

VOICE EVALUATION PROTOCOL

Student: _____

Date: _____

Date of Birth: _____

SLP: _____

Teacher: _____

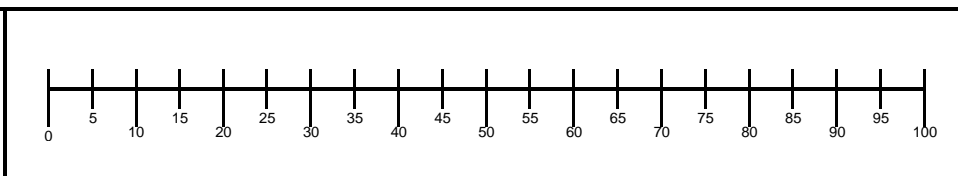
Grade: _____

VOICE AREA
A. PHONATION / VOCAL QUALITY

0 - 10	11-29	30 - 54	55 - 79	80 - 100
Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very Severe

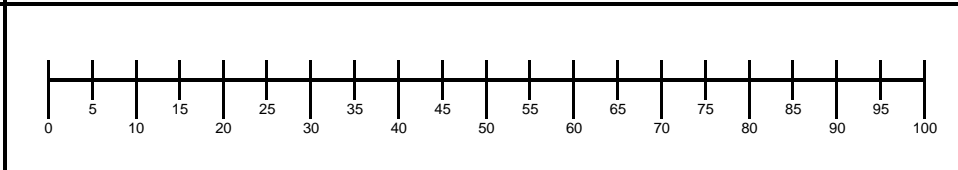
1. Hoarseness
(Combination of harshness and breathiness lasting longer than 30 days)
Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum
0 = Normal
100 = Very Severe

Voice Impairment Score



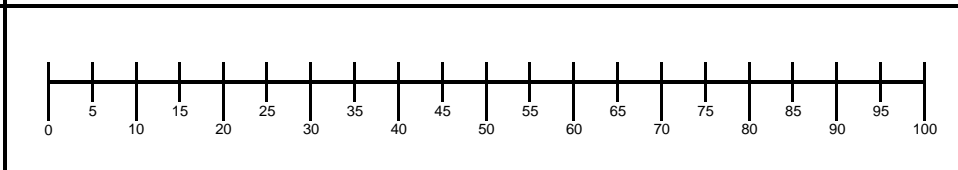
2. Harshness/ Tension
Consider both in your rating.
(Unpleasant, rough voice with neck and shoulder tension present)
Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum
0 = Normal
100 = Very Severe

Voice Impairment Score



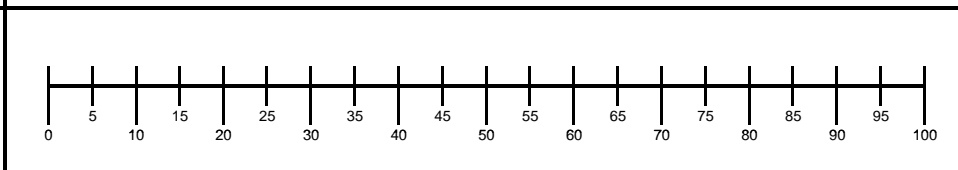
3. Hard/Harsh Glottal Attack
(Unpleasant burst of sound forcing vocal folds together during vowel production)
Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum
0 = Normal
100 = Very Severe

Voice Impairment Score



4. Breathiness
(Audible, excessive airflow released during phonation)
Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum
0 = Normal
100 = Very Severe

Voice Impairment Score



5. Aphonia
(Intermittent or consistent inability to phonate)
Score as:
Absent = 0
Present = 100

Voice Impairment Score

Aphonia may result from severe vocal abuse, but also could be a symptom of a medical disorder. Aphonia could also be a symptom of a neurological or structural issue that will not respond to therapy. Input from the physician will help determine if this student will benefit from intervention.

6. Tremor
(Uneven breaks in voice, unsteadiness in voice)
Score as:
Absent = 0
Present = 100

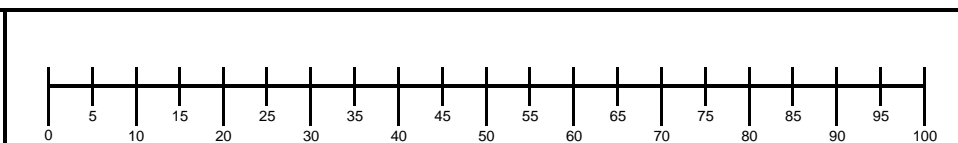
Voice Impairment Score

Tremor is sometimes an indication of neurological problems. If present, check case history for evidence of diagnosed neurological issues. It may be necessary to refer to a neurologist for consultation. However, tremor does not qualify a student for voice therapy.

VOICE AREA
B. RESONANCE

1. Hypernasality
(Excessive nasal airflow/resonance carried on vowels)
Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 point continuum
0 = Normal
100 = Very Severe

Voice Impairment Score



2. Nasal Air Emission
(Bursts of nasal air carried on consonants)
Score as:
Absent = 0
Present = 100

Voice Impairment Score

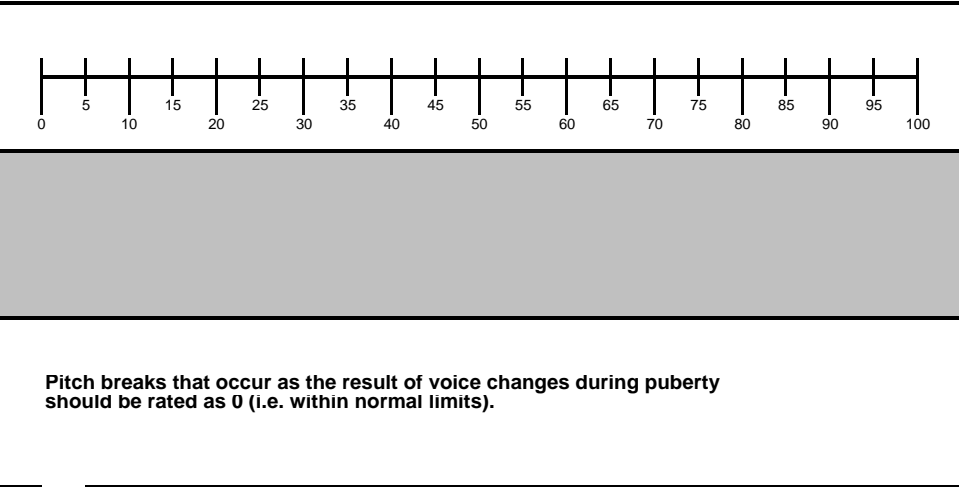


3. Articulation Errors
(Specifically glottal stops, nasal fricatives, pharyngeal fricatives)
Scores as:
Absent = 0
Present = 100

Voice Impairment Score

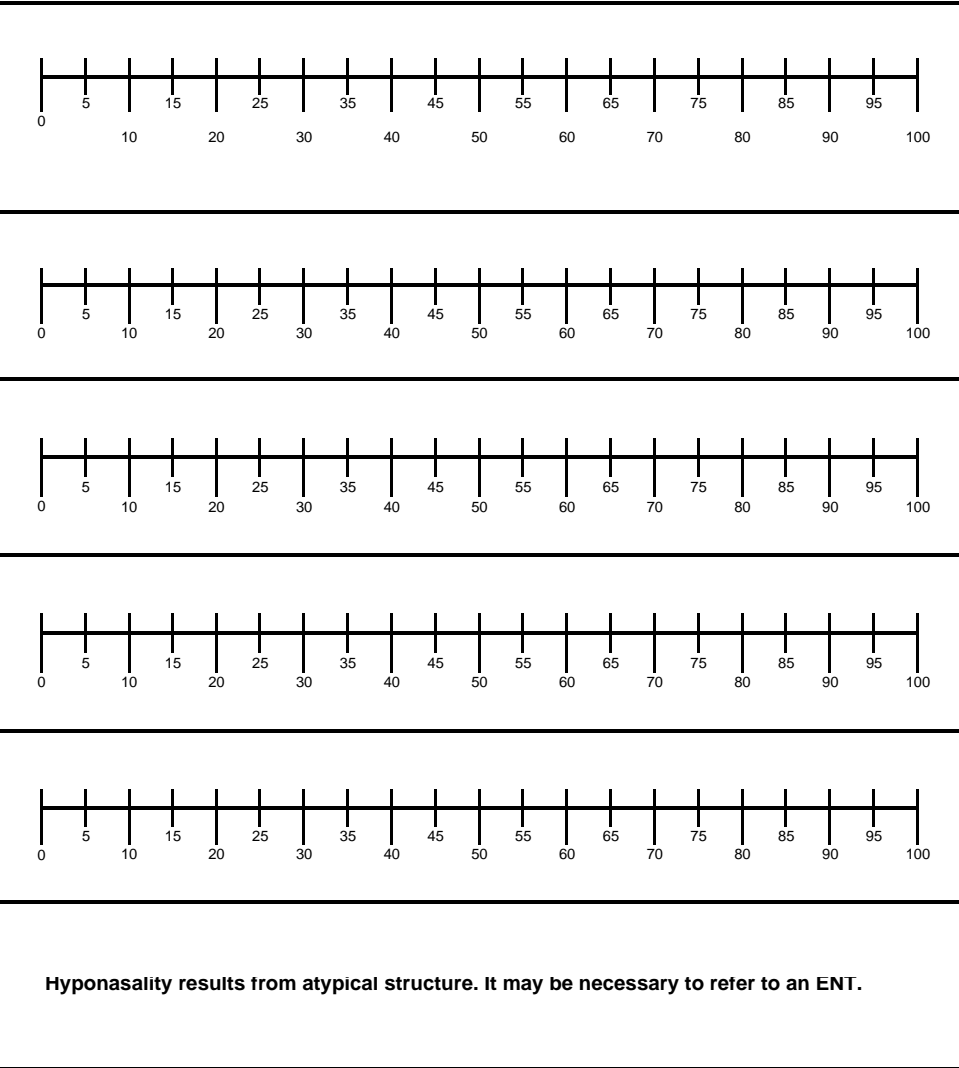


VOICE AREA C. Pitch	
1. Habitual Speaking Pitch (too high, too low, consider appropriateness for age/gender) Use provided Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum 0 = Normal 100 = Very Severe	Voice Impairment Score
2. Pitch Range (Ability to produce 2-octave range) Score as: Produced 2 Octave Range = 0 Could not produce 2 Octave Range= 100	Voice Impairment Score
3. Pitch Breaks (Sudden, uncontrolled, inappropriate changes in pitch) Score as: Absent = 0 Present = 100	Voice Impairment Score



Associated Factors	
1. Habitual Volume Choose one <input type="checkbox"/> Too Soft <input type="checkbox"/> Too Loud Use provided Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum	Voice Impairment Score
2. Breathing Pattern (Clavicular, diaphragmatic, shortness of breath/panting, audible breath/stridor, runs out of breath at end of phrase) Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 point continuum 0 = Normal 100 = Very Severe	Voice Impairment Score
3. Efficiency of Air Use (s/z ratio less than 1 is normal; counting on one breath for 10 seconds) Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 point continuum 0 = Normal 100 = Very Severe	Voice Impairment Score
4. Throat Clearing / Coughing Use Visual Analog Scale to score this on a 1 - 100 continuum 0 = Normal 100 = Very Severe	Voice Impairment Score
5. Abusive Vocal Noises (grunting, excessive motor noises)	Voice Impairment Score
6. Hyponasality (Reduced nasal airflow/resonance on /m/, /n/, /ng/ and vowels)	Voice Impairment Score
7. Cul-de-sac Resonance (Result of posterior tongue carriage) Use provided Visual Analog	Voice Impairment Score

Associated factors alone do not qualify a student for voice therapy, however these factors are significant in determining voice therapy goals.



Cul-de-sac resonance results from atypical structure. It may be necessary to refer to an ENT

Additional Information

1. Oral Mechanism Structure (Fistula, Unrepaired Cleft Palate, Submucous Cleft Palate, Short Palate, Large Tonsils) Scores as: Absent = 0 Present = 100	Voice Impairment Score	
2. Otolaryngology Examination / Results	Attach If Applicable	

EVIDENCE
Circle ALL That Apply
 1 = Parent Report
 2 = Student Report
 3 = Teacher Report
 4 = Physician Report
 5 = Speech Language Pathologist

ADVERSE EFFECT ON EDUCATIONAL PROCESS
Circle ALL That Apply
 1 = Oral Communication (Oral Participation and Oral Reading)
 2 = Social Emotional Adjustment / Behavior
 3 = Reaction of peers, teachers, parents

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