THE MULTIMODAL COMMUNICATION SCREENING TASK FOR PERSONS WITH APHASIA

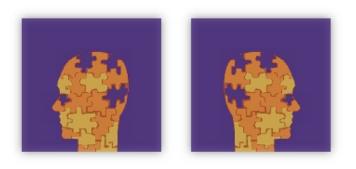


© 1997, Revised 2005

Permission granted to use this assessment tool for individual clients or for nonprofit educational purposes only. Please contact the authors for translation privileges or other uses, including research.

Kathryn L. Garrett, Ph.D. CCC-SLP Alternative Communication Therapies, LLC Pittsburgh, PA Joanne P. Lasker, Ph.D. CCC-SLP

Emerson College Boston, MA



SCORING FORM

Client:	ID #
Evaluator:	Administration Date:

Introduction

Background

People with global aphasia characteristically demonstrate a pervasive, severe language impairment that significantly interferes with communication (Collins, 1986; Nicholas & Helm-Estabrooks, 1994). They can no longer use their primary (verbal expression and comprehension) and secondary (writing and reading comprehension) language modalities to convey specific propositional information representing their ideas and needs (Helm-Estabrooks, 1984). Some clinician-researchers have attempted to teach people with global aphasia to convey their ideas by accessing symbol-based augmentative or alternative communication (AAC) techniques such as picture boards, novel symbol sets, communication notebooks with customized phrases, or voice output devices contexts (Beck & Fritz, 1998; Enderby & Hamilton, 1983; Glass, Gazaniga, & Premack, 1975; Johannsen-Horbach, Cegla, Mager, & Schempp, 1985; Weinrich, Steele, Carlson, & Kleczewska, 1989). These studies, as well as some additional case reports, showed that a small number of communicators learned to independently use complex, multi-level and multi-symbol systems to communicate in highly complex contexts, such as teaching in a classroom, conversing, or ordering food at a deli (Garrett, Beukelman, & Low, 1989; King & Hux, 1995; Lasker, LaPointe, & Kodras, 2004). Others learned to select messages for highly specific contexts when message sets are restricted in size or when prompted by a communication partner. However, a large portion of the group of individuals with severe aphasia could not initiate use of AAC strategies or use a repertoire of symbols outside of highly structured training contexts (Kraat, 1990). They remained dependent upon communication partners to offer choices for responses on a turn-by-turn basis (Garrett & Beukelman, 1995, Lasker. Hux, Garrett, Moncrief, & Eischeid, 1997).

The reasons why some communicators with severe aphasia have difficulty retrieving, constructing, and utilizing messages from symbol-based AAC systems while others are successful are not thoroughly understood. Garrett and Kimelman (2000) hypothesized that independently-accessed AAC strategies (e.g., voice output communication devices, phrase and letter boards, etc.) may overwhelmingly tax the cognitive-linguistic resources (e.g., memory, symbol recognition and association, semantic retrieval, syntactic encoding, pragmatic skills, and auditory and visual comprehension) of many communicators with aphasia. Because of this wide spectrum of competency within the more general domain of severe aphasia, it is often difficult to determine who is a candidate for low tech, partner-supported communication strategies and who may benefit from high technology AAC systems. Clinicians need a clearer understanding of both the cognitive-linguistic competencies possessed by communicators with aphasia and those needed to use a specific AAC strategy or technique.

Purpose

The <u>Multimodal Communication Screening Test for Aphasia</u> (MCST-A) is one of 3 criterion-referenced assessment tools in the *AAC Assessment Battery for Aphasia (AAC-ABA)* developed by K. Garrett & J. Lasker and available online at **http://aac.unl.edu**. The MCST-A is designed to systematically assess whether people with severe aphasia can use alternative or augmentative modalities to communicate via alternative pictorial symbols. The <u>Systems Trials Protocol for Aphasia (AAC-STA)</u> and the AAC <u>Categorical Assessment</u> (AAC-CAT) tool (the other two tools within the *AAC Assessment Battery for Aphasia – available online soon*) also will aid in determining whether the person with aphasia can benefit from partner dependent or independent alternative communication strategies.

Description – MCST-A

The MCST-A consists of 8 tasks (represented in test Sections A through H): communicating target concepts by selecting one or more pictorial (e.g., line drawing, photographs) symbols, choosing pictorial symbols to complete a category, telling and retelling a story by pointing to photos in a sequence, choosing pictures and phrases to complete a transaction in a drugstore or conversation with grandchildren, telling information about places by pointing to locations on a simplified map, and supplementing alternative communication efforts by spelling or gesturing.

The test is administered by presenting each page of the picture stimulus manual to the person with aphasia and then asking him/her to communicate a specific message. The communicator can make a total of three attempts to communicate each item; the examiner should provide whichever cues may be necessary to help the individual communicate as effectively as possible on trials 2 and 3 (see Table 1 – cues). The communicator's responses are scored in terms of accuracy of messages/symbols selected, number of cues provided, number of attempts, and the evaluators rating of adequacy (+ = complete and accurately conveys the message, +/- = partially conveys the intended message, and - = does not convey the message). The individual's pattern of responses within the task can also be described qualitatively at the end of each section. A summary sheet allows the examiner to compile the individual section scores and cues, which can then assist in interpreting whether the communicator falls into the category of *partner-dependent* (i.e., cannot use AAC strategies without partner support/cues) or *independent*. In addition, the examiner can view which strategies were used most successfully to communicate the target messages by comparing performance across sections.

References

- Beck, A. R., & Fritz, H. (1998). Can individuals who have aphasia learn iconic codes? *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *14*, 184-196.
- Collins, M. (1986) Diagnosis and treatment of global aphasia. San Diego: College Hill Press.
- Enderby, P., & Hamilton, G. (1983). Communication aid and therapeutic tool: A report on the clinical trial using Splink with aphasic individuals. In C. Code and B. Muller (Eds.), *Aphasia therapy* (pp. 187-193). London: Edward Arnold.
- Helm-Estabrooks, N. (1984) Severe aphasia. In A. Holland (Ed.) Language Disorders in Adults. San Diego: College Hill Press.
- Garrett, K., & Beukelman, D. (1995) Changes in the interaction patterns of an individual with severe aphasia given three types of partner support. In M. Lemme, (Ed.), Clinical Aphasiology, 23. Austin, Tx: Pro-Ed.
- Garrett, K., Beukelman, D., & Low-Morrow, D. (1989). A comprehensive augmentative communication system for an adult with Broca's aphasia. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, *5*, 55-61.
- Garrett, K., & Kimelman, M. (2000) AAC and aphasia: Cognitive-linguistic considerations. In D. Beukelman, K. Yorkston, & J. Reichle (Eds.), *Augmentative and Alternative Communication for Adults with Acquired Neurologic Disorders.* Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Garrett, K., & Lasker, J. (2006/2012) Adults with severe aphasia. In D. Beukelman & P. Mirenda (Eds.) *Augmentative communication: Management of severe communication disorders in children and adults, 3*rd & 4th editions. Baltimore: Brookes Publishing Co.
- Glass, A., Gazaniga, M., & Premack, D. (1975) Artificial language training in global aphasics. *Neuropsychologia*, 11, 95-103.
- Johannsen-Horbach, H., Cegla, B., Mager, V., & Schempp, B. (1985) Treatment of global aphasia with a nonverbal communication system. *Brain and Language*, *24*, 74-82.
- King, J., & Hux, K. (1995). Intervention using talking word processing software: An aphasia case study. *Augmentative and alternative communication, 11*, 187-192.
- Kraat, A. (1990) Augmentative and alternative communication: does it have a future in aphasia rehabilitation? Aphasiology, 4, 321-338.
- Lasker, J., Hux, K., Garrett, K., Moncrief, E., & Eischeid, T. (1997). Variations on the Written Choice Communication strategy for individuals with severe aphasia. *Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, 13, 108-116.
- Lasker, J. P., LaPointe, L.L. & Kodras, J. (2004, in press). Helping a professor with aphasia resume teaching through multimodal approaches. Aphasiology.
- Nicholas, M., & Helm-Estabrooks, N. (1994) Patterns of language preservation and loss in global aphasia. In N. Helm-Estabrooks (Ed.) *Seminars in Speech and Language: Managing Severe Aphasia, 15,* 37-52.
- Weinrich, M., Steele, R., Carlson, G., & Kleczewska, M. (1989) Processing of visual syntax in a globally aphasic patient. *Brain and Language, 36,* 391-405.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Abby James, Kathleen Green, and Alix Cavé for their assistance with graphic design. Thanks to RH for some of the photographs that were used in this edition. Much gratitude to JV, RC, GK, AB, Brittany Estep, RM, & BC for their participation in piloting the early versions of the MCST-A. Thanks to David R. Beukelman at the University of Nebraska for hosting the website and encouraging our publication of the MCST-A on line.

Copying Privileges and Copyright Restrictions

The authors grant limited permission to copy/print the score form and manual for evaluation or teaching purposes only. They also grant permission to individuals to print no more than 5 copies of the stimulus manual per single use when evaluating or teaching. The authors maintain all other copyrights. No portion of this test can be republished in any form without express written permission of the authors.

Available at:

http://aac.unl.edu http://alternativecommunicationtherapy.weebly.com

- MCST-A Picture Stimulus Book
- MCST-A Scoresheet and Instructions

II. Administration Guidelines

Preliminary Directions to the Communicator

Place the closed MCST-A Picture Stimulus book in front of the individual with aphasia. Then say...

"Here. Look at this book. Look at all of the pictures. You could tell me some things by pointing to them. Now, look at the rest of the pages [model. . . . turn pages. . . indicate pictures]. Take your time. I'm going to ask you to tell me some things with this book when you're done."

Abbreviated Administration Guidelines for the Evaluator

- The MCST-A should be administered in a contextual, interactive manner. Therefore, present instructions in a manner that ensures the test-taker understands what to do for each item. This means that you can simplify the wording, explain in more detail, or augment the communicator's comprehension of each situational question by pantomiming or writing key words. To elicit an attempt to communicate, you can use any of the cues described on page 3 of this scoresheet/manual. You can also model how you would communicate through alternative symbols/gestures if you think this is necessary for the communicator to understand the task (but check that you used a 'model' in the appropriate 'cues' column).
- Present stimuli one at a time. Emphasize underlined words when presenting each of the stimulus items. <u>Close the book</u> <u>between items for subtests A, B, G,H</u>; otherwise, leave the book open after the client has located the correct page for item 1.
- 3. Provide plenty of time for the test-taker to respond.
- 4. Record actual behaviors (spoken, gestural, picture symbols, spelling, etc.) in the third column of each subtest's scoresheet.
- 5. Allow the test-taker a maximum of **three trials per item**, or until they indicate they have completed the item or that they do not wish to continue. Record the **total number of trials** in the second-last column.
- 6. Encourage the test-taker to attempt the first trial independently. If s/he cannot begin [no response], or if the first trial is unsuccessful, attempt to elicit a <u>successful</u> communicative behavior using **cues** that you judge are the minimum needed. Increase the number and/or the directiveness of the cues for the third trial if necessary (e.g., narrowing down the symbol choices [NAR] is more directive than directing the test-taker's visual attention to a general area on the page (DVA). Check off all of the cues you used to elicit the communicative behavior for each trial.
- 7. In the last column, rate and record the successfulness of the communicator's last attempt (trial) to convey the message:
 - adequately conveyed the target concepts to the communication partner
 - +/- partially conveyed the target concepts to the communication partner
 - was inadequate or incorrect in conveying the target concepts to the communication partner
- 8. Feel free to administer subtests across multiple days.
- 9. Videotape the administration for later visual analysis.
- 10. **Summarize** the individual's performance <u>descriptively</u> and <u>quantitatively</u> on the summary sheet at the end of the test. An example is provided, but it is anticipated that each individual's performance will differ and thus be described in unique ways.

III. Description of Cues						M	CST	- A	©200)5
	rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model
REP = repetition of stimuli when client does not appear to understand.										
EXP = Cue for client to expand their communication e.g., "I think you can tell me more"										
FB = message feedback regarding an inaccurate attempt at conveying a message. "That means you want to turn on a light, not shoes."										
OPEN = clinician opens the book to get started										
PAGE = clinician locates specific page if client is unable to do so independently.										
NARROW = narrow field of choices by pointing to a restricted area on the page.										
DVA = direct client's visual attention to a general area on the page.										
DIFFER = instructions to use a different modality . "No, no don't tell me, show me/point."										
CONF = confirming . "You're on the right track". "I understand the first part about the grandkids".										
MOD = modeling . Show client what to do if unable to find symbolic representation of intended message.										

Page 1 (of Stimulus Book): Communicating 1-Symbol Messages to Request Basic Needs MCST-A ©2005 or Respond to Biographical Information Questions

Directions to evaluator: For items 1-5, read the carrier phrase, placing emphasis on the words in bold print. CLOSE THE BOOK AFTER EACH RESPONSE

Directions to client: Now, let's look at this page. Look at all of the pictures ([point]). You don't have to talk [shake head 'no' and point to mouth]. BUT I want you to tell me by pointing at the pictures [model]. Ready? Listen...

Stimulus	Sample Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior (Maximum 3					C	Cues					Total #	Adequacy
		Attempts)	rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-, -
How would you tell me [point to	a) Point to picture of shoes on page 1	1												
client]"You need some shoes"	b) Point to own shoes	2												
(augment comprehension by gesturing "walk" as		3												
needed). How would you tell	a) Point to "eat" symbol on	1												
me [point to	page 1 b) Gesture "eat" by	2												
client]…"You're <u>hungry</u> – you'd like some food."	rubbing stomach or pointing to mouth	3												
How would you tell me"You're really	a) Point to "sleep" symbol on page 1	1												
tired". ("You need to sleep").	b) Gesture "sleep"	2												
		3												
How would you tell me… "The <u>light</u> bulb	a) Point to "light" symbol on page 1	1												
burned <u>out</u> it's dark over there."	b) Point to light on the ceiling	2												
		3												
How would you tell me [fade	a) Point to picture of money on page 4	1												
point]"You need to buy something you	b) Present their own money or wallet	2												
need to go shopping".	 c) Pantomime "money" by rubbing fingers together 	3												
How can you tell me where you live?	a) Point to location using the map on p.5	1												
Which state do you live in?"	b) Point to first letter of city name on alphabet page													
	c) Partially spell city/town name	3												

Pages 2 & 3 (of Stimulus Book):: Combining 2-to-3 Symbols



Directions to evaluator: For the following items, read the carrier phrase, placing emphasis on the bold word(s). **CLOSE THE BOOK AFTER EACH RESPONSE**

picture you want in t	his book like this. [flip	s Book] Good! Now, do the s pages, point to several pict Ready? How would you tell	ures]. Yo	again. E u can po	But this ti int to mo	me, I wa ore than	int you to one pictu	tell me s ure like f	omethi this [mo	ng mor del "turr	e comp n on the	olicated. e light i	You can po 's time to e	oint to any at"]. You
Stimulus	Sample Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior (Maximum 3					Cu	es					Total #	Adequacy
	Denaviors	Attempts)	rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-, -
How would you tell me: ""I've been walking a lot to	a) Point to the picture of 'shoes' on page 1 then the symbol for 'little' on												-	
lose some weight."	page 2. b) Gesture 'walking' with fingers and then point to the symbol for 'little' on page 2.	3												
"Close the window; it's too cold outside.	a) Point to the 'closed window' then to the symbol for 'cold' on	1												
cold outside.	page 2. b) Gesture 'shiver' then	3											-	
"l'm glad my grandkids are	a) Point to 'happy' symbol on page 2 then the photo of	1												
visiting me next week."	grandchildren on page 3, followed by the 'calendar' symbol on	3											-	
"I want to buy	page 3. a) Point to 'toys' then 'grandchildren' then	1												
some toys for my grandkids ."	symbol of 'money'. b) Point to 'toys' then gesture towards self,	2												
	height' for children	3												
"I'd like to eat an expensive meal at (name of his/her	a) Points to 'eat' symbol page 1, then 'money' symbol page 3, then	2)											-	
favorite restaurant)."	spells name of	3)												

Page 4 (of Stimulus Book):: Categorizing

Directions to Evaluator: **Open** the Stimulus Book to page 4 (Categorization). Ask the communicator to complete each of the 4 (A-D) categories by selecting an item in the bottom rov You will assist the individual to visually review each column/category and the available choices, but you will not tell him/her the name of the category unless needed. **If you do provide the name of the category, check the second column** in the cues section.

Directions to Client: "Look here [point to column 1]. Look at each of these pictures [point from top to bottom to the 2 pictures in the column]. "Now, look here. [point to the blank]. "Which picture belongs in the group?" [point to the row of category pictures that might complete the category at the bottom of the page, then point to each picture in the row]. "Show me which one completes the group."

Correct Response	Record/Describe Client Behavior					Cu	es					Total # Client	Adeo +, -
	Trial	rep	Cat name	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Attempts	,
Cherries	1												
	2											_	
	3											_	
Boat OR	1												
Shoe	2											-	
	3											-	
Gift Box	1												
	2											_	
	3											-	
Umbrella	1												
	2												
	3												
-	Response Cherries Boat OR Tennis Shoe Gift Box	ResponseBehaviorTrialCherries123Boat OR Tennis Shoe123Gift Box123Gift Box123Umbrella123	ResponseBehaviorTrialrepCherries12233Boat OR Tennis Shoe12333Gift Box123Gift Box123Umbrella123	Response Behavior rep Cat name Trial	Response Behavior rep Cat name fb Trial rep Cat name fb Cherries 1 2 3 Boat OR Tennis Shoe 1 2 3 3 Gift Box 1 2 3 3 1 3 </td <td>Response Behavior Trial rep Cat name fb open Cherries 1 Cherries 1 </td> <td>ResponseBehaviorrepCat namefbopenpageTrialIIIIIICherries1IIIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIPoint OR Tennis Shoe1IIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIGift Box1IIIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIUmbrella1IIIII2III<tdi< td=""><tdi< td="">IIIIII<</tdi<></tdi<></td> <td>Response Behavior $Trial$ Tep Cat name fb open page narrow Cherries 1</td> <td>Response Behavior rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva Trial rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva Cherries 1 </td> <td>Response Behavior rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva differ Trial rep aam fb open page narrow dva differ Cherries 1 rep aam rep aam rep aam rep aam fb open page narrow dva differ Cherries 1 rep aam rep rep aam rep rep aam rep rep rep rep rep rep</td> <td>Response Behavior rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf Trial Image I</td> <td>Response Behavior rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Trial rep Cat fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Cherries 1 conf conf conf conf conf conf model 2 conf conf</td> <td>Response Behavior Image: construction of the page narrow page narrow dva differ conf model Trial rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Cherries 1 </td>	Response Behavior Trial rep Cat name fb open Cherries 1 Cherries 1	ResponseBehaviorrepCat namefbopenpageTrialIIIIIICherries1IIIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIPoint OR Tennis Shoe1IIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIGift Box1IIIII2IIIIII3IIIIIIUmbrella1IIIII2III <tdi< td=""><tdi< td="">IIIIII<</tdi<></tdi<>	Response Behavior $Trial$ Tep Cat name fb open page narrow Cherries 1	Response Behavior rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva Trial rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva Cherries 1	Response Behavior rep $aame$ fb open page narrow dva differ Trial rep aam fb open page narrow dva differ Cherries 1 rep aam rep aam rep aam rep aam fb open page narrow dva differ Cherries 1 rep aam rep rep aam rep rep aam rep rep rep rep rep rep	Response Behavior rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf Trial Image I	Response Behavior rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Trial rep Cat fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Cherries 1 conf conf conf conf conf conf model 2 conf conf	Response Behavior Image: construction of the page narrow page narrow dva differ conf model Trial rep Cat name fb open page narrow dva differ conf model Cherries 1

Pages 5 & 6 (of Stimulus Book):: Using Environmentally-stored Phrases in a Specific Context

Directions to Evaluator: CLOSE THE BOOK AT THE BEGINNING (ONLY) OF THE DRUGSTORE AND CHILDREN CONTEXTS.

Directions to Communicator: "This time, we want to see how you would ask some questions in a drugstore, and then with your children/grandchildren."

Othershee	Sample Target	Record/Describe Client	Cues										Total #	Adequac
Stimulus	Behaviors	Behavior	rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-,-
At the DRUGSTORE.														-
"Find the page that you would use at the drugstoreyou know, if you need a prescription or something."	a) Opens book to drugstore (page 4). Cue as needed.	1 2 3												
"How would you tell the clerk: 'I need some toothpaste to brush my teeth'?"	a) Points to 'toothpaste' symbol b) gestures "brushing teeth"	1 2 3												
"How would you ask the clerk: Where's the hairspray and the aspirin?"	a) points to both picture symbols	1 2 3												
"How would you ask the clerk to fill a couple of your prescrip- tions? Make sure she answers your ques- tions, like how many pills should I take? "	a) Points to the message box about prescriptions and the individual questions within the box.	1 2 3												
Talking with the CHILD	REN/GRANDCHIL	DREN.												
"How would you ask your children/ grandchildren some questions about school? Show me. "How would you find	 a) points to phrases b) gestures c) other a) points to 	1 2 3 1												
out what they wanted for (holiday name)?	phrases b) gestures c) other	2 3												

Page 7 (of Stimulus Book):: Story Telling using a Descriptive Scene Sequence

MCST-A © 2005

Directions for evaluator: First tell the communicator that you want them to tell you a story using the six pictures about the wedding on page 7 of the picture stimulus book. Record the number of referential points to key elements in the picture, whether the communicator has told the story in a left-to-right pictorial progression, and semantic elements that were communicated via other modalities (e.g., gestural, written, alphabet, verbal). Ask guided questions as needed to encourage communicator to elaborate or complete the storytelling (e.g., "What do you think happened here?" "Where do you think they were?" "What happened?")

Directions for communicator: [Open book to storytelling page]. "I want you to tell me a story using pictures. You can use these pictures of a wedding [point to pictures as you give choices]. Include ALL the things that are happening. OK?"

Stimulus	Sample Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior		-	-		Cı	ies					Total #	Adequa
			rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-,
Photo #1: "Bride, groom & preacher"	Used LEFT TO RIGHT picture progression to tell the story? (Must point to all of the pictures in the correct order to get credit)	Circle: YES NO												
Photo #2: "Exchanging vows, 'I do"	Communicated specific semantic elements by POINTING ?	Circle: YES NO Tally number of instances of referential pointing here:												
Photo #3: "The reception and invitation to dance"	Communicated specific semantic elements VERBALLY?	Circle: YES NO List:												
Photo #4: "Flower girls dancing to the band"	Communicated specific semantic elements using SYMBOLIC GESTURES?	Circle: YES NO List:												
Photo #5: "Scarecrows – just married"	Communicated specific semantic elements by turning to page 9 and SPELLING?	Circle: YES NO List												
Photo 6: "At the beach"	Communicated specific semantic elements using any OTHER PAGE (Symbols)?	Circle: YES NO List:												

Page 7 (of Stimulus Book):: Story ReTelling (from a model) using a Descriptive Scene Sequence

Directions for evaluator: Now tell the communicator that you want them to tell the same story using pictures, gestures, spelling, symbols, or speech after listening to your version. Then tell the story (in color text below), pointing to each picture in row 1 then row 2 as you say the corresponding sentence. After the communicator retells the story, record the number of referential points to key elements in the picture, whether the communicator has told the story in a left-to-right pictorial progression, and semantic elements that were communicated via other modalities (e.g., gestural, written, alphabet, verbal). **Ask guided questions as needed** to encourage communicator to elaborate or complete the story retelling (e.g., "What do you think happened here?" "Where do you think they were?" "What happened?")

Directions for communicator: [Open book and locate the storytelling page]. "This time, I want you to listen to how I tell the story. Watch me too – see how I use my hands, and how I spell some things. Then you tell me the same story as best you can. Include ALL the things that are happening. You can point, tell me aloud, spell, show me with your hands or your acting, whatever you want. Ready to listen?" (Tell story). "Now, you tell the story. (Close book). Ready?"

Picture 1 (top left): (Open book and located wedding story on page 7). "It was the big day -- my friend _____''s wedding day. She married a wonderful young man, Ralph Johnson (point to young man, then point to letters "R" and "J" on the alphabet page. He is from New York (point to the state of New York on the map page)." Picture 2 (top middle). A lot of people came to the wedding (point to audience). It was held in a lovely old church (point to the architecture of the church). Here the preacher told them to say, 'I do' (point to the minister, then the man and the woman). Picture 3 (top right). They had a lovely reception afterwards. It was held outside, at the church (point to the trees and lawn in the picture, then back to the church in Picture 2). Ralph asked his new wife to dance (point to both people, then pantomime 'dance')." Picture 4 (bottom left). "The flower girls were very sweet. They had a lot of them! (point to all of the girls). They had a lot of fun dancing to the band (point to the background)Picture 5 (bottom middle): "The couple had fun on their honeymoon (point to couple kneeling). They had their picture taken with some scarecrows here...(point to scarecrows in the background)." Look, the sign says, "Just married." Picture 6 (bottom right): "And they must have gone to the beach, too. It was pretty cold, though – she has her coat on (point to woman's coat)."

Stimulus	Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior					Cı	ies					Total #	Adequacy
			rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-, -
Photo #1: "Bride, groom & preacher"		Circle: YES NO												
Photo #2: "Exchanging vows, 'I do'"	Communicated specific semantic elements by POINTING?	Circle: YES NO Tally instances of referential pointing here:												
Photo #3: "The reception and invitation to dance"	Communicated specific semantic elements VERBALLY?	Circle: YES NO List												
Photo #4: "Flower girls dancing to the band"	Communicated specific semantic elements using SYMBOLIC GESTURES?	Circle: YES NO Tally number of instances of referential pointing here:												
Photo #5: "Scarecrows – just married"	Communicated specific semantic elements by turning to page 9 and SPELLING?	Circle: YES NO List:												

Photo 6: "At the beach"	Communicated specific semantic elements by turning to page 8 and POINTING TO NY STATE on the MAP?	Circle: YES NO List:						
	Used LEFT TO RIGHT picture progression to tell the story? (Must point to all of the pictures in the correct order to get credit)							

Page 8 (of Stimulus Book):: Telling about Locations from a Map

Directions to Evaluator: Book is **CLOSED** to begin this task. **CLOSE BOOK BETWEEN EACH ITEM.**

Directions to Communicator: "Now, I'm interested in learning about where you're from, and where you want to travel."

Stimulus	Sample Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior					Cı	ues					Total #	Adequacy
			rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-,-
"Which part of	Opens	1												
the book would help me learn	book. Cue if needed.	2												
about your	ii fieeded.	3												
travels?"														
"How would you	Points to	1												
tell me where you	state.	2												
were born? ("Which state you		2												
were born in" - if		3												
needed)														
"Tell me where	Points to	1												
you've traveled	state,	2												
on vacationor for workor for	location (verify).													
your kids."	(verny).	3												
"Where would you	Points to	1												
really like to	state,													
travel	location	2												
tosomeplace you've never	(verify).	3												
been, perhaps, or														
someplace you														
want to go back														
to?"														

Evaluator Comments:

Page 9 (of Stimulus Book):: Spelling (First letter, partial word, or complete word)

Directions to Evaluator: Book is CLOSED to begin this task. CLOSE BOOK BETWEEN EACH ITEM.

Directions to Communicator: "Sometimes you might be able to spell to communicate something. Even if you can't spell the whole word, just one of the letters would be helpful. Here...try:

Stimulus	Sample Target Behaviors	Record/Describe Client Behavior					Cı	ues					Total#	Adequa
			rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	differ	conf	model	Client Attempts	+, +/-, ·
"How would you tell someone your last name?"	 a) spell entire last name b) spell partial last name c) spell first letter of last name d) write in the air 	1 2 3												
"How would you tell me the name	or on paper a) spell entire dessert b) spell partial	1												
of your favorite dessert?"	b) spell partial dessert c) spell first letter of dessert d) write in the air or on paper a) spell entire	3												
"Favorite s ports team?"	a) spell entire sports team b) spell partial	1												
	c) spell first letter of sports team	3												
"Meet you drive	d) write in the air or on papera) spell the word	1												
"What you drive to get home?"	"car" or "bus" b) spell the	2												
	make/model of the car	3												
EVALUATOR COMMEN	ITS:													

Scoring Summary Sheet

MCST-A © 2005

Subtest/Skill	Total Success	Response Types	# of Attempts	Successful Navigation			Re	cord Total	Number o	f Cues acr	oss Subte	sts		
	ful Items	(pic, gest, other)	Attempts	of Page Location?	rep	exp	fb	open	page	narrow	dva	diff	conf	mod
A. 1-Symbol Messages to Request Basic Needs or Respond to Biogra-phical Questions	of 6													
B. Combining 2-3 Symbols	of 5													
C. Categorizing	of 4													
D. Using Environmentally- Stored Phrases in Specific Context	of 6													
E. Storytelling Using a Descriptive Scene Sequence	of 6													
F. Story Retelling Using a Descriptive Scene Sequence	of 6													
G. Telling About Locations from a Map	of 4													
H. Spelling	of 4													
OVERALL TOTALS	of 32													

Narrative Summary Sheet

Client Name:

Describe client's ability to:

- think to turn to an AAC system to communicate messages
- locate a specific page
- sustain attention and search for a desired page or representation
- locate a pictorial symbol representing an intended meaning on a visible page
- locate a pictorial symbol representing an intended meaning on a hidden page
- size of optimal symbol array
- locate 2 pictorial symbols in a sequence to communicate a complex message
- categorize
- tell stories by pointing to pictures in a sequence
- · communicate specific concepts by referentially pointing to key elements in a pictorial scene
- locate a map location to answer a "where" question or to communicate a location
- spell using first letter, partial word, sight words, or words/phrases
- · independently communicate target message with no cues
- benefit from cues (specify type)
- · initiate novel communication/comments during test administration or in other contexts
- · learn to communicate with an AAC representation following a mode/learning rate
- use gestures or other natural modalities in conjunction with symbolic representations
- repair communication breakdowns
- potential to use an external AAC system independently (in all contexts), in a few practiced contexts only, or dependently (with partner cues and support only).
- potential to use an external AAC system generatively (to create <u>novel</u> messages), to create complex messages (1 symbol vs. symbol combinations), or to access a limited set of stored messages only

MCST-A © 2005

- best fit to one of the following communicator categories (refer to Garrett & Lasker, 2005, for complete descriptions of each category)*
 - Emerging Communicator
 - Conversational Choice Communicator
 - o Transitional Communicator
 - Stored Message Communicator
 - Generative Communicator
 - Specific Needs Communicator

* Garrett, K., & Lasker, J. (2006/2012) Adults with severe aphasia and apraxia of speech. In D. Beukelman & P. Mirenda (Eds.) Augmentative communication: Management of severe communication disorders in children and adults, 4th edition. Baltimore: Brookes Publishing Co.