

A Critical Review & Experimental Study:

Auditory Perception and Quality of Life in Female Tracheoesophageal Speakers

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the laryngectomy subgroup, speech methods included: tracheoesophageal (TE) (n=6), esophageal (ES) (n=3) and electrolaryngeal (EL) (n=7). Participants completed both sentence and word intelligibility measures and disease-specific QOL ratings using valid and reliable tests and questionnaires commonly employed for these purposes. Three experienced speech-language pathologists rated the speech samples following a standardized protocol. Significant positive associations were found between word and sentence intelligibility, and self-perceived QOL related to speech and understandability of speech. These results were found with appropriate correlations for the full participant group, but not when the laryngectomy group was considered alone. This latter finding may be due to the small group size.

One limitation of this study was the lack of detail regarding participant demographics for each subgroup (laryngectomy vs. others) and specifically

the experienced listeners. Figure 1 graphically presents agreement between listeners for each speaker.

Table 1. Gender Rating by Speaker

CCC-SLP and Steven R. Cox, MA, for the provision of speaker data.

Table 2. Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Significance of Relationships between Auditory-Perceptual Dimensions and V-RQOL

	Female-rated ACC	Male-rated ACC	Female-rated LC	Male-rated LC	VRQOL Social
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