

#### Parents Know Best:

# Empowering Parents with Tools to Facilitate Their Infant/Toddler's Spoken Language Development

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\*With special thanks to Mi'kel Price, MS for previous collaboration





Taken from "The Principles of LSLS Auditory-Verbal Therapy"\*

- I. Guide and coach parents to become the primary facilitators of their child's listening and spoken language development through active consistent participation in individualized auditory-verbal therapy. (Principle 4)
- 2. Guide and coach parents to create environments that support listening for the acquisition of spoken language throughout the child's daily activities. (Principle 5)
- 3. Guide and coach parents to help their child integrate listening and spoken language into all aspects of the child's life. (Principle 6)
- 4. Administer ongoing ...informal diagnostic assessments to develop individualized auditory-verbal treatment plans, to monitor progress, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the plans for the child and family. (*Principle 9*)



# Parent: Main Facilitator for their child's spoken language development



Parent Coaching: Early Intervention (EI) providers must empower Parents

- Setting the appropriate focus & balance:
  - Parents & Families
    - Most important communication partners for their child
    - Most important language a child learns will be from them
  - EI providers must mentor parents and families without getting in the way or creating a skewed focus on a child's performance.
    - Home performance vs
    - Therapy performance



#### The Principles of LSLS Auditory-Verbal Therapy

- 1. Promote early diagnosis of hearing loss in newborns, infants, toddlers, and young children, followed by immediate audiologic management and auditory-verbal therapy.
- 2. Recommend immediate assessment and use of appropriate, state-of-the-art hearing technology to obtain maximum benefits of auditory stimulation.
- 3. Guide and coach parents to help their child use hearing as the primary sensory modality in developing listening and spoken language.
- 4. Guide and coach parents to become the primary facilitators of their child's listening and spoken language development through active consistent participation in individualized auditory-verbal therapy.
- 5. Guide and coach parents to create environments that support listening for the acquisition of spoken language throughout the child's daily activities.
- 6. Guide and coach parents to help their child integrate listening and spoken language into all aspects of the child's life.
- 7. Guide and coach parents to use natural developmental patterns of audition, speech, language, cognition, and communication.
- 8. Guide and coach parents to help their child self-monitor spoken language through listening.
- 9. Administer ongoing formal and informal diagnostic assessments to develop individualized auditory-verbal treatment plans, to monitor progress, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the plans for the child and family.
- 10 Promote education in regular schools with peers who have typical hearing and with appropriate services from early childhood onward.



- Skill development
  - Parents come with a range of readiness to
    - Understand child's hearing loss
    - Ensure appropriate audiological management
    - Ensure maximal use of hearing devices
    - Engage in intensive LSL early intervention
    - Implement LSL strategies throughout day, in every environment



• Explicit instruction needed



#### Parent Coaching: LSL Techniques, Strategies, & Procedures

[Estabrooks, W. (2006). Auditory-Verbal Therapy and Practice. Washington, DC: Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Inc.]

- Acoustic highlighting;
- Auditory closure;
- Using a singsong voice;
- Establishing attention through speech;
- Developing both eye and ear contact;
- Encouraging one person at a time to speak;
- Captivating the child's attention through sound;
- Modeling the correct use of linguistic patterns;
- Expanding language;
- Using a natural speaking model;
- Rewording;

- Asking, "What did you hear?";
- Providing alternatives;
- Pausing
- Repeating;
- Repeating a previous strategy;
- Waiting;
- Rephrasing;
- Labeling by category;
- Asking for or providing a definition;
- Changing the task from open set to closed set;
- Providing rhyming words;
- Suggesting opposites;
- Providing a visual clue and putting the stimulus back into hearing;

- Moving or leaning closer to the child;
- Directing the child to listen closely;
- Looking expectantly at the child;
- Asking the parent to model the correct response or questions;
- Repeating part of the message containing the correct



- Progress monitoring tools
  - Age-appropriate developmental norms
    - Issue: Parents are not usually equipped to independently know typical language milestones
    - Explicit instruction needed



- Progress monitoring tools
  - Facilitating parents' familiarity with developmental scales:
    - Cottage Acquisition Scales for Listening, Language, and Speech (CASLLS) (Wilkes, 1999)
    - Cochlear Americas Integrated Scales of Development (2017,

February 20) Retrieved from http://www.cochlear.com/wps/wcm/connect/7378f430-5397-4133-ba9f-c27364e6e7d6/en\_rehab\_ei\_soundfoundationforbabies\_integratedscalesofdevelopment\_1.47mb.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&C ACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE-7378f430-5397-4133-ba9f-c27364e6e7d6-krGXBOQ.

 Note: Sound Beginnings or Utah State University do not have a financial relationship with either Wilkes or Cochlear Americas.





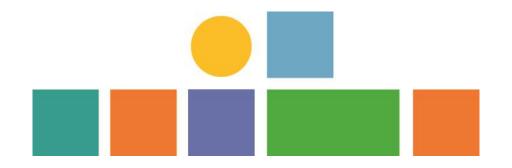
- Progress monitoring tools
  - Facilitating parents' familiarity with developmental scales:
    - MacArthur Bates Communicative Development Inventory: Words and Gestures. (2017, February 20) Retrieved from https://www.region10.org/r10website/assets/File/Mac%20WG\_English.pdf
    - Auditory skills checklists
    - Articulation developmental milestones
    - Pragmatic Skills Checklists
    - Gross motor/fine motor development



 Note: Sound Beginnings or Utah State University do not have a financial relationship with the producers of the MacArthur Bates Communicative Development Inventory



- Progress monitoring tools
  - Evaluate child's relative progress according to age benchmarks
    - Empower parents to help evaluate
    - Discuss any reporting discrepancy of child's progress
      - Parent's report vs
      - EI Provider's report





- Selection of Targets
  - Parents make informed selection of appropriate targets under guidance of EI provider
- Implementation in home-based activities
  - Parents determine activities for focused practice of targeted objectives, using LSL strategies
  - Mindful use of LSL strategies
    - At any time
    - In any environment
    - Coaching others in home environment



- Documentation
  - Parents & Family
    - Most important communication partners for a child
  - Their communication
    - Most important to facilitate
    - Most important to measure







## Removing Barriers

One friend to another when looking at a scale:

# Don't step on it... it makes you cry!



#### Removing Barriers: Identification of Issues

- Parents don't know language milestones.
- Parent are reluctant to become their child's primary advocate.
- Parents' perception of time restraints
  - Attending EI sessions
  - Implementing home intervention practices
- Only one parent attends therapy sessions.
- Conflicting levels of engagement among caregivers
- Multiple spoken languages/cultural customs in home
- Cancelled appointments (due to sickness, vacations, etc.) disrupt ongoing progress for parent coaching and child's tx practice.



#### Removing Barriers: Identification of Issues

- EI Providers usurp parents' role in therapy session.
  - Unbalanced talking/target implementation
- New provider feels unsure of how to juggle targets/parent coaching techniques
- Distance precludes weekly home visits
- Documentation of progress
  - EI provider only sees infant/toddler for a very short period of time
  - Discrepancies of parent/provider evaluation & report of child progress





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Family Session Note: Infant,	10-12 months Next Session:
Name: Date:	LSL Strategies:
Chronological Age: Hearing Age:	Parent Education Topic:
Listen Check: Left: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)	<b>Right</b> : Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)

#### Mark: O Emerging X Consistent

Mark. C Lineiging	Intec	rated Scales of Develo	opment: 10 to 12 Mo	nths*	
Listening (Audition)	Receptive Language	Expressive Language	Speech	Cognition	Social Communication (Pragmatics)
_Associates meaning to more words _Monitors own voice and voices of others _Localizes sound from a distance _Discriminates speaker's voice from competing stimuli	_Appears to enjoy listening to new words _Generally able to listen to speech without being distracted by other competing sounds _Occasionally gives toys and objects to adult on verbal request _Occasionally follows simple commands, e.g. Put that downResponds to music with body or hand movement in approximate time _Demonstrates understanding of verbal requests with appropriate head and body gestures _Shows increased attention to speech over prolonged periods of time	Uses jargon of 4 or more syllables – short sentence-like structures without true wordsStarts to use varied jargon patterns with adult intonation patterns when playing aloneInitiates speech gesture games such as round and round the gardenTalks to toys/objects using longer verbal patternsFrequently responds to songs or rhymes by vocalizingImitates action paired with soundMay use first words, e.g. bye bye, mama	_Imitates sounds and number of syllables used by others _Uses suprasegmental features _Uses longer strings of repeated syllables _Uowels and consonants are systematically varied [ba di ba di] _Mostly uses plosives and nasals [p, b, d, m]	Resists when toy is taken away Relates an action to an object, e.g. spoon with stirring, car with pushing Responds to laughter by repeating action Takes peg from peg board Matches two identical objects Attempts to build a two-block tower	Starts to understand question and answer, e.g. shakes head appropriately for "no"Understanding of interaction continues to developUnderstands greetingsTurn taking skills continue to developVocalizes in response to mother's callIndicates desire to change activitiesResponds to laughter by repeating actionBegins directing others by tugging, pushingVocalizes with gesture to protest

\*Image courtesy of Cochlear Americas ©2017.

Targets: Daily Routine

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Fa	mily Follow-up Notes: Target helpful?	Sı	ın	Mon	Tues	٧	/ed	Thu	ırs	F	ri	,	at
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Lis	ten Check: (Errors noted)	L	R	LR	L R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R

Notes: What/How

Sounds, Communication Intent Used:

**Progress Noted** (Examples of vocalizations, strengths observed):

Areas of Need, Questions, Concerns:

Plan for Next Session:

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		Family Session	Note	Next Se											_	
	Name:			LSL Str	_											
	Date:			Audito												
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		lotes: Target helpful?		:	Sun	Мо	n	Tues	;	Wed	Th	urs	Fi	ri	Sa	rt
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ı	Progress Noted	(Examples of vocaliza	tions, strengths obse	erved):												
	Areas of Need,	Questions, Concerns:														
I	Plan for Next Se	ession:														





Family Session Note: Infant, 7	-9 months Next Session:
Name:	LSL Strategies:
Date:	Auditory Learning:
Chronological Age: Hearing Age:	Parent Education Topic:
Listen Check: Left: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)	Right: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)



Family Session Note: In	fant, 7-9 months Next Session:
Name:	LSL Strategies:
Chronological Age: Hearing Age:	Auditory Learning: Parent Education Topic:
Listen Check: Left: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm	•



Family Session Note: Inf	7-9 months Next Session:
Name:	LSL Strategies:
Date:	Auditory Learning:
Chronological Age: Hearing Age:	Parent Education Topic:
Listen Check: Left: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm	(-)



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Family Session Note: Infant, 7	7-9 months Next Session:
Name:	LSL Strategies:
Date:	Auditory Learning:
Shronological Age: Hearing Age:	Parent Education Topic:
Listen Check: Left: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)	Right: Ah Oo Ee Ss Sh Mm (-)



Integrated Scales of Development: 7 to 9 Months*									
Listening	Receptive Language	Expressive	Speech	Cognition	Social Communication				
(Audition)		Language			(Pragmatics)				
Localizes sound source with accuracyDiscriminates suprasegmental aspects of duration, pitch and intensityHas longer attention span	Appears to recognize names of family members in connected speech, even when person named is not in sightResponds with appropriate arm gestures to such words as up, high,	Repeats CV syllables in babble [pa pa]Starts to respond with vocalizations when called by namePlays more games, e.g. pat a cake, peek a boo, hand clapping,	Babbles CV CV [pa pa] [ba ba]Clicks tongueUses a "singsong" voiceImitates patterns of intonationUses low central vowels	Imitates physical actionRecognizes familiar objectsPlaces object in one hand and then the otherHolds one cube and	Begins to understand that communication is a two-way processShows a desire to interact with peopleBecomes more lively to familiar peopleDemonstrates				
Associates meaning to words Discriminates vowel and syllable content	bye bye, etc.  _Enjoys music or singing  _Appears to listen to whole conversation between others  _Regularly stops activity when name is called  _Appears to recognize the names of a few common objects by localizing them when they are named  _More regularly stops activity in response to	etc, and vocalizes during gamesAppears to "sing"Vocalizes to greet a familiar adultCalls to get attentionUses some gestures and language appropriately, e.g. shakes head for "no"Vocalizes loudly	most frequently [o] (hot) [æ] (bat) [a] (car)Uses some consonants [p, b, m, d]	takes anotherSmiles at self in mirrorLoves hiding and finding gamesGives, points, showsPulls rings off peg	anticipation of activities  _Nods, waves and claps  _Calls to get attention  _Requests by reaching and pointing  _Enjoys frolic play  _Continues to develop turn taking skills  _Begins book sharing by looking at pictures in a book with adult				
*Image courtesy of Cochl	"no" Will sustain interest up to a minute while looking at pictures or books with adult				lEAR to LEA				

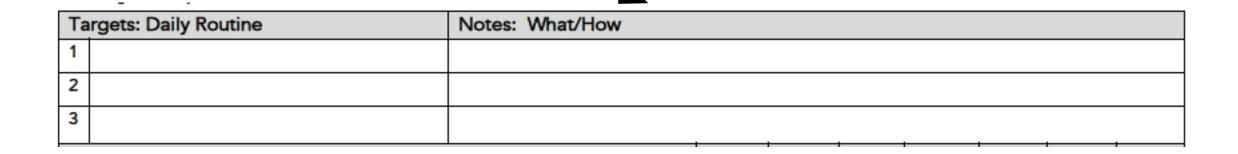
<sup>\*</sup>Image courtesy of Cochlear Americas ©2017.

	Integrated Scales of Development: 7 to 9 Months*										
	Listening	Receptive Language	Expressive	Speech	Cognition	Social Communication					
	(Audition)		Language			(Pragmatics)					
	_Localizes sound source	_Appears to recognize	2_Repeats CV syllables	Babbles CV CV [pa pa]	Imitates physical	Begins to understand					
ᅵ	with accuracy	names of family members	in babble [pa pa]	[ba ba]	action	that communication is a					
1	Discriminates	in connected speech,	Starts to respond	Clicks tongue	Recognizes familiar	two-way process					
	suprasegmental aspects	even when person named	with vocalizations when	Uses a "singsong"	objects	Shows a desire to					
١	of duration, pitch and	is not in sight	called by name	voice	Places object in one	interact with people					
1	intensity	Responds with	Plays more games,	Imitates patterns of	hand and then the	Becomes more lively					
١	Has longer attention	appropriate arm gestures	e.g. pat a cake, peek a	intonation	other	to familiar people					
	span	to such words as up, high,	boo, hand clapping,	Uses low central vowels	Holds one cube and	Demonstrates					
	Associates meaning to	bye bye, etc.	etc, and vocalizes	most frequently [o] (hot)	takes another	anticipation of activities					
	words	Enjoys music or singing	during games	[æ] (bat) [a] (car)	Smiles at self in	Nods, waves and					
١	Discriminates vowel	Appears to listen to	_Appears to "sing"	2_Uses some consonants	mirror	claps					
1	and syllable content	whole conversation	Vocalizes to greet a	[p, b, m, d]	_Loves hiding and	_Calls to get attention					
		between others	familiar adult		finding games	Requests by reaching					
		Regularly stops activity	_Calls to get attention		_Gives, points, shows	and pointing					
١		when name is called	_Uses some gestures		_Pulls rings off peg	Enjoys frolic play					
١		Appears to recognize	and language			Continues to develop					
ı		the names of a few	appropriately, e.g.			turn taking skills					
l		common objects by	shakes head for "no"			Begins book sharing					
ı		localizing them when they	Vocalizes loudly			by looking at pictures in					
ı		are named				a book with adult					
١		More regularly stops									
		activity in response to									
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	*Image courtesy of Cochle	ear Americas ©2017.				AR TO LEAD					

<sup>\*</sup>Image courtesy of Cochlear Americas ©2017.

	Targets: Daily Routine		Notes: What/How										
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Fa	mily Follow-up Notes: Target helpful?	Sur	n	М	on	Tu	es	W	/ed	Th	urs	F	ri	Si	at
1	YN														
2	YN														
3	YN														
Lis	Listen Check: (Errors noted)		R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R	L	R



**Sounds, Communication Intent Used:** 

**Progress Noted** (Examples of vocalizations, strengths observed):

**Areas of Need, Questions, Concerns:** 

Plan for Next Session:



	Integ	rated Scales of Deve	lopment: 7 to 9 Month	15*			
Listening (Audition)	Receptive Language	Expressive Language	Speech	Cognition	Social Communication (Pragmatics)		
Localizes sound source with accuracy  Discriminates suprasegmental aspects of duration, pitch and intensity  Has longer attention span  Associates meaning to words  Discriminates vowel and syllable content  Discriminates vowel and syllable content  Discriminates vowel and syllable content  Associates meaning to whole conversation between others  Regularly stops activity when name is called  Appears to recognize the names of a few common objects by localizing them when they are named  More regularly stops activity in response to "no"  Will sustain interest up to a minute while looking at pictures or books with adult		Repeats CV syllables in babble [pa pa] _Starts to respond with vocalizations when called by name _Plays more games, e.g. pat a cake, peek a boo, hand clapping, etc, and vocalizes during games _Appears to "sing" _Vocalizes to greet a familiar adult _Calls to get attention _Uses some gestures and language appropriately, e.g. shakes head for "no" _Vocalizes loudly		Accognizes familiar objects Places object in one hand and then the other Holds one cube and takes another Smiles at self in mirror OLoves hiding and finding games Gives, points, shows Pulls rings off peg	Begins to understand that communication is a two-way process Shows a desire to interact with people Becomes more lively to familiar people Demonstrates anticipation of activities O Nods, waves and claps Calls to get attention Requests by reaching and pointing Enjoys frolic play Continues to develop turn taking skills Begins book sharing by looking at pictures in a book with adult		
	N	otes: What/How	Pokey Ball &	wh-oh			
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parts  X Enjoys rhymes, simple stories		-								
Session Targets	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Post Session Observations	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Target Helpful? Notes		
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Progress Noted (Examples of Vocalizations,	Strenath	s observ	ed):				011	] .		
ecc - last 2 days, copying	g VO	caliz	ation	slow	W W	ith f	100 k	000k		
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Areas of Need, questions, concerns:							100			

Plan for next Session:

duditory sandwich

10-second wait time

"ee" sound shows understanding of objects

voice + gesture - "up", "please"

e up (wait) gesture

oplease, beep beep,

1.2.3 (cars)

ogo get it (wait)ge

owait time (ling toy)

olean, at don

MOYE CEC, Sha "hi" bye "mammi daddy"

The Infant Observation Form was adapted by Nicole Martin, MS, CCC-SLP and Mi'kel Price, MS at Sound Beginning of progress of children with hearing loss.

and Talk," Cochlear Ltd, 2005, pp 32-40, for informal monitoring of progress of children with hearing loss.

o bjects - duck, Socks, hat, Wall now, Mad, Tummy.

odop your hands, Sit down,

#### **Parent Feedback**

"I have LOVED the new forms Mi'kel has been bringing! My son is severely delayed in more areas than deafness because of his disorder. This way we can determine where he is on a developmental level instead of expecting him to be at the same developmental level as his peers. Mi'kel has been great at modifying the activities they are doing for [him] so he is included but at a realistic level for him! I love focusing on what he CAN do and seeing his progress! I also love knowing what comes next so we can teach him and work with him! I love the forms!"

#### **Parent Feedback**

"I found the form very useful for setting and keeping track of age appropriate goals for my child. I want to use these forms for my older child who has normal hearing."

#### **Parent Feedback**

"I love the new forms they help me focus on specific goals that Mi'kel and I have decided are [sic] best for [my child]. I love how the language milestones are on the form so I know what else to focus on even if it is not one of our goals or just being able to mark off milestones that [my child] meets in between our sessions."

#### For questions or to request materials, please visit our website



**Resources for Parents and Professionals** 





Building Success
One Step at a Time

Hearing-Language-Literacy



En Español

Communities

Tutorials

▲ Materials

Research



Department of Communicative Disorders and Deaf Education National Center for Hearing Assessment and Management 2620 Old Main Hill, Logan, Utah 84322 Tel: 435.797.9234 Questions and Comments





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