

Critical Review:

Is PROMPT an effective treatment method for children with speech production disorders?

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This critical review investigates the effectiveness of PROMPT for children with speech production disorders. Five articles which include expert opinion papers, a case study, and single subject designs were retrieved that met the specific selection

type of diagnosis the participants possessed \*e.g. autism% developmental apraxia of speech% phonological disorder% etc.+ provided that the child

hour sessions. Treatment conditions were chosen based on random assignment. Both treatments required parent involvement. In the Denver Model required parents to be active and present in every session and home was given. POMP required the parents to observe each session via video and provide opportunities for the child to practice their targets at home without providing the physical manipulations.

The participants included ten males between the ages of 56-78 months that were diagnosed with autism, spontaneously used less than five functional words per day, a developmental quotient of at least 66, and no comorbidities. Cognitive and language functioning, adaptive behavior, and autism symptoms were assessed pre and post treatment using the Autism Diagnostic Observations Scales (ADOS), Social

sequenced oral movements tasks "ere

of populations making it difficult to generalize across participants. Future research should include additional studies in the areas previously discussed (e.g. cerebral palsy, autism, phonological disorders) and developmental apraxia of speech, as well as with individuals who have articulation disorders.

It cannot be assumed that POMP will be effective for all individuals. As the empirical evidence suggests, the benefits of POMP vary from individual to individual. For developmental apraxia of speech, further research is required that includes specific participant data in a well-formulated study. With the autism spectrum disorder population, it is suggested that POMP may increase the number of functional words used. However, replications of studies with this population and with a larger sample size will be necessary in order to make more accurate conclusions. Due to the high variability in characteristics of children with autism, a large sample size is required in order to assume generalization across individuals. Compelling evidence found that POMP is not effective for individuals with phonological disorders; nevertheless, future research replicating these results is required. For children with cerebral palsy, the findings suggest significant improvements with POMP. However, without critical review of the full article and peer review, one must be cautious when interpreting this research. Overall, future research is required in order to determine the effectiveness of POMP for children with speech production disorders.

Critical analysis of Quis (2011)