Impact of Stuttering



Speaking fears are normal, not exceptional

Studies show that public speaking is the number one fear of FLUENT speakers (death was ranked as number 6)

Related to Perceptions

Stutterers, parents, teachers, peers, etc.

Stereotype

Personality characteristics and attitudes of person who stutters

Self-consciousness

Ireticence

Shyness

Ifearfulness

unpleasantness



Stereotype

Personality characteristics and attitudes of person who stutters

- unfriendliness
- nervousness
- introversion
- tension
- anxiety



Adults often judged negatively in areas of:

Intelligence

Sensitivity

Aggression



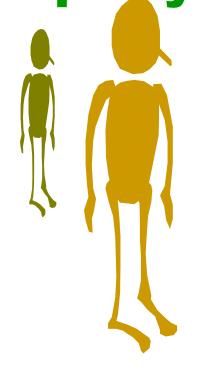
Women who stutter considered more negatively than other women relative to their male stuttering counterparts and other men.

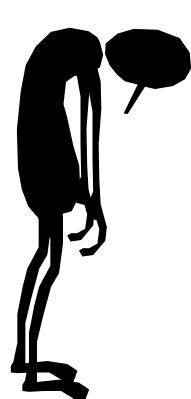
Stuttering women considered to be:

Naïve insecure boring
Unsociable lacking influence
masculine

Impact of those attitudes on stutterer

- Feelings of inadequacy
- **guilt**
- powerlessness
- Shame
- Inelplessness





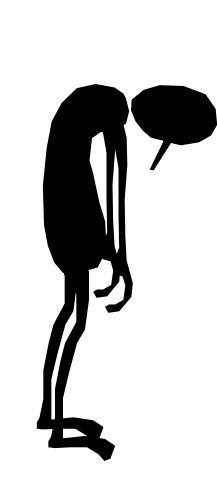
Impact of those attitudes on stutterer

hopelessness

□failure

Daltered body image

Inegative self-concept



Research Results

Non-stutterers prefer to interact with severe stutterers who acknowledge their stuttering



Mild and severe stutterers who



acknowledged their stuttering received more favorable ratings on intelligence, personality, appearance than those who did not acknowledge their stuttering



Impact on Children

- Stuttering is an "expectancy disorder"
- □ For child who stutters, fearful expectation regarding speaking can lead to justification of the belief that talking is hard.
- □ The correlation between fear & avoidance is strong

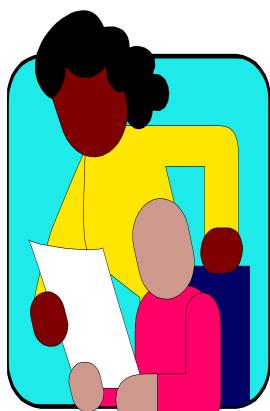
We need to be aware of our clients' beliefs and emotions associated with stuttering



Attitude Scales/Tests

Children's Attitude Test (Dr. Gene Brutten)

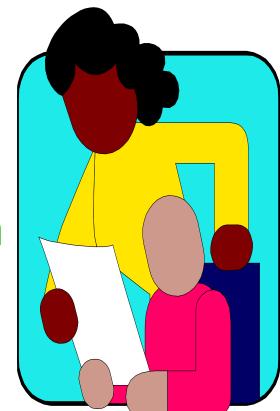
□ A-19 Scale for Children



Attitude Scales/Tests

Children's Attitude Test (Dr. Gene Brutten)

- □ A-19 Scale for Children
- Modified Erickson
 Scale of Communication
 Attitudes

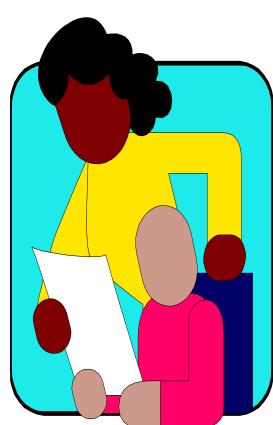


Attitude Scales/Tests

■ Stutterers' Self Rating of Reactions to Speech

Situations

Perceptions ofStuttering Interview(PSI)



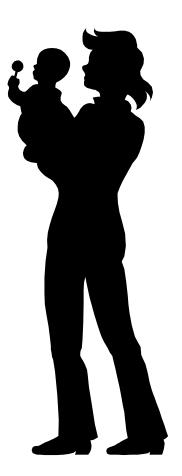
"It doesn't mean you're not a human being still" 8 year old stutterer

Keep parent's role in perspective

- They did not cause this problem...but
- Conversational behaviors can exacerbate or alleviate symptoms, as many chronic disease states (i.e. asthma)

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Current recommendations to parents of young children who stutter

- Slow down
- avoid interruptions &

"simultalk"

Current recommendations to parents of young children who stutter

- Slow down
- avoid interruptions & "simultalk"
- use simpler language
- reduce communicative pressures on child

Multicultural Considerations in Intervention

Need to understand

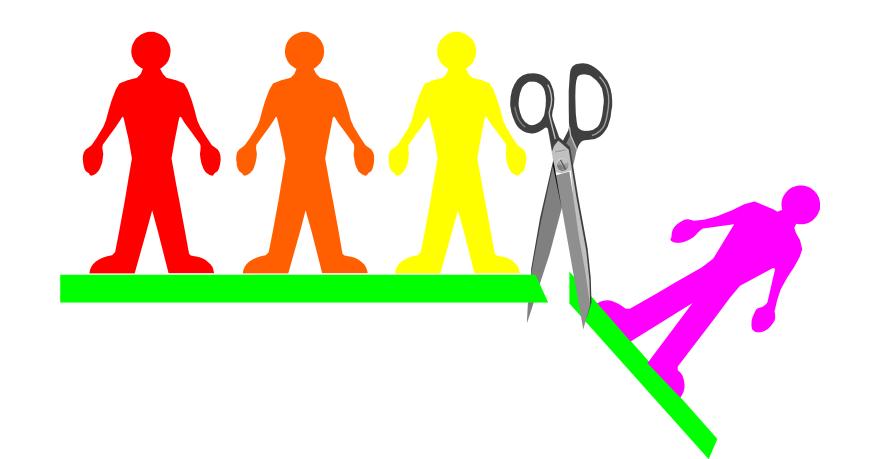
precipitating and perpetuating factors

Need to understand

- linguistic demands of culture
- patterns of family interaction
- behavioral expectations
- gender behaviors
- education
- religion... spiritual beliefs
- fears, attitudes, values



MULTICULTURAL I.Q. TEST



EXAMPLES

Event: Family arrived late for their scheduled appointment and was admonished by the clinician

Clinician's Interpretation

□ Family is irresponsible and unmotivated

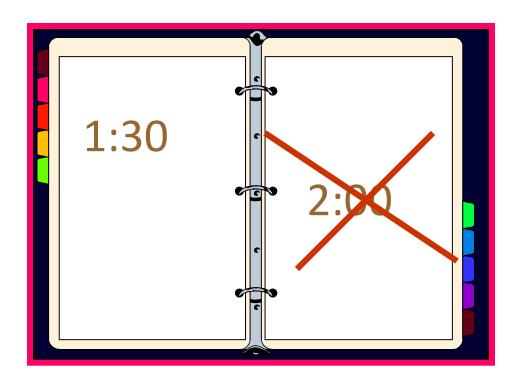
Cultural Interpretation

Families culture is not time oriented



Recommendation

Clinician might schedule this family earlier to allow for late arrival



Event

Clinician who is feeling time pressure began an interview by asking parents questions about the child's development.

Clinician's Interpretation

Clinician used clinical time efficiently

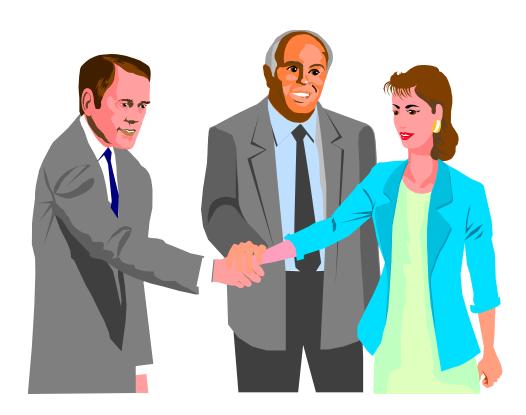
Cultural Interpretation

Clinician rudely discussed business before social interaction



Recommendation

Value people and build interpersonal rapport first.

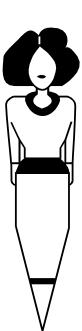


Event

Clinician directed questions to the mother who did not respond and who deferred to the father who was present.

Clinician's Interpretation

Mother was conversationally passive and uninvolved versus in this patriarchal family, the father speaks for he family and the wife does not speak when the husband is present



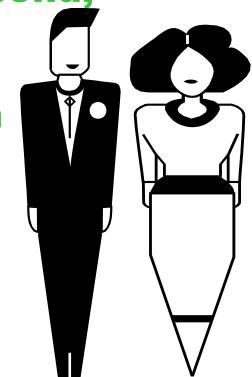
Cultural Interpretation

In this patriarchal family, the father speaks for the family and the wife does not speak when the husband is present

Recommendation

Address both parents and allow them to decide who will respond;

Address each parent in separate settings



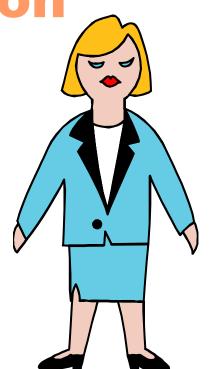
Event

Clinician determined that the father speaks for the family and directed questions to him. The father seemed awkward and responded tentatively.

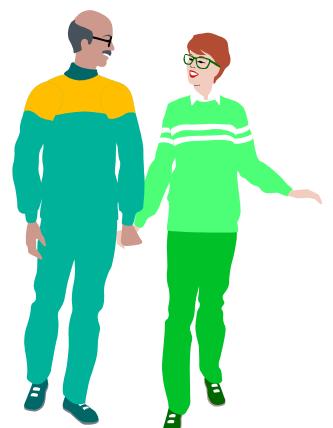
Father became upset at questions

Cultural Interpretation

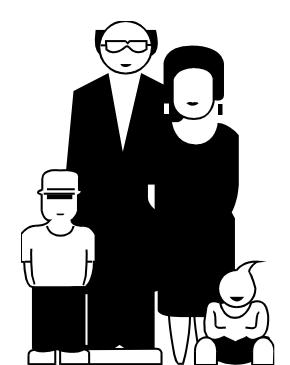
Father was not accustomed to a female (i.e. clinician) being in authority and questioning his responses.



Share purposes and accept tentative responses



Clinician interviewed the parents about communication-related family matters



Parent's became silent and agitated

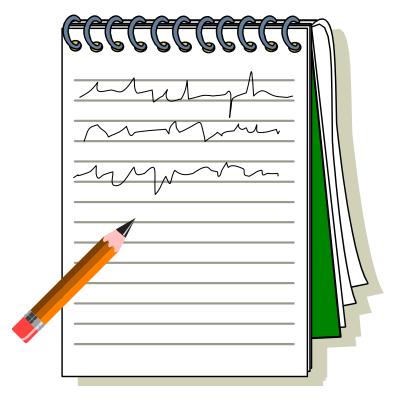
Cultural Interpretation

□ Family matters are private and not to be shared with strangers

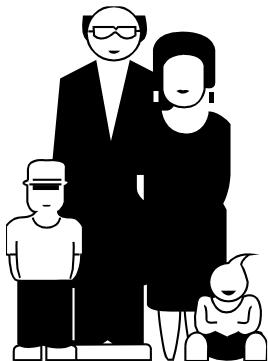


Plan treatment based on general

information



Clinician repeatedly praised child and child's behaviorto the parent.

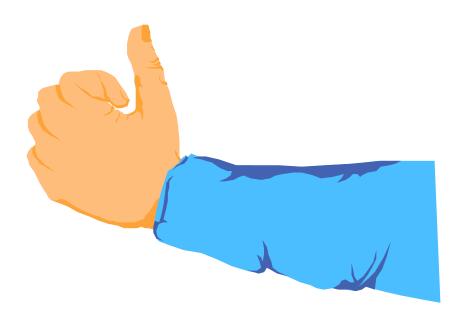


Mother was uncomfortable hearing clients

Cultural Interpretation

Mother believed clinician would abduct the child or cast the evil eye (a powerful spell) on the child

■ Be positive, but not to excess



□ Family refused to allow a male clinician to escort a female child away from her parents to the clinical room

Family has trouble with separation

Cultural Interpretation

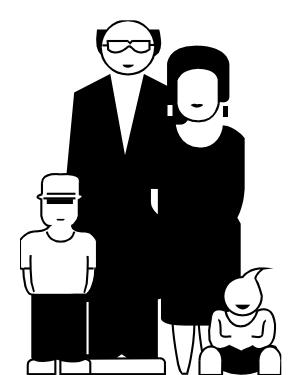
Culture does not allow a female child to be alone with a male stranger (not related to her family)



- Allow parent to accompany child
- Assign a female clinician



Clinician patted child on the head



Clinician was offering nonverbal form of reward

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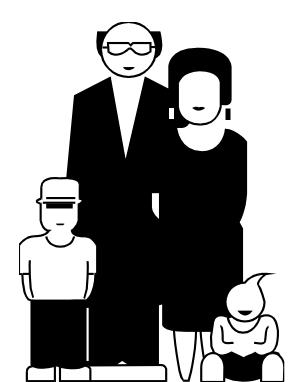
Cultural Interpretation

Clinician broke religious rule that hair is sacred and not to be touched by a stranger and thereby insulted the family

Know the family before using touch as a nonverbal form of reward or affection



Client did not stutter openly as directed by the treatment program and clinician

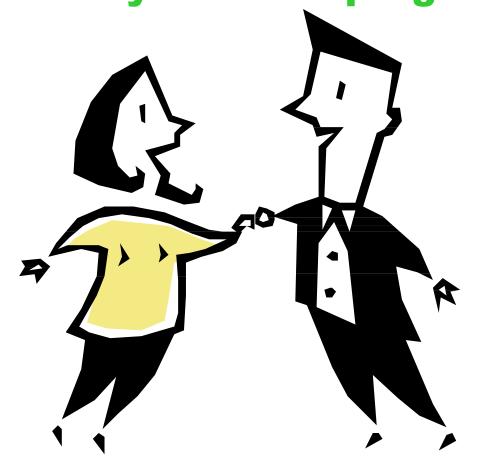


Client was not committed to treatment process

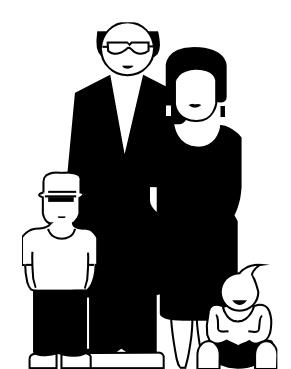
Cultural Interpretation

Culture highly regard speech, thus dysfluency invites ridicule by others within that culture

Us a more fluency oriented program



Client refused to maintain eye contact with the clinician as prompted by clinician



Client did not follow instructions

Cultural Interpretation

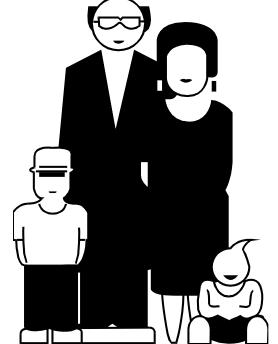
Culture views direct eye contact as a sign of hostile or sexually aggressive behavior and lowering the eyes is a sign of respect

Interpret apparent resistance from multiple perspectives



Clinician offered a gesture (forming a circle with tip of thumb touching index finger) after which the client

fell silent

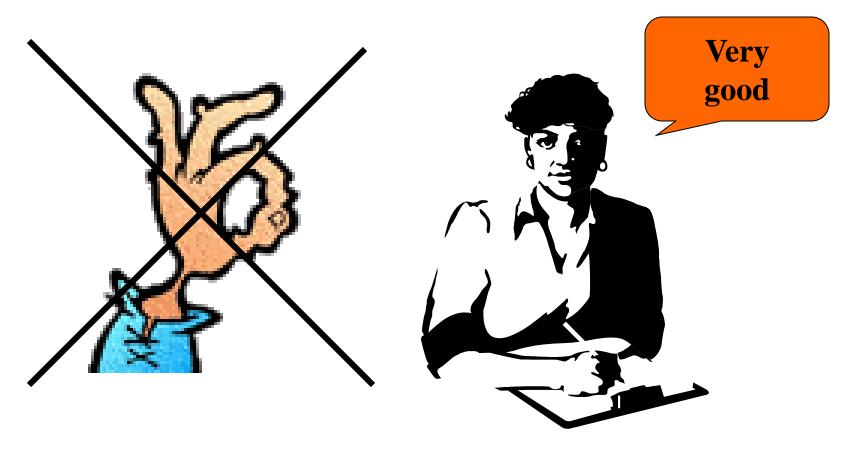


Clinician's gesture was a form of nonverbal praise

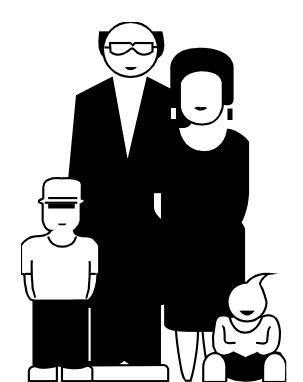
Cultural Interpretation

The gesture is interpreted as an obscenity in the client's culture

■ Use verbal forms of feedback



Clinician did not observe or perform deliberate repetition of a disfluency on a word containing "th".



Client was noncompliant

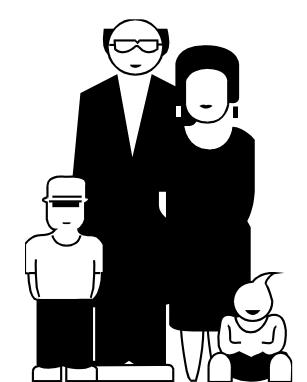
Cultural Interpretation

 Client was reluctant to expose the tongue, which is considered impolite

Modify behavior so that tongue is barely visible between the teeth



Client did not perform transfer activities at home



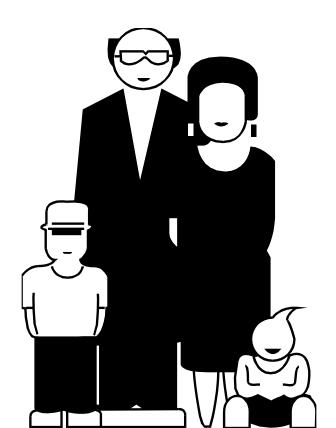
Client was noncompliant

Cultural Interpretation

Client's home is not child-oriented, thus speech initiation by child is penalized

Interpret apparent resistance from multiple perspectives.

Client refused to dialogue with clinician



Invite and understand client's and family's causal assumptions about stuttering and expectations for treatment

