

Toward an Objective Multidimensional Evaluations of Voice Quality in Head And Neck Cancer

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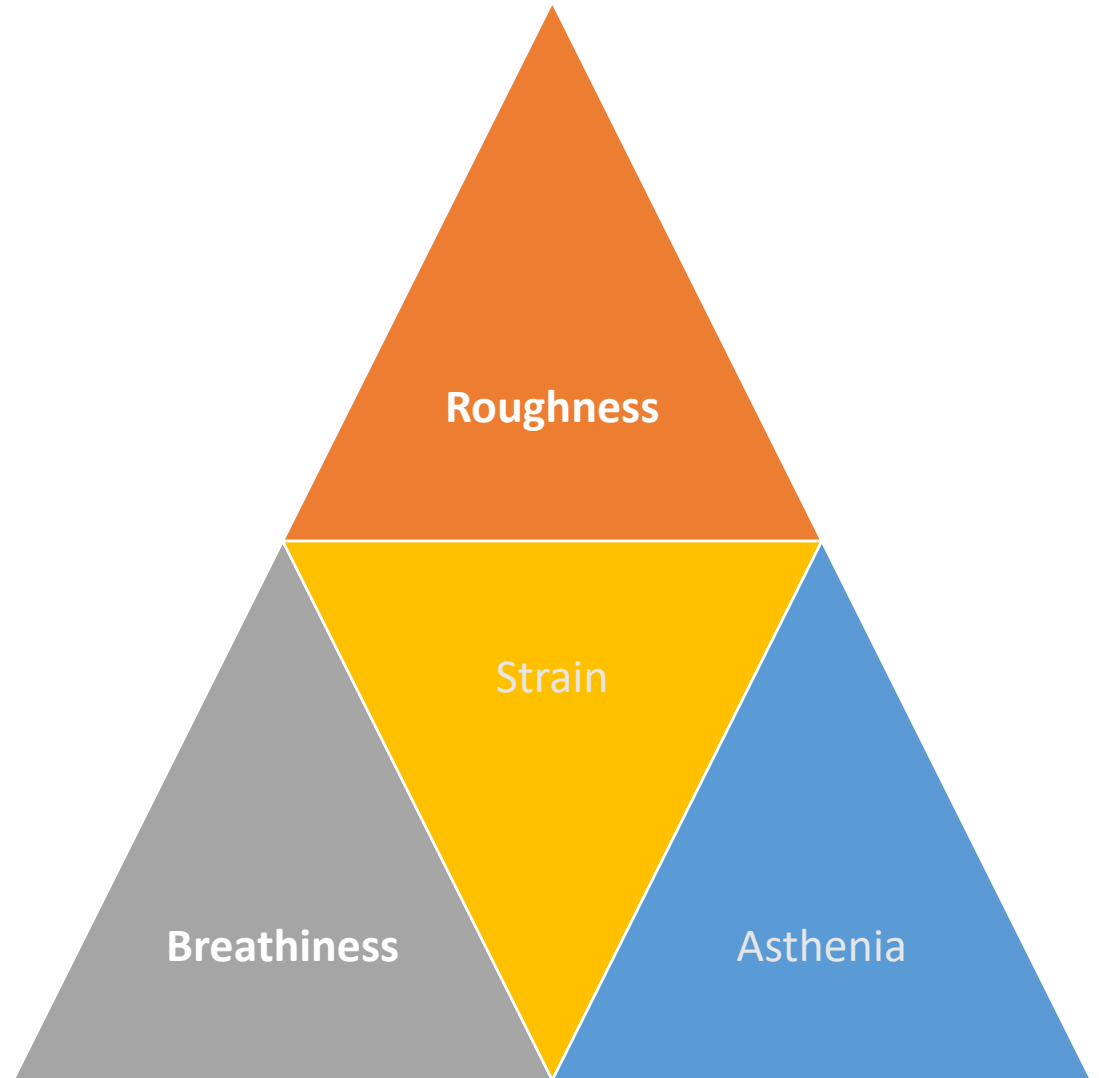
Topic and Goals

- Acoustic metrics for the purpose of voice quality judgement
- For different aspects of voice quality
- That includes continuous speech
- Target population: Individuals undergone treatment for laryngeal carcinoma



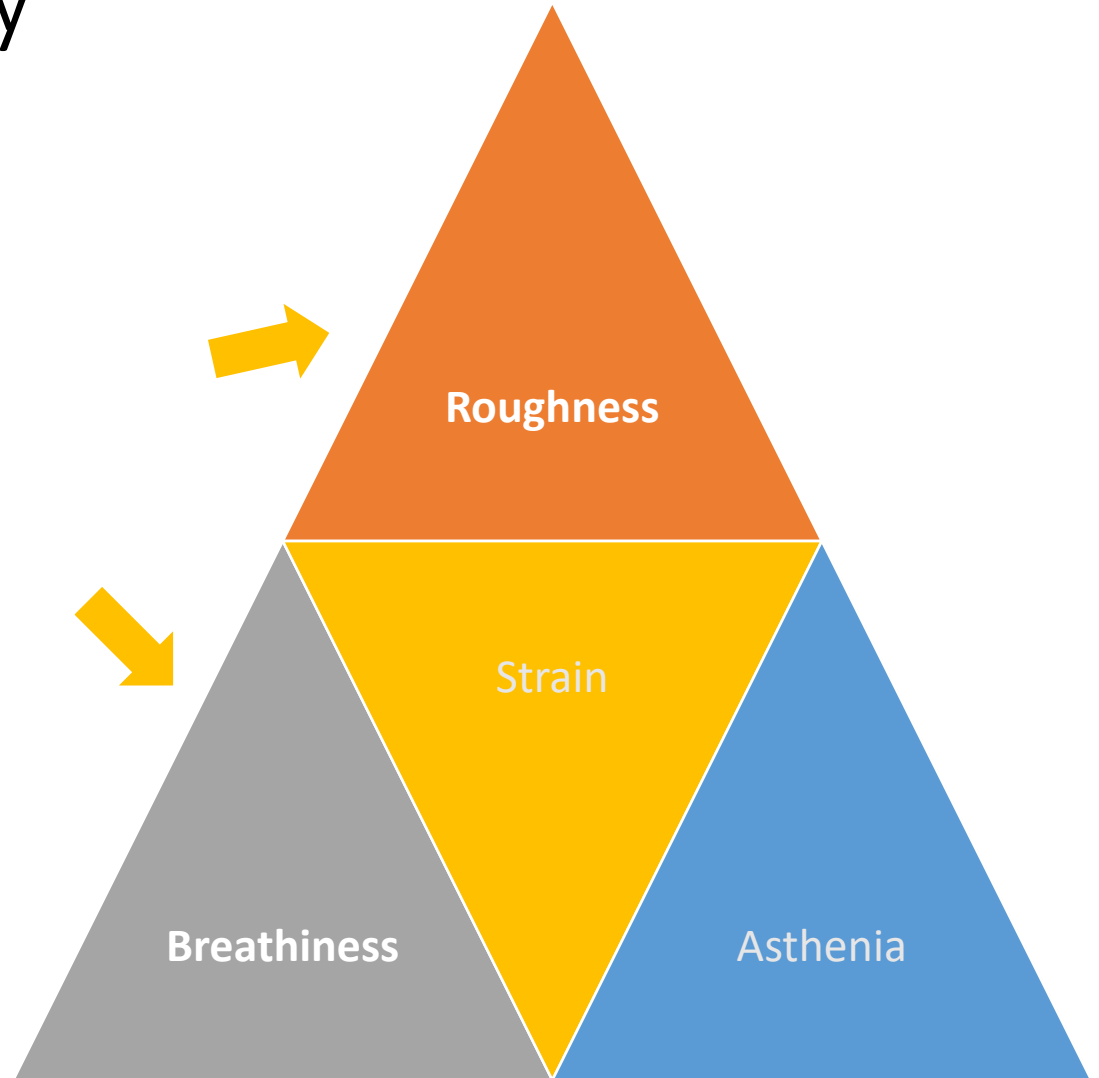
Voice Quality

- Multi-dimensional
- A perceptual phenomenon
- Not be easily measurable



Change of Voice Quality in the Treatment of Laryngeal Carcinoma

- Dryness
 - Loss of muscle bulk
 - Fibrosis
 - Keratosis
 - Reinke's Edema
- ↓
- Irregular vibration
 - Lack of proper closure



Evaluation of Voice Quality



Subjective

Auditory-perceptual judgment by speech pathologist (Nawka et al., 1994; Hirano, 1981; Kempster et al., 2009, etc.)



Objective

- Direct observation of vocal fold vibration (e.g. Deliyski et al., 2008)
- Aerodynamic measurements (Lim et al., 2016)
- Multi-parametric acoustic measurements (e.g. Maryn et al., 2010)

Limitations of Current Acoustic Evaluation Processes



Perturbation measures



Only work well with sustained vowels



Require selection and segmentation by hand



Often only give a score on the general voice quality

Problems with Sustained Vowels



Getting them



Not usually what is judged and perceived in natural speech



Do not reflect vocal characteristics of the speaker



Do not show irregularities in e.g. rapid onset/termination

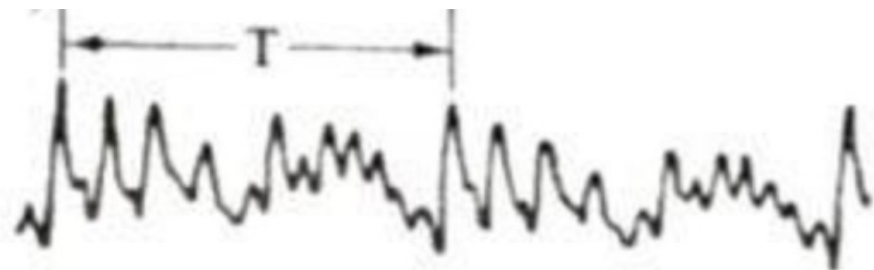


Requires selecting a stable part of the vowel

=> Severely dysphonic voices can't be examined

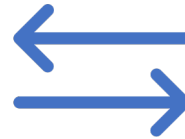
=> causing a gap

Breathiness vs. Roughness



- Both having irregular periodicity
 - Both high in jitter and shimmer
 - Both low in HNR
- They co-occur and correlate!

Methods



Listening Experiment

- Professionally trained listeners (practicing SLPs)
- Continuous speech (~5 sec / stimuli)
- Ratings on roughness and breathiness

Acoustic Measurements

- Continuous speech and sustained vowels
- 100 recordings
- Perturbation measures on vowels
- Spectral- and Cepstral- based measurements

The Listening Experiment

Stimuli

- 45 patients of laryngeal carcinoma (stage CIS-T2N0M0)
- Reading a content-neutral text of ~ 150 words, during usual care
- Recordings at pre-treatment, 6 months post-treatment, and 12 months post-treatment
- 100 recordings in total



The Listening Experiment

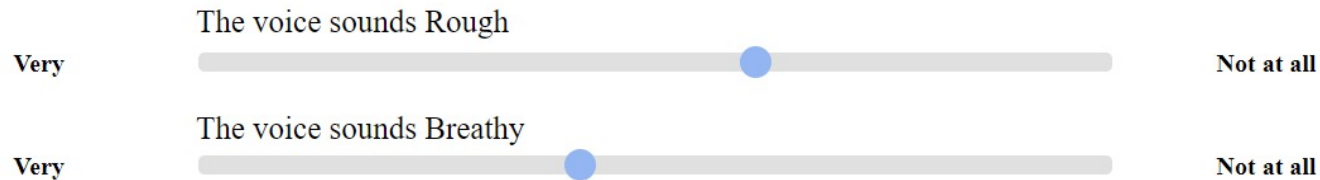
Participants & Procedures

Evaluate voice qualities

The speakers might have voice problems. Please evaluate the roughness and breathiness of the voice

100 answers to go

Speech ►

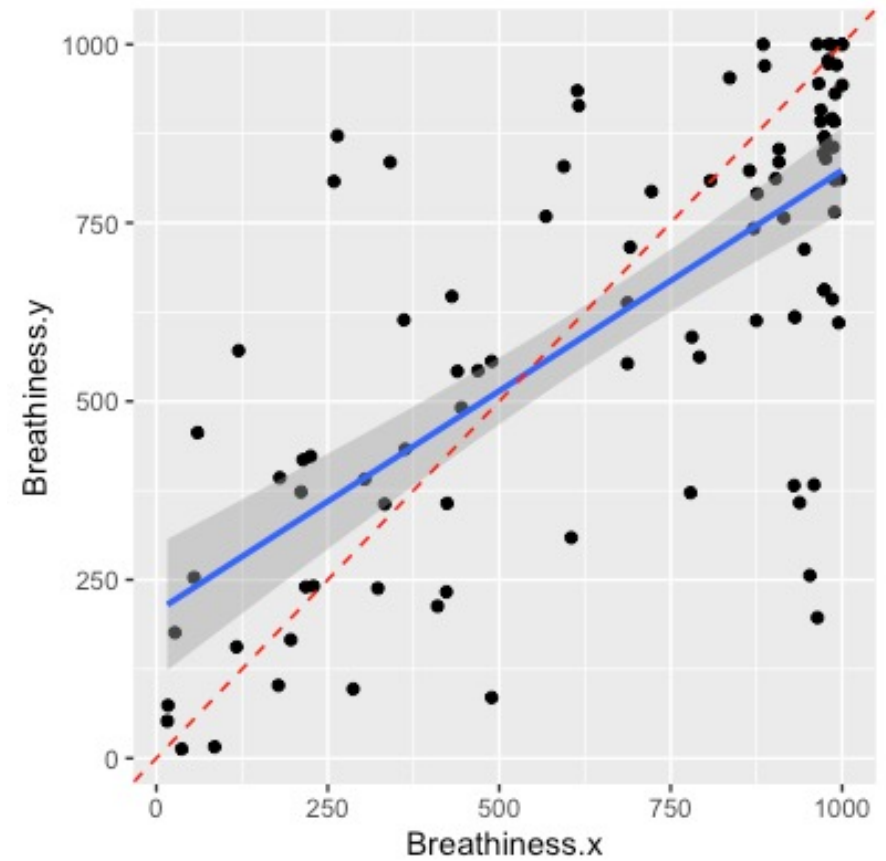
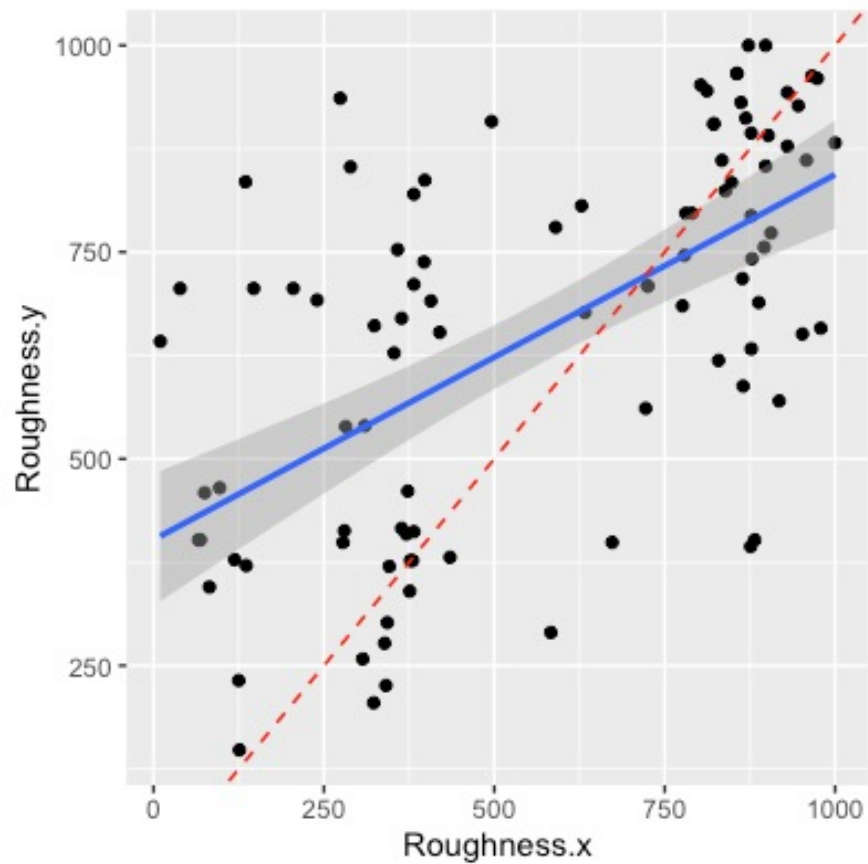


Next →

- 2 SLPs from the NKI
- 5 seconds of read speech per stimulus
- Randomized
- “Breathiness” and “Roughness” as defined in the GRBAS (Hirano, 1981)
- Visual Analog Scale (0-1000)
- 100 stimuli (incl. 4 practice items)

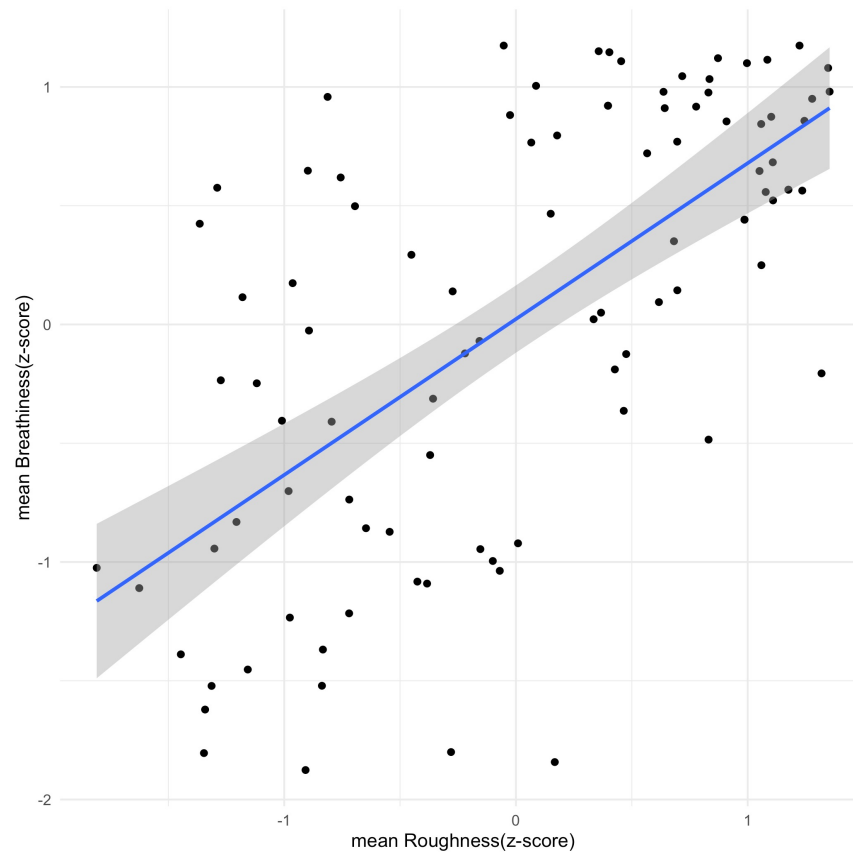
The Listening Experiment

Between-Evaluator Agreement

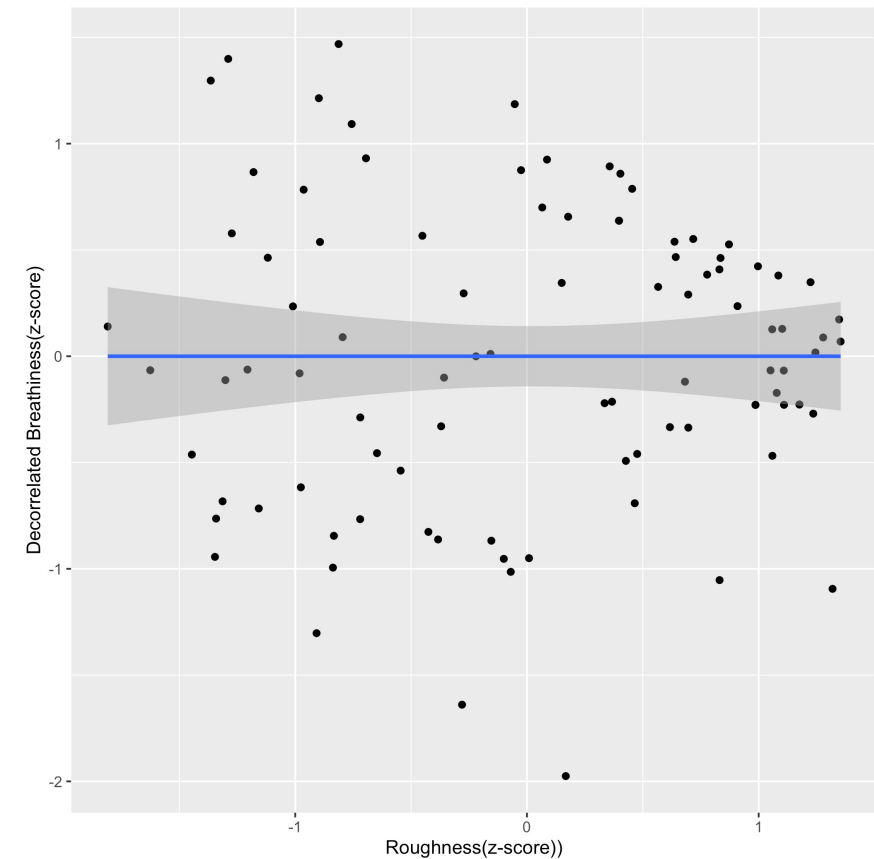


The Listening Experiment

Confounding and Decorrelation



Before



After

Acoustic Measurements

Recordings

- Same 45 patients from the listening experiment
- Read-speech at different stages of treatment (4 sec x 100 recordings in total) -> extracted voiced segments only
- A sustained corner vowel (3 sec x 100 recordings in total)

Subject ID	Time point	Files
S1	T1	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T2	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T3	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
S2	T1	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T2	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T3	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
⋮		⋮
S45	T1	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T2	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)
	T3	continuous speech (4 sec) + sustained vowel (3 sec)

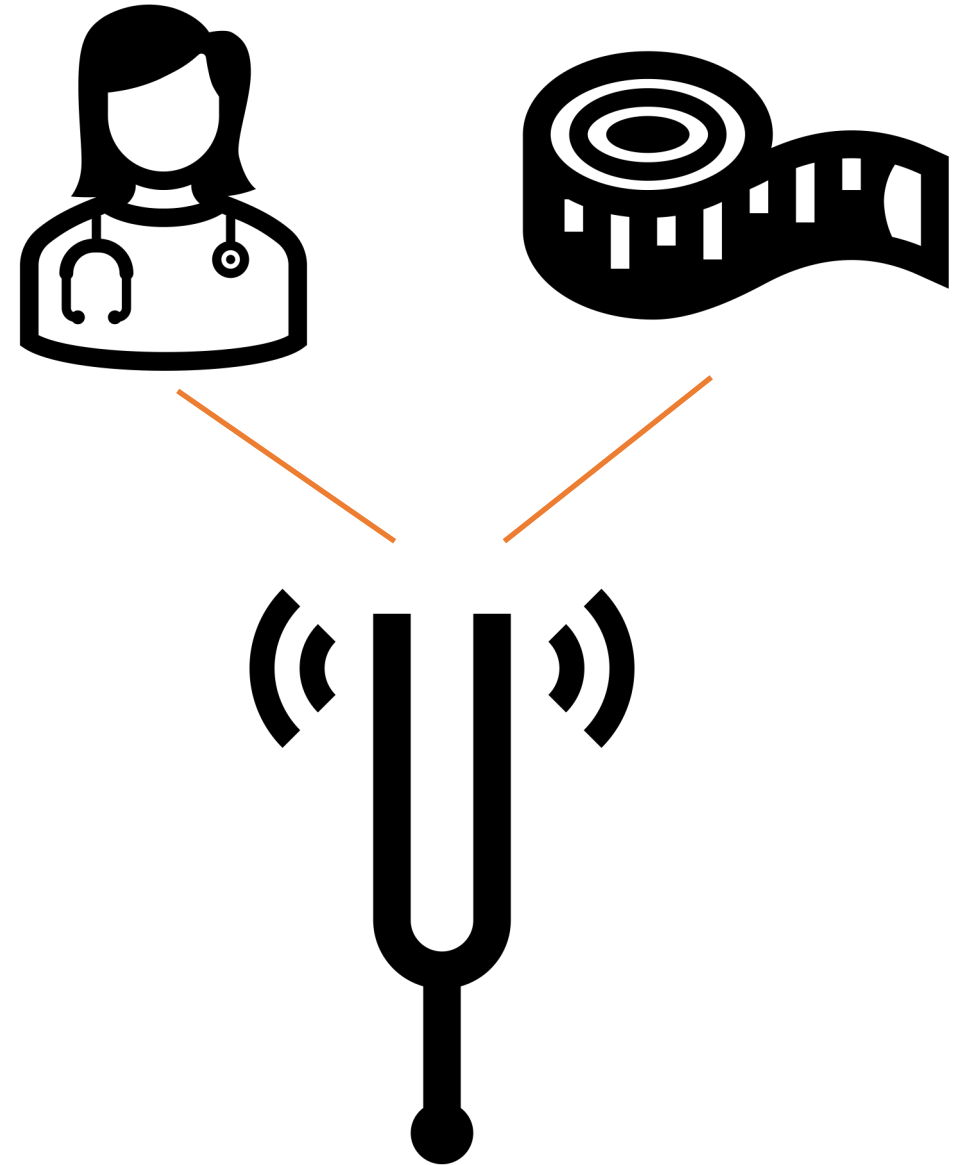
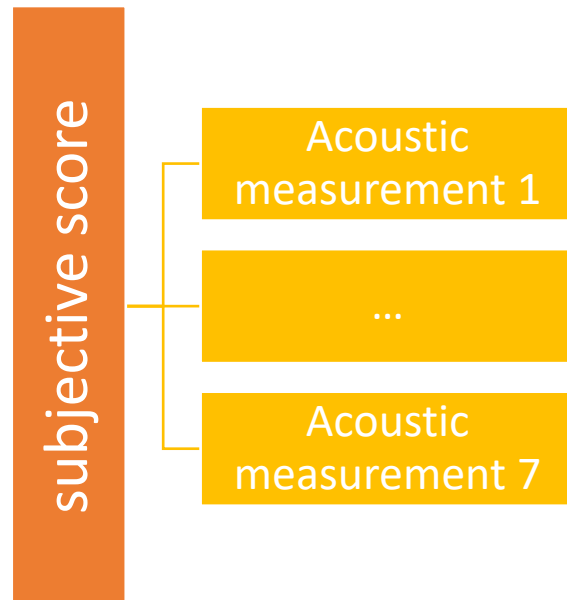
Acoustic Measurements

Metrics

Measurement	Description	Type
CPPS	Smoothed Cepstral Peak Prominence	Quefrency-based
HNR	Harmonics-to-Noise Ratio	Glottal noise measure
Jitter	Cycle-to-cycle frequency variation	Time-based
Shimmer	Cycle-to-cycle amplitude variation	Time-based
ShdB	Shimmer in dB	Time-based
Slope	Slope of the Long-Term Average Spectrum (LTAS)	Frequency-based
Tilt	Tilt of the trend line through the LTAS slope	Frequency-based

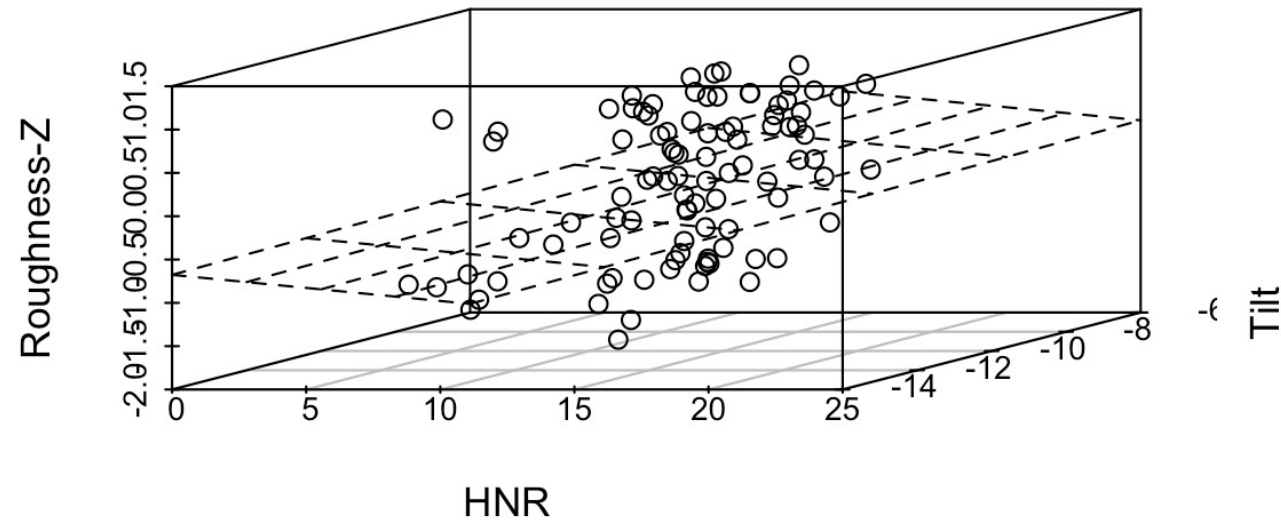
Statistical Analysis

- Perceptual scores as ground truth
- Step-wise linear regression



Results

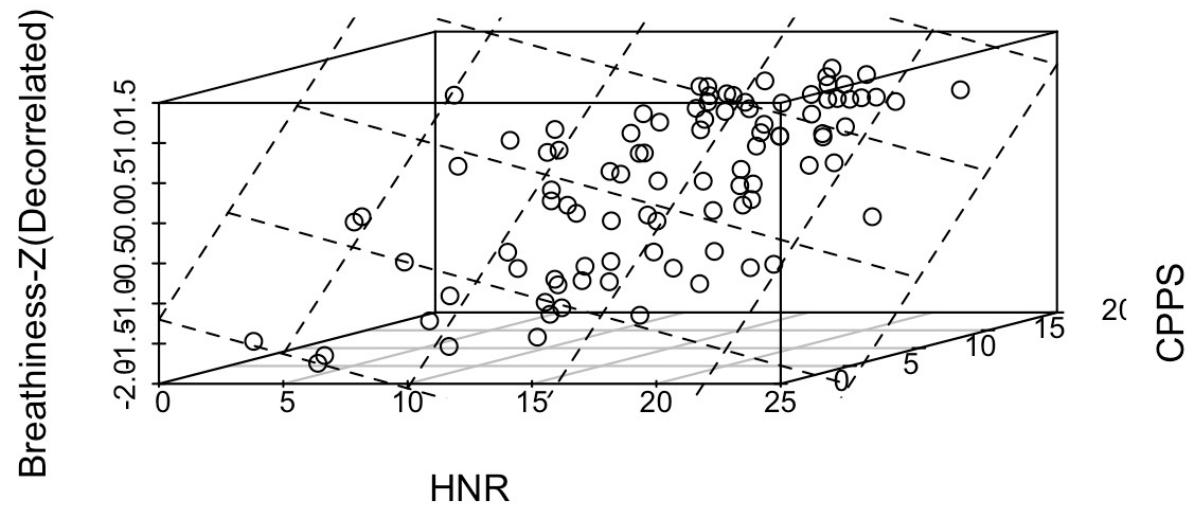
Roughness



$$\widehat{meanRoughnessZScore} = -2.81821 + 0.08474 * HNR - 0.15297 * Tilt$$

Results

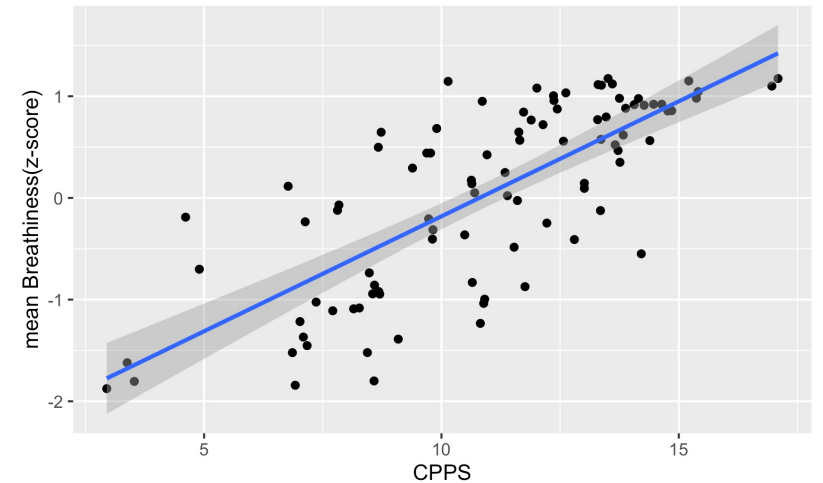
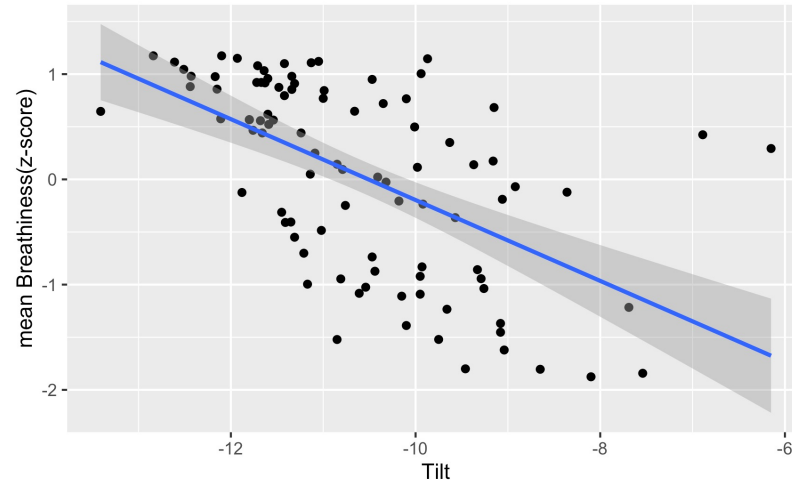
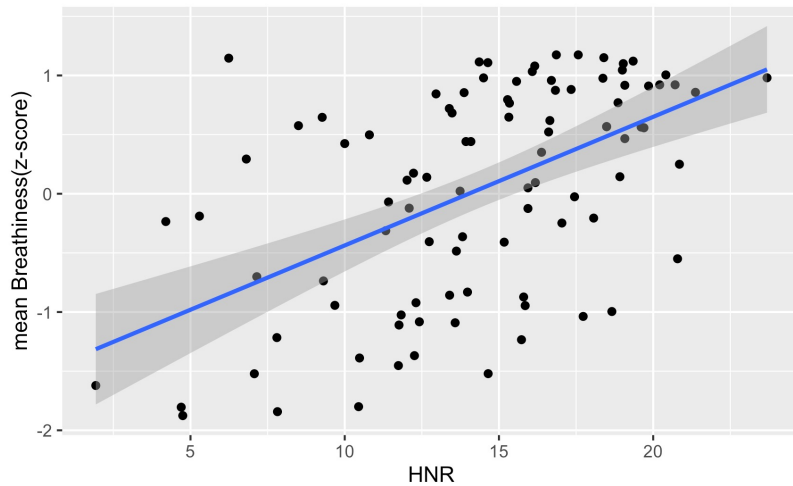
Decorrelated Breathiness



$$\widehat{meanDecorr.BreathinessZScore} = -1.19941 - 0.08569 * HNR + 0.22166 * CPPS$$

Results

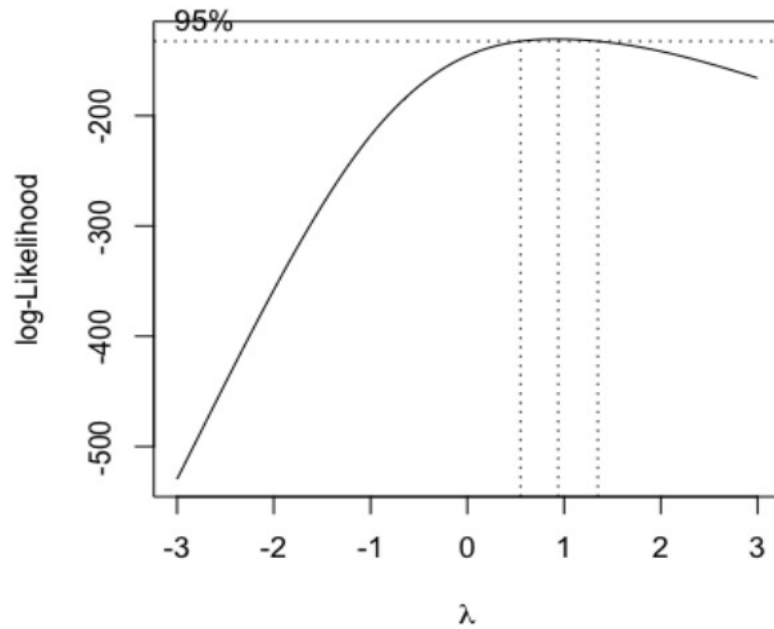
Reconstructed Breathiness



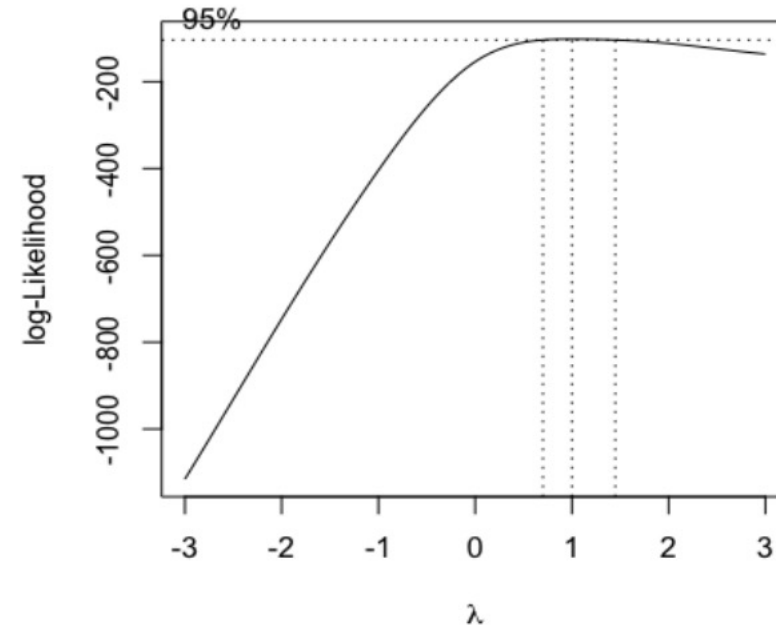
$$\widehat{meanBreathinessZScore} = -3.18284 - 0.04923 * HNR + 0.25450 * CPFS - 0.10715 * Tilt$$

Results

Linearity & Model Assumptions



(a) Roughness



(b) Decorrelated-Breathiness

The best λ and their 95% CI for the two models

The Explainable and the Explained

Roughness:

- *Adjusted R^2* = 0.364,
- 4% variance caused
by between rater
disagreement

Explained:

$$\frac{0.364}{1 - 0.04} = 37.92\%$$

1/2 variables
measured on
continuous speech

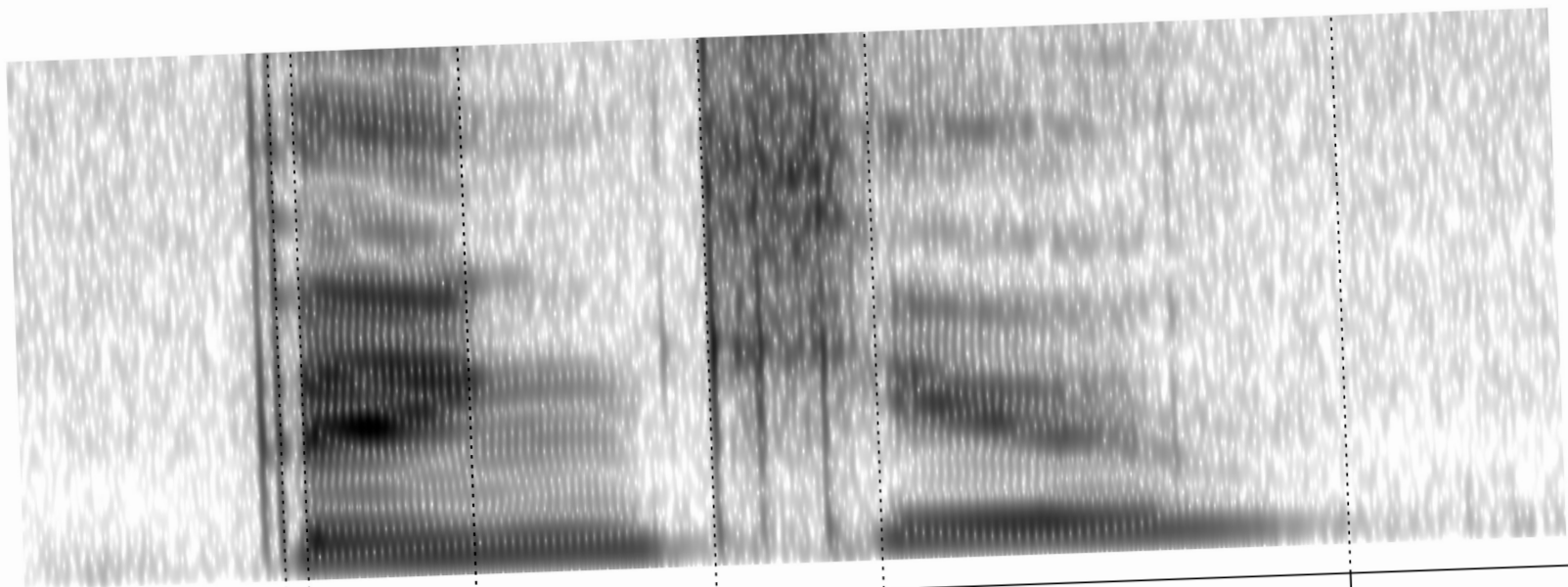
Breathiness:

- *Adjusted R^2* = 0.583
- 2.3% variance caused
by between rater
disagreement

Explained:

$$\frac{0.583}{1 - 0.023} = 59.67\%$$

2/3 variables
measured on
continuous speech



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References

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