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REVIEW QUESTIONS
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ARTICLE 1
Transgender Voice and Communication: Research Evidence Underpinning Voice Intervention for Male-to-Female Transsexual Women, by Oates and Dacakis

1. The majority of individuals who seek out the services of a speech-language pathologist (SLP) for transgender voice modification are:
   A. transitioning from male to female
   B. transitioning from female to male
   C. adolescents who exhibit puberphonia
   D. those for whom voice surgery has failed

2. Some SLPs have proposed that increasing vocal flexibility primes the voice for voice feminization by:
   A. discovering a specific pitch a speaker must use
   B. reducing the risk of potential hyperfunction
   C. allowing for negative practice
   D. prepping the patient for eventual surgery

3. A study involving transgender voice therapy by Mészáros et al. in 2005 targeted increased fundamental frequency, breath support, and:
   A. chest resonance
   B. glottal fry
   C. intonation
   D. feminine vocabulary

4. A literature search by the authors revealed that currently the highest level of evidence to support the efficacy of transgender voice therapy comes from:
   A. randomized controlled trials
   B. quasi-experimental studies
   C. observational studies
   D. case-controlled studies
ARTICLE 2
Service Delivery and the Challenges of Providing Service to People Who Are Transgender, by Antoni

5. In the author’s experience, transgender clients seeking initial assessment from a speech-language pathologist are often experiencing:
   A. emotional turmoil
   B. high self-efficacy
   C. strong social support
   D. chronic joint pain

6. The effect of testosterone hormone treatment on the singing voice of female-to-male transgendered individuals:
   A. can be negative
   B. can be beneficial
   C. has no impact
   D. is unknown

7. Hancock and Garabedian (2013) found that the percentage of transgender patients who presented with voice disorders separate from gender presentation concerns was:
   A. 13%
   B. 28%
   C. 37%
   D. 46%

8. Facial feminization surgery may affect the ability to phonate during the healing period, which typically lasts for at least:
   A. 2 months
   B. 3 months
   C. 4 months
   D. 5 months

ARTICLE 3
A Brief Overview of the WPATH Companion Document on Voice and Communication, by Davies

9. The effect of hormones on the voice is:
   A. frequently dramatic in transgender men
   B. the same in transgender men and transgender women
   C. most effective in raising the pitch in transgender women
   D. reversible in both transgender men and transgender women
10. Trans-specific acoustic analysis can include measuring average speaking fundamental frequency, pitch range, and:

A. signal-to-noise ratio  
B. shimmer analysis  
C. maximum phonation time  
D. vowel formants

11. The literature about transgender voice and communication is:

A. large and well-researched  
B. relatively small but rapidly growing  
C. weighted in the study of transgender men  
D. equally weighted between transgender men and transgender women

12. A thyroid chondroplasty or “tracheal shave” has been found to:

A. significantly raise pitch  
B. significantly lower pitch  
C. have no effect on voice  
D. scar the vocal folds

ARTICLE 4
On the Varied and Complex Factors Affecting Gender Diverse People’s Vocal Situations: Implications for Clinical Practice, by Azul

13. There is a general consensus among researchers that estrogen treatment for transfeminine individuals:

A. raises fundamental frequency of the voice  
B. creates a more breathy vocal quality  
C. has little to no effect on vocal gender presentation  
D. can increase the risk of vocal hemorrhage

14. One aim of thyrohyoid approximation surgery is to:

A. lengthen the vocal tract  
B. shorten the vocal tract  
C. decrease formant frequencies  
D. medialize the vocal folds

15. Performing additional voice therapy after laryngeal surgery is:

A. recommended in all cases  
B. contraindicated for healing  
C. a controversial topic  
D. ineffective at stabilizing phonation
16. Gelfer and Tice (2013) found that voice shifts in participants' voices due to intervention were:
   A. consistently long-lasting
   B. not always permanent
   C. nonexistent
   D. difficult to measure

ARTICLE 5
Interdisciplinary Program in Sweden Related to Transgender Voice, by Södersten, Nygren, Hertegård, and Dhejne

17. The first country to institute a law regulating a person's right to change his/her sex was:
   A. Thailand
   B. the United States
   C. Norway
   D. Sweden

18. The six psychiatric gender teams in Sweden consist of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a:
   A. social worker
   B. vocational specialist
   C. urologist
   D. marriage and family counselor

19. Voice therapy for those transitioning from male to female mainly consists of techniques from Accent Method, Resonant Voice Therapy, and:
   A. Vocal Function Exercises
   B. Semi-Occluded Vocal Tract Exercises
   C. Pitch Tuning
   D. Lee Silverman Voice Treatment

20. According to Nygren (2014), the percent of trans men who need voice therapy during or after testosterone treatment is approximately:
   A. 0%
   B. 5%
   C. 15%
   D. 25%

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