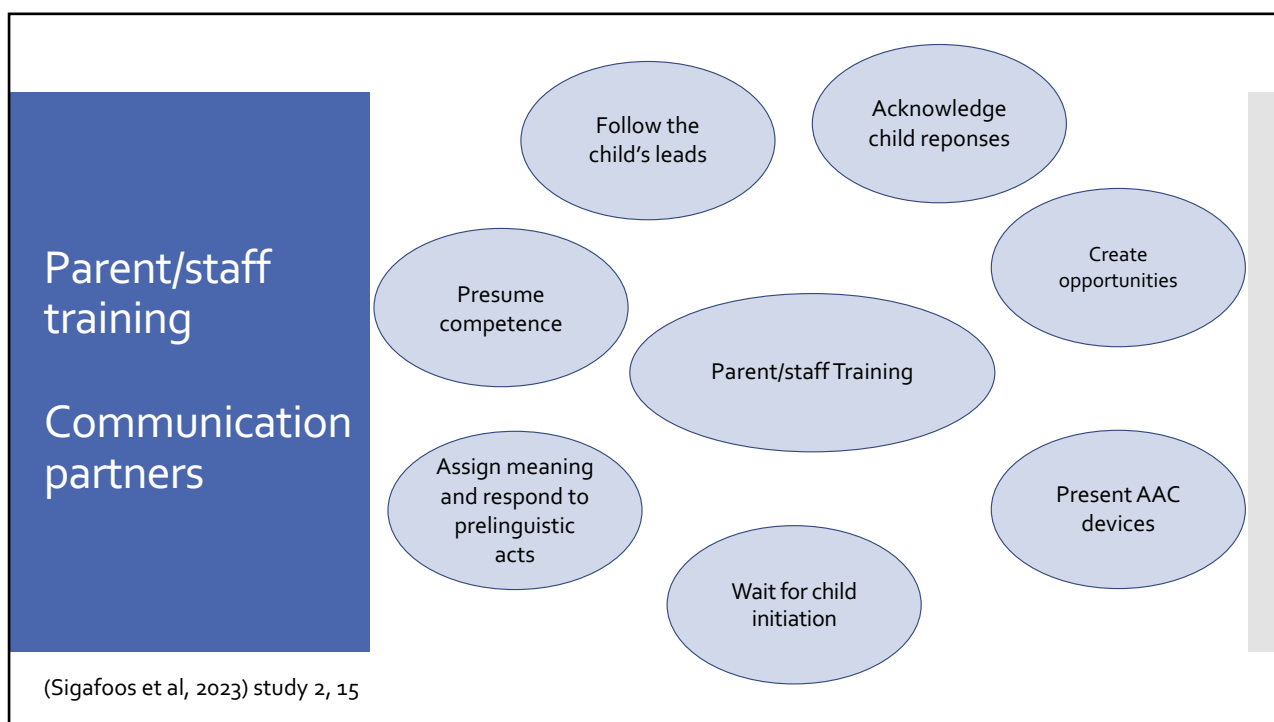
AAC

- Multimodality (Cress & Marvin 2003, Harding et al. 2011)
 - One modality can have an effect on others (Dunst et al., 2011)
 - Various modes can be used in context (Simacek et al., 2018):
 - Objets 3D (22% des cas), pictograms (15,3%), CGD(40,7%) ou des Microswitch (50,8%).
- Modality Sampling (Johnston et al., 2012)

18



19



20

Communication partners

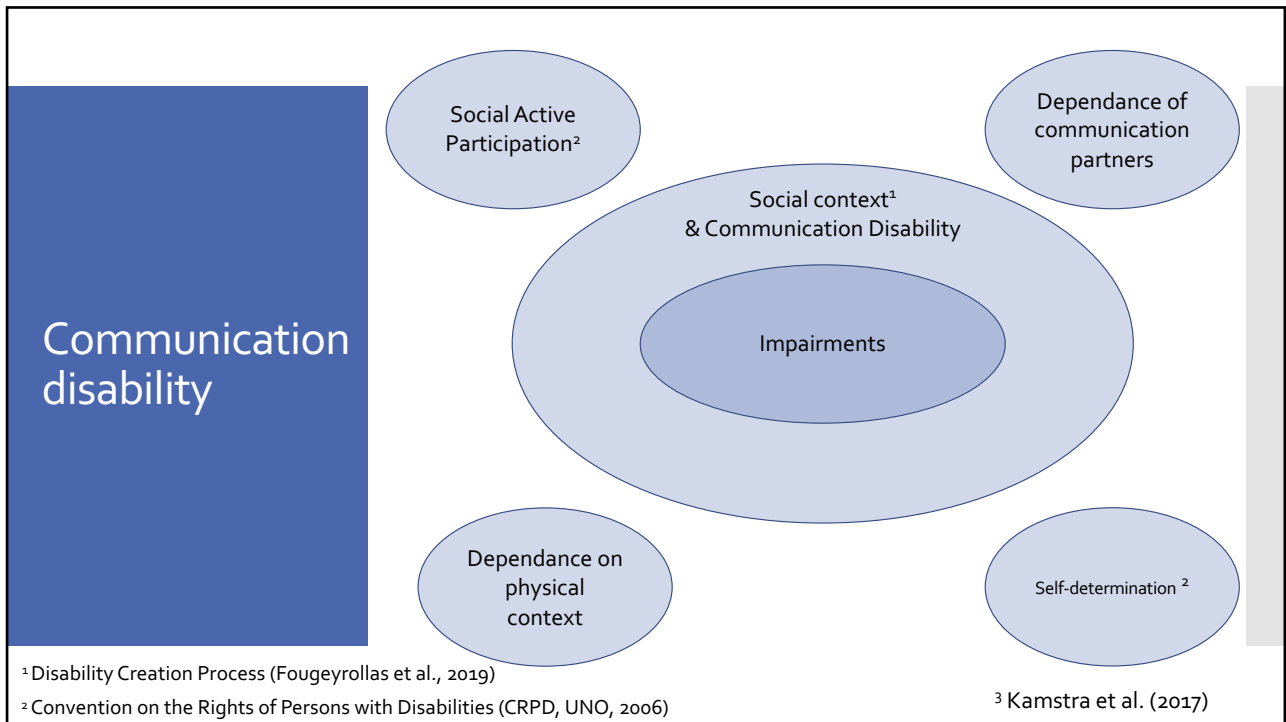
- Communication quality of children varies regarding communication partner way to communicate (Hostyn & Maes, 2009, Van Keer et al., 2017)
- Communication partners have to be implicated in CAA interventions (Van Keer & Maes, 2016)
 - They can stimulate AAC devices use in context
- Training of the parents
 - not sufficient (Piškur et al., 2017)
- Program of training for parents of children with S/PIMD for Communication Partner in Sweden (Rensfeldt Flink et al., 2022b)

21

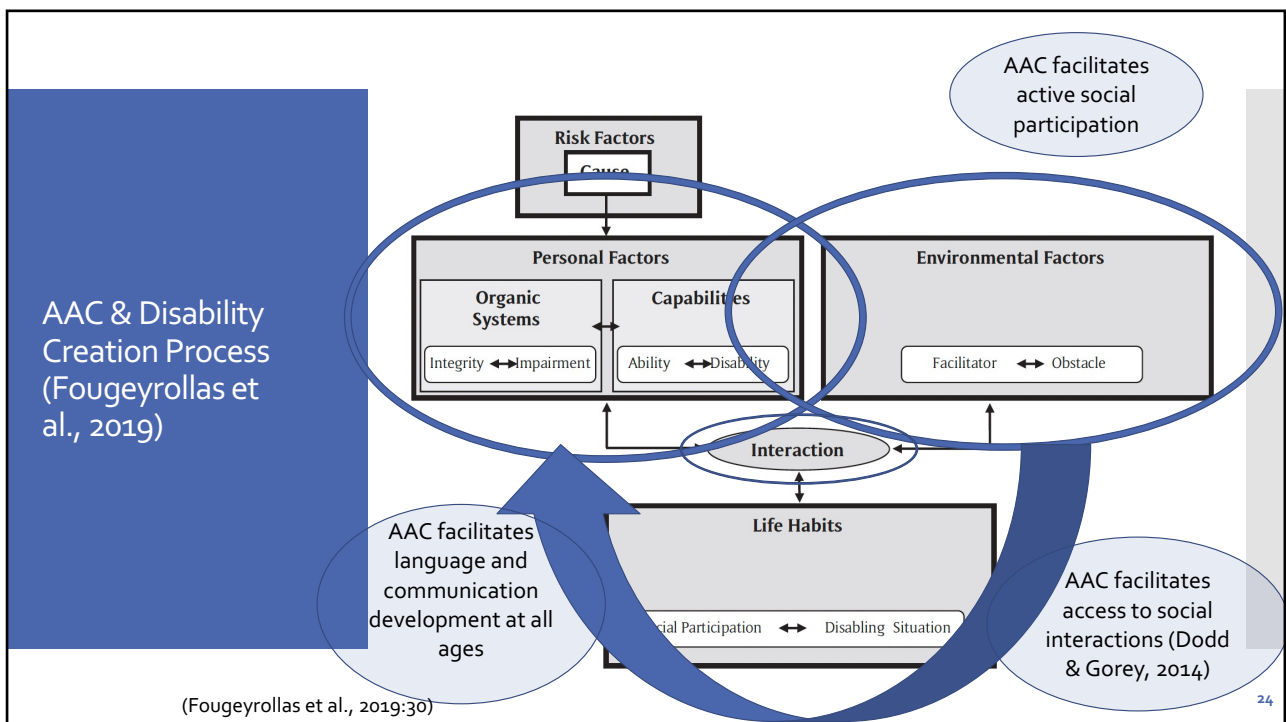
Indicators of communicative intent

- Observation
 - Indicators of communicative intent (Bunning, 2009)
 - Alternating eye gaze
 - Clear waiting for a response
 - Active seeking of proximity
 - Systematic variation in behaviour
 - Persistence and intensity of behaviour
 - Singh et al. (2015)
 - Team observation
 - Communication opportunity
- Co-producing knowledge (Nind & Strnadová, 2020)
 - Nicola Grove : co-constructing stories, in story telling

22



23



24

AAC goals

Communication Accessibility

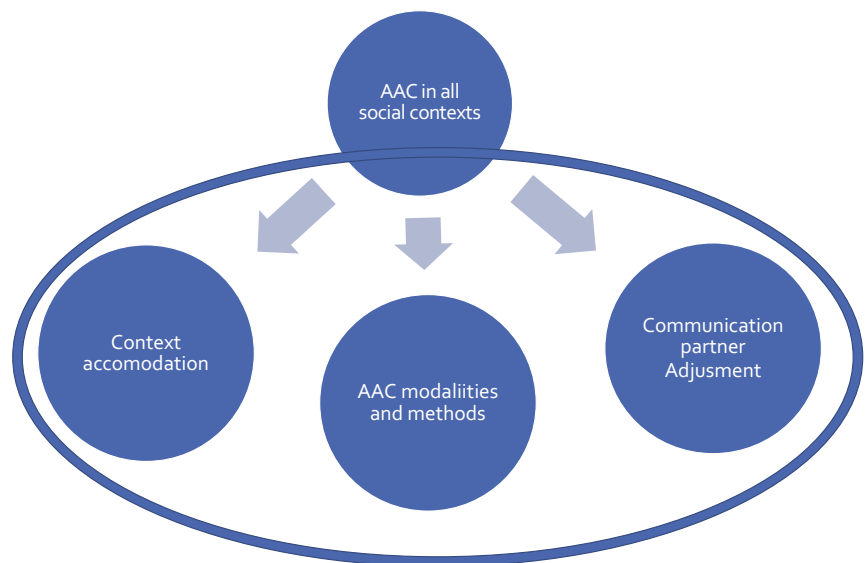
- Understandability of messages directed to the person
- Active social participation in interactions

Language and communication development

- Through all life-span

25

What is AAC?



26

Factors predicting AAC outcomes for ASD children

(Meta-analysis Sievers et al., 2018, 2020)



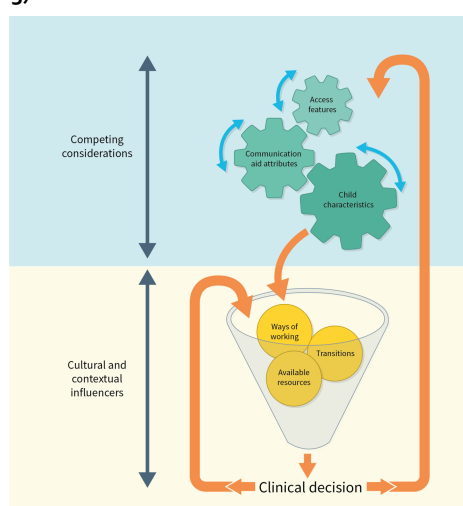
27

Decision-making

I-ASC Explanatory Model

(Lynch & Murray, 2019, 2023),

- Identifying Appropriate Symbol Communication Aids for Children who are non-speaking: Enhancing clinical decision-making (I-ASC, Lynch & Murray, 2019, 2023)



(Lynch & Murray, 2023: 13)

28

<h1>AAC Modes</h1> <h2>Goals</h2>	Key Word Signing & PODD	Socio-developmental approach, modelling, first words & first words combinations in context, Comprehension support, communication functions acquisition
	PECS	Initiation & request
	Microswitch	Cause & effect training & first words
	Visual scenes (Holyfield et al. 2019a & b)	Contextual 'Just-in-Time' interventions, first interactional and referential abilities
	Icons position-centered grid systems (Dukhovny & Thistle 2019) (Minspeak & LAMP Approach)	Robust vocabulary access, Quick utterances production, syntactically and morphologically complete
	Icons size-centered grid systems (Dukhovny & Zhou 2016) (Proloquo2Go, TD Snap,...)	Robust vocabulary access, Utterances production, syntactically and morphologically complete

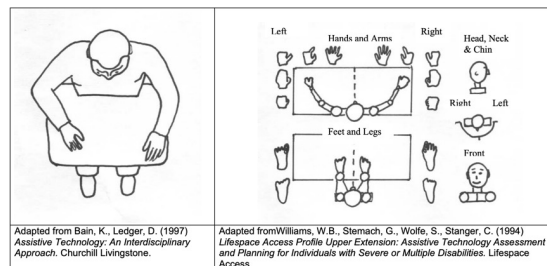
29

<h1>AAC Modes</h1> <h2>Cognitive & Motor Habilities</h2>	Key Word Signing	Memory recall abilities / Imitation & Motor abilities
	Pictures	Picture understanding/Discrimination, Motor ability to grasp or point
	Microswitch	Motor ability to press / Cause & Effect
	Visual scenes (Holyfield et al. 2019a & b)	Episodic memory
	Icons position-centered grid systems (Dukhovny & Thistle 2019) (Minspeak & LAMP Approach)	Memory recall abilities Learning through motor planning abilities / Navigation
	Icons size-centered grid systems (Dukhovny & Zhou 2016) (Proloquo2Go, TD Snap,...)	Icons understanding/Discrimination / Navigation

30

Physical context setting

- Position of AAC tools
 - Assessment
 - Motor abilities
 - Visual field



(<https://acecentre.org.uk/>)

31

31

Transdisciplinarity

Speech & Language Therapists

- Expertise on language and communication development and disorders
- Assessment of language and communication
- Communication and language rehabilitation methods

Occupational therapists

- Assessment and rehabilitation of motor abilities, body position, functional movements, body posture, auxiliary tools implementation

Psychologists

- Cognitive, adaptive and attention assessment

Special educators & teachers

- Intervention through the daily activities and routines
- Daily observation and assessment

Vision specialists & orthoptists

- Vision assessment, communication tools with contrasts and textures

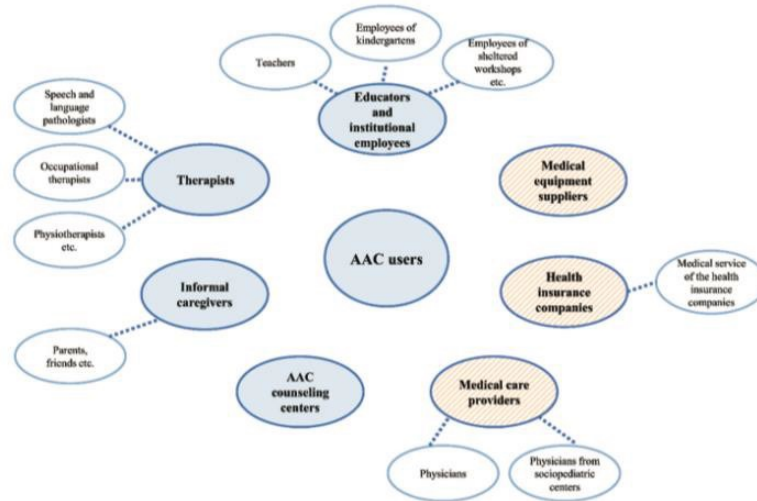
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32

Collaboration

(Uthoff et al., 2021)

& cf. Binger et al. (2012)



(Uthoff et al., 2021, p.2)

33

AAC assessment tools

- Communication Matrix (Rowland, 2012)
- Social Network (Blackstone, 2004)
- Routes For Learning (Welsh Government, 2014)
- FIATS-AAC (Ryan et al., 2018)

34

Pragmatics Profile

(Martin, Small & Stevens, 2017)

- **The Pragmatics Profile for people who use AAC (Martin, Small & Stevens, 2017)**
 - <https://acecentre.org.uk/resources/pragmatics-profile-people-use-aac>
 - Grid for an interview with communication partners
 - Assessed topics:
 - Context & motivations
 - Reasons to communication & Reactions to communication (Communication Functions)
 - Participation in conversation

35

FIATS-AAC (Ryan et al., 2018)

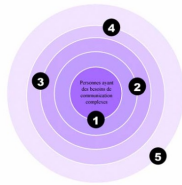
- **Family Impact of Assistive Technology Scale for Alternative and Augmentative Communication (FIATS-AAC) (Ryan et al., 2018)**
 - Survey for parents
 - Children from 3 to 18 years-old
 - 13 measured dimensions
 - Based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health for Children and Youth (WHO, 2007)
 - 89 statements with Lickert scale with 7 points
- **7 Child's characteristics**
 - Behaviour
 - Communication, social versatility
 - Doing activities, Education
 - Autonomy, Contentment, self-reliance
- **6 Family-related characteristics**
 - Caregiver relief
 - Family roles

36

Communication partners- & Family-centered approaches

- **Social Networks (Blackstone, Hunt Berg, 2003)**

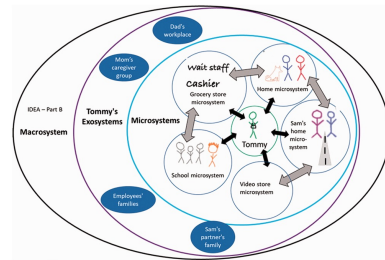
- <https://www.attainmentcompany.com/social-networks-package>



1. Family
2. Friends
3. Acquaintances
4. Paid workers
5. Unfamiliar communication partners

- **Family-centered Approach**

- (Coburn et al., 2021: 233)



37

A work-in-progress

A Transdisciplinary collaborative platform

AAC HIVE



38

AAC HIVE Online grid

Master Thesis at University of
Neuchâtel

in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier,
2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer &
Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre,
2023)

in italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

Observer	Social context	Activity	Date
Parents	Home	Play	
Teacher	Classroom	Meal	
Terapist	...	Shared reading	
...		...	

39

AAC HIVE Online grid

Master Thesis

in French (Bayle, 2020,
Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021,
Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller &
Pierre, 2023)

in italian (Ferrari & Giang,
2023)

Modality	Communication Function	Dialogue Position
Key Word Signing	Request	Self-initiation
Speech	Comment	Answer
Picture	Question	Repetition
SGD	Naming	Partial prompting

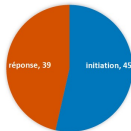
40

AAC HIVE Online grid

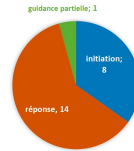
Examples of results

Position in dialogue in each modality

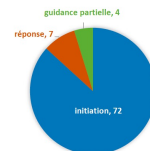
NIVEAUX DE SPONTANÉITÉ AVEC LE SOUTIEN GESTUEL



NIVEAU DE SPONTANÉITÉ À L'ORAL



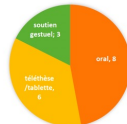
NIVEAUX DE SPONTANÉITÉ AVEC LE TD SNAP



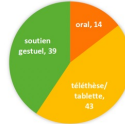
(Boyer & Gross, 2022: 116)

Modality in each context

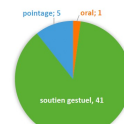
DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS EN THÉRAPIE



DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS À L'ÉCOLE



DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS À LA MAISON



(Boyer & Gross, 2022: 114-115)

41

AAC HIVE Online grid

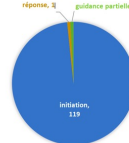
Examples of results

Position in dialogue in each communication function

NIVEAUX DE SPONTANÉITÉ POUR LA DÉNOMINATION



NIVEAUX DE SPONTANÉITÉ POUR LA DEMANDE



NIVEAUX DE SPONTANÉITÉ POUR LE COMMENTAIRE



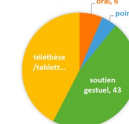
(Boyer & Gross, 2022: 118)

AAC modality in each communication function

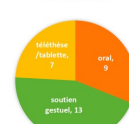
DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS POUR LE COMMENTAIRE



DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS POUR LA DEMANDE



DIFFÉRENTES MODALITÉS POUR LA DÉNOMINATION



(Boyer & Gross, 2022: 114-115)

42

AAC HIVE Online survey

AAC user characteristics

Online grid

in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre, 2023)

in Italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

- Diagnosed disorder and AAC modalities
- Communication functions
 - Requesting, refusing, call attention,...
- Lexical and syntactic level
- Sensorial specificities
- Preferred activities or/and sensorial stimulations
- Type of plays
- Level of comprehension

43

Online survey

AAC user characteristics

Online grid

in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre, 2023)

in Italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

- Communication fonctions
- Turn-taking and conversation habilities for:
 - Self- or other- initiated initiations or clings of ...
 - Conversations
 - turns
 - topics
 - Self- or other- initiated initiations of repairs

44

Online survey

Communication Partner Characteristics

Master Thesis
in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre, 2023)

in Italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

- Level of familiarity of the communication partner
- Self assessment of
 - the level of knowledge about AAC, i.e. tools & methods *
 - The representations about AAC
- Needs of training and of indirect intervention
- Communication partners communication AAC user directed speech characteristics:
 - Modalities
 - Open vs. closed questions
 - Level of modelization with AAC tools*
 - Offered opportunities of communication
 - Time adjustments

* Lickert scale with 7 levels

45

Online survey

Communication Partner Characteristics

Master Thesis
in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre, 2023)

in Italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

- Familiarity with the AAC User
- Knowledge about AAC, i.e. tools & methods *
- Representations about AAC
- Needs of training and of indirect intervention
- How they interact with the AAC User
 - Modalities
 - Open vs. closed questions
 - Level of modelling with AAC tools*
 - Offered opportunities of communication
- Time & pause

* Lickert scale with 7 levels

46

Online survey

AAC User characteristics

Master Thesis
in French (Bayle, 2020, Pagnier, 2020, Vacher, 2021, Boyer & Gross, 2022, Müller & Pierre, 2023)

in Italian (Ferrari & Giang, 2023)

- Sensorial specificities
- Preferred activities or/and sensorial stimulations
- Level of comprehension
- Conversation abilities
 - Self- or other- initiated closings of conversations, turns or topics
 - Self- or other- initiated repairs

47

Some comments

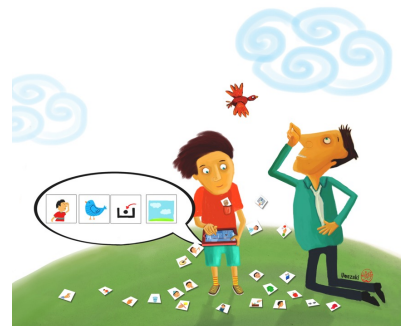
- Heterogenity of characteristics of people with Rett Syndrome regarding communication
 - Patient-centered approach
- SLT and CAA
 - Goal: participation in social contexts
 - collaboration between stakeholders
 - Observations
 - Goals setting
 - Training of stakeholders
- A tool is necessary to
 - facilitate collaborative among stakeholders
 - share observations for assessment
 - By-pass geographical or agenda barriers allowing non-synchrone collaborations
 - facilitate team organization, trainings and training needs identification

48

Any question?

Thank you for
your attention

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49

References

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50

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51

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52

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