

Critical Review:
Effectiveness of delivering speech and language services via telehealth

group to which they were originally randomized, in comparison to introducing bias by completely eliminating the participants who dropped out.(Carey et al., 2010). Limitations of the study were minimal, therefore both validity and importance of this article is compelling.

Study 2 Critique

Lewis et al., (2008) conducted phase II of their study, and its design was an RCT. Although an RCT is a high level of evidence, the groups being compared were not appropriate. The study set out to determine if telehealth was an effective way to deliver treatment of the Lidcombe program. To do this, they randomized participants into two groups; those who received treatment via telehealth, and those who received no treatment. The results of this study although statistically significant, must be interpreted with caution since it only shows that

service, he/she must exercise caution in the aforementioned areas. If research continues to progress as it has, telehealth delivery of speech and language services may not only be as effective as traditional face-to-face therapy, but also readily accessible and accepted by patients and thus creating equal access opportunities for all.

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