

Intro to Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC)

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Seattle Therapy – Skills for Life

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Disclosures

- Joanna Ristow has no financial relationships relevant to this presentation to disclose.
- All planners have no relevant financial relationships to disclose.

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Objectives

What is AAC?

- Define the terms
- Examples
- Who is AAC for?

AAC Defined

Augmentative: anything that adds to verbal speech

Alternative: anything that substitutes for verbal speech

Communication: back and forth *social* and informational exchange

Examples of AAC

No tech

- Gestures, eye gaze, sign language

No extra items needed

- Low tech

Anything made with paper

Mid tech

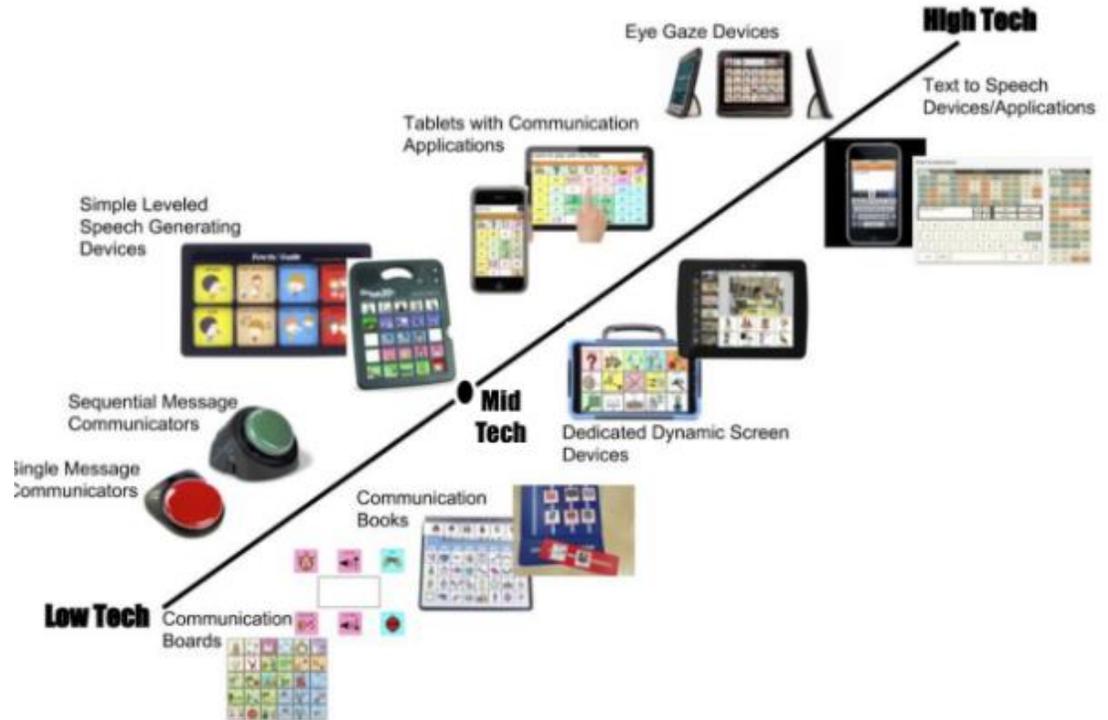
- Anything with a simple battery

High tech

- Interactive with digital voice output

AAC Continuum:

<https://sites.google.com/a/nssed.org/nssedintegratedtech/resources/communication/aac-continuum>



No Tech

No Tech: no extra items needed

- Pointing, gestures
- Eye pointing
- Sign language

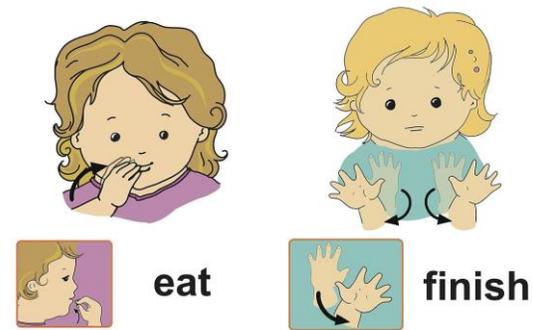


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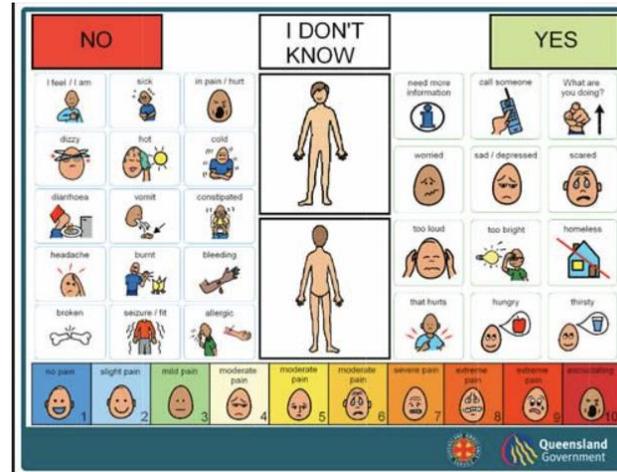


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Low Tech

Anything using paper-based tools

- Writing
 - ABC boards
- Picture symbols
 - Picture Exchange
- Printed “boards”
 - Core boards
- Choice boards



I	me	how	who	why	again	please	thank you	problem	now	bad	good	
my/mine	am	to	be	feel	give	listen	happy	sad	tired	okay	cool	
it	is	are	will	come	hurt	hear	know	that	a	the	and	more
you	can	eat	drink	finish	get	love	make	need	all	at	some	
your	do	go	help	open	put	say/talk	see/look	first	then	for	on	
here	have	like	play	read	stop	walk	show	wait min	in	up	off	
yes	no/don't	want	take	tell	turn	watch	wear	work	out	down	with	

Mid Tech

Anything with a simple battery; typically pre-recorded

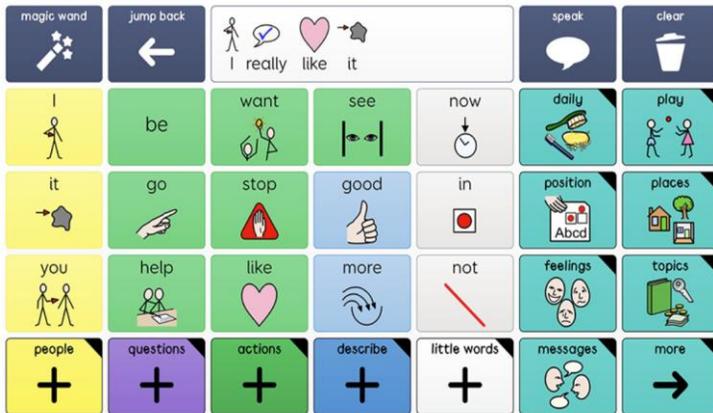
- Single message buttons
- Multiple messages
 - Sequenced
 - Multi-level



High Tech

Typically tablet based, interactive, and touch accessible

- Symbol based
- Text based



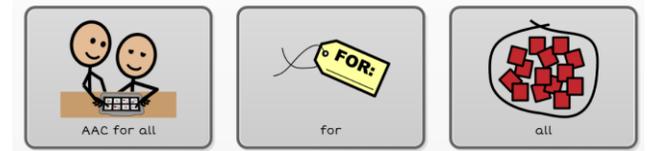
Who is AAC for?

AAC does:

- Help teach language and social interaction
- Reduce frustration
- Support communication during stress
- Require time and teaching

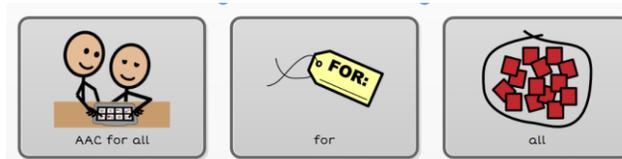
AAC **does not**:

- Prevent verbal speech from developing
- Require ANY prerequisites: cognitive, behavioral, motoric, age, language



Who is AAC for?

- Good candidates for AAC include:
 - People who cannot use verbal speech to get their needs met
 - (Biological *and* social)
 - People who use behaviors instead of words to communicate
 - People who may have verbal speech but it is either:
 - Not reliable based on their sensory or emotional state
 - Primarily scripted
 - E.g. they repeat phrases but cannot put words together



To Review:

- AAC stands for augmentative or alternative communication
- There are many types of AAC, from no tech to high tech
- Everyone can benefit from AAC.
- Providing AAC is a decision-making process
 - Consider the needs of the communicator and team
 - Requires ongoing support



References

Blischak, D.M., Lombardino, L.J., & Dyson, A. T. (2003). Use of speech-generating devices: In support of natural speech. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 19 (1), 29-35.

Millar, D.C., Light, J.C., & Schlosser, R.W. (2006). The impact of augmentative and alternative communication intervention on the speech production of individuals with developmental disabilities: A research review. *Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research*, 49 (2), 248-264.

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ASHA's evidence maps: <https://www2.asha.org/evidence-maps/>

Questions

THANK YOU!

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