

# A Pilot AAC Programme

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# Why Provide an AAC Service?

- Despite universal health care, there is no legal requirement to provide equipment for the communications impaired
- Not only allows the user to respond to questions but allows them to INITIATE conversations.
  - Important for self esteem
  - More important for reporting changes to well-being, e.g. new symptoms, unrelated illnesses
- Suitable equipment and software can allow remote monitoring and remote consultations



4 Patients in Shetland

Dianne, 358 km away in Aberdeen.

SCOTLAND

United Kingdom

North Sea

Bergen

Stavanger

Aberdeen

Dundee

Glasgow

Middlesbrough

Derry

NORTHERN IRELAND

# The Challenge

- 400+ clients known at anyone time
- Deaths and diagnoses are approximately equal at around 180 per year
- **How many need communication aids?**

# Known Facts

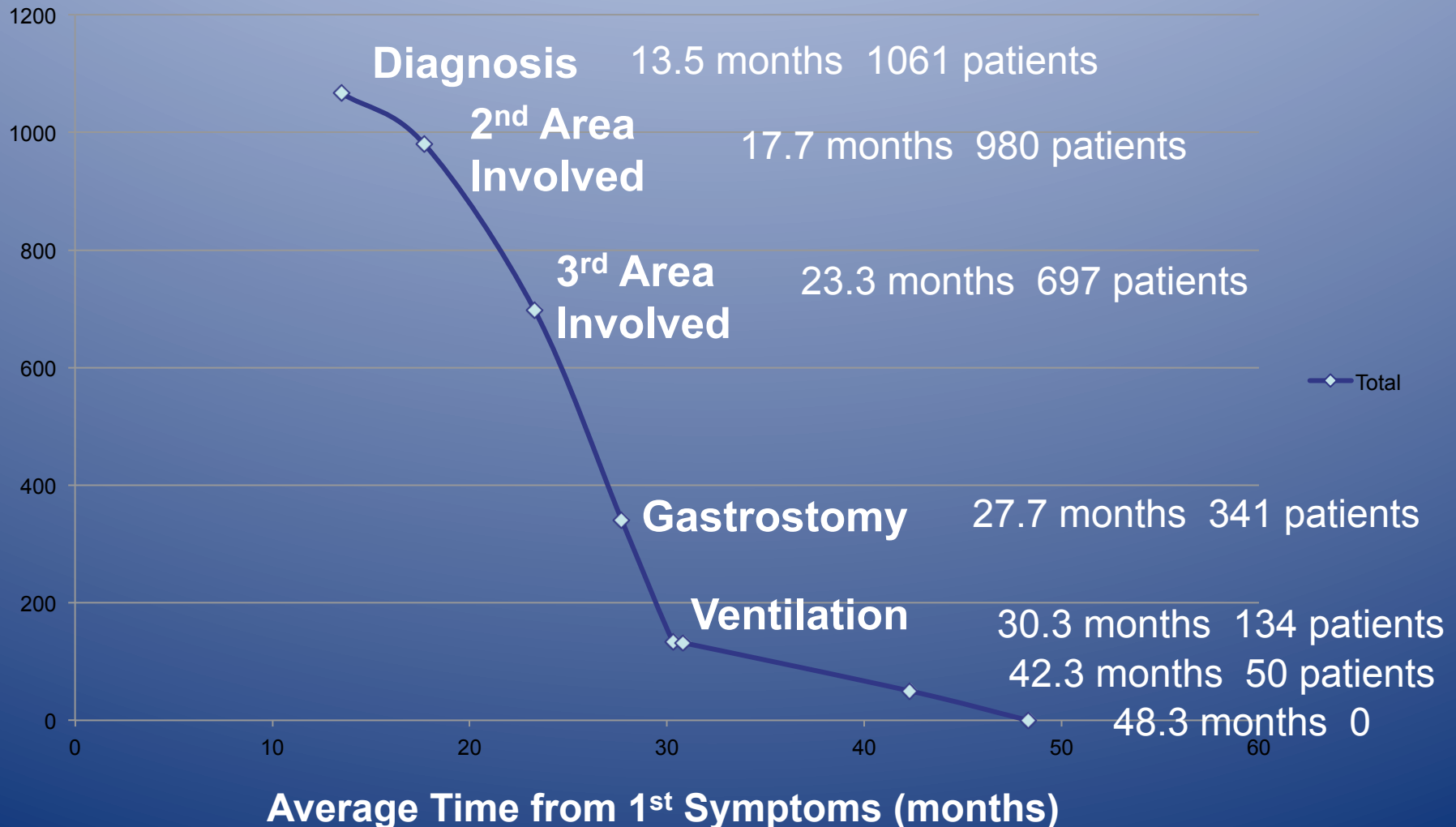
- Approximately 1.5% of caseload will have PLS
- Approximately 8% of caseload will have PMA
- Approximately 90% of caseload (360 people) will have ALS of which 25% (90 people) will have had bulbar onset and could possibly use a communications aid of some kind from diagnosis.
- 80% of those with limb onset, who live long enough, will require AAC help

# Unknowns?

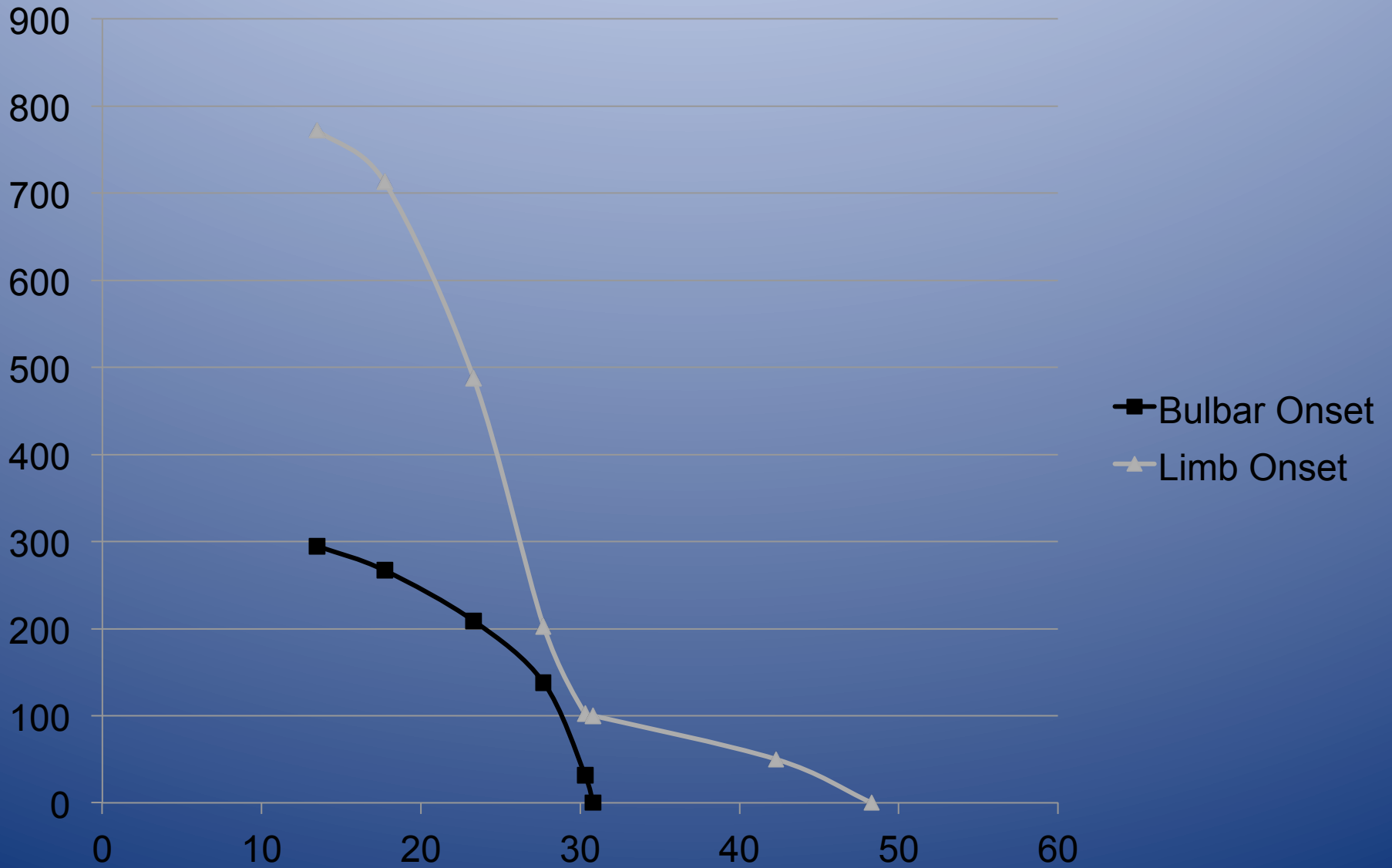
- How will a person's abilities change as their disease progress?
- How many limb onset patients will require AAC?
  - i.e. Which limb onset patients will develop bulbar symptoms?

# Averaged Data For Those Patients Who Died During The Period Of Study

Number of patients



# After Roche et al; Brain 2012: 135; 847–852





# Estimated Requirements

- 90 bulbar onset + 80% of those who get to ventilation stage ~ 40 people
- Total ~ 130 people

**Not everyone wants, or can use, AAC systems**

# Problems to Communicating and Using Communication Aids

- Lack of tongue/mouth control
- Poor breath control/weak voice
- Inability to hold writing implements
- Inability to use fingers or control arms to allow typing
- Posture
- The person's abilities change with progression
- Progressive nature of the disease leading to people becoming locked in

# Other Considerations

Previous knowledge and experience of ICT

Cognitive change

Fatigue

- These can influence ability to learn to use new equipment and software
- Therefore the earlier equipment is introduced the greater the chances of success.

# Available Aids

- Voice Amplifiers
- I-Pads and other IOS devices,
- Windows/Linux devices e.g. desk top computers, laptops, tablets, netbooks
- “Pointing devices” Mouse, Headmouse, SmartNav
- Eye-gaze, e.g. Tobii PC EyeGo

# Available Software

- The Grid 2
- Claro Software
- Tobii Software
- (E Z Keys much older and now superseded)
- Text to Speech programs and Apps
- Facetime/Cisco Jabber/Skype

# Initial Inventory

- 18 iPads
- 6 touch-screen all-in-one PCs
- 4 laptop PCs
- 6 tablet PCs
- 5 SmartNav Pro4 cameras
- 1 Headmouse
- 7 Tobii eye-gaze units

# Optimising Use

- Referral from SLT and CNS
- Assessment by specialist service
- Right voice and accent
  - Male or female
  - Most English language artificial voices have either Southern English or North American accents,
    - Completely alien to our client group
- Support while learning

# Voices

- Standard voices are known as “SAPI” voices
- Acapella do a range of voices, but only 4 British voices – all English
- Cereproc has a number of UK regional accents available to purchase and download for all common platforms (IOS, Windows, Android)
- Offers a personalised voice synthesiser for £499.99
  - Important to many patients



# Developments

- MND Scotland is actively participating in the development of assessment and referral pathways for people with MND
- Recently partnered with the MND Association at an All Party Parliamentary Group enquiry into AAC provision in the UK
- Continues to develop our own service and is recruiting a part time specialist to run the service.