**What are the most common speech and communication challenges you see with Heritage residents?**

most of my treatment with residents involve swallowing problems and making modifications to the swallow process. My other min area of treatment at this facility is for cognition and communication for those who have noticed a decline in their abilities to remember information, interpret information, and for word finding.

**What does a typical speech therapy session look like for a resident here? And what is the timing and frequency?**

Sessions can range from 1-3xs a week and can vary from 30-60 minutes. Scheduling usually depends on both patient and therapist schedule and the resident’s particular levels and needs.

**Can you share some of the techniques or exercises you use to help residents recover and improve?**

We focus a lot on compensatory strategies that can support and assist with particular deficits as well as use of external tools and environmental modifications. Depending on the impairment, certain exercises can be completed for rehab.

**What role does family, friends and residents' involvement play in speech therapy progress? Do you work with other staff members (nurses, occupational therapists, etc.) as part of treatment?**

Family, friends, and staff play a huge role in recovery (no just with speech therapy) because hey are able to provide support, encouragement, but most importantly, are able to provide assistance with carryover of recommendations made by the therapist in order to have continued practice outside of the therapy sessions. I also work closely with the PT and OT to discuss a more comprehensive care plan.

**What assistive devices iPhone apps do you recommend for communication challenges?**

There are therapy apps on iPads and iPhones, as well as desktops, that can provide structured exercises and tasks for continued therapy practice. However, mostly we look at features within the device to accommodate certain needs and make life (communication specifically) easier. These can include reminders, voice-to-text, recorded messages, predictive text, calendar features, etc.

**Tell us about yourself, Claire. How did you become interested in speech therapy? What's your educational background?**

My undergraduate degree was completed at Louisiana State University and my graduate degree was completed at University of Louisiana at Lafayette. I was originally pre-med in my first two years of undergraduate schooling but wasn’t feeling inspired by it. I ended up taking a communication disorders elective and fell in love with the field. It combines medical treatment but with more personalized care with treating patients.

**How long have you been working as a speech therapist, and what drew you specifically to working with older adults? Any specialized training you have in geriatric speech therapy?**

I have been a speech therapist for almost 13 years. I have spent my schooling and post-graduate work specializing in adult rehabilitation with an added specialization in dysphagia, aphasia, and dementia. I have also worked in all medical settings: inpatient hospital (ER, ICU, post operative), acute rehab, post-acute rehab, home health, private pay, outpatient clinic, SNF, and senior living facilities.

**For our residents who may not be familiar, can you explain what speech therapy involves and how it differs from other therapies?**

Speech therapy is the grey area of therapy in that it covers a lot of different aspects of daily living and is the “under the surface” rehab. I like to say it covers everything from the lungs up (breathing, swallowing, voice, speech intelligibility, language skills, cognition, etc).

**What are the most common speech and communication challenges you see in elderly residents?**

Remembering names of people and places, staying on topic, conversation skills, remembering important information, processing/comprehending new information, and swallow difficulties.

**How do conditions like stroke, dementia, or Parkinson's disease typically affect speech and swallowing?**

**The neuro-musculature abilities change, and unfortunately, progress in the decline. Like with most aging, everything becomes weaker and slower.**

**How can residents and their families better communicate when speech is difficult?**

Allow for patience and time. The best thing is to not guess what they want to say but to support them in finding the idea they want to communicate.

**Are there any warning signs that someone should seek speech therapy evaluation?**

**If there is a noted change in how you are living your daily life (example: your noticed tasks and basic functioning is not your usual self).**

**What would you say to residents who feel hesitant or embarrassed about starting speech therapy?**

There is nothing shameful in acknowledging there is change with any part of aging. It happens in some shape or form to everyone. The goal of my therapy is to make you stand but less and blend in more with your peers.

**How can speech therapy improve quality of life beyond just communication?**

Communication is at the very center of at daily life and all that is meaningful to us. When we are not able to effectively communicate our wants, needs, thoughts, desires to those we interact with, it can be very isolating. The domino effect of these changes spills over into other aspects of daily living and maintaining relationships with others.

**How do residents or families request speech therapy services?**

Residents can always come to the office to schedule a screening first to see if they need an evaluation and further treatment. This is more of a “get to know you” and general assessment of any impairments that are reported by the resident or noted by the therapist. A more comprehensive evaluation would then follow after there is an order from an MD, NP, or PA and insurance has approved therapy coverage.

**What do you enjoy doing when you're not working?**

I am an avid traveler and take many trips throughout the year. My other hobbies include cooking, long strolls throughout the city, and vintage shopping.