Effects of a Video Visual Scene Display on Modes of Communication

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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 is 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 (Brodhead, 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 baseline
• Describe communication modes used by 5 participants with severe ASD and CCN at intervention (with use of Video VSD)

PARTICIPANTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Communication Mode and Biography</th>
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<td>ASD</td>
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RESULTS

Speech use by 3 of the participants (who use speech as a mode):
Baseline = data without EasyVSD App & Intervention = data with EasyVSD App

CONCLUSION/FUTURE RESEARCH

• Introduction of videos with embedded VSD did not inhibit the use of speech – for those that had speech at baseline, speech increased with the introduction of the application.
• Most intervention research for children with autism who are nonverbal has focused on either AAC (Dans et al., 2012; Miranda & Boya, 2003; Schlosser & Wendt, 2008) or speech (Rogers et al., 2006), but not both, VSD could potentially be used to facilitate this type of intervention in the future.

DISCLOSURES

First author funded through Grant #HD526170130 (Co-PI: Caron & McNaughton), Masters Level Training grant to improve outcomes of individuals who required AAC
NIH/UBR grant number #NRS0517 - Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Augmentative and Alternative Communication (RERC on AAC