Table 2: Characteristics of included studies by ASHA domain.

| Study | Domain | Study Design | Sample Size | Population(s) | Analysis of Interest | Outcome Type(s) | Statistics |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Curtis et al. (2023) | Swallowing | Descriptive, observational, cohort study | 39 | Neurotypical | Distribution of laryngeal vestibule residue ratings | Continuous | Descriptive |
| Thompson et al. (2023) | Articulation | Analytical, observational, between-subject, cross-sectional study | 40 | Parkinson’s disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington’s disease, cerebellar ataxia | Relationship between vowel space area and intelligibility | Continuous | Hierarchical linear regression |
| Elsherif et al. (2021) | Fluency | Analytical, observational, between-subject, cross-sectional study | 164 | Dyslexia, stuttering, neurotypical | Group difference in nonword repetition | Continuous | Independent t-test |
| Novotný et al. (2016) | Voice and resonance | Analytical, observational, between-subject, cross-sectional study | 111 | Parkinson’s disease, Huntington’s disease, neurotypical | Relationship between overall perceptual rating and variability of nasality | Continuous | Pearson correlation |
| Battal et al. (2019) | Hearing | Analytical, experimental, between- and within-subject, cross-sectional study | 34 | Congenitally blind, sighted | Group difference in auditory localization | Continuous | Linear mixed-effects model with 3-way interaction |
| King et al. (2022) | Communication modalities | Analytical, observational, between-subject, cross-sectional study | 160 | Speech-language pathologists | Timepoint difference in lack of/limited internet and technology barriers | Ordinal | Chi-square |
| Kearney et al. (2023) | Receptive and expressive language | Analytical, observational, between- and within-subject, cross-sectional study | 34 | Brain tumor | Relationship between years of education and reading score | Continuous | Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient |
| Robinaugh et al. (2024) | Receptive and expressive language | Analytical, experimental, within-subject, single-case study | 1 | Primary progressive aphasia with a history of traumatic brain injury | Treatment gains for trained words | Binary | Bayesian generalized mixed effects model |
| Clough et al. (2023) | Cognitive aspects of communication | Analytical, experimental, between- and within-subject, cross-sectional study | 102 | Traumatic brain injury, neurotypical | Group by condition interaction in emotion recognition accuracy | Binary | Generalized linear mixed-effects model with 3-way interaction |
| Chanchaochai & Schwarz (2023) | Social aspects of communication | Analytical, observational, between-sujbect, cross-sectional study | 96 | Autism spectrum disorder, neurotypical | Group difference in non-verbal IQ | Continuous | Analysis of Variance |