**Module 2B & 2C Dysphagia, Trach and Vent & Motor Speech**

**Learner Objectives:**

***Dysphagia***

1. Name the 3 phases of the swallow process
2. Identify 2-3 signs/symptoms of aspiration/penetration
3. Identify at least 1 non-instrumental measure of swallowing
4. Name at least 1 instrumental measure of swallowing
5. Describe 3 treatment dysphagia modalities

***Trach & Vent***

1. Identify reasons for trach placement
2. Name 2-3 parts of the trach and clinical considerations for PMV placement
3. Identify 1 goal of mechanical ventilation

***Motor Speech***

* 1. Describe the definition of a Motor Speech Disorder
	2. Describe the difference between Dysarthria and Apraxia
	3. Name 1-2 key characteristics regarding the different types of dysarthria
	4. Identify 2-3 key factors with Assessment and Treatment in Motor Speech Disorders

***Dysphagia***

Quiz Items:

1. **What are the 3 phases of dysphagia**
	1. Oral prep/oral phase, Pharyngeal Phase, Esophageal Phase
	2. Oral transition, Throat phase, Stomach Phase
	3. Oral Phase, Laryngeal Phase, Esophageal Phase
2. **Which of the following is NOT a way to describe the oral prep/oral phase of dysphagia:**
	1. Defined as the point from which food enters the oral cavity
	2. Food is broken down into prepare for oral transit to the pharyngeal phase
	3. Begins when the swallow reflex is triggered
	4. Focuses on the anterior-posterior movement of the tongue to the back of the wall
3. **Which of the following statements is TRUE for SILENT aspiration:**
	1. Aspiration that occurs when material hits the opening of the airway or vocal folds and stimulates a cough or throat clear
	2. Aspiration of material that falls below the vocal folds that does not stimulate a cough or other response
	3. Pt has a temperature spike and vocal changes after eating or drinking
4. **What are 2 objective measures you can assess a patient’s swallow?**
	1. Modified Barium Swallow
	2. Bedside evaluation of swallowing
	3. Trial tray at breakfast or lunch
	4. Fiberoptic Endoscopy Evaluation of Swallowing
	5. Both a and d

***Motor Speech Disorders***

Quiz Items:

1. **According to ASHA, a motor speech disorder is “any impairment resulting from neurologic damage that effects the motor control of speech muscles or motor program of speech movements.**
	1. True
	2. False
	3. Unknown
2. **Types of Dysarthria include:**
	1. Spastic, Ataxic, Flaccid, Hyperkinetic
	2. Flaccid, Slow rate, Monopitch, and Equal/Excess stress
	3. Spastic, Hypernasality, and Unilateral Upper Motor Neuron
	4. Mixed
	5. Both A and D
3. **Which of the following describes Apraxia**
	1. The disruption in voluntary or purposeful planning of muscular movements
	2. The disruption in the execution if muscular movements
	3. Automatic speech is better than volitional speech
	4. Affects predominantly areas of articulation and prosody and associated with aphasia
	5. A, C, and D
4. **How should you approach evaluating a patient with a Motor Speech Disorder?**
	1. Complete proper history and physical
	2. Interview the patient/family members
	3. Complete oral mech exam/oral agility tasks
	4. Use informal and objective measures to assess verbal expression in determing functional impact on day to day routines/participation
	5. All the above
5. **The components of a Goal should include: client behaviors (will complete), a conditional component (level of cueing), and a criterion (quantitative/qualitative measure)s**
	1. True
	2. False

***Trach and Vent***

Quiz Items:

1. **Identify the reasons for trach placement**
2. To assure a patent airway
3. To improve dysphagia
4. To easily remove secretions from the tracheal
5. To improve motor speech
6. **True or False:** The components of the trach include: Cuff, outer cannula, inner cannula, pilot line, pilot balloon and obturator
7. **Which of the following include the goals of mechanical ventilation:**
8. Improve oral care
9. Relieve respiratory distress
10. Prevent additional medical disease
11. Improve work of breathing

***Dysphagia***

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