



The Effect Of Intraverbal Training On Vocal Emergence in Non-Vocal CWA

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INTRODUCTION

- CWA without speech range from 10-30% (Tager- Flusberg et al., 2013)
- Behavioral research on Intraverbal Operant has focused on increasing verbal repertoire in CWA (Ingvarsson & Hollobaugh, 2011; Sundberg & Michael, 2001)
- Training with rhymes, fun and contextual fill-ins can create opportunities for emitting vocals under control of antecedent verbal unit.
- Current study explores if IV fill in training can induce first instances of speech in 46 CWA

METHOD

Participants: 46 non-vocal CWA 1.8 - 12.2 years underwent prior mand training with SSP, for 2 - 18 months.

Experimental Design: Delayed MBL across subjects. A total 10 MBLs (Replication Figure 1) with 3-8 participants on each

Setting: Table Top / Play area

DV: Emergence of 7 specific vocals

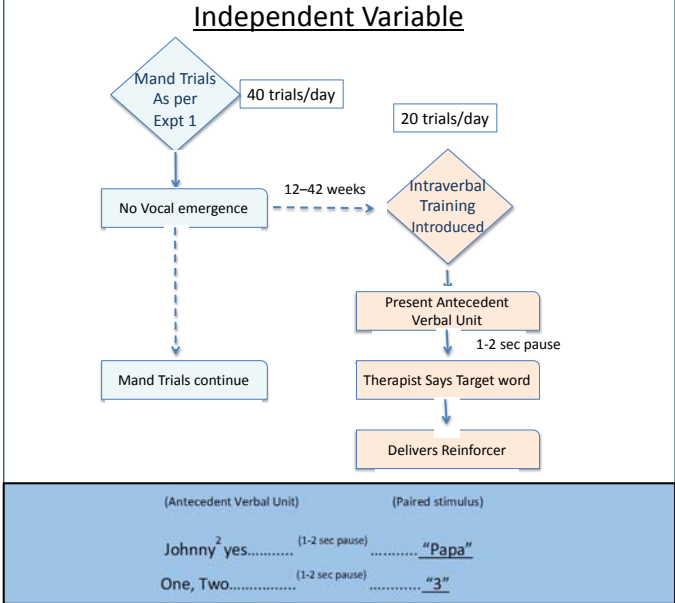
IV: Intraverbal fill-in training, 20 trials/day,

IOA: 89% **TI:** Mean 88% (Range 67-100%).

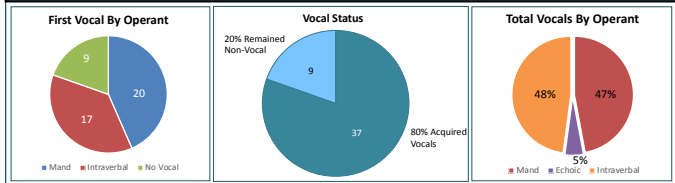
Measurement: Daily probes & acquisition probes post vocal emergence across mands, tacts, echoics and intraverbals.

Baseline: BLA (Sundberg & Partington, 1998), and EESA (Esch, 2008) confirmed non-vocal status.

PROCEDURE



RESULTS



Results: Expt 3 MBL 1

Participant	Period of Intervention	Week to 1 st Vocal	Week to 7 th Vocal	1 st Vocal Operant	Vocal- Operant
Reyan	19 weeks	1	19	Intraverbal	4 Intraverbal 3 Echoics
Neha	33 weeks	4	33	Intraverbal	5 Intraverbal 2 Echoic-Mands
Barry	15 weeks	9	15	Intraverbal	7 Intraverbals
Mahar	44 weeks	16	44	Intraverbal	4 Intraverbal 3 Echoic-Mands
Ricky	50 weeks	None	None	-	None

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

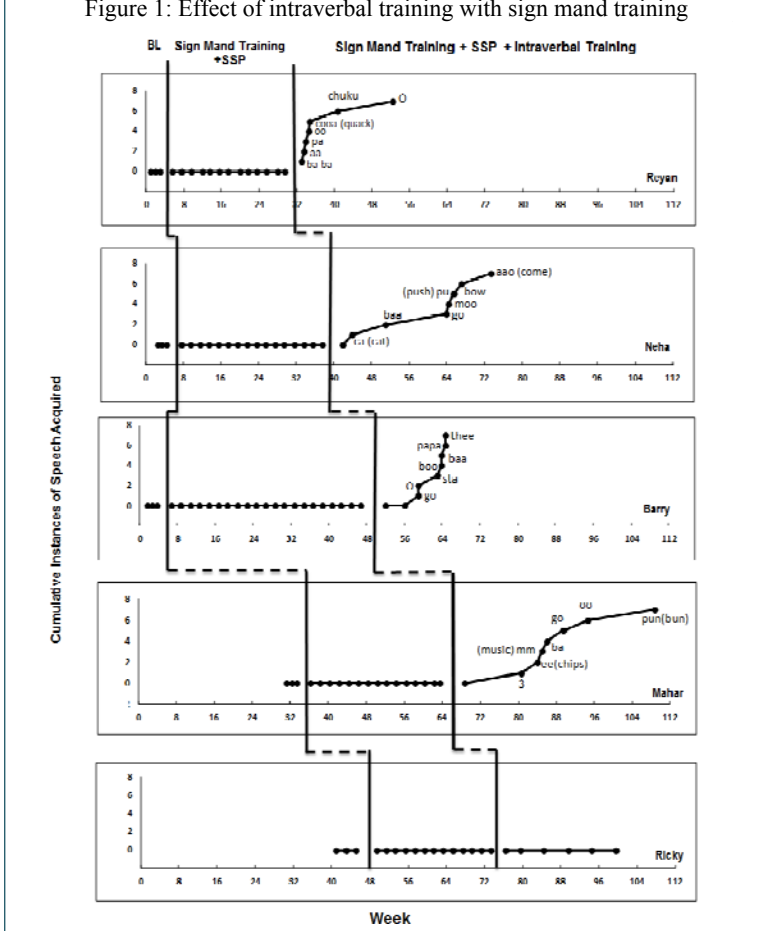


Figure 3.0: A multiple baseline replication across subjects to study the effect of adding intraverbal fill-in training to mand training with SSP on non-vocal children with autism.

Limitations:

- In 76% participants mand training, possible maturity or IBI training were confounds.