Clinical and Research Topics in Voice: Earn 0.20 ASHA CEUs

REVIEW QUESTIONS

When you are ready to take the test, log into the ASHA Learning Center, select and launch the course, then select "exam." To keep track of your answers, print this copy of the exam and circle your answers as you go through the online test.

ARTICLE 1
Meeting the Needs of Trans and Gender Diverse Youth: The Varied, Ubiquitous Role of the Speech-Language Pathologist in Voice and Communication Therapy/Training, by Hirsch, Pickering, and Adler

1. Given the rapid hormonal and cortical changes that occur in adolescence, there is a tendency for teens (transgender and otherwise) to be:

   A. more confident than adults about their identity
   B. less self-conscious and unlikely to question their identity
   C. consistent in their responses to situations and environments
   D. more self-conscious and likely to question their identity

2. When a parent first contacts a voice clinician about working with their transgender child, it is important to ask about:

   A. the child’s history of surgeries and the parent’s feelings about their child’s transition
   B. the child’s age and the child’s use of hormone blockers or cross hormones
   C. the parent’s insurance and the child’s favorite subject in school
   D. the parent’s feelings about the child’s transition and the child’s age

3. A literature search on voice and communication services for transgender youth would uncover:

   A. numerous articles on the provision of services
   B. a small number of randomized clinical trials
   C. limited information on the provision of services
   D. several case studies described in voice disorders textbooks

4. A recent opinion poll of U.S. gender teams at children’s hospitals indicates that speech-language pathologists are:

   A. common members of gender teams in children’s hospitals
   B. seen as a critical component of trans youth care
   C. not typically members of a gender team in children’s hospitals
   D. typically in leadership positions on a gender team

5. One of the important benefits of an affirming home environment for a young person who is transgender is:

   A. a more positive response to hormone therapy
   B. an improved school experience for the trans child
   C. reduced bullying in the neighborhood
   D. an improved quality of life for the trans child
6. A conversation with Aiden Key, transmasculine activist and founder of Gender Diversity, suggested that schools and the broader society:

A. are not well prepared to address the issues surrounding trans youth  
B. are routinely supporting policies that would facilitate success for trans youth  
C. are well prepared to address the issues surrounding trans youth  
D. have multiple models for addressing the issues of trans youth

ARTICLE 2
Building a Successful Voice Telepractice Program, by Grillo

7. To provide services to a client who is physically in a different state from the clinician, the clinician must be licensed:

A. only in the state where the clinician is physically located  
B. only in the state where the client is physically located  
C. in the state where the client is physically located and in the state where the clinician is physically located  
D. in the state that recognizes the interstate license compact for physician telemedicine providers

8. What Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) technical safeguard is represented in the following statement:

Practitioners must guard against unauthorized access to electronic protected health information (ePHI) that is transmitted electronically.

A. Access Control  
B. Transmission Security  
C. Integrity  
D. Audit Controls

9. Synchronous voice methods include:

A. voice recordings of the “new voice” in sentences that the client shares with the clinician via Google Drive outside of therapy.  
B. real-time therapy sessions in the client’s work place. The client is physically present at work and the clinician joins the client remotely through web-based videoconferencing.  
C. a voice evaluation completed with the VoiceEvalU8 application (app), server, and web portal across five days in the morning and in the evening.  
D. edited “new” voice video examples from synchronous sessions that the clinicians shares with the client via a private YouTube channel outside of therapy.
10. A policies and procedures manual that the clinician creates for telepractice services should include:

A. considerations for meeting HIPAA technical safeguards, explanation of that should be included for documentation of telepractice services, and informed consent process for the client to accept telepractice services.
B. only considerations for meeting the HIPAA technical safeguards and documentation of telepractice services.
C. informed consent process for the client to accept telepractice services.
D. examples of synchronous videoconferencing.

11. A 70-year-old retired university professor with no current disability contacts the clinician for voice therapy via telepractice. The client has Medicare as the primary insurance. How should the clinician proceed with reimbursement?

A. Bill Medicare as current procedural terminology (CPT) code 92507 with a GT modifier, indicating telepractice.
B. Bill Medicare as a CPT code 92507 and do not include the GT modifier.
C. Let the client know that Medicare does not currently reimburse for telepractice services. The will have to pay for telepractice through private pay directly to the clinician.
D. As the client to apply for Medicaid eligibility.

ARTICLE 3
Review of the Electrolarynx: The Past and Present, by Cox

12. The most commonly used form of communication at two years postlaryngectomy is:

A. esophageal speech
B. intra-oral electrolarynx
C. neck-type electrolarynx
D. tracheoesophageal speech

13. Voice-related quality of life research on electrolaryngeal speakers suggests:

A. a specific effect of electrolaryngeal speech on voice-related quality of life
B. effects of electrolaryngeal speech on voice-related quality of life are individualized
C. no effect of electrolaryngeal speech on voice-related quality of life
D. none of the above

14. Speech acceptability, listener effort, listener comfort, and naturalness refer to:

A. acoustic characteristics of electrolaryngeal speech
B. behavioral aspects of electrolaryngeal speech
C. perceptual characteristics of electrolaryngeal speech
D. speaker characteristics of electrolaryngeal speech
15. Future attempts to improve electrolaryngeal speech should consider:

A. single acoustic factors of electrolaryngeal speech
B. multiple acoustic and perceptual factors of electrolaryngeal speech
C. behavioral factors of electrolaryngeal speech
D. acoustic, perceptual, and behavioral factors of electrolaryngeal speech

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