**BACKGROUND**

- Visual Scene Displays (VSDs) have been shown to be an effective AAC intervention to increase communication for individuals with ASD (Wilkinson & Light, 2014).
- Reviews of research indicate that AAC does not impede production of speech, but appears to have a positive effect on speech production (Millar, Light, & Schlosser, 2006; Schlosser & Wendt, 2007).
- Research has shown that video stimuli, specifically stimuli that are dynamic in nature (e.g. videos on YouTube, moving images on a screen), attracts the visual attention of individuals with ASD but little research exists in terms of the impact of the use of video in supporting expressive communication for individuals with ASD (Brothead, Abston, Mates, & Abel, 2017).
- Video VSDs allow for the integration of video stimuli with communication supports.

**RESEARCH AIMS**

- Describe communication modes used by 5 participants with severe ASD and CCN at intervention (with use of Video VSD).
- Describe communication modes used by 5 participants with severe ASD and CCN at baseline.

**METHOD**

- **Design:** Post-hoc analysis of a single subject study conducted with five individuals (see Table 1).
- **Coding:** Speech, signs, SGD turns, and simultaneous speech + SGD were coded.

**RESULTS**

- All participants increased turns from baseline, with the introduction of the EasyVSD application (videos with embedded VSDs).
- Overall, participants that used speech in baseline, maintained use of speech or increased use of speech with the introduction of the SGD.
- Those that didn't use speech in baseline didn't use speech in intervention, but did increase in communication as they were able to use the SGD to communicate significantly more.

**DISCUSSIONS**

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