

Introduction

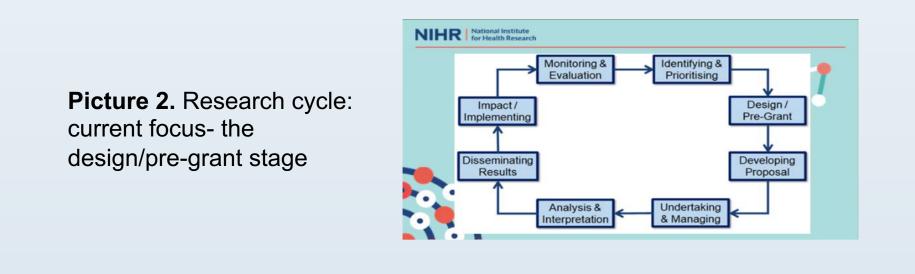
The overall aim of this research is to **develop an intervention** for preschool children with a speech and language disorder. This group are at risk of long-term needs relating to language, literacy and mental health^{1,2}. However, there is currently a dearth of evidence-based interventions specifically developed for their clinical profile³.

Parents play a vital role within the pre-school speech and language therapy process. Together with support from their Speech and Language Therapist (SaLT), they are able to support their child's communication skills within the home environment⁴.



Picture 1. Parents are experts by experience

Identifying relevant outcomes is integral to any intervention development project. Within the field of speech and language disorder, a wide range of outcomes may be targeted. Key stakeholders, including parents, are ideally placed to support the researcher in identifying the outcomes that really matter to children and their families⁵. This is particularly important in the early stages of the intervention development process (picture 2), as identified outcomes will inform all **future development work**.





The aim of this Patient and Public Involvement (PPIE) project was to identify outcomes to include in an intervention for preschool children with a speech and language disorder

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¹Lewis, B.A., Freebairn, L., Tag, J., Ciesla, A.A., Iyengar, S.K., Stein, C.M. and Taylor, H.G., 2015. Adolescent outcomes of children with early speech sound disorders with and without language impairment. American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 24(2), pp.150-163

²Lyons, R., 2021. Impact of language disorders on children's everyday lives from 4 to 13 years: Commentary on Le, Mensah, Eadie, McKean, Schiberras, Bavin, Reilly and Gold (2020). Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry.

³Hoover, J.R., 2019, March. Phonological treatment options for children with expressive language impairment. In Seminars in speech and language (Vol. 40, No. 02, pp. 138-148). Thieme Medical Publishers

communication disorders, 52(3), pp.253-269.

Collaborating with parents to identify outcomes for a pre-school intervention

Lucy Rodgers Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust

Design

Following a successful application for RDS South East Public Involvement Funds (PIF), the researcher recruited three parents with relevant lived experience via the charity NAPLIC. The researcher spoke with each parent individually over the phone before inviting them to participate in an online group meeting via Microsoft teams (picture 3).



Picture 3. Parents were given the opportunity to practice using Microsoft teams with the researcher beforehand

In a pre-session activity, parents were asked to prioritise therapy outcomes based on those stated in recent research⁶, with the additional option to suggest their own. Their responses were ranked in frequency by the researcher and used as a basis for discussion in the online meeting. During the meeting the researcher facilitated discussion by using open ended questions and by writing down comments on a shared 'padlet' board (picture 4).

Following the meeting, outcome measures of potential relevance were then identified by the researcher and presented for further feedback at the next session.



Picture 4. All meeting participants could view the 'live' padlet board, which was added to as the discussion progressed

Picture 5. TOMs has historically been used in occupational therapy and physiotherapy as well as speech and language therapy⁷

By conducting this PPIE activity, parents have helped the researcher in identifying meaningful outcomes and corresponding measures for this intervention. Going forward, this ensures that the intervention will be relevant for those who it seeks to support.

References

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⁵ O'Cathain, A., Croot, L., Duncan, E., Rousseau, N., Sworn, K., Turner, K.M., Yardley, L. and Hoddinott, P., 2019. Guidance on how to develop complex interventions to improve health and healthcare. BMJ open, 9(8), p.e029954.

^bRoulstone, S.E., Marshall, J.E., Powell, G.G., Goldbart, J., Wren, Y.E., Coad, J., Daykin, N., Powell, J.E., Lascelles, L., Hollingworth, W. and Emond, A., 2015. Evidence-based intervention for preschool children with primary speech and language impairments: Child Talk–an exploratory mixed-methods study. Programme Grants for applied research, 3(5), pp.1-408.

⁷Enderby, P., John, A. and Petheram, B., 2013. Therapy outcome measures for rehabilitation professionals: speech and language therapy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy. John Wiley & Sons

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FUNDED BY

NIHR National Institute for Health Research

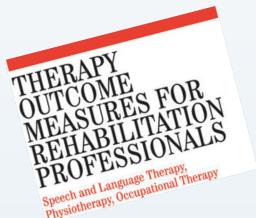
Findings

> All parents prioritised **participation** and **activity**-based outcomes rather than those related to speech and language skill (i.e. impairment).

> An "increase in the child's confidence" was selected as a very important outcome by all parents.

> The parents discussed how a child's confidence may influence many areas, including their **participation** in nursery activities and engagement in the therapy process.

> The panel agreed that **Therapy Outcome Measures (TOMs)** (picture 5) and the Focus on the Outcomes of Communication **Under Six (FOCUS)** *(picture 6)* could be suitable when measuring the effectiveness of the proposed intervention, as they both measure elements of child confidence and participation.



Eocus on the Outcomes of Communication Under Six

Picture 6. The FOCUS is a speechlanguage specific measure based on the International classification of functioning (ICF)⁸

Conclusion

Overall contribution to knowledge

These findings serve as a reminder of the importance of engaging with key stakeholders to identify meaningful outcomes across the spectrum of healthcare interventions.

⁸THOMAS-STONELL, N.L., Oddson, B., Robertson, B. and Rosenbaum, P.L., 2010. Development of the FOCUS (Focus on the Outcomes of Communication Under Six), a communication outcome measure for preschool