Success with Stuttering: Holistic Therapy K-12 SCSHA 2024 Convention TIM MACKESEY, CCC-SLP, BCS-F

About Tim Mackesey, CCC-SLP, BCS-F

Tim Mackesey, a Georgia licensed and nationally certified SLP since 1992, specializes in the evaluation and treatment of stuttering and fluency disorders. He is an ASHA Board Certified Specialist in Fluency Disorders (BCS-F). Tim taught the graduate-level stuttering course at Georgia State University. He is a past president of GSHA. Tim has a number of published articles in peer-reviewed journals. He has served an expert witness in litigation involving communication disorders. Having a severe stutter into his mid 20's helped Tim gain insights into the necessity of CBT integration into SLP.



With respect to CBT, Tim is a master practitioner in NLP and Neurosemantics. He is trained in Solution Focused Brief Therapy, Interactive Guided Imagery, and Mindfulness. He combines these modalities in his approach to CBT.

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Learner objectives

- Identify three fluency enhancing techniques that help in oral reading and conversation
 Identify four ways to increase disclosure and advocacy for cws
- Identify four of the most common cognitive distortions that lead to anxiety and avoidance in cws















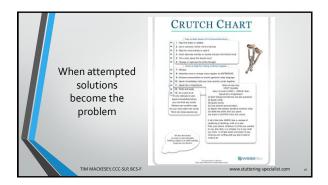
Differential Diag	gnosis with Video	
More Typical	<u>Less Typical</u>	
H- Hesitation	Rs - Sound Rep	
I – Interjection	Rsy - Syllable	
Rv – Revision	Rep	
Rp – Phrase Rep	P - Prolongation	
Uw – Unfinished	B - Block	
Word	Rw - Word Rep	
Rw – Word Rep	Other	
*adapted from Campbell and HF's Systematic Displacety Analysis (SD) See Statering Frontistion of America video samples at: http://www.nt		
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Beyond the % St	tuttered Syllables	
1. Percentage of stuttered syllables 2. Reading versus dialogue and narrative 3. Request home video and/or talk to teachers 4. Secondary symptoms 5. Avoidance habits (fillers, eye aversion, not participating.	6. Anticipation of stuttering 7. False positives 8. Ask specific questions when gathering info 9. Pragmatics (interrupt, negotiate, seek immediate) 10. Temperament (shy? sensitive?) www.stuttering-specialist.com	32

Piaget's Preoperational Stage Piaget's Preoperational (PO) Stage of intellectual development extends from 2-7. Problem solving in the PO child is by trial and error, rather than by planned strategies. (This explains self-taught avoidance and need for intervention.) Nonverbal mental symbols, followed by language, give the child the ability to transcend time. (Hence, the sticker board) Symbolic play with toys of acting out roles and stories begins in the PO stage. Thinking tends to be concrete with explanations often based on past experiences, whether or not relevant. According to Plaget, four year-olds have little understanding of past and future. By age 5, there is a better understanding of yesterday and tomorrow, and an ability to carry over play activities from one day to the next.

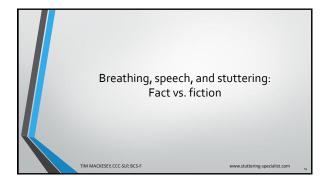
	Developmental/ Treatment Level	Core Behaviors	Secondary Behaviors	Feelings and Attitudes	Underlying Processes
	Normal Disfluency	<so disfluencies="" soo="" words<br="">One unit repetitions Mostly repetitions, interjections, and revisions</so>	None	Not aware; no concern	Stresses of speech(language and psychosocial developmen
	Borderline Stuttering	11+ disfluencies/200 words >2 units of repetition Repetitions and prolongations > revisions and interjections	None	Generally not aware; may occasionally show momentary surprise or mild frustration	Stresses of speech(language and psychosocial developme interacting with constitutional predisposition
	Beginning Stuttering	Rapid, irregular, and tense repetitions may have fixed articulatory posture in blocks	Escape behaviors such as eye blinks, increases in pitch, or loudness as disfluency progresses	Aware of disfluency, may express frustration	Conditioned emotional reactions causing excess tension; instrumental conditioning resulting in esca behaviors
	Intermediate Stuttering	Blocks in which sound and airflow are shut off	Escape and avoidance behaviors	Fear, frustration, embarrassment, and shame	Above plus avoidance conditioning
	Advanced Stuttering	Long, tense blocks; some with tremor	Escape and avoidance behaviors	Fear, frustration, embarrassment, and shame; negative self-concept	Above processes, plus cognit learning

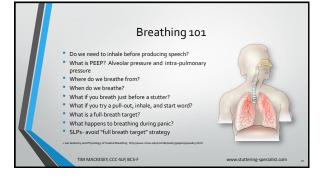
	ed solutions become problem	
1. Word change (i.e, me/l)	7. Shorten MLU	
2. Whispering	8. Ask parent to talk	
3. Fillers (but, so, uh)	9. Avoidance in public	
4. Motor movements	10. Facial grimaces	
Change schwa vowel	11. Character voices	
6. Eye aversion		
See: http://stutteringspecialist.com/pdf/Solution.pdf		
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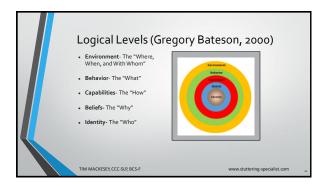


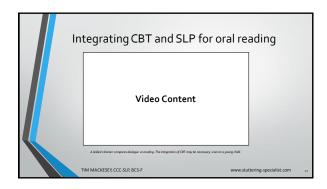


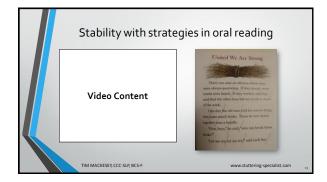










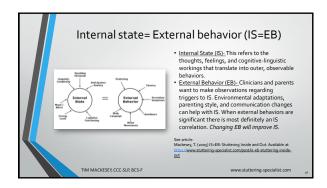


School-age St	uttering	
Look at the whole child: Developmental Level of Disfluency Has stuttering moved into oral reac Awareness of stuttering in environr from peers?	ling?	
General temperament: copying skil etc.	ls, resourcefulness, impulsivity,	
ABC's of stuttering Affective components		
Behavioral components		
Cognitive components TIM MACKESEY, CCC-SLP, BCS-F	www.stuttering-specialist.com	24

Integrating CBT and SLP for oral reading		
Video Content		
Thinking about reading brings back negative memories on timeline Anticipating stattering on specific phonemes 2-more stattering		
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Anxiety and speech disorders ...trait anxiety is higher among people who stutter compared to fluent speakers, thus indicating that anxiety is a personality trait of people who stutter. State anxiety in social communication is higher among severe stutteres as compared to mild stutteres and fluent speakers. Thus state anxiety is related to stuttering of anxiety in the results are discussed in the frame of the multidimensional model of anxiety. *Ezrati-Vinacour, R., Levin I. Journal of Fluency Disorders. 2004; 29 (2) 135-148 Feeling anxious about one's stammer might be considered a reasonable reaction because of its potential to elicit listeners' mockery, embarrassment, frustration, or pity (Bloodstein, 295), Menzies et al., 1959) *Craig, A & Tran, Y. Advances in Psychiatric Treatment (2006) 12:63-68

A few references to anxiety in research Dillolo, Manning, and Neimeyer (2003). Cognitive anxiety as a function of speaker role for fluent speaker and persons who stutter. Journal of Fluency Disorders. Vol. 28, #3. Elsevier Publications Stuttering as a Covert Repair Phenomenon (p. 188), by A. Kolk and H. Postma, 1997. In R. F. Curlee & G. Siegel (Eds.), Nature and Treatment of Stuttering. New Directions. Sheehan, J.G., & V.M. Sheehan (1284), Avoidance-reduction therapy: A response suppression hypothesis. In W.H. Perkins, Stuttering Disorders.







Reading transcript

"A lot of kids $\{B + Uw + filler\}$ work their way out of $\{B +\}$ stuttering by being good at {B+} sports," Fraser said. It gives you self-confidence. And the more you talk, the more you will get out of this problem. I think that sports analogies help kids who stutter. You've got to work on your speech. We tell kids, "don't think someone who can hit a baseball is an expert because they just do it five minutes a day."

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Phrasing in oral reading

Oral reading progresses to picture description and then narrative. A number of phrases progresses to phrasing for a time increment.

Examples: 1)The turtle/slid off the log/ into the lake.

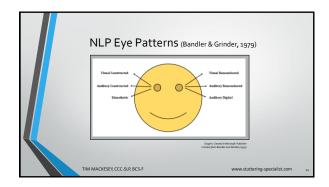
2) My name is Jake/ and I like/ to swim/ at the pool
Severe CWS may need to start at a 1- sentence level reading before advancing to a paragraph.

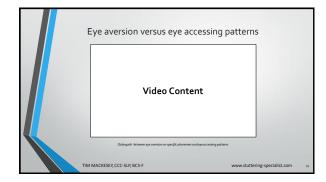
- Use highlighter as needed under text (i.e., feared sound)
 Early readers often more fluent in reading than in dialogue

- Early readers often more nuent in reading than in alsogue Teach continuous voicing within each phrase Avoid deep breath target May need to use choral reading in cases of severe blocking Expensive DAF/FAF versus a 5,7 Toobaloo Phrasing appeared in The King'S Speech CBT often needed to reduce anticipatory anxiety

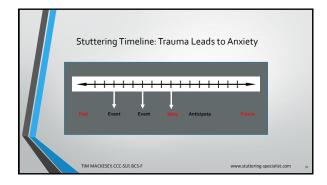
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Cluttering and stuttering Video Content



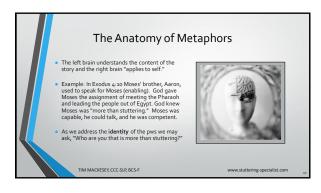






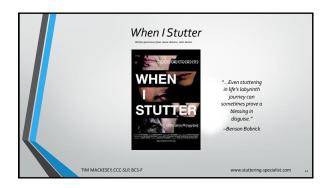


		Artful language patterns in therapy
	l.	State all directives in the positive. Make a resolution to abandon "don't"
	II.	Avoid "should" and "need."
	III.	Validate your clients and teach others how to do it
	IV.	Pacing and leading: "If I understand correctly, you"
	V.	Avoid asking "why?" (i.e., "Why did you get embarrassed?")
	VI.	Capitalize in key moments of therapy and ask, "Why is that important to you?"
	VII.	Realizations: "Wow great. You volunteered in class! Now that you realize you can do that what is your next goal?"
	VIII.	Use past tense purposely.
	IX.	Avoid using a kinesthetic voice tone that amplifies emotions
	X.	Avoid using identity labeling and "language of permanence"
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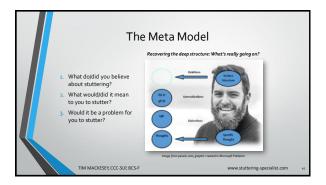




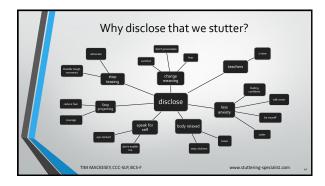




The power in a quote "I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquest that fear." - Nelson Mandela "It always seems impossible until it's done." - Nelson Mandela "Patience is bitter but Its fruit is sweet" - Jean-Jacquess Rousseau "When the objective is clear enough there are no obstacles" - Earl Nightingale "There's no such thing as failure. There's only feedback" - NLP presupposition "Souccess is not flanl, failure is not fail it is the courage to continue that counts." - Winston Churchill "You gain strength, courage, and confidence by every experience in which you really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say to yourself, I lived through this horror. I can take the next thing that comes along." - Eleanor Roosevelt "The journey begins within and ends within." - Sufi "Do or do not. There is no try." - Yoda



Isomorphic Metaphor: H	arry Potter*	
 Voldemort, the villain, was referred to as "he whom Headmaster Dumbledore tells Harry Potter, "Call hi the proper name for things. Fear of a name increas metaphor is parallel to pws not wanting to say "I stu talk aboutit. 	m Voldemort, Harry. Always use es fear of the thing itself." This	
The Devil's Snare plant tightens as you struggle to e secondary symptoms of stuttering and/or avoidance		
Professor Quirrell fakes stuttering to appear aloof.		
Full article: https://www.stuttering-specialist.com/post/put-a-spell-on-stuttering-h	arry-potter-metaphor	
Washington Post article: https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2018/og/so/car young-daughter/?noredirect-on&utm_term=.e8712dga832a	ndidate-governor-maryland-stutters-so-does-my:	
*Rowling, J. K. (1997). Harry potter and the sorcerer's stone. New York, NY: Schola	stic Press.	
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 Maynard, Kyle (1986). No Excuses. The true story of a congenital amputee w champion in wrestling and in life. Washington, DC: Regnery Publishing 	
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