

# Technology for clinical research in speech-language pathology

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*NYU Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development  
Department of Communicative Sciences & Disorders*







24







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# Applying the study of language to language disorders

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- ▶ About 1 million people in the US have aphasia (loss of language following stroke/brain injury).
- ▶ More than 3 million Americans stutter.
- ▶ Roughly 9% of preschool and school-aged children have a disorder of speech sound production.



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  - ▶ Autism Spectrum Disorder



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- ▶ In the hospital setting:
- ▶ Evaluation and treatment of language and cognitive impairment in individuals with aphasia or traumatic brain injury
- ▶ Evaluation and management of dysphagia (swallowing disorders)



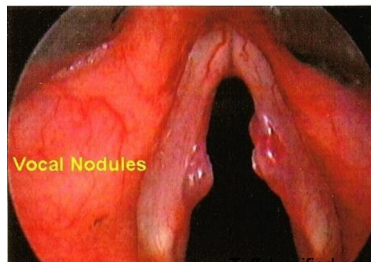
# What does a speech-language pathologist do?

- ▶ Accent modification



# What does a speech-language pathologist do?

- ▶ Accent modification
- ▶ Diagnosis and management of voice disorders



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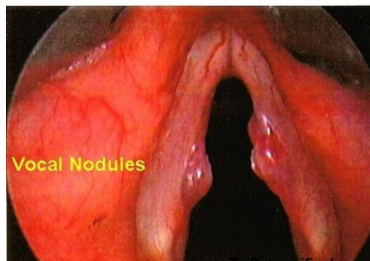


# What does a speech-language pathologist do?

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MGH Voice Lab



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# Where does tech fit in?

- ▶ The intersection of technology and health is an area of tremendous growth in research and industry.

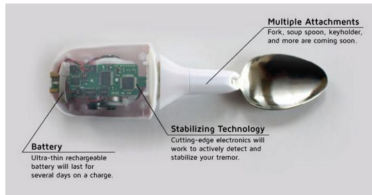
# Where does tech fit in?

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- ▶ Need innovative practices to address communication disorders like autism, reading disability, language loss due to stroke.

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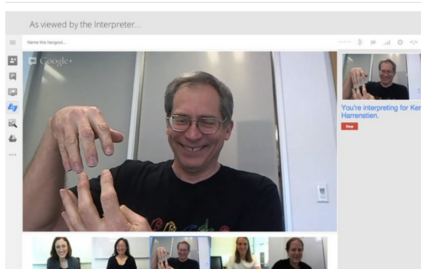
## Google's High-Tech Spoon Could Help People With Parkinson's



As Reuters' Alexei Oreskovic points out, Google has been **taking a greater interest in health technology lately**, and Lift will be joining a growing Life Sciences group within the company. That group, **profiled recently in the Wall Street Journal**, is working on a "smart contact lens" that monitors glucose levels for diabetics. Google also led a \$130 million investment earlier this year in a **startup that produces cancer treatment software**.

## Google Hangouts receive sign language interpreter support, keyboard shortcuts

by Jon Fingas | @jonfingas | March 2nd 2013 at 7:34 am



# Byun Lab research

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- ▶ If children or adults want to change the way they speak, how can we help them make a rapid and lasting change?
- ▶ Measure how speakers learn under different practice conditions.



# Byun Lab research

- ▶ If children or adults want to change the way they speak, how can we help them make a rapid and lasting change?
- ▶ Measure how speakers learn under different practice conditions.
- ▶ Focus is on how speech changes when the learner receives **enhanced feedback** (acoustic, ultrasound).

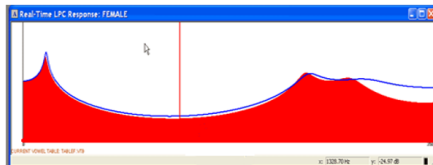


# Acoustic biofeedback intervention

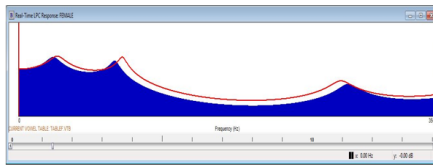
- Certain sound contrasts are signaled by different patterns of formants (resonant frequencies of the vocal tract).



→ “ee” →



→ “oo” →



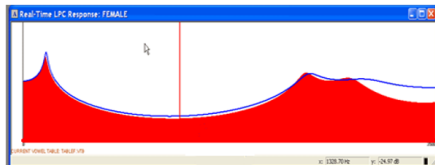


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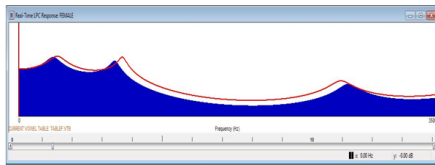
- ▶ Certain sound contrasts are signaled by different patterns of formants (resonant frequencies of the vocal tract).
- ▶ Display real-time LPC spectrum of speech.



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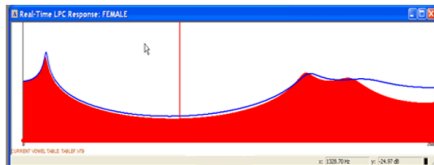


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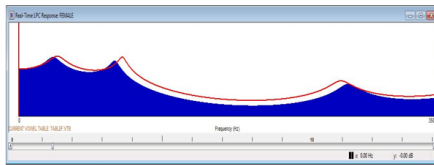
- ▶ Certain sound contrasts are signaled by different patterns of formants (resonant frequencies of the vocal tract).
- ▶ Display real-time LPC spectrum of speech.
- ▶ Compare to template representing correct production.



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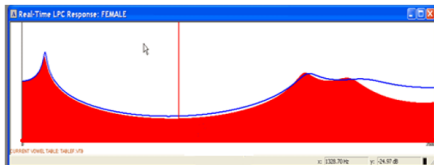


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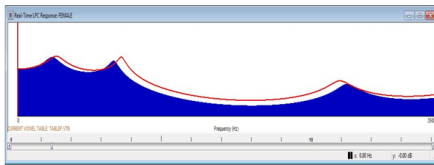
- ▶ Certain sound contrasts are signaled by different patterns of formants (resonant frequencies of the vocal tract).
- ▶ Display real-time LPC spectrum of speech.
- ▶ Compare to template representing correct production.
- ▶ The learner modifies his/her output in an effort to make the formants line up with the target.



→ “ee” →



→ “oo” →



# Acoustic biofeedback intervention

biofeedback.png

# Ultrasound biofeedback intervention

- ▶ Ultrasound imaging for speech



**Figure 2:** Ultrasound tongue imaging (Bernhardt, Gick, Bacsfalvi, & Ashdown, 2003)

# Ultrasound biofeedback intervention

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- ▶ Ultrasound biofeedback intervention: Show learner a model of a correct tongue shape for target sound (e.g. /ɹ/).



**Figure 2:** Ultrasound tongue imaging (Bernhardt, Gick, Bacsfalvi, & Ashdown, 2003)

# Ultrasound biofeedback intervention

- ▶ Ultrasound imaging for speech
- ▶ Ultrasound biofeedback intervention: Show learner a model of a correct tongue shape for target sound (e.g. /ɹ/).
- ▶ Learner views shape and movements of own tongue in real-time; attempts to match the model shape.



**Figure 2:** Ultrasound tongue imaging (Bernhardt, Gick, Bacsfalvi, & Ashdown, 2003)

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- ▶ What do we get out of it?
- ▶ Data, papers, real-world impact...

# App development project

## Initial team

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- ▶ Heather Campbell, PhD candidate in CSD
- ▶ Wendy Liang, MS candidate in CSD

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- ▶ Dalit Shalom
- ▶ Eddie Chen
- ▶ Hsuan Chang



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# START

FACT:

AROUND **10%**  
OF KIDS STRUGGLE  
SAYING SOME SPEECH  
SOUNDS LIKE:  
"R" and "S"



SOME KIDS  
RESPOND TO  
TRADITIONAL  
THERAPY...



"BRING  
YOUR  
TONGUE  
BACK."

**BUT** OTHERS HAVE SEEN  
SPEECH LANGUAGE  
PATHOLOGISTS (SLPs) FOR  
A LONG TIME AND STILL HAVE  
TROUBLE...  
...SLPs HAVE TO DISMISS THEM  
FROM THEIR CASELOADS...

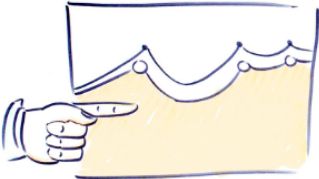


"WOBIN"

"THIS PEN IS WED"

IN THE MEANTIME...

TARA'S  
BIOFEEDBACK  
LAB



"RESEARCH IS SHOWING  
THAT BIOFEEDBACK MAY  
BE AN EFFECTIVE METHOD  
FOR HELPING KIDS IMPROVE  
THEIR /r/ SOUND"



DID YOU KNOW?

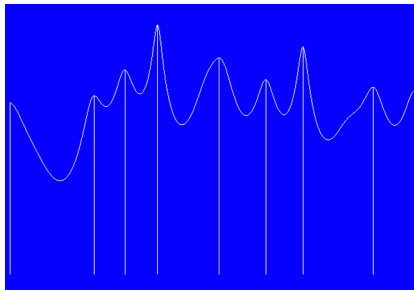
THE **R** SOUND IS ONE  
OF THE MOST PERSISTENTLY  
DISTORTED SPEECH SOUNDS

⇒ AN  
IDEA!

CO-INVESTIGATORS:

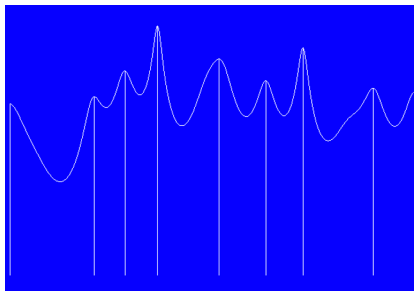
## Steps in the process

- Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)



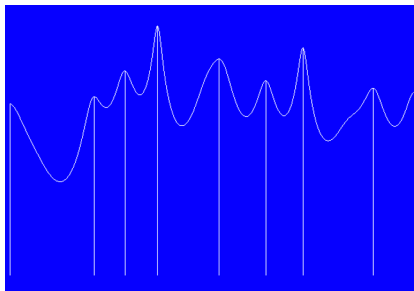
## Steps in the process

- ▶ Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)
- ▶ Add ability to set an acoustic target



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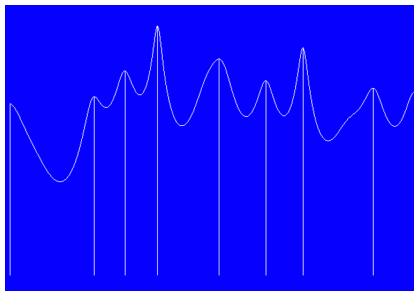
- ▶ Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)
- ▶ Add ability to set an acoustic target
- ▶ Program user interface





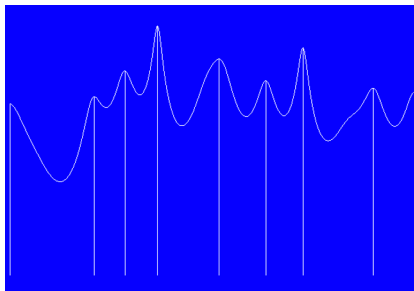
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- ▶ Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)
- ▶ Add ability to set an acoustic target
- ▶ Program user interface
- ▶ Develop user modules



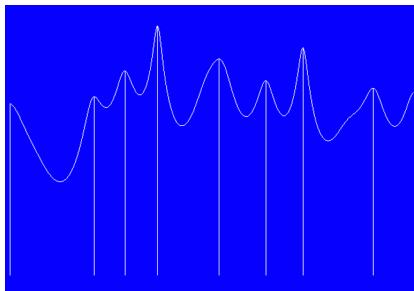
# Steps in the process

- ▶ Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)
- ▶ Add ability to set an acoustic target
- ▶ Program user interface
- ▶ Develop user modules
  - ▶ Introduction



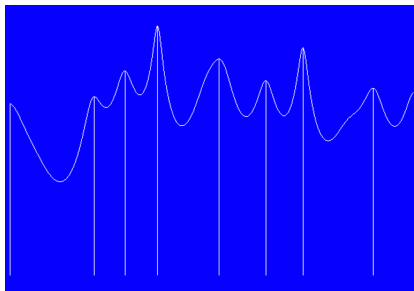
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- ▶ Develop core acoustic functionality (real-time LPC with peak detection)
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- ▶ Develop user modules
  - ▶ Introduction
  - ▶ Structured practice



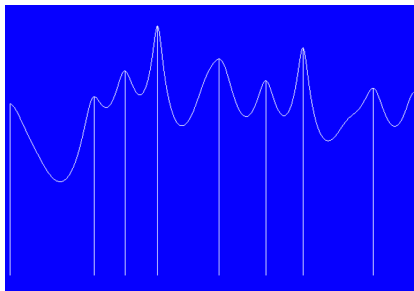
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  - ▶ Performance tracking

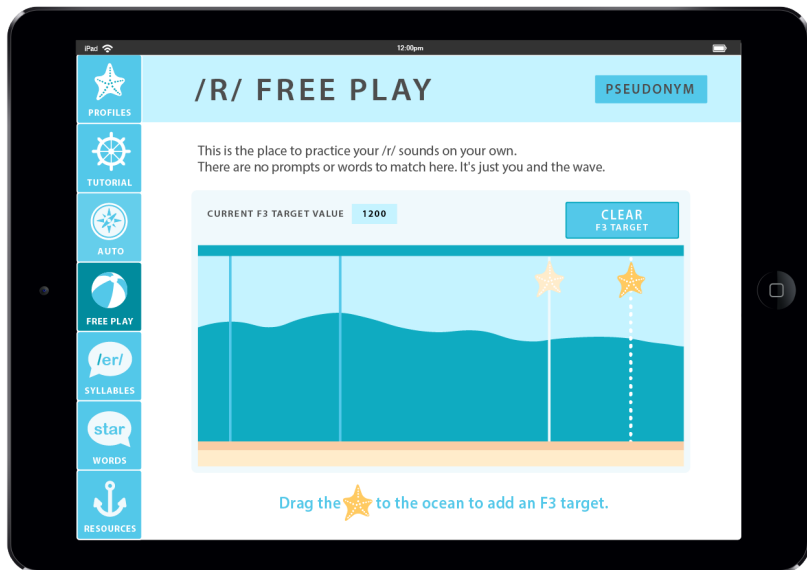


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- ▶ Automated scoring



# Current status



## Next steps

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  - ▶ Probe /r/ accuracy before, during, after treatment
  - ▶ 10% of session records checked for fidelity to protocol
  - ▶ Compare effect sizes of app-based versus lab-based treatment

# Thank you!

## Questions?

tara.byun@nyu.edu  
@ByunLab

## Acknowledgments

This research was supported by NIH R03DC 012883, the New York University Challenge Research Fund, the Steinhardt Technology Award, and the ABILITY Lab.