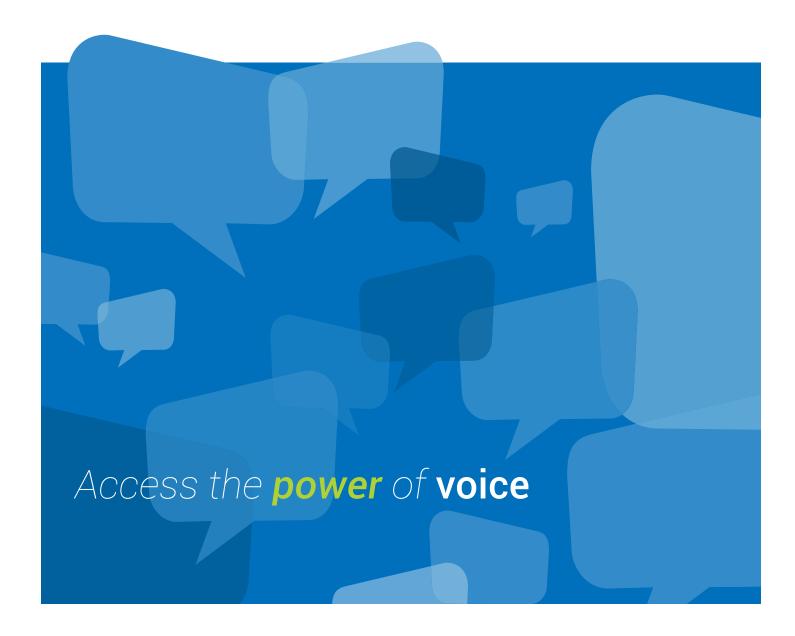
# AAC Evaluation Report Writing Guide





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# Client and Evaluation Site Information

Client Name: Date of Birth: Age: Insurance Plan(s) and ID Number(s): Medical and/or Communication Diagnoses: Home Address: Home Phone: Caregiver Email: Referring Physician: Date of Evaluation: Evaluation Site:

PLEASE NOTE: If ACD is to be funded through MO HealthNet (Missouri Medicaid), a Speech-Language Pathologist and two other professionals must participate in the ACD evaluation and/or trials with equipment. Other professionals may include: Audiologist; educator; OT; PT; physician; manufacturer representative; social worker; case manager; or second SLP. The evaluation team cannot consist of three SLPs; at least one professional must represent another discipline. For additional information, please review MO HealthNet's ACD Approval Criteria: https://dss.mo.gov/mhd/cs/dmeprecert/pdf/commun-device.pdf

## **History and Medical Information**

#### **Referral & Expectations**

Participating Professionals:

(Name), a \_\_\_\_ year old (male/female), was referred for an Augmentative Communication Device (ACD) evaluation by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ due to \_\_\_\_\_ (provide medical diagnosis or briefly describe communication concerns). (Diagnosis or communication impairment) significantly impacts the client's expressive communication and results in the inability to use speech to effectively and efficiently communicate his/her wants and needs. Client was assessed by (therapists participating in evaluation and/or trials with equipment) at (evaluation site) to determine whether use of an ACD will support this client's ability to functionally express wants and needs and participate in his/her own medical care.

Name) was accompanied to this evaluation by (name of parent/caregiver/teacher, etc.) who provided pertinent background information including medical history, current communication modes, and expectations and understanding of ACDs. Caregivers' expectations of this evaluation include (choose one or more): responding to a physician's recommendation for ACD evaluation; learning about available ACDs; trialing equipment; improving communication skills of client; other (describe). **If the caregivers specifically requested to see a certain ACD, you may provide that information here**.

#### **Social History and Current Services**

(Name) lives at	with	(caregivers or sta	aff). He/she receive	es the following ser	rvices:
List and provide fre	quency/durat	tion of nursing, thera	apies (Speech/Lar	nguage, OT, PT, die	etician, etc.), special
education support,	and other spe	ecialized services pr	rovided outside of	school. The client	's communication
impairment has affe	cted his/her a	ability to participate in	n therapies in the fo	ollowing ways:	If
progress in speech/	language the	erapy has been hind	ered by lack of an	appropriate ACD,	describe here.

#### **Educational and Vocational History:**

#### If client is still in school, provide:

- √ Grade and name of school.
- **√** Type of classroom environment.
- ✓ Provide frequency/duration of therapies and special instruction.
- ✓ Provide IEP goals (if available) related to communication.
- ✓ Describe how client's communication impairment hinders his/her ability to participate fully in the educational environment (i.e., participating in instruction; communicating with teachers, staff and peers).

#### If client is employed, provide

- √ Employer and approximate number of hours worked per week.
- ✓ Briefly describe duties.
- √ How does client's communication impairment hinder his/her ability to work?

#### If client is not in school and not employed, provide:

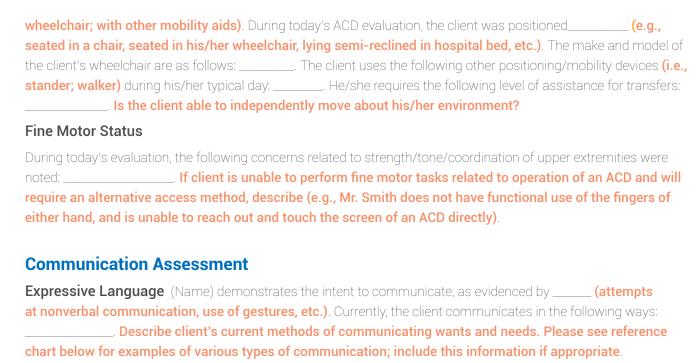
- **√** Past educational/vocational history.
- √ Has client's communication impairment resulted in inability to participate in school/work?

#### **Medical History**

(Name) was diagnosed w	ith at years of a	age. This diagnosis	impacts his/her	ability to communic	ate in the
following ways:	In addition, he/she has be	een diagnosed with	n the following me	edical conditions wh	nich impact
communication skills (list	/describe). History of hos	spitalizations/surge	eries relevant to d	ecreased communi	cation skills
(list/describe):	Current medications incl	ude: T	he status of the o	client's sensory prod	cessing,
hearing and vision is as fo	ollows: <b>Desc</b>	cribe any concerns	s related to sense	ory processing, hea	aring and
vision. If glasses or hear	ing aids are worn, provid	de information. If	hearing/vision ar	e within functional	limits,
include a statement suc	h as: There are no conce	erns related to hea	ring or visual ac	uity at this time. (N	lame)
responds appropriately t	to quiet sounds, and resp	ponds consistentl	y to spoken lang	uage. His/her visio	n allows
him/her to visualize obje	ects that are 20+ feet aw	ay, as well as read	d written words o	n a page/locate sn	nall items
on the floor/etc					

#### **Gross Motor Status**

The client achieves mobility in the following manner: \_\_\_\_\_\_(i.e., ambulatory; manual wheelchair; power



#### **Reference: Types/Methods of Communication**

**Pre-Intentional Communication:** May include looking at a desired object, crying when upset, changing facial expressions, and using body language. Example: Timmy uses primarily preintentional communication behaviors. He will cry when upset, and smiles when excited. He does not yet point at desired objects or use intelligible verbal words.

**Intentional Nonverbal Communication:** May include pointing, tapping a listener for attention, pushing away an undesired item, nodding head, looking back and forth between a desired object and a caregiver. Example: Mr. Donnelly typically uses intentional gestures to communicate his wants and needs. He points to desired food items, nods "yes" and shakes head "no", and hugs to express affection. He is not using written or verbal words to express himself.

**Intentional Verbal Communication:** Typically refers to use of vocalizations other than true words with communicative intent. Example: *Pete vocalizes to gain the attention of his parents, but does not use intelligible verbal words at this time.* 

Symbolic Nonverbal Communication: May include sign language, written communication, use of a speech-generating device, partner-assisted scanning, PECS. Example: Mrs. Smith primarily uses nonverbal communication throughout her day. She uses some symbolic gestures like "baby" to ask that she hold her grandson, and is able to write a few single words.

**Symbolic Verbal Communication:** Generally refers to use of verbal speech (single words, phrases, sentences). If client does use some verbal speech, it MUST be stated that this speech is not sufficient to meet communication needs (e.g., due to issues with intelligibility, fatigue, motor planning difficulties, etc.) Example: Sally uses a combination of nonverbal and verbal communication. She is able to approximate about 10 verbal words, but her intelligibility is very poor and communication partners can generally understand <25% of her words.

The client (does/does not) currently own an Augmentative Communication Device. If an ACD is currently in use, clearly describe the limitations of this device and why it must be replaced. Example: Billy currently uses the FourTalk, a mid-tech communication device that allow for four messages to be recorded and activated by touching a non-dynamic screen. This device no longer meets Billy's needs; he requires a larger vocabulary to effectively participate in his own medical care.

#### Language Functions & Limitations (i.e., what types of communication are not occurring presently?)

Due to his/her medical condition(s), \_\_\_\_\_ is unable to successfully perform the following language functions in all communication environments: (choose all that apply)

- **√** Expressing needs in emergency situations
- √ Expressing physical wants and needs (e.g., hunger; thirst; pain; toileting)
- √ Expressing informed consent regarding medical decisions
- √ Gaining a listener's attention (e.g., "help!")
- √ Requesting object/action (e.g., "drink!")
- √ Refusal (e.g., shaking head "no"; saying "I don't want that")
- √ Sharing information (e.g., providing name and address in case of emergency)
- √ Commenting (e.g., "yum, that's good!")
- √ Labeling (e.g., "that's a cup.")
- √ Asking questions (e.g., "Did I take my medicine?")
- √ Asking for repetition (e.g., "I didn't understand. Can you say that again?")
- √ Answering yes/no questions
- √ Greeting others
- √ Answering open ended questions (e.g., providing an appropriate answer to "what do you want to do today?")
- √ Conversational greetings/closings (e.g., "hi", "nice to see you", "see you later")
- ✓ Staying on topic

The client's communication limitations MUST be clearly stated. For example, if a client can say a few verbal words and uses some gestures but cannot communicate effectively with her/her doctors, this must be stated clearly. Example: Sarah uses a combination of communication methods, including nodding yes/no, pointing to desired items, and using approximately 10 intelligible verbal words. However, these attempts at communication do not allow Sarah to effectively communicate with her caregivers, teachers or medical team. She requires an ACD to allow her to effectively communicate a variety of wants and needs.

**Receptive Language** (Name) demonstrates the following skills related to receptive language (i.e., language comprehension). Choose all skills below that are demonstrated by the client and provide concrete examples if possible.

- √ Consistent response to name
- √ Attending when spoken to
- √ Comprehension of yes/no, open-ended and choice questions
- √ Following one-step directions
- √ Following multi-step directions
- √ Understanding single words
- √ Understanding simple conversation
- √ Understanding complex adult conversation

If there are deficits in receptive language, mention helpful strategies to improve comprehension (e.g., visual cues, environmental symbols, gestural cues).

#### **Literacy & Symbol Recognition**

(Name) demonstrates the ability to comprehend/identify the following: (choose all that apply)

- √ Digital pictures
- √ Line drawings/picture symbols
- √ Alphabet letters
- √ Client's written name
- √ Single words
- √ Sentences
- √ Paragraphs

Prognosis for written communication to meet communication needs in all settings is \_\_\_\_\_\_ due to \_\_\_\_.

Generally, this prognosis is poor due to any combination of the following: client's low literacy skills; fatigue when writing or illegible handwriting; time required to hand-write as a primary mode of communication, especially in emergency situations; inability to use written language to communicate in all environments and with all partners (e.g., while walking; while riding in a car; while communicating with another person with poor literacy skills); inability to use writing as a way to get a listener's attention in case of emergency.

#### Speech

Describe your client's ability to intelligibly produce speech sounds and/or words. Mention concerns related to articulation, motor planning, voice, fluency, etc. You may wish to elaborate upon various factors, such as context being known/unknown, or familiar vs. unfamiliar listeners. Below are some examples:

- Mr. Smith's ability to speak intelligibly has been profoundly impacted by his diagnosis of Apraxia of Speech (secondary to stroke). He is functionally nonverbal at this time, as he is unable to produce any intelligible words.
- Johnny does attempt to communicate verbally at times, but intelligibility is severely limited. Data indicate that Johnny is 40% intelligible when context is known with a familiar listener, 25% intelligible when context is known with an unfamiliar listener, 20% intelligible when context is unknown with a familiar listener, and <10% intelligible when context is unknown with an unfamiliar listener. This level of intelligibility does not allow Johnny to convey information to his medical team, and would not allow him to successful communicate with an unfamiliar person in an emergency situation (e.g., getting lost at the grocery store).
- Mr. Jones's laryngectomy and glossectomy resulted in inability to produce voice and inability to use an artificial larynx to produce intelligible speech. He is able to open his mouth, but cannot produce intelligible words, thus necessitating use of an ACD.

#### Cognition

The following cognitive skills were informally observed and/or reported by assessment team (choose all applicable and provide examples if possible): cause and effect; object permanence; means-end; sustained attention to communication-based activities; understanding of simple and/or complex commands; understanding of conversation; understanding of meaning of picture symbols/written words/alphabet letters. \_\_\_\_\_ (name) demonstrates the necessary cognitive skills to learn to effectively use an ACD if provided therapeutic support.

#### Social/Behavioral Observations

The client demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior during this evaluation. Use the following words to describe behaviors if needed: calm, participatory; playful; alert; cooperative; friendly; interactive; curious; energetic; shy; quiet; tearful;

agitated; aggressive; noncompliant; fatigued; restless; reserved. This (was / was not) consistent with client's typical behavior, per caregiver report. If behavior was not typical for client, explain why (e.g., medication changes, lack of sleep, etc.) Observations of client's social skills indicated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Describe social skills (e.g., attempts at initiating interaction, response to others, desire for social contact, etc.). The client demonstrated the ability and desire to interact socially using ACDs during this evaluation.

### **Trials with Equipment**

This client requires the use of an ACD personally designed and engineered to support his/her communication needs, and this ACD system must have the following features (choose all applicable):

- √ Text to speech capabilities
- ✓ Predictive and rate-enhancement features, including word and phrase prediction
- √ Symbol-based communication pages
- √ Phrase-based message selection
- √ Availability of age-appropriate core vocabulary to allow for spontaneous and novel utterance generation.
- √ Direct selection via touch screen
- √ Switch compatible to allow scanning.
- √ Option to use eyegaze as access method
- √ High quality visual display with small screen for portability
- √ High quality visual display with larger screen due to access or vocabulary needs
- √ Customizable access options such as delay in acceptance time
- √ Capacity for user to independently change pages
- ✓ Option for a keyguard
- **√** Option for a wheelchair mount
- √ Easily programmed
- **√** Durable
- **√** Handle for independent transport
- **√** Wearable speaker for more effective interaction with listeners
- √ Ability to create custom language content and pages

The following ACDs were trialed with this client:	The device that will best meet the client's needs is the
Trials with equipment are described below.	

#### Trial 1: (Device Name)

The was first trialed during the context of (activity). (Name) demonstrated the ability to find the keys required to
spell his name, but was not able to generate phrases or sentences to express medical needs, converse with loved ones
etc. The fact that the is a keyboard-only device is extremely limiting for the client and results in significant fatigu
during use. This device will not be sufficient to meet (name)'s communication needs.

#### Trial 2: (Device Name)

Continue to describe trials with equipment, being careful to clearly state why the devices that were ruled out did not meet the client's needs.

#### Trial 3: (Device being recommended)

The ProSlate 10 by Forbes AAC was then trialed with the client. This device allows for various methods of message formulation, including text-to-speech, sentence generation using core language, and use of symbol-based pages for rapid communication of functional messages with a single button press. (Name) was able to use this device to rapidly communicate the following: Providing name and address on a customized page; expressing medical needs (i.e., "nothing hurts; I'm OK"); asking a question (i.e., "what time is it?"); requesting a desired item (i.e., "drink please") and using conversational greetings and closings (i.e., "see you later!") Due to the ProSlate's light weight and sturdy handle, the client will be able to independently carry the device between rooms of his/her home and out in the community. The ProSlate meets all ACD requirements (listed above) for this client, and (name) demonstrated the ability to communicate multiple messages in an efficient and effective manner during our evaluation session. Include a statement describing client's motivation to communicate using this device (e.g., "Mr. Brown demonstrated motivation to communicate using this device by repeatedly reaching for the device, and smiling when he had successfully communicated a message to his wife.")

Access: How is client most reliably able to access this communication device? Describe attempts (if possible) to utilize direct access (i.e., touching screen of device), switch access (if applicable), eyegaze (if applicable) or other access methods. If alternative access methods (i.e., switch, eyegaze, head pointer) will be necessary, a statement must be included that explains why direct access is not a possibility.

#### **Summary and Recommendations**

Client's medical condition results in severe communication impairment (described above). Due to communication	
impairment, (name) is not able to effectively communicate in the medical or settings (choose any	
or all of the following: educational, vocational, community, home). Client has participated/attempted other forms of	
treatment without significant, nor functional results which would allow him/her to communicate effectively and efficient	tly
across all settings with all communication partners. The prognosis for intelligible speech is poor due to <mark>(med</mark> i	ical
diagnosis, lack of progress with traditional speech therapy, progressive nature of diagnosis, etc) (name) is	
unable to communicate basic wants and needs or participate effectively in medical care using speech, writing or gestur	es;
thus, the (recommended ACD) is medically necessary for this client.	

The following equipment is recommended: List ACD and any accessories (e.g., keyguard; switch; mount) and give statement of medical necessity for each item.

- ProSlate 10 with TouchChat (color: black)
  - Medical necessity: To allow client to communicate wants and needs in the medical and emergency settings and participate fully in her/her own medical care.
- LAMP 84-location keyguard
  - Medical necessity: To allow client to maximize efficiency and effectiveness of communication, reducing accidental activations of screen.
- · Wheelchair mount
  - Medical necessity: To allow client to access device appropriately in all environments.

	nost appropriate and least expensive feature-matched device for this client.
	ication needs over the next(typically 5) years. Anticipated changes and
9	(choose most appropriate: none; free software upgrades; customization
of content by treating SLP; etc.).	

# **Training Plan**

- 1. Client will continue to participate in weekly therapy with primary speech-language pathologist, the focus of which will be functional use of recommended equipment (see client-specific goals below).
- 2. Client, caregivers and therapy team will contact Forbes AAC Assistive Technology Specialist upon arrival of equipment to schedule a training session. This session will address setup and application of all recommended equipment. Future training and technical support will be available through Forbes AAC's Technical Support team and continued contact with Assistive Technology Specialist.
- 3. Caregivers and therapy team will demonstrate understanding of the functions, maintenance and programming of the recommended equipment.

#### **Client Goals Customized for each client. Examples include:**

1. The client will participate in medical appointments using ProSlate with TouchChat to express symptoms, answer questions and demonstrate self-advocacy.

Examples: "My head hurts"; "I can't sleep"; "Yes, I have been taking my medicine".

2. The client will independently gain the attention of familiar and unfamiliar communication partners using ProSlate with TouchChat.

Examples: "Look at this!" during cooking activity; "I need something" to caregiver; "Listen up!", "I have something to say", etc.

3. The client will independently request an object or action using ProSlate with TouchChat.

Examples: "I want a hamburger" vs. "I want a salad" during dinner; "Turn me" vs. "Take my brace off" with therapy ball; "Drum" vs. "Car" vs. "Bubbles" to request toy

4. The client will independently provide personal information using ProSlate with TouchChat.

Examples: "My name is David"; "I am \_\_\_ years old"; "My address is \_\_\_"

Include signatures and credentials of all participating professionals.

#### **Report of Conference**

Evaluation results and equipment recommendations were discussed withtherapy team, etc.) immediately following this ACD evaluation indicated a	
recommendations. Funding for recommended equipment will be pursued through	(insurance plan)
Please note that a copy of this evaluation report was sent to the referring physician, $\_$	·
Evaluating professionals do not have any financial relationship with Forbes AAC.	
Signed,	

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