Gaze controlled systems for children with multiple disabilities — an evaluation - an ongoing study

Sahlgrenska University Hospital

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Background

- The only way for independent activity?
- A way of learning the concept of using pictures and symbols for communication
- Easier to understand the child's gaze direction
- Importance of functional grids and adaptations
- Importance of experience when assessing a gaze controlled system for children with severe multiple disabilities



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Background

- Possibility to receive a gaze controlled computer?
- Uncertainty of how the computers are used and if the goals for communication and inclusion are achieved?



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Aim

- Was the goal of a gaze controlled system achieved? Current use.
- What seems to be essential for how children and adolescents with multiple disabilities are able to use gaze controlled computers to influence their environment

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Method

- Questionnaires to relatives and professionals of children that have done assessment at DART (n 38)
- Semi structured interviews are planned with key persons involved in assessment/ use of a gaze controlled systems – 10 children who are using a system and 5 who don't
- Talking Mats when possible



Questionnaire A quantitative cross-sectional survey; questionnaire with 31 questions (both yesand no-questions and questions with several alternatives) REGION VASTRA GÖTALAND SAHI GENNSKA INNTESITY HOSPIT Sahlgrenska University Hospital Results of the questionnaire Relatives/professionals of 20 children answered the questionnaire • 1 did not use the computer because of illness 1 never received a computer after the assessment 1 had returned the computer Sahlgrenska University Hospital ■ Age 4 – 19 (at assessment) • 8 boys/11 girls (1 unknown) 3 very severe motor disorders • 11 severe cognitive disorders

Sahlgrenska University Hospital Goal with the assessment; Communication 20 Play 7 School work 6 • Leisure time 3 REGION VASTRA GÖTALAND SAHLGERNSKA LUNITEKSITY HOSPITAL Sahlgrenska University Hospital Current use; Communication 15 (of 17) Play 9 School work 8 • Leisure time 6 REGION VASTRA GÖTALAND VASTRA GÖTALAND Sahlgrenska University Hospital • 9 of the children use their computer every day • 3 use the computer 4-7 times per week • 5 use the computer 1-3 times per week

• 14 of the children needed somebody present all the time they used the computer • 3 of the children needed help to prepare the computer before use REGION VASTRA GÖTALAND SAHI GENNSKA INNTESITY HOSPIT Sahlgrenska University Hospital The computer have been an important tool in daily living for 14 of the children There have been technical problems for 15 of the children's computers REGION VASTRA GÖTALAND Sahlgrenska University Hospital • 12 of the children had to wait more than a month before receiving the computer • 1 child had to wait for more than 6 months • 3 children had to wait for more than a year!

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Some comments

- More time for tutoring
- Long time between assessment and receiving the computer
- More time for designing applications
- The hardware is heavy and hard to transport
- Continuous help with training
- Continuous evaluation
- Satisfied!



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Discussion

- Few questionnaires returned
- Difficult to transfer to other groups
- Need of training and evaluation

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Thanks!

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