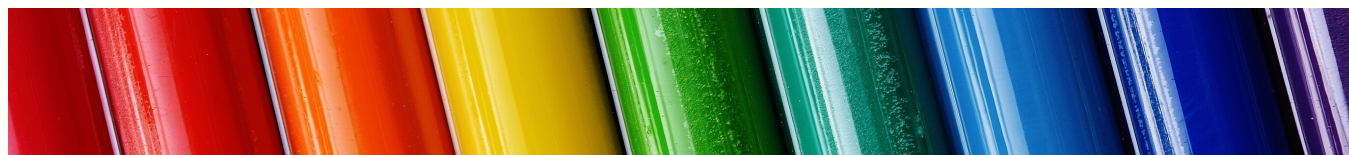


TELEPRACTICE

The Miller Speech and Hearing Clinic



Evidence

Children

Research suggests that **preschoolers** can learn language through social interactions, both live and through video chat when their communication partner's response is immediate, accurate, and reliable.

Roseberry, S., Hirsh-Pasek, K., & Golinkoff, R. (2014). Skype me! Socially Contingent Interactions Help Toddlers Learn Language. Child Development, 85(3), 956-970.

Assessment of language in school-aged children was completed to determine if assessment through telepractice was valid and reliable. The study concluded that the scores did not differ between assessment completed through telepractice and assessment completed in person.

Wait, M., Theodorus, D., Russell, T. & Cahill, L. (2010). Internet-Based Telehealth Assessment of Language Using the CELF-4, 41(4), 445-458.

Studies focused on **treatment** of school-aged children found that there was little difference in the performance of children treated through telepractice and those treated on-site. Telepractice resulted in outcomes that were comparable to the face-to-face intervention, where both groups showed improvement over time.

Rudolph, J. M. & Rudolph, S. (2015). Telepractice vs. on-site treatment: are outcomes equivalent for school-age children? EBP Briefs, 10(2), 1-15. Bloomington, MN: NCS Pearson, Inc.

Coufal, K., Parham, D., Jakubowitz, M., Howell, C., & Reyes, J. (2018). Comparing traditional service delivery and telepractice for speech sound production using a functional outcome measure. American journal of speech-language pathology, 27(1), 82-90. Chicago

A systematic review of telepractice and **Autism Spectrum Disorder** concluded that parents reported satisfaction with therapy and positive outcomes with sessions online compared to face-to-face sessions.

Sutherland, R., Trembath, D., et al. (2018). International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 20(3), 324-336.

Evidence

Adults

Covret, Hatterman, and Slevin found that telepractice may be a solution to reduce **missed visit rates**. Their study looked at Individuals with Parkinson's disease. Both groups saw comparable progress over the course of time. They believe that this model could allow clients to have access to more intensive treatments over multiple days.

Covert LT, Slevin JT, Hatterman J. The Effect of Telerehabilitation on Missed Appointment Rates. Int J Telerehabil. 2018;10(2):65-72. Published 2018 Dec 11. doi:10.5195/ijt.2018.6258

A systematic review found that adults with **aphasia** benefited from teletherapy following various intervention approaches. A mix of group intervention as well as individual teletherapy sessions and home practice were used in the treatment plan. The same review found preliminary results for patients with **Parkinson's** disease, **TBI**, and **PPA**. Although the sample size was small, it showed positive feasibility and efficacy for the use of telepractice with adult populations.

Weidner, K., Lowman, J., Telepractice for Adult Speech-Language Pathology Services: A Systematic Review, Perspectives. 2020;5(1): 326-338.

One study concluded that teletherapy may be as effective as face-to-face therapy for adults with mild to severe **traumatic brain injury**. The study focused on the rehabilitation of memory and depressive symptoms for the patients.

Betts, S., Feichter, L., et al. (2018). Internet Journal of Allied Health Sciences & Practice, 16(3), 1-16.

Additional Resources

ASHA TELEPRACTICE EVIDENCE MAPS

[HTTPS://WWW.ASHA.ORG/EVIDENCEMAP/landing.aspx?id=8589944872&recentarticles=false&year=undefined&tab=all](https://www.asha.org/evidence-map/landing.aspx?id=8589944872&recentarticles=false&year=undefined&tab=all)

THE INFORMED SLP

[HTTPS://WWW.THEINFORMEDSLP.MEMBERS.COM/FREE-TELEPRACTICE-RESEARCH-REVIEWS](https://www.theinformedslp.com/free-telepractice-research-reviews)