

#### CAROLYN "KARRI"

#### **EDUCATION**

 B.S. and M.S. in Speech-Language Pathology from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia

#### CERTIFICATION

NLA Trained Clinician

#### **CLINICAL STRENGTHS**

- Neurodiversity-affirming practices
- Parent coaching & empowerment
- AAC Therapy & advocacy



### SARA

#### EDUCATION

B.A. & M.A. in Communication Sciences and Disorders from West Chester University

#### CERTIFICATIONS

Certificate in AAC from Stockton University
 Assistive Technology Professional
 Certification (ATP)

#### CLINICAL STRENGTHS

- AAC advocacy, coaching, education & community outreach
- AAC assessment & consultation



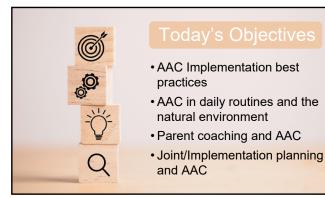
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# Review

In Part One of this series, we reviewed the following:

- AAC definition and types
- Participation in daily routines
- AAC myths, barriers and research
- · How to identify AAC users
- How to talk to teams about AAC













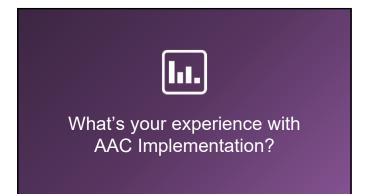
"Having a communication device doesn't make you an effective
communicator any more than having
a piano makes you a musician"
-Beukelman, 1991

Formulation for Success

Effective Effective Implementation Contexts

Improved

Outcomes



# Presume Competence

- Always encourage AAC users to participate in a variety of language rich opportunities
- Support users where they are and encourage further success
- Assume that all children have the capability and capacity to learn language



# Make AAC Accessible



- Make AAC accessible in the environment.
- Backup devices or systems should be made available if the primary AAC device is not.
- If the AAC system not available, the opportunity for teaching is also not available.
- AAC should be used with several communication partners across many settings and environments.

(Positive AACtion Information Kit for AAC Teams (2010)



# Modeling

- Modeling is a natural approach to teaching
- When we use motivating activities, we can inspire communication.
- Activities could include: routines, play activities, school activities, reading, etc.





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Enter 5 words that are important for you to use throughout the day.  $\,$ 





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What happened with communication breakdowns?

# Vocabulary Selection

- Choose vocabulary that is meaningful for a variety of contexts and environments.
- Systems should be robust with core vocabulary, fringe vocabulary and phrases.

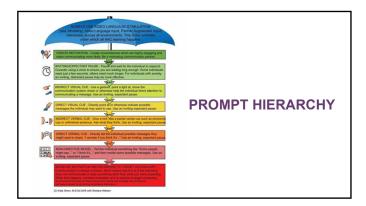


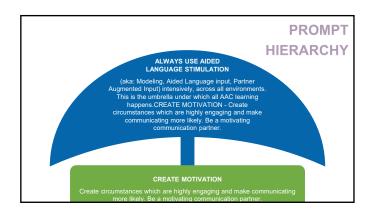
# Teaching Communicative Functions

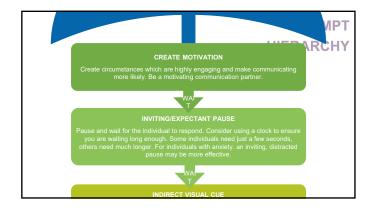
- It is also important to teach all forms of communication, not just requesting.
- This will ensure that the AAC user has the ability to communicate a variety of messages across contexts.

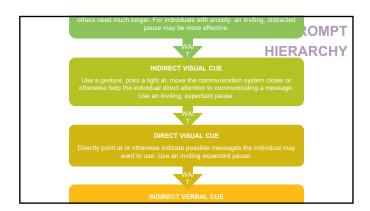


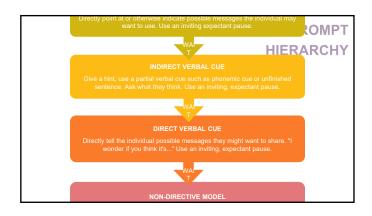
Linguistic Skill/Communicative Function	PRE-AAC Date: function used? (1=yes; 0=no)	Notes:	POST-AAC Date: function used? (1=yes; 0=no)	Notes:
greetings/farewells				
gains attention				
requests				
refuses, rejects, protests				
comments				
labels				
asks for information				
gives opinions				
expresses feelings				
gives yes/no responses				
expresses toileting needs				
expresses affection				
requests help				
transition phrases (done)				
directs actions of others				
expresses medical needs (sickness, hunger, thirst)				
expresses comfort or discomfort				
asks/answers "wh" questions				
uses simple politeness				
gives clarification				
asks for clarification				
uses humor/tells jokes				
repairs communication breakdowns				













#### AAC, Daily Routines and Natural Environment

- AAC is best implemented in the natural environment as part of daily routines
- Allows for teaching language and participation in meaningful contexts.
- Encourages parent facilitation and carry-over.



# Let's Practice!







# Parent Coaching & AAC

- Establish trust, rapport, and relationships with parents.
  - 2. Understand family and goals.



# Meet Families Where They Are



Consider adult learning styles.

Consider family stressors.

# Additional Coaching Considerations

How do parents connect with their child; how can we improve this?

How does your child participate in their daily activities?



# Joint Planning, AAC and EI

- · Plans should be:
- o clear, concise, achievable
- o created with the family
- o align with IFSP goals
- The answers to the questions asked in coaching should serve as a guide for implementation planning.
- Team should ensure parents are equipped to educate and encourage AAC use.



Activity of Daily Living/Daily Routines including description of the setting, communication partners, communication needs and activity description	Pre-AAC Participation/Communication Description Date:	Post-AAC Participation/Communication Description Date:

# **Example** Timeline





Timeline	
C.	
Revisit IFSP goals, consider	
current concerns of family	
1)-2)-3)-4)-5)-6	-
Timeline	
4	
Identify ways in which child is participating in daily activities	
paraoipating in daily dottvition	
1-2-3-4-5-6	
Timeline	
Prioritize which areas to focus on	
based on concerns & feedback	
(1)—(2)—(3)—(4)—(5)—(6)	

Activity of Daily Living/Daily Routines including description of the setting, communication partners, communication needs and activity description	Communication Description Date: 01/25/2024
Getting ready for the day	-Passive participationFrustration when dressing -Frustration when transitioning
Play time with siblings	-Tantrums with sharing toysCrying when communication breakdowns occurFrustration.
Daycare	-Crying throughout the dayUnable to understand wants and needsInconsolable away from parent.
Potty training	-Upset during diaper changes -Hiding after BM.
Meal times	-Grabbing siblings food.  -Making vocalizations to requestFrustration, several communication breakdowns.

# Timeline



# Model AAC & teach facilitation/support strategies



Activity of Daily Living/Daily Routines including description of the setting, communication partners, communication needs and activity description	Communication Description Date: 01/25/2024	Opportunities for AAC Use
Getting ready for the day	-Passive participationFrustration when dressing -Frustration when transitioning	-On, off, get, help -Put On, Take Off, brush teeth, brush hair -Clothing items, grooming items, etc.
Play time with siblings	-Tantrums with sharing toysCrying when communication breakdowns occurFrustration.	-Play, mine, stop -My turn, I want that, Let's do this -toy labels, color labels, etc.
Daycare	-Crying throughout the dayUnable to understand wants and needsInconsolable away from parent.	-Want, Stop, Go, All done -Let's Go, let's play, my turn -School words (basic), foods, play items
Potty training	-Upset during diaper changes -Hiding after BM.	-Potty, help, change -I need to use the bathroom,I need help -toileting words, hand washing words
Meal times	-Grabbing siblings foodMaking vocalizations to requestFrustration, several communication breakdowns.	-Eat, Drink, More, Want -i'm hungry, i'm thirsty, Let's get more, I want that, This is yummy! -Food labels, utensils, etc.

# Timeline



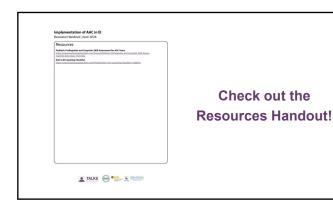
At conclusion of visit, summarize strategies used and make a plan to carry-over until next visit.



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# Start next session with feedback

a	
SESSION CHECKLIST	
for early intercention settings	
Beview HNP family guals Prioritize and facus on serses of largest concern	
Outline duily routines of child and family Consider how the child is currently participating in daily routines Mentils highly marking contexts  Mentils highly marking contexts	
Consider ways to improve connection and participation  Mentify ways to expand on current communication shifting in routines if play  Monthly vocabulary that may be important to target.	
Mentily workshop that may be important to target a Make are important to a few and both possible fraction; with questife trayering Creach family on N. C. Editation and support strategies Mentil Are or design daily resident Mentil Are or design daily resident Check is und respect feedback from the disably Summer for its intel implementation plant.	
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reminders at a glance	
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#### References

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Stay tuned for next month!

