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# **Financial Disclosure**

Speakers A'Niyah, Karline, and Sarah are employees of Lingraphica and therefore receive financial compensation from Lingraphica.

A'Niyah is the Owner of THE EQUITY SLP LLC and receives financial compensation for services provided by the company.

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# Non-Financial Disclosure

A'Niyah, Sarah, and Karline are members of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

A'Niyah is a member of NBASLH Karline is a member of FLASHA Sarah is a member of BIAA

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## **Content Disclosure**

This course explores a variety of information related to the use of AI, AAC device customization, and case studies.

All case studies contain de-identified client information to maintain confidentiality and adhere to HIPAA compliance protocols and non-disclosed standards.



#### Participants will be able to

- List the different AAC types, members of the AAC customization team, and considerations for effective customization.
- Identify common barriers experienced by caregivers and professionals when customizing AAC devices.
- Apply practical skills to integrate AI tools into AAC device customization.
- Explain the use of AI in AAC to reduce misconceptions and increase confidence in its application.
- Evaluate ethical considerations and equitable practices involved in AI-driven AAC customization.



# Let's get started

- Introduction to AAC, AI in AAC customizations and session goals.
- Al's role in enhancing device use, barriers, and solutions, including case studies.
- Hands-on activity: Designing an Al-based customization for a sample AAC case.
- · Closing remarks and resources



# **Types of AAC**

AAC (Augmentative and Alternative Communication) can be categorized into two main types:

**Unaided AAC** 



**Aided AAC** 



# **Unaided AAC**

This type of AAC does not require external tools and relies on the individual's body for communication. Examples include:

- Gestures
- Sign language
- Facial expressions
- Body language
- Vocalizations and speech approximations

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## Aided AAC

This involves the use of external tools, which can be low-tech or high-tech.

- · Communication boards
- Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS)
- · Writing/drawing tools
- · Object-based communication
- Speech-Generating Devices (SGDs)
- AAC apps on tablets & smartphones
- · Text-to-Speech (TTS) devices
- Eye-tracking or switch-access devices

## **AAC Device Customizers**

- Speech-Language Pathologists (SLPs)
- AAC Specialists
- Occupational Therapists (OTs)
- Assistive Technology (AT) Specialists
- Special Education Teachers
- Parents & Caregivers
- AAC Users Themselves

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## **Effective AAC Customization**

## Effective AAC customization is:

- User-driven
  - Personalized and tailored to the individual's needs and goals (Formica et al., 2024)
- Dynamic
  - An evolving process that adapts over time (Beukelman & Mirenda, 2012; Beukelman et al., 2007)
- Culturally Responsive
  - Tailored AAC to reflect the user's identity, language, and values

"AAC is my bridge to the world, and a window for the world to see the real me. It supported me in moving from frustration to communication, and from isolation to relationships." — McNaughton, Light, Beukelman et al., 2019

## **Effective AAC Customization: Considerations**

Effective AAC customization starts with assessment and considers the user, the environment, and the system.

#### AAC Assessment

Understanding the user's abilities, needs, and environment (Beukelman et al., 2007)

#### Participation Model

Assesses participation patterns and communication needs, opportunity barriers, and access barrier to plan intervention for today and tomorrow. (Beukelman & Mirenda, 2012)

#### · Feature Matching

Aligning device features with the user's skills and communication goals (Beukelman et al., 2007; Light et al., 2019)

#### Light's Model of Communication Competence

Supporting linguistic, operational, social, and strategic competence (Light et al., 2019)

## Partner Training

Effective AAC use often depends on training and support for communication partners (Beukelman et al., 2007; Light et al., 2019)

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# **Current Customization Approach**

1

Determine the communication break downs present with the client and their families

2

Customize the device with information provided

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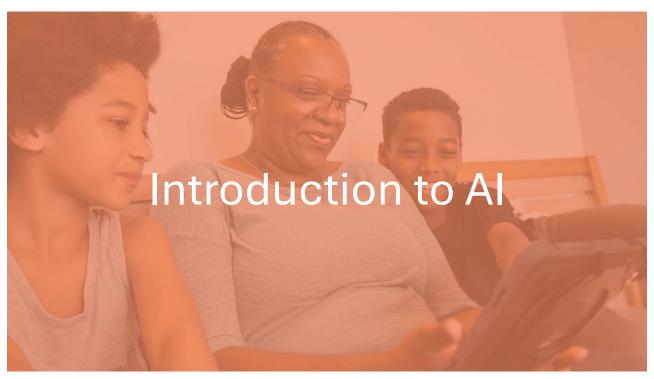
Review use and make changes

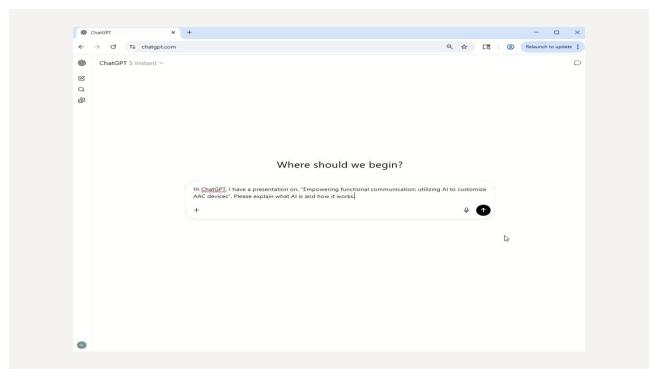
# **Barriers to Customization**

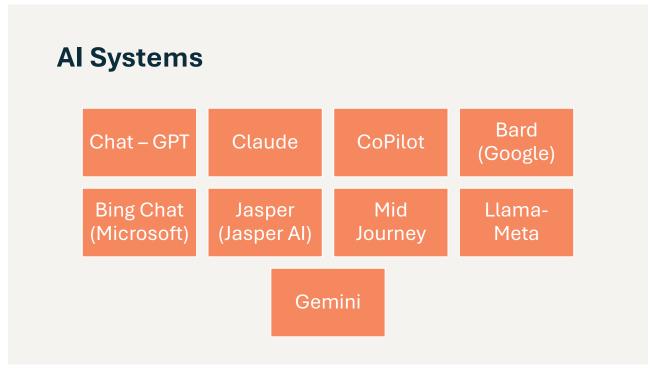
- Time constraints with customization process
- Lack of personalization for diverse users
- Lack of information provided due to limited education on use of AAC in the home or community setting
- Expensive and resource-intensive customization

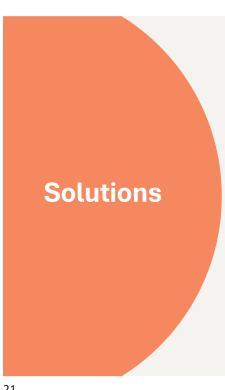


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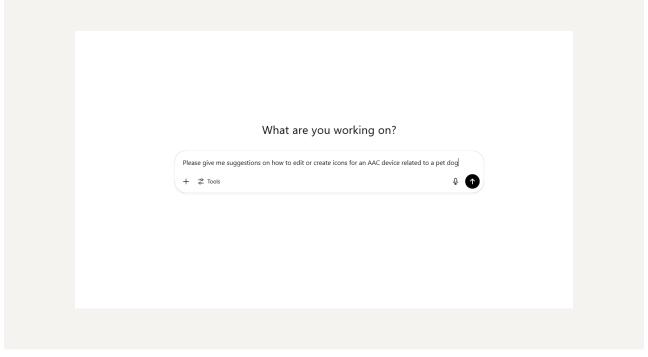
## Al can analyze:

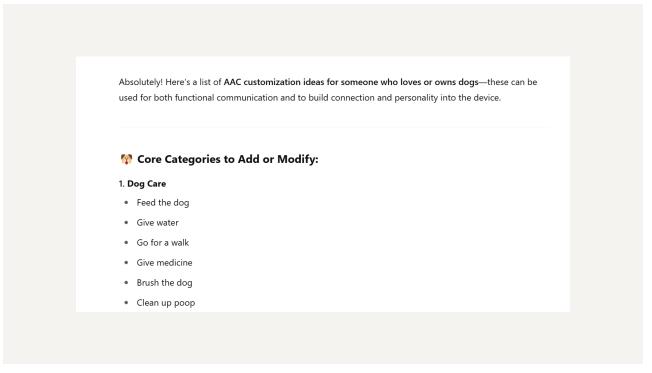
- a user's communication profile and suggest relevant words or phrases.
- language models to include regional dialects, cultural phrases, or specialized terminology.

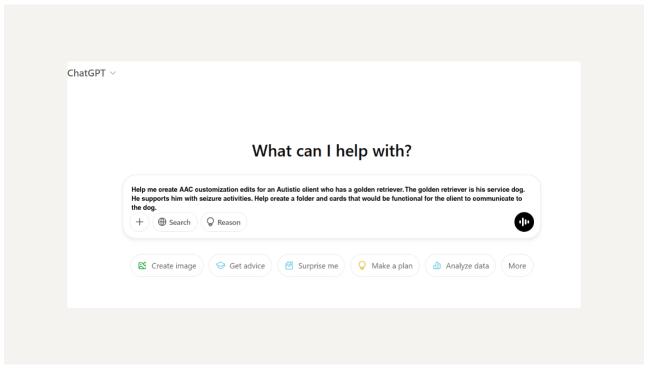
## Al-driven tools can:

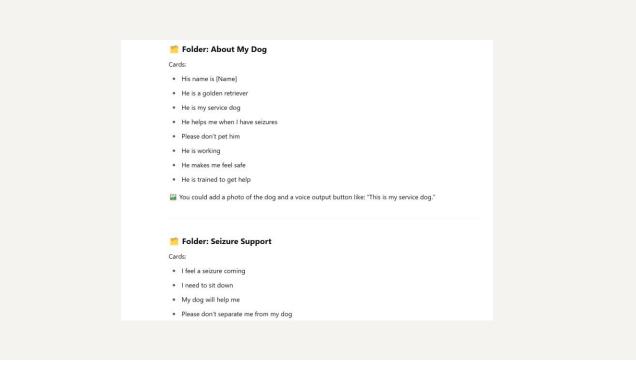
- help users independently create custom vocabularies.
- identify preferred verbiage across varying generations (generational language)

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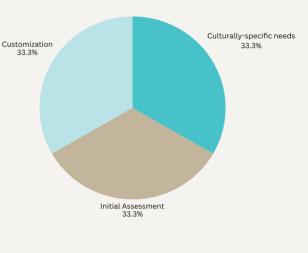






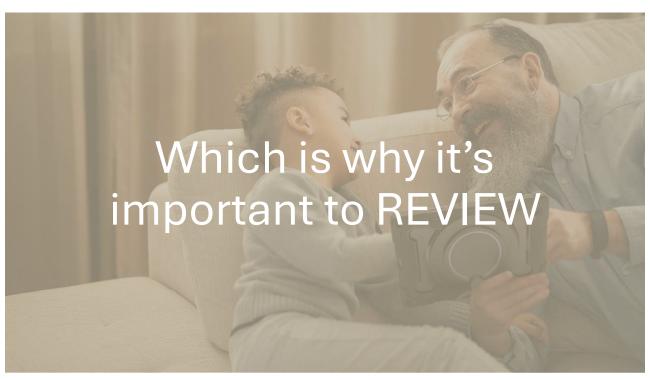
# Utilizing AI-driven Customization Clinically

- Initial Assessment and Data Collection (NO PHI)
- Customization Based on Communication Needs
- Addressing Diverse and Culturally Specific Needs



## Limitations

- Ethical Concerns & Implicit Bias
- Privacy & Data Security Risks
- Cultural & Linguistic Limitations
- Training & Accessibility Gaps for Non-Tech Users



# Case Examples of Successful Customization

### **Participant info**

16-year-old

ASD DX

Limited verbal output, inconsistent 1 word expression

Uses gestures to communicate (shake head yes/no)

Able to answer simple yes/no questions

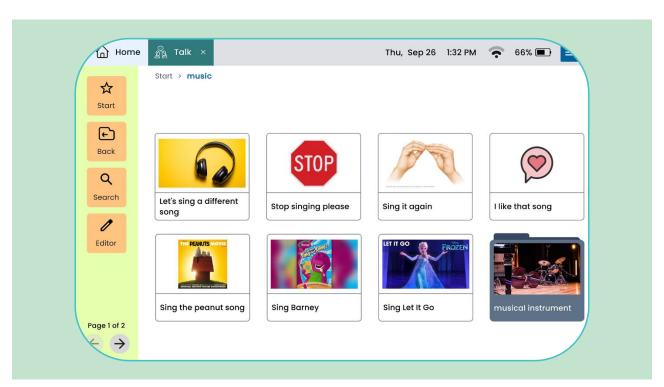
Able to follow 3 step directions with moderate repetition

Answers who, what, why, where, when, how questions

### **Functional conversation Topic**

• Likes to play video games

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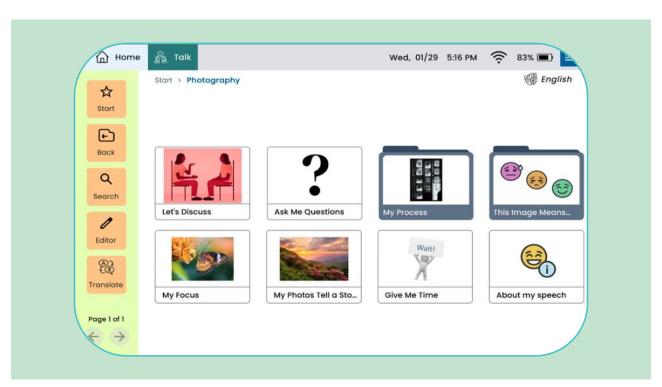
# Case Examples of Successful Customization

## Participant info

- 76-year-old female
- Suspected Primary Progressive Apraxia/Aphasia
- Moderate to Severe Motor Speech, Anomia, and Agraphia
- Highly intelligible at the word level, 60-75% intelligible in conversations.
- · Very motivated and independent

### **Functional conversation Topic**

- Professional Photographer
- Speaks at conferences
- Wants to be able explain her process and photo series to colleagues, students, and friends.



# Case Examples of Successful Customization

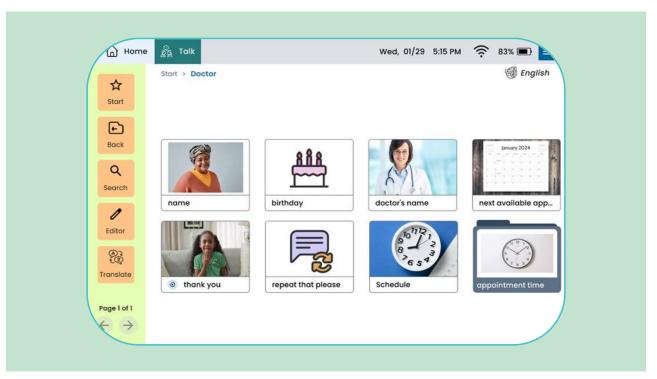
## Participant info

- 71-year-old female
- Primary Progressive Apraxia
- Pick's disease
- Severe Dysarthria
- 40% intelligibility
- Independent with ADLs

## **Functional conversation Topic**

• Scheduling an appointment via phone with doctors office

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# Speech Acts for AAC ChatGPT Prompts Asking Questions Comments Negation Social Requests Answering Questions Communication Repair Protesting Sharing Self-Advocacy Labeling Directing Affirmations

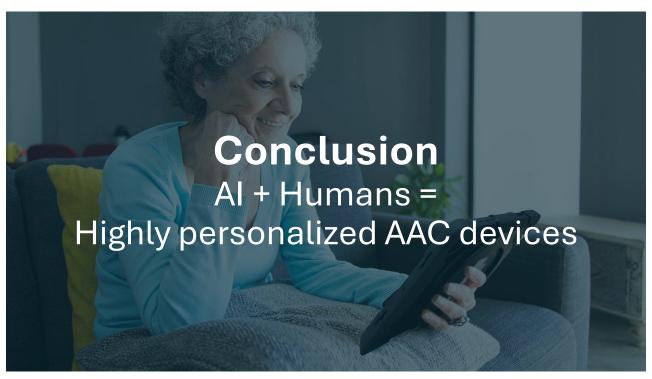
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# **Empowering Functional Communication: Utilizing AI to Customize AAC Devices**

- Prompt the Al
  - Write a concise prompt that explains the type of AAC customization needed based on steps 1-4.
- Review Al output
  - Assess the generated content to ensure it aligns with the user's needs.
- Refine as needed
  - Adjust the prompt or AI output for improved relevance and accuracy.
- Have FUN

# **Empowering Functional Communication: Utilizing AI to Customize AAC Devices**

- Gather information
  - Collect the communication goals and preferences of the AAC user.
- Describe the folder or card
  - Clearly define the content or category for the folder or card you want to create.
- Specify customization details
  - · Include language, tone, or specific symbols needed for personalization.
- Incorporate user preferences
  - Tailor the customization to the user's interests, age, and cultural context.



# **Example Client: Maya**

## **Child with Autism Spectrum Disorder**

- Profile: Maya, 9, is non-verbal with Autism. She uses AAC for basic needs but struggles with social interactions in loud environments.
  - Customization Request: Develop a folder for music genres and instruments so Maya can express her preferences during music class.

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# **Example Client: Leila**

## Stroke Survivor with Aphasia

- Profile: Leila, 60, has aphasia after a stroke and struggles with finding words but understands language well.
  - Customization Request: Design folders for travel-related conversations, as she enjoys talking about past vacations.





## References

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