Effect of Speech Accuracy on Quality of Life in Children with Cleft Palate +/- Cleft Lip

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Main Finding

Children with Cleft Palate +/- Cleft Lip with higher percentages of correct consonants (accurate speech) have lower levels of distress across communicative situations.



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Intervention based on the principles of motor-learning. Biofeedback of tongue movements provides **knowledge of performance** enabling acquisition of new articulations.

Example: in velar fronting the child does not raise the back of the tongue to produce [k]. Intervention starts by showing the child the correct movement for [k] in contexts such as [ak] moving onto words such as "cap" and then on to sentences and conversation

The SonoSpeech Cleft Pilot



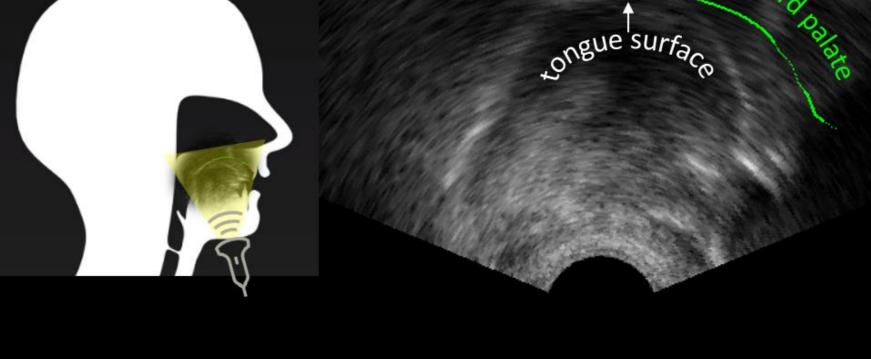
Percentage Target Consonants Correct, ICS^[2], CLEFT-Q^[3]

Measures

- Speech sound accuracy: Percentage target consonants
- Intelligibility: Intelligibility in Context Scale (ICS)^[2]
- Quality of life: CLEFT-Q speech distress scale ^[3]
- **Participation**: CLEFT-Q speech functioning scale ^[3]
- Collection: Before intervention, one week, and one month after the final intervention session.
- Statistical Analyses: Linear mixed effect analyses.

Results & Discussion

| 100 - | • | • • | • | Low distress |
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Participants

| Group | Children participating in the SonoSpeech Cleft Pilot (RCT)^[1] |
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| n | • 16 (6 girls) |
| Age | • Mean = 8 years 5 months |

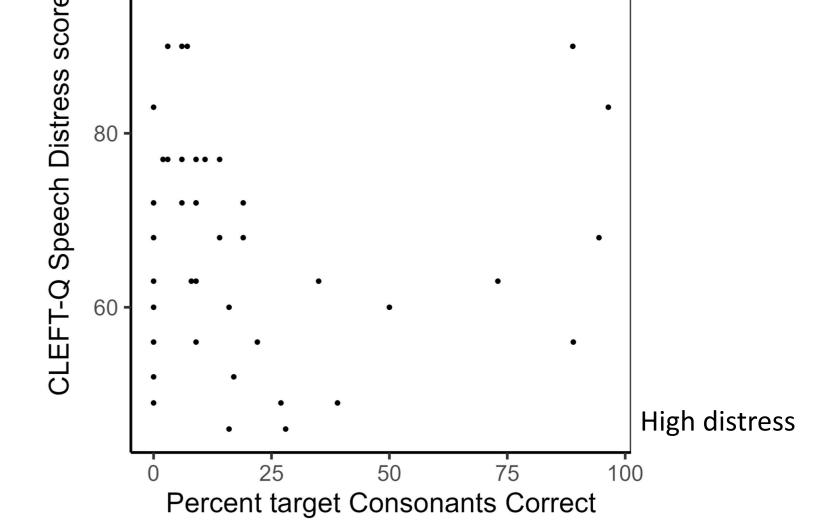
- Difficulties with speech sounds are associated with distress in children with CP+/-L.
- It appears that children participate in activities despite speech-related distress.
- Qualitative research is needed to explore the relationship between a child's distress and their ability to participate in activities.

References

[1] J. Cleland, L. Crampin, L. Campbell, and M. Dokovova, 'Protocol for SonoSpeech Cleft Pilot: a mixed-methods pilot randomized control trial of ultrasound visual biofeedback versus standard intervention for children with cleft lip and palate', Pilot Feasibility Stud., vol. 8, no. 1, p. 93, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.1186/s40814-022-01051-x.

[2] S. McLeod, L. J. Harrison, and J. McCormack, 'The intelligibility in Context Scale: validity and reliability of a subjective rating measure', J. Speech Lang. Hear. Res. JSLHR, vol. 55, no. 2, pp. 648–656, Apr. 2012, doi: 10.1044/1092-4388(2011/10-0130).

[3] A. F. Klassen *et al.,* 'Psychometric findings and normative values for the CLEFT-Q based on 2434 children and young adult patients with cleft lip and/or palate from 12 countries', CMAJ Can. Med. Assoc. J., vol. 190, no. 15, pp. E455– E462, Apr. 2018, doi: 10.1503/cmaj.170289.



Relationship between Percentage target Consonants Correct and CLEFT-Q Speech Distress scores

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