

**PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DE SÃO PAULO
PUC-SP**

Audrey Vendramini de Carvalho

**Análise da Produção Científica Internacional
sobre Gagueira**

MESTRADO EM FONOAUDIOLOGIA

São Paulo/SP

2011

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Dissertação apresentada à Banca Examinadora da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, como exigência parcial para a obtenção do título de MESTRE em Fonoaudiologia, linha de pesquisa: Linguagem e Subjetividade, sob a orientação da Profa. Dra. Silvia Friedman.

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São Paulo, 14 de Dezembro 2011

BANCA EXAMINADORA:

Profª Dra. Silvia Friedman
(Orientadora – PUC/SP)

Profª Dra. Maria Isis Marinho Meira
(Examinadora – PUC/SP)

Profª Dra. Emilse Aparecida Merlin Servilha
(Examinadora - PUC/Campinas)

À minha avó Maria Bicudo Vendramini
e a todos os que aprendem com a disfluência.

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Uma conquista é verdadeira quando o vencedor não vence só.

Foram muitas as inestimáveis pessoas que contribuíram para a realização deste trabalho. Cada qual se doou à empreitada com sua parcela de inspiração, empenho, sacrifício e desprendimento.

Agora, seu valor ultrapassa o âmbito afetivo e profissional de nossas relações, inscrevendo-se na história do conhecimento, dando suporte a uma fonte da qual tantos outros poderão se abastecer.

Embora um rápido agradecimento não reflita toda fé e energia aqui investidas, o produto final marca um momento de transformação de perspectivas e possibilidades, que acolho com grande alegria e profunda gratidão a todos.

“O mundo era tão recente que muitas coisas careciam de nome e para mencioná-las se precisava apontar com o dedo.” (Gabriel Garcia Marquez – *Cem Anos de Solidão*)

RESUMO

Introdução: Os estudos sobre as características da produção científica de uma área são importantes porque fornecem uma visão geral das tendências passadas e atuais do que se tem estudado em determinado campo do conhecimento e destacam assim as fronteiras a serem cruzadas como diretriz para a pesquisa futura. **Objetivos:** Levantar e caracterizar a literatura científica internacional sobre gagueira produzida entre 2005 e 2010. **Método:** Trata-se de pesquisa de caráter documental em que se analisaram artigos *online*, considerando-se os seguintes aspectos: 1- distribuição da frequência por período; 2) temáticas abordadas; 3) vertente epistemológica; 4) procedimento metodológico utilizado; 5) faixa etária dos sujeitos estudados. **Resultados:** A produção científica sobre gagueira no período considerado fez um total de 339 artigos distribuídos em 76 revistas. O *Journal of Fluency Disorders* apresentou maior número de publicações (94;27,73%); seguido do *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research* (42; 12,39%). As temáticas mais frequentes foram: Características da Gagueira (150;44,25%) e Tratamento da Gagueira (106;31,27%). O método de pesquisa mais utilizado foi o Levantamento (157;46,31%), seguido pelo Experimento (118;34,8%). A maioria das pesquisas pertenceu à vertente epistemológica positivista (324;95,57%). As faixas etárias mais estudadas foram adultos (174;45,31%) e crianças (120;31,25%). **Conclusão:** O levantamento e a caracterização da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira mostraram que ela está em discreto crescimento, o qual, do ponto de vista epistemológico, está preponderantemente dentro do paradigma *positivista*. O fato de a produção apresentar, embora discretamente, pesquisas nas vertentes *fenomenológica* e *dialético-histórica*; o fato de a vertente *positivista* começar a apresentar pesquisas que quantificam dados qualitativos para olhar a gagueira como fenômeno multifatorial; o fato de termos encontrado os mesmos aspectos tratados ora como característica, ora como causa da gagueira; apontam: para a complexidade do tema; para o desafio que a compreensão da gagueira tem representado para os pesquisadores; para a necessidade de buscar novos caminhos epistemológicos para decifrá-la. As temáticas encontradas indicaram a falta de pesquisas sobre prevenção e promoção de saúde. Os procedimentos encontrados indicaram falta de pesquisas com delineamento de estudo de caso clínico. As faixas etárias estudadas indicaram a falta de pesquisas sobre adolescentes. Estes aspectos podem nortear as decisões sobre futuras pesquisas a respeito da gagueira.

Unitermos: Gagueira. Fonoaudiologia. Periódicos. Indicadores de Produção Científica.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Studies about the characteristics of the scientific production of a field of knowledge are important because they provide an overview of the past and present trends within a determined area of knowledge and thus highlight the boundaries that remain to be crossed as a guideline for future research. **Aims:** Our aim was to analyze the international scientific literature relating to stuttering published between 2005 and 2010 in order to identify current trends in reporting progress towards understanding and management of this complex speech disorder. **Method:** Our approach involved the selection and analysis of *online*, peer reviewed publications. We examined the publication frequency over yearly intervals and organized the data to highlight the following characteristics: publication period; number of publications per period; the theme addressed; the methodological procedure used, the epistemological affiliation of contributor(s), and the age range of the subjects studied. **Results:** A total of 339 articles from 76 international journals were analyzed. Prior to 2005 the average number of publications per year was 49(14,3%). However, we identified a total of 72(21,22%) publications in 2010. The *Journal of Fluency Disorders*, which is specialized in stuttering, was the most frequent contributor (94; 27,73%) in the studied interval. Next, was the *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research* (42; 12,39%), followed by the *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders* (29;8,55%). Two themes stood out: Characteristics of Stuttering, with 150(44,25%) articles, and *Treatment of Stuttering*, with 106(31,27%) articles. The research method most used was *Survey* (157;46,31%), followed by *Experiment* (118;34,8%). The majority of research featured the *Positivist* (324;95,57%) paradigm. The age group most studied was *adult* (174;45,31%), followed by *children* (120;31,25%). **Conclusion:** The analysis of the international scientific production about stuttering presented a discreet growth which, from an epistemological perspective, is predominantly within the *positivistic* science paradigm. Due to the presence of a lesser number of studies in the *phenomenological* and *historical dialectic* features; the fact that the *positivistic* feature starts to present studies that actually quantify qualitative data perceiving stuttering as a multifactorial phenomenon; the fact that the same aspects were treated either as characteristic or as cause of stuttering; we conclude that stuttering is a complex theme which represents a challenge to researchers, pointing the need of searching through new epistemological paradigms in order to unveil it. Our findings suggested there is need for more research on stuttering for preventive health and wellness promotion, as well as to use the *clinical case study* as method of investigation, and also to focus on adolescents. These aspects may direct decisions about further research on stuttering.

Keywords: Stuttering. Scientific Publication Indicators. Journals. Scientific and Technical Publications.

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ABREVIATURAS

Atitude	Atitude diante da Gagueira
Avaliação	Avaliação da Gagueira
Caract.	Características da gagueira
Causa	Causa da Gagueira
Julgamento	Julgamento sobre Gagueira
Q. V.	Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida
Recup.	Recuperação Espontânea da Gagueira
Tratamento	Tratamento da Gagueira

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1 INTRODUÇÃO

Este estudo pertence à Linha de Pesquisa Linguagem e Subjetividade do Programa de Estudo Pós-Graduados em Fonoaudiologia da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo.

Ali, num primeiro estudo, Damasceno e Friedman (2011) investigaram as publicações científicas brasileiras acerca da gagueira entre 1980 e 2008 em artigos, livros e capítulos de livros. Os autores observaram que embora o crescimento da produção sobre gagueira tenha acompanhado o crescimento das demais áreas da Fonoaudiologia, que se deu a partir da década de noventa, no caso da gagueira houve um excepcional crescimento entre os anos de 2000 a 2002, sendo ele cinco vezes maior em relação à somatória das duas décadas anteriores. Tal curva de crescimento não foi observada nas demais áreas da Fonoaudiologia e revela que na década de noventa a produção sobre gagueira foi pequena.

Os autores mostraram, também, que a maior parte da produção se referiu a questões relativas ao atendimento clínico e que os estudos se distribuíram entre as áreas fonoaudiológicas de Linguagem e de Motricidade Oral. Mostraram, ainda, que houve trabalhos produzidos em três vertentes epistemológicas: a positivista, a fenomenológica e a dialético-histórica. Discutiram, com base na distribuição dos trabalhos pelas áreas e pelas vertentes, que a gagueira se mostra como um tema bastante complexo.

No cenário internacional, vários autores, tanto de formação fonoaudiológica como de formação médica e psicológica, desenvolveram estudos de revisão do conhecimento científico produzido sobre gagueira.

Andrews *et al.* (1983) fizeram uma revisão sistemática relativa ao período entre 1960 e 1982, apenas de trabalhos cujos resultados empíricos fossem replicáveis, e examinaram os vários posicionamentos teóricos ali presentes. Concluíram haver preferência por um modelo segundo o qual a gagueira teria origem numa reduzida capacidade central de integração sensorio-motora, determinada geneticamente, atribuindo-se a aquisição de sintomas secundários à aprendizagem instrumental. Concluíram, também, haver nesse período considerável volume de publicações sobre a gagueira, sendo marcante nelas uma visão negativa

tanto a respeito dos gogos quanto a respeito dos benefícios da terapia a eles dirigida, apesar de haver evidência científica de tratamentos eficazes. Comentaram não ter encontrado evidências que sustentassem a manutenção dos estereótipos negativos e criticaram, em particular, os acadêmicos que preparam profissionais fonoaudiólogos, por não assimilarem os novos conhecimentos existentes acerca do assunto, continuando a ensinar a abordagem diagnosogênica de saúde mental da década de cinqüenta. Os autores concluíram, finalmente, sobre a semelhança entre a fonoaudiologia norte-americana e a praticada na Inglaterra, Canadá e Austrália.

Bothe *et al.* (2006) apresentaram uma revisão sistemática de literatura sobre tratamento da gagueira relativa ao período de 1970 a 2005. Nessa revisão analisaram as abordagens comportamental, cognitiva e afins, ligadas aos aspectos discursivo, social, emocional e cognitivo. Concluíram que princípios de contingente-resposta são a característica predominante dos tratamentos mais eficazes para crianças que gaguejam. Já para os adultos os tratamentos mais eficazes combinavam variantes de lentificação do discurso, auto-monitoramento, contingência-resposta e outras variáveis.

Bothe *et al.* (2006) também apresentaram uma revisão sistemática sobre abordagens farmacológicas no tratamento da gagueira, relativa ao período de 1970 a 2005. Concluíram que nenhum dos agentes farmacológicos testados foi capaz de reduzir mais do que 5% da gagueira, ou melhorar os problemas dos sujeitos em relação aos aspectos social, emocional ou cognitivo. Segundo os autores, tais achados lançaram questões quanto à lógica que sustenta o uso contínuo dos atuais agentes farmacológicos para gagueira.

Na década de 2000 encontra-se um grande número de estudos de revisão da produção científica sobre gagueira voltados para a validação de experiências e de protocolos. Esses trabalhos apontam as melhores formas de medir evidências (BLOCK *et al.*, 2006; BOTHE *et al.*, 2006; COOK e FRY, 2006; ONSLOW, 2006; SHENKER, 2006; ONSLOW *et al.*, 2008; PRINS e INGHAM, 2009). Além disso, algumas pesquisas questionam o prestígio das evidências científicas, face à sua adequação diante da natureza multifatorial da gagueira (SALTUKLAROGLU, 2005; SUSCA, 2006; GUNTUPALLI *et al.*, 2006; MANNING, 2010; QUESAL, 2010; YARUSS, 2010).

Sobre os estudos de produção científica a partir de periódicos, Berberian *et al.* (2009) consideraram que têm sido a principal fonte de difusão formal da ciência e que os meios de difusão do conhecimento são fundamentais. A esse respeito, vale comentar que em décadas passadas a disseminação do conhecimento se dava exclusivamente por meio de fontes impressas em papel e que, a partir do final do séc. XX, surgiu a disponibilização de grande volume de artigos nas redes eletrônicas. Isto se deveu tanto ao aumento do fluxo editorial, quanto à evolução da informática e das telecomunicações, dando lugar à era da indexação em bases de dados e em bibliotecas virtuais (PLOBACION *et al.*, 2006; FIGUEIREDO NETO, 1990).

O valor atribuído aos periódicos publicados, seja em bases de dados ou em fontes de papel, deve-se ao fato destes serem legitimados pela avaliação por pares, que selecionam os trabalhos, validam a metodologia utilizada e zelam pela qualidade e relevância das informações, submetendo-as à revisão. Esse processo de formalização é regido pela noção de aprimoramento segundo critérios padronizados de qualidade (CAMPANATTI-OSTIZ e ANDRADE, 2006; CAMPANATTI-OSTIZ, 2006; PLOBACION *et al.*, 2006; BERBERIAN *et al.*, 2009). Com isso se consolida uma estrutura de comunicação eficaz na troca de conhecimentos especializados em larga escala, o que agiliza o estudo dessa literatura (PATUSSI e FREIRE, 2001; TENOPIR e KING, 2001; MUNHOZ *et al.*, 2007; OLIVEIRA, OLIVEIRA e LEELS, 2007).

Estudos da produção científica preenchem a função de ajudar a acompanhar o intenso fluxo de publicações, o que se dá por intermédio da busca de pontos de convergência que articulam o conhecimento produzido sob um princípio de síntese, ordenação e referência. Isso é realizado através do manejo das fontes de metainformação que são o recurso para a seleção de documentos permitindo chegar à identificação do estado-da-arte de determinada área de estudo (MOREIRA, 2004).

Dessa forma, estudos de produção científica correspondentes a diferentes períodos informam, em seu conjunto, como se desenvolveu a rede de conhecimentos acerca de um assunto até sua atual configuração (MOREIRA, 2004; OLIVEIRA, OLIVEIRA e LEELS, 2007; PLOBACION *et al.*, 2006).

Berberian (2009) salienta a importância de estudos de produção que contemplem as temáticas abordadas na literatura pesquisada, partindo de observações que tanto considerem a trajetória específica da área em foco, bem como expressem o contraste de tal trajetória com a de áreas afins.

Nesse contexto delinea-se o objetivo deste estudo, que é descrever as características da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira publicada em periódicos no período entre 2005 e 2010.

2 MÉTODO

Trata-se de um estudo documental descritivo no qual se analisam artigos publicados sobre gagueira em periódicos internacionais disponíveis *online*, no período de 2005 a 2010.

Para tanto, adotou-se a técnica de análise de conteúdo proposta por Bardin (2009) que se presta à análise temática do conteúdo de todo tipo de mensagens (artigos, livros, memorandos, discursos, etc.) e se organiza em torno de três estágios: (1) *pré-análise*, (2) *exploração do material*, (3) *tratamento dos resultados, inferência e interpretação*.

Na fase da *pré-análise* do material disponível optou-se por trabalhar com as publicações científicas eletrônicas, devido à relevância do periódico eletrônico como instrumento de grande visibilidade e dinamismo na disseminação do saber e ao fato de não se ter acesso às publicações internacionais em fontes de papel.

Levantaram-se os periódicos em todas as bases de dados fonaudiológicas disponíveis na *Internet* e também naquelas que têm afinidades com a Fonoaudiologia, a saber: Lingüística, Educação, Medicina e Psicologia. As bases pesquisadas foram: ERIC (*Education Resources Information Center*), PubMed/MEDLINE, PsycINFO e Scirus.

A consulta foi feita por meio do formulário avançado. No item palavra, solicitamos a busca pelos termos *stuttering*, *stammering*, *fluency disorders*, *disfluency* e *perseverations*. No item idioma, selecionamos o inglês e as línguas latinas.

Nos periódicos encontrados selecionamos os artigos sobre problemas de fluência de fala.

Quanto aos procedimentos para a *exploração do material*, de acordo com Bardin (2009), foram estabelecidos os indicadores que orientaram a caracterização dos documentos. Assim, a análise das publicações foi organizada a partir da distribuição de sua freqüência, considerando-se: o período da publicação; a distribuição de freqüência por período; as temáticas abordadas; o procedimento

metodológico empregado; a vertente epistemológica a que pertencem; a faixa etária dos sujeitos estudados.

A fim de facilitar a visualização, os achados foram dispostos em fichas analíticas de leitura como a que se segue:

FICHA ANALÍTICA

DOCUMENTO:
ANO:
TÍTULO:
AUTOR(ES):
INSTITUIÇÃO:
RESUMO:
MÉTODO:
TEMÁTICA:
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA:
FAIXA ETÁRIA:

Para organizar a produção em torno de eixos temáticos e vertentes epistemológicas predominantes, os artigos foram lidos na íntegra.

A definição das categorias temáticas obedeceu ao critério da abrangência, de modo a abarcar o maior número possível de trabalhos em cada uma, do mesmo modo como fizeram Munhoz *et al.* (2007); Berberian *et al.* (2009a, 2009b), Feital e Friedman (2010); Friedman, Pereira e Pires (2010); Damasceno e Friedman (2011).

As temáticas, definidas a posteriori (BARDIN, 2009), estão explicitadas no Quadro 1:

Quadro 1: Categorias temáticas relativas à produção internacional sobre gagueira entre 2005-2010.

Atitude diante da Gagueira	Como pessoas não gegas reagem à gagueira, em contextos variados.
Avaliação da Gagueira	Sistemas de medidas para avaliar aspectos diversos da gagueira.
Característica da Gagueira	Como a gagueira se caracteriza segundo aspectos genéticos, neurológicos, lingüísticos, motores, psicológicos.
Causa da Gagueira	Possíveis origens da gagueira.
Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida	Impacto da gagueira na vida dos que gaguejam.
Julgamento sobre Gagueira	Percepções e critérios que levam falantes que não gaguejam a detectar gagueira em outrem.
Tratamento da Gagueira	Estratégias propostas para superação da gagueira. Maneiras clínico-terapêuticas de trabalhar com pessoas com gagueira em
Recuperação Espontânea da Gagueira	Registro de desaparecimento da gagueira sem intervenção clínica.

A classificação pelas vertentes epistemológicas se pautou nas três abordagens definidas no campo da filosofia da ciência desde o final do século XIX, a saber: o Positivismo, a Fenomenologia e a Dialético-Histórica (GIL, 2000).

O Positivismo, de acordo Japiassu e Marcondes (1996:2177- VI) caracteriza-se:

[...] pela valorização de um método empirista e quantitativo, pela defesa da experiência sensível como fonte principal do conhecimento, pela hostilidade em relação ao idealismo, e pela consideração das ciências empírico-formais como paradigmas de cientificidade e modelos para as demais ciências.

Triviños (1992) salienta, dentre as características positivistas, a busca da explicação dos fenômenos a partir da identificação de suas relações; a exaltação à observação dos fatos; a necessidade de uma teoria para nortear as observações; a concepção da realidade como formada por partes isoladas; a não aceitação de outra realidade que não a dos fatos que podem ser observados; a rejeição à compreensão subjetiva dos fenômenos e a unidade metodológica para investigação dos fenômenos naturais e sociais.

Schaff (1995) aponta nessa matriz epistêmica caráter de verdade absoluta; conhecimento como cópia do objeto; conhecimento como registro passivo da realidade sensível; conhecimento como neutro por eliminação da subjetividade que implica em separação entre pesquisador e objeto pesquisado para se ater aos dados 'positivos' da experiência.

Isso se traduz em pesquisas sobre gagueira como ênfase em testes de hipóteses e busca de generalizações, com uma visão centrada nas relações entre o organismo e nos sintomas de fala. Tais características podem ser identificadas no exemplo de pesquisa a seguir:

DOCUMENTO 20: J Commun Disord Vol 40 (3) May-June 2007, 257-272
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Jaw-phonatory coordination in chronic developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Torrey M.J. Loucks, Luc F. De Nil, Jayanthi Sasisekaran
INSTITUIÇÃO: Graduate Department of Speech-Language Pathology, Rehabilitation Sciences Building, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: A deficiency in sensorimotor integration in a person who stutters may be a factor in the pathophysiology of developmental stuttering. To test oral sensorimotor function in adults who stutter, we used a task that requires the coordination of a jaw-opening movement with phonation onset. The task was adapted from previous limb coordination studies, which show that movement coordination depends on intact proprioception. We hypothesized that adult stutterers would show deficient jaw-phonatory coordination relative to control participants. The task required initiation of phonation as a jaw-opening movement passed through a narrow spatial target. Target amplitude and jaw movement speed were varied. The stuttering group showed significantly higher movement error and spatial variability in jaw-phonatory coordination compared to the control group, but group differences in movement velocity or duration were not found. The aberrant jaw-phonatory coordination of the stuttering participants suggests that stuttering is associated with an oral proprioceptive limitation, although, the findings are also consistent with a motor control deficit.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

A Fenomenologia, de acordo com Turato (2000:93-108), é a “[...] *análise que busca colher os conteúdos do pensamento, ou seja, as idéias em sua essência, procurando libertar-se de uma postura natural, que considera tais idéias como representações do mundo externo [...].*”

De acordo com Husserl *apud* Borges e Dalberio (2000:5), trata-se de

[...] uma meditação sobre o conhecimento, considerando que tudo que é dado à consciência, é o fenômeno.[...] A consciência é intencional e não está fechada em si mesma, mas se define como certa maneira de perceber o mundo e seus objetos.

De acordo com Japiassu e Marcondes (1996:101-102), trata-se do

[...] estudo descritivo do fenômeno como se apresenta à nossa experiência e tornou-se uma corrente filosófica do que podemos chamar de “volta às coisas mesmas” ou daquilo que aparece à consciência, isto é, à consciência de alguma coisa.

De acordo com Triviños (1992:43), a Fenomenologia é

[...] o ensaio de uma descrição direta de nossa experiência tal como ela é, sem nenhuma consideração com sua gênese psicológica e com as explicações causais que o sábio, o historiador ou o sociólogo podem fornecer dela.

De acordo com Mezan (1997), a descrição fenomenológica é uma descrição das variedades e dimensões dessa experiência, tomando como foco e origem o sujeito.

De acordo com Moustakas (1994) a Fenomenologia é uma abordagem para a pesquisa qualitativa que é orientada para a compreensão e avaliação da experiência vivida de um grupo de indivíduos que participaram do fenômeno de interesse. Através da avaliação desta experiência compartilhada, o pesquisador é capaz de desenvolver uma descrição do entendimento comum que envolve o fenômeno de interesse. Esta descrição do entendimento comum representa a estrutura essencial do fenômeno em estudo. Pontos de vista dos participantes e as experiências são considerados primordiais neste processo porque se acredita que aqueles que viveram a experiência com o fenômeno de interesse são os mais adequados para fornecer descrições detalhadas sobre esse fenômeno.

Isso se traduz em pesquisas sobre gagueira como visão centrada naquilo que o pesquisador pôde apreender do objeto, estudando-o a partir de sua percepção. Tais características podem ser identificadas no exemplo de pesquisa a seguir:

DOCUMENTO 93: Journal of Fluency Disorders 35 (2010) 333–354
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Client Perceptions Of Effective And Ineffective Therapeutic Alliances During Treatment For Stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Laura W. Plexico, Walter H. Manning, Anthony DiLollo
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology, The University of Memphis, USA
RESUMO: The treatment components that contribute to and account for successful therapeutic outcomes for people who stutter are not well understood and are debated by many. The purpose of this phenomenological study was to describe in detail the underlying factors that contribute to a successful or unsuccessful therapeutic interaction between clients and their clinicians. Twenty-eight participants, 19 men and 9 women, who had received from 6 months to more than 12 years of therapy for stuttering were studied. The participants were asked to consider their experience with one or more speech-language pathologists with whom they had received fluency therapy and to describe the characteristics that made that individual effective or ineffective in promoting successful change in their ability to communicate. Analysis of these data resulted in 15 primary categories. Finally, the essential structure of an effective and ineffective therapeutic interaction was described. Results highlighted the importance for effective therapy of understanding the stuttering experience, forming a positive client–clinician, alliance, and being knowledgeable about stuttering and its treatment.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

A Dialético-Histórica, de acordo com Demo (2000), estuda os fenômenos não de forma isolada, mas em sua relação dialética com o contexto a que pertencem, em sua evolução histórica face à prática social dos homens e o desenvolvimento da cultura.

Essa visão dialética e histórica é bem captada por Morin (1998:23) quando se refere à complexidade do humano descrevendo-o como *um processo ininterrupto de “um anel bio-antropo(cérebro-psico)-cultural”* em que os indivíduos e a realidade

sociocultural se constroem de forma recíproca, basicamente por intermédio das *“interações cerebrais/espirituais entre os indivíduos”*.

Schaff (1990) descreve o conhecimento na vertente dialético-histórica como produzido na interação sujeito-objeto e como visão da realidade socialmente determinada. Refere que o objeto afeta o sujeito e o sujeito afeta o objeto, interpretando-o, não havendo, assim, possibilidade de conhecimento ou pesquisador neutros. Entende a verdade em ciência como processo-atividade em constante mutação e construção, de modo que a verdade é sempre relativa às condições de sua produção.

Isso se traduz em pesquisas sobre gagueira com ênfase nas relações entre o sujeito, sua subjetividade e sua história. Tais características podem ser identificadas no exemplo de pesquisa a seguir:

DOCUMENTO 85: S Afr J Commun Disord. 2010 Dec;57:51-7
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Configurations of self-identity formations of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Kathard H, Norman V, Pillay M
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Cape Town, South Africa
RESUMO: It is important for clinicians to understand how adults who stutter construct who they are, i.e. their self-identity, in order to offer personally meaningful interventions. Early research on stuttering and self-concept provided initial knowledge, but there has been a dearth of further research in this field. This article, the third in a series of papers emanating from a doctoral study, provides new insight into the configurations of self-identity formations of adults who stutter. Previous articles from the study described how 'Able' (positive self-identity) and 'DisOther' (negative self-identity) self-identity formations developed over time. This paper describes the configurations of self-identities, Able and DisOther, evident across participants' stories. The study used a life-history methodology in which 7 adult participants (5 men and 2 women) shared their experiences of living with stuttering through open-ended interviews. The data from the interviews were analysed at two levels. The first level of analysis resulted in a description of the types of self-identity formations (positive and negative) and processes (personal, social and temporal) shaping the self-identity formations. This result was represented as a research story for each participant. The second level of analysis described the configurations of the self-identities, Able and DisOther, across the research stories. The main findings, illustrated through three research stories, were that the two types of self-identity formations, Able and DisOther, were present in singular and dual configurations. The dual presentation of self-identity formations occurred in co-existing, competing and coalescing configurations at particular time periods, illuminating the complexity of the stuttering experience. Clinical implications are discussed.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

Quanto à faixa etária, foram organizados seis agrupamentos: *criança*; *adolescente*; *adulto*; *todas*; *inespecífica* e *não se aplica*. Consideraram-se como *crianças*, sujeitos de até 10 anos e 11 meses de idade; *adolescentes*, sujeitos de 11 a 18 anos de idade e *adultos*, sujeitos acima dos 18 anos de idade (PIERINI et al. 2006). A categoria *inespecífica* congrega trabalhos que não referiam a idade dos sujeitos e a categoria *não se aplica* congrega trabalhos do tipo revisões bibliográficas.

Quanto ao procedimento metodológico, os artigos foram classificados de acordo com a proposta de Gil (2000) em *experimento*, que se refere a estudos que mostram a influência entre variáveis; *levantamento*, que se refere a estudos que comparam eventos, aspectos ou características escolhidas seja aleatória seja intencionalmente; *estudo documental*, que responde perguntas de pesquisa por meio do levantamento da literatura científica publicada ou de documentos do tipo prontuários e anamneses; *estudo de caso clínico*, que se refere a investigações empíricas aprofundadas de casos únicos ou de poucos casos.

Para o tratamento dos resultados, os dados foram organizados em tabelas que mostram as frequências de distribuição das variáveis elencadas (temática, vertente epistemológica, procedimento metodológico e faixa etária). Os dados também foram analisados estatisticamente com base no teste Qui-Quadrado (X^2), tomando 5% como nível de significância. Os resultados obtidos (X^2 , graus de liberdade e *p-value*) serão apresentados ao final das tabelas.

3 RESULTADOS

De 2005 a 2010 encontraram-se 339 artigos distribuídos por 76 periódicos científicos internacionais disponíveis *online* (Tabela 1). Os resumos desses artigos encontram-se no CD incluído na contracapa da dissertação (Anexo A).

Na Tabela 1, que mostra a distribuição dos periódicos pelo tempo, vemos que, em se considerando os números absolutos, houve crescimento das publicações sobre gagueira entre 2005 e 2010. O ano de 2010 congrega o maior número de produções (72;21,22%) em relação aos demais. A produção se concentrou nos periódicos *Journal of Fluency Disorders* (94;27,73%), que é especializado em gagueira, seguido do *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research* (42;12,39%), vindo em terceiro lugar o *International Journal of Language and Communication Disorders* (29;8,55%). Para que o cálculo estatístico desta tabela tivesse significado, desconsideraram-se os periódicos com menos de 9 artigos publicados ao longo do período estudado, visto que o cálculo do Qui-Quadrado recursivo indicou ser este um bom critério para maximizar os periódicos mantidos. Mesmo assim, o crescimento das pesquisas sobre gagueira ao longo do período estudado não mostrou significância estatística ($p\text{-value}=0,21$). Utilizando-se o método de Regressão Linear para os dados estudados pelo teste Qui-quadrado, observa-se que houve um crescimento médio de 2,7 publicações por ano (Figura 1).

Um estudo de Regressão Linear utilizando-se todos os periódicos da Tabela 1, indica um crescimento médio de 4,8 publicações por ano.

Tabela 1 - Distribuição dos periódicos pelo tempo da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

(continua)

PERIÓDICOS	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
JFD	14	4,13	17	5,01	13	3,83	16	4,72	14	4,13	20	5,90	94	27,73
JSLHR	3	0,88	4	1,18	2	0,59	11	3,24	11	3,24	11	3,24	42	12,39
IJLCD	3	0,88	8	2,36	2	0,59	3	0,88	7	2,06	6	1,77	29	8,55
JCD	1	0,29	3	0,88	8	2,36	5	1,47	4	1,18	4	1,18	25	7,37
AJSLP	4	1,18	4	1,18	2	0,59	4	1,18	2	0,59	-	-	16	4,72
CLP	1	0,29	2	0,59	2	0,59	1	0,29	3	0,88	2	0,59	11	3,24
Folia Phoniatr Logop	3	0,88	1	0,29	2	0,59	-	-	2	0,59	1	0,29	9	2,65
Percept Mot Skills	4	1,18	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	7	2,06
Semin Speech Lang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,06	7	2,06
Disabil Rehabil	-	-	2	0,59	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	5	1,47
NeuroImage	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59	5	1,47
Brain Lang	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	1	0,29	4	1,18
Hum Mov Sci	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	3	0,88
J Neural Transm	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	3	0,88
Neurosci Lett	1	0,29	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
Stammering Res	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
Am J Hum Genet	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Am J Med Genet A	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	2	0,59
Brain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59
Clin Neuropharmacol	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59
Exp Neurol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59	2	0,59
J Neuro Linguistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59	2	0,59

Tabela 1 – Distribuição dos periódicos pelo tempo da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 – 2010.

(continuação)

PERIÓDICOS	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lang Speech Hear Serv Sch	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Logoped Phoniatr Vocol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	2	0,59
Med Hypotheses	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Parkinsonism Relat Disord	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59
Rev Neurol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
S Afr J Commun Disord	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	2	0,59
Acta Neurol Colomb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Am Fam Physician	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Arch Dis Child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Biomed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
BMJ	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Br J Neurosurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Cas Lek Cesk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Cereb Cortex	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Clin Neurophysiol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Clin Psychol Rev	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Cortex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Curr Neurol Neurosci	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Dev Neuropsychol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Dev Sci	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Duodecim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29

Tabela 1 – Distribuição dos periódicos pelo tempo da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 – 2010.

(continuação)

PERIÓDICOS	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Eur Arch Psychiatry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Expert Rev Pharmacoecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Hum Brain Mapp	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Hum Genet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Indian J Med Sci	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Psychophysiol	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Speech Lang Pathol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
J Acoust Soc Am	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Anxiety Disord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
J Clin Psychopharmacol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
J Hum Genet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
J Neurol Neurosurg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
J Stutt Ther Advocacy Res	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Kulak	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Lang Speech	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laryngorhinootologie	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laryngoscope	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laterality	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
N Engl J Med	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Neurology	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29

Tabela 1 – Distribuição dos periódicos pelo tempo da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 – 2010.

(conclusão)

PERIÓDICOS	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neuron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
NeuroReport	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Neuroscience	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Pediatrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Psychiatr Pol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29
Srp Arh Celok Lek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29
Stud Health Technol Inform	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Twin Res Hum Genet	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Ugeskr	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Zhongua Yi Xue Za Zhi	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Total	49	14,43	52	15,32	45	13,25	55	16,21	66	19,44	72	21,22	339	99,93

$\chi^2 = 35,9$ graus de liberdade = 3 $p\text{-value} = 0,21 (>0,05)$

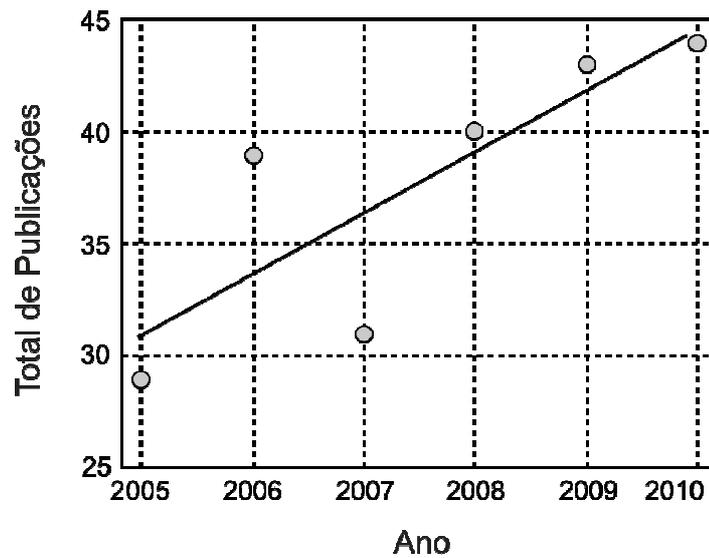


Figura 1¹ – Regressão Linear com os dados estudados pelo teste Qui-Quadrado na Tabela 1.

Na Tabela 2, que mostra a distribuição das temáticas pelos periódicos, vemos que as principais temáticas encontradas foram *Características da Gagueira*, com 150(44,19%) dos artigos, e *Tratamento da Gagueira*, com 106(31,25%) dos artigos, sendo que elas estão concentradas principalmente nas revistas acima discriminadas. Dado o número de ocorrências nulas, foram considerados apenas os 5 primeiros periódicos para o cálculo estatístico do Qui-Quadrado. Como se vê, a diferença na distribuição das temáticas apresenta significância estatística ($p\text{-value} = 0,0007$).

¹ A Figura 1 mostra um gráfico elaborado utilizando-se o número total de publicações por ano apenas para os dados utilizados no cálculo do Qui-Quadrado na Tabela 1. A reta apresentada no gráfico, obtida utilizando-se o método de Regressão Linear, prevê um crescimento médio de 2,7 publicações por ano.

Tabela 2 - Distribuição dos periódicos pelas temáticas da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

(continua)

PERIÓDICOS	TEMÁTICAS																Total	
	Caract.		Tratamento		Atitude		Causa		Julgamento		Q. V.		Avaliação		Recup.		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
JFD	37	10,91	28	8,26	14	4,13	7	2,06	1	0,29	5	1,47	1	0,29	1	0,29	94	27,73
JSLHR	16	4,72	15	4,42	2	0,59	5	1,47	3	0,88	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	42	12,39
IJLCD	2	0,59	18	5,31	4	1,18	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	3	0,88	-	-	29	8,55
JCD	13	3,83	4	1,18	3	0,88	2	0,59	1	0,29	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	25	7,37
AJSLP	1	0,29	7	2,06	3	0,88	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	3	0,88	-	-	16	4,72
CLP	9	2,65	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,24
Folia Phoniatr Logop	3	0,88	3	0,88	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	9	2,65
Percept Mot Skills	1	0,29	5	1,47	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,06
Semin Speech Lang	-	-	6	1,77	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,06
Disabil Rehabil	1	0,29	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	5	1,47
Neuroimage	5	1,47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,47
Brain Lang	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,18
Hum Mov Sci	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
J Neural Transm	3	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
Neuroscience	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
Stammering Res	2	0,59	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0,88
Am J Hum Genet	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Am J Med Genet A	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Brain	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Clin Neuropharmacol	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Exp Neurol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
J Neuro Linguistics	1	0,88	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59

Tabela 2 - Distribuição dos periódicos pelas temáticas da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

(continuação)

PERIÓDICOS	TEMÁTICAS																Total	
	Caract.		Tratamento		Atitude		Causa		Julgamento		Q. V.		Avaliação		Recup.		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Lang Speech Hear Serv Sch	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Logoped Phoniatr Vocol	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Med Hypotheses	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Parkinsonism Relat Disord	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Rev Neurol	2	0,59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
S Afr J Commun Disord	-	-	1	0,29	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0,59
Acta Neurol Colomb	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Am Fam Physician	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Arch Dis Child	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Biomed	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
BMJ	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Br J Neurosurg	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Câs Lek Cesk	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Cereb Cortex	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Clin Neurophysiol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Clin Psychol Rev	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Cortex	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Curr Neurol Neurosci	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Dev Neuropsychol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Dev Sci	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Duodecim	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29

Tabela 2 - Distribuição dos periódicos pelas temáticas da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

(continuação)

PERIÓDICOS	TEMÁTICAS																Total	
	Caract.		Tratamento		Atitude		Causa		Julgamento		Q. V.		Avaliação		Recup.		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Eur Arch Psychiatry	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Expert Rev Pharmacoecon	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Hum Brain Mapp	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Hum Genet	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Indian J Med Sci	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Psychophysiol	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Int J Speech Lang Pathol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Acoust Soc Am	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Anxiety Disord	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Clin Psychopharmacol	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Hum Genet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Neurol Neurosurg	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
J Stutt Ther Advocacy Res	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Kulak	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Lang Speech	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laryngorhinootologie	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laryngoscope	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Laterality	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
N Engl J Med	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Nan Fang	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Neurology	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29

Tabela 2 - Distribuição dos periódicos pelas temáticas da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

(conclusão)

PERIÓDICOS	TEMÁTICAS																Total	
	Caract.		Tratamento		Atitude		Causa		Julgamento		Q. V.		Avaliação		Recup.		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Neuron	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
NeuroReport	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Neurosci Lett	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Pediatrics	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Psychiatr Pol	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Srp Arh Celok Lek	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Stud Health Technol Inform.	-	-	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Twin Res Hum Genet	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Ugeskr Laeger	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Zhongua Yi Xue Za Zhi	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Total	150	44,19	106	31,25	30	8,84	23	6,77	11	3,24	10	2,95	8	2,36	1	0,29	339	99,93

 $\chi^2 = 52,2$

graus de liberdade = 24

 $p\text{-value} = 0,0007 (< 0,05)$

Na tabela 3, que mostra a distribuição das temáticas pelos procedimentos metodológicos, vemos que o *Levantamento* é o procedimento mais utilizado nas pesquisas (157;46,31%), seguido do *Experimento* (118;34,8%). Dado o número de ocorrências nulas, o cálculo estatístico levou em conta apenas as quatro primeiras temáticas e excluiu o procedimento *Estudo de Caso Clínico*. Como se vê, a diferença na distribuição dos procedimentos metodológicos tem significância estatística ($p\text{-value} = 0,0002$).

Tabela 3 - Distribuição das temáticas pelos procedimentos metodológicos da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 – 2010.

TEMÁTICAS	PROCEDIMENTOS METODOLÓGICOS									
	Levantamento		Experimento		Estudo Documental Bibliográfico		Estudo de Caso Clínico		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Características da Gagueira	78	23,01	47	13,86	20	5,90	5	1,47	150	44,25
Tratamento da Gagueira	25	7,37	50	14,75	24	7,08	7	2,06	106	31,27
Atitudes diante da Gagueira	20	5,90	8	2,36	2	0,59	-	-	30	8,85
Causa da Gagueira	11	3,24	9	2,65	3	0,88	-	-	23	6,78
Julgamento sobre Gagueira	8	2,36	3	0,88	-	-	-	-	11	3,24
Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida	8	2,36	-	-	2	0,59	-	-	10	2,95
Avaliação da Gagueira	6	1,77	1	0,29	-	-	1	0,29	8	2,36
Recuperação espontânea da Gagueira	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Total	157	46,31	118	34,80	51	15,04	13	3,83	339	99,99

$\chi^2 = 26,6$

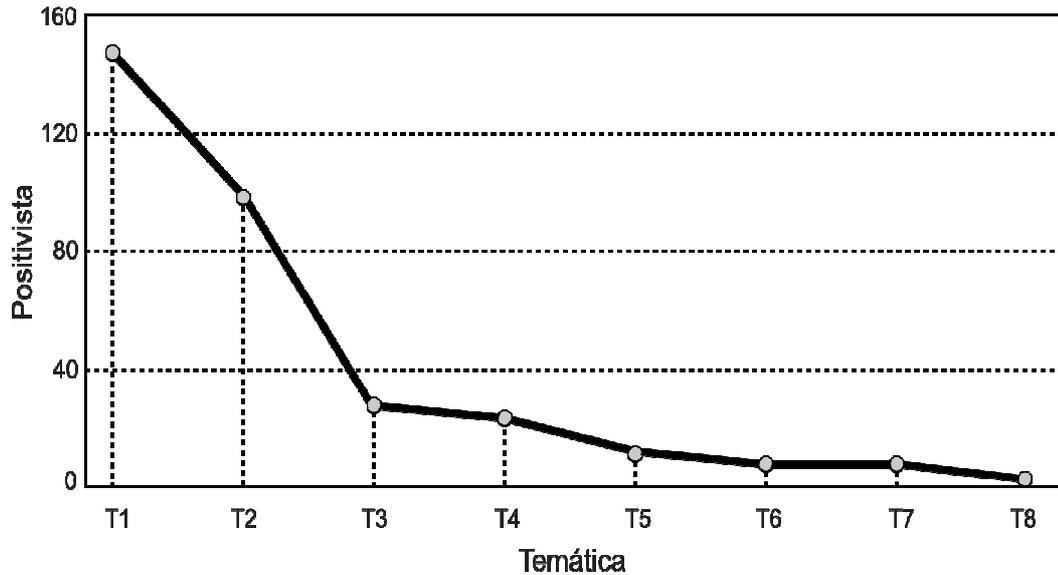
Graus de liberdade = 6

$p\text{-value} = 0,0002 (< 0,05)$

Na Tabela 4, que mostra a distribuição das temáticas pelas vertentes epistemológicas, vemos que a grande maioria das pesquisas é de natureza *Positivista* (324;95,57%). Essa preponderância não oferece base para o teste de Qui-Quadrado, que basicamente compara proporções. Nessa medida, ilustramos a distribuição por meio da Figura 2.

Tabela 4 - Distribuição das temáticas pelas vertentes epistemológicas da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 – 2010.

VERTENTES EPISTEMOLÓGICAS								
TEMÁTICAS	Positivista		Fenomenológica		Dialético-Histórica		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Características da Gagueira	147	43,36	3	0,88	-	-	150	44,25
Tratamento da Gagueira	98	28,91	5	1,47	3	0,88	106	31,27
Atitudes diante da Gagueira	28	8,26	-	-	2	0,59	30	8,85
Causa da Gagueira	23	6,78	-	-	-	-	23	6,78
Julgamento sobre Gagueira	11	3,24	-	-	-	-	11	3,24
Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida	8	2,36	1	0,29	1	0,29	10	2,95
Avaliação da Gagueira	8	2,36	-	-	-	-	8	2,36
Recuperação espontânea da Gagueira	1	0,29	-	-	-	-	1	0,29
Total	324	95,57	9	2,65	6	1,77	339	99,99



Legenda: T1 = Características da Gagueira; T2 = Tratamento da Gagueira; T3 = Atitudes diante da Gagueira; T4 = Causa da Gagueira; T5 = Julgamento sobre Gagueira; T6 = Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida; T7 = Avaliação da Gagueira; T8 = Recuperação espontânea da Gagueira

Figura 2 - Distribuição das temáticas pelas vertentes epistemológicas.

Na tabela 5, que mostra a distribuição das temáticas pelas faixas etárias, vemos que a população é maior do que 339(100%), porque em vários casos um artigo se referia a mais de uma faixa etária. Um total de 15 artigos estava nesse caso, elevando a população para 384(100%). A tabela 5 mostra que nas principais temáticas a faixa etária mais pesquisada foi *adulto* (174;45,31%), seguida de *criança* (120;31,25%). O cálculo estatístico, a partir das quatro primeiras temáticas, e excluída a faixa etária *inespecífica*, pelos mesmos motivos anteriormente expostos, mostra que não há significância nessa distribuição de faixas etárias ($p\text{-value} = 0,27$).

Para uma melhor visualização dessa distribuição, construímos a Figura 3, que mostra a preponderância de adultos na maioria das temáticas, e também que nas temáticas *Julgamento sobre Gagueira* e *Avaliação da Gagueira*, apesar do pequeno número de trabalhos, a preponderância foi de crianças.

Tabela 5 - Distribuição das temáticas pelas faixas etárias da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira de 2005 - 2010.

TEMÁTICAS	FAIXA ETÁRIA											
	Adulto		Criança		Não se aplica		Adolescente		Inespecífica		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Características da Gagueira	71	18,49	62	16,15	14	3,65	22	5,73	7	1,82	176	45,83
Tratamento da Gagueira	63	16,41	29	7,55	13	3,39	10	2,60	3	0,78	118	30,73
Atitudes diante da Gagueira	14	3,65	10	2,60	6	1,56	2	0,52	-	-	32	8,33
Causa da Gagueira	13	3,39	7	1,82	4	1,04	2	0,52	-	-	26	6,77
Julgamento sobre Gagueira	4	1,04	8	2,08	-	-	1	0,26	-	-	13	3,39
Gagueira e Qualidade de Vida	8	2,08	-	-	2	0,52	-	-	-	-	10	2,60
Avaliação da Gagueira	1	0,26	3	0,78	2	0,52	2	0,52	-	-	8	2,08
Recuperação espontânea da Gagueira	-	-	1	0,26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,26
Total	174	45,31	120	31,25	41	10,67	39	10,15	10	2,60	384	100,00

$\chi^2 = 11,1$

Graus de liberdade = 9

p-value = 0,27(> 0,05)

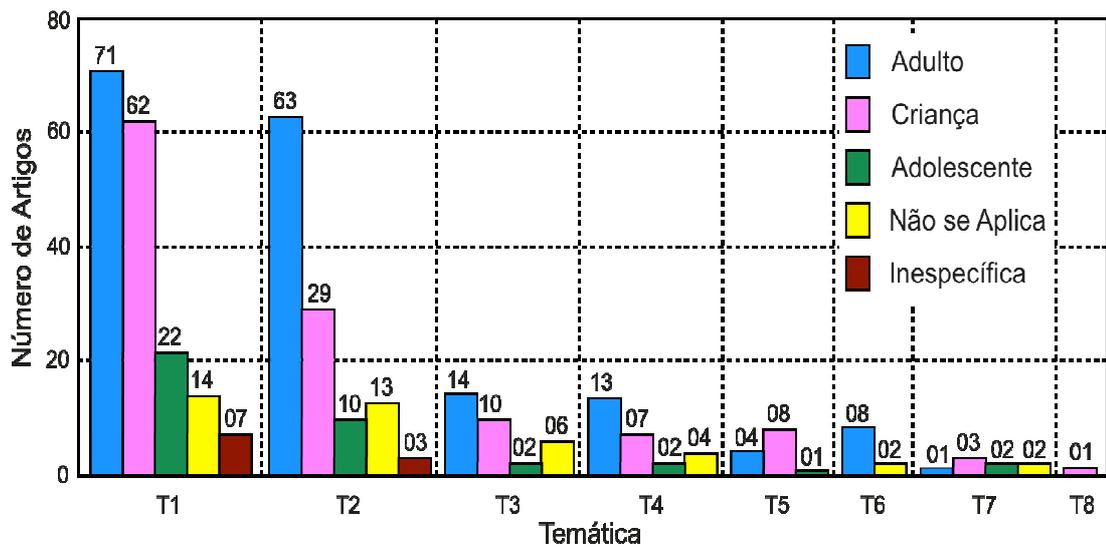


Figura 3 – Distribuição das temáticas pelas faixas etárias.

4 DISCUSSÃO

A distribuição da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira ao longo do tempo nos mostrou que a maior concentração de artigos, como já se podia esperar, está em revistas especializadas nos problemas de fluência de fala e, em segundo lugar, em revistas dedicadas a problemas de linguagem. No mais, observou-se algum interesse pelo tema disperso, principalmente, em revistas de Medicina, o que parece fazer sentido com o fato de que, do ponto de vista etiológico, a gagueira é mormente tomada como problema de origem orgânica.

O fato de a produção internacional ter mostrado um crescimento muito discreto (da ordem de 2 a 4 artigos ao ano – Figura 1), porém constante nos cinco anos pesquisados (2005 a 2010), tem coerência com o encontrado na pesquisa brasileira que investigou o período de 1980 a 2008 e observou que o maior crescimento se deu no século XXI.

O fato de as temáticas *Características da Gagueira e Tratamento da Gagueira* terem sido as mais freqüentes nos remeteu a Gouvêa, Freire e Dunker (2011) que argumentam que uma clínica, para se constituir como tal, precisa ter homogeneidade e co-variância entre seus quatro elementos: semiologia, etiologia, diagnóstica e terapêutica. Assim, em um sentido geral, o foco em caracterizar a gagueira e em refletir sobre seu tratamento sugere uma preocupação dos profissionais envolvidos com a constituição da perspectiva clínica voltada aos problemas de fluência de fala.

Quanto à temática de maior freqüência, *Características da Gagueira*, destaca-se que dos 150 artigos que a compunham, um terço (51(34%)) enfocou características *neurológicas*, a seguir 40(26,66%) artigos enfocaram características *lingüísticas*; 20(13,33%) as de *fala*; 14(9,33%) as *psicológicas* e 10(6,66%) as *genéticas*, estando as 16(10,66%) restantes dispersas por outros tipos de características. Isso em nada foi semelhante à pesquisa brasileira, na qual a temática *Características da Gagueira*, como um todo, foi a menos freqüente, com apenas 6 trabalhos entre os 131 lá encontrados.

Quanto aos 106 artigos da segunda temática de maior frequência, Tratamento da Gagueira, a maior concentração de estudos 40(37,73%) referia-se à abordagem *comportamental*, compreendendo, basicamente, estratégias de modelagem da fluência. A maior parte dessas estratégias referia-se a treinos para controle da intensidade e da frequência da gagueira. Algumas dessas propostas de treinamento são: *Lidcombe Program*, *Camperdown Program*, *Coordinated Interpersonal Timing*, *Demand and Capacities Model*, e *Comprehensive Approach*.

Ainda na temática *Tratamento da Gagueira*, em segundo lugar, os estudos referiram-se à utilização de *recursos tecnológicos* (25;23,58%). Estes discutiram a efetividade de dispositivos de apoio cujo uso visa possibilitar aumento da fluência de fala, com destaque para aparelhos protéticos de *feedback* auditivo: *Altered Auditory Feedback* (AAF); *Delayed Auditory Feedback* (DAF); *Frequency Altered Feedback* (FAF); *Masking Auditory Feedback* (MAF). Paralelamente, na pesquisa brasileira a temática *Tratamento da Gagueira*, nomeada por seus autores como *Clínica Fonoaudiológica*, foi a mais frequente, apresentando 69(57,5%) dos 131 trabalhos encontrados (DAMASCENO e FRIEDMAN, 2011). Os autores não detalharam os tipos de tratamento em questão.

Vale destacar, também, que na temática *Tratamento da Gagueira* 21(19,89%) artigos abordavam a importância de se medir a eficácia dos tratamentos, o que retrata a tendência bastante atual na área de saúde de pautar os tratamentos em estudos sobre evidências dos resultados. Na pesquisa brasileira, que analisou a produção até 2008, nenhum artigo dessa natureza foi referido.

Ainda quanto às temáticas, com relação a duas delas, *Características da Gagueira* (150;44,25%) e *Causa da Gagueira* (23;6,78%), comenta-se que foram encontrados artigos que trataram dos aspectos lingüísticos, neurológicos, psicológicos e genéticos ora como causa, ora como característica. Entende-se que isso é coerente com a indefinição que se observou na literatura pesquisada quanto à origem da gagueira, assim, enquanto alguns pesquisadores apenas descreveram certos aspectos, outros os assumiram explicitamente como causadores da gagueira.

Sobre isso se entendeu que, como ainda não se alcançou uma certeza sobre a causa da gagueira, pode parecer a alguns pesquisadores menos comprometedor ou mais prudente abordar as evidências encontradas apenas como características.

Isso nos remeteu a Gil (2000) que, ao classificar as pesquisas por seus objetivos, as define como: explicativa, descritiva e exploratória. O autor esclarece que as explicativas são as mais comprometedoras para o pesquisador, porque dão margem a discordâncias e controvérsias, ao passo que o mesmo não acontece com as pesquisas descritivas que, como o próprio nome indica, se limitam a descrever os fenômenos objeto de investigação.

Quanto às faixas etárias, ao cruzá-las com as temáticas, resultou preponderância de estudos sobre *Características da Gagueira* (150) em adulto (71;47,33%). Embora haja mais estudos com adultos que com crianças (62;41,33%), as duas faixas foram bastante exploradas, mostrando que ambas as faixas preocupam os pesquisadores na questão gagueira. Pode-se, ainda, supor que a prevalência de estudos com adultos esteja relacionada ao fato de que nessa faixa etária há mais condições de controle de variáveis.

Considerando a faixa etária em seu cruzamento com a categoria *Tratamento da Gagueira*, observou-se que nas pesquisas com crianças os autores freqüentemente abordaram a questão de saber em que medida o bom resultado se deveu ao tratamento ou à recuperação espontânea, o que dificultou precisar a efetividade do tratamento. Já nas pesquisas com adultos pareceu mais fácil identificar a que se deveu à eficácia. Isso parece coerente com o fato de o índice de estudos com adultos ter superado o da faixa infantil. A Figura 4 abaixo foi construída para ilustrar a relação de crescimento das pesquisas com crianças e adultos ao longo do tempo nessa temática específica. Ela nos mostra que no ano de 2006 as pesquisas com adultos foram mais que o dobro das com crianças, e que no ano seguinte, 2007, numa aparente compensação, o número das pesquisas com crianças superou as com adultos. Também pode se considerar por essa figura que as pesquisas com adultos tendem a crescer e a se manter, enquanto que as com crianças tendem a se manter e decair. Talvez isto, mais uma vez, seja sugestivo do fato de ser mais fácil controlar variáveis de pesquisa com adultos.

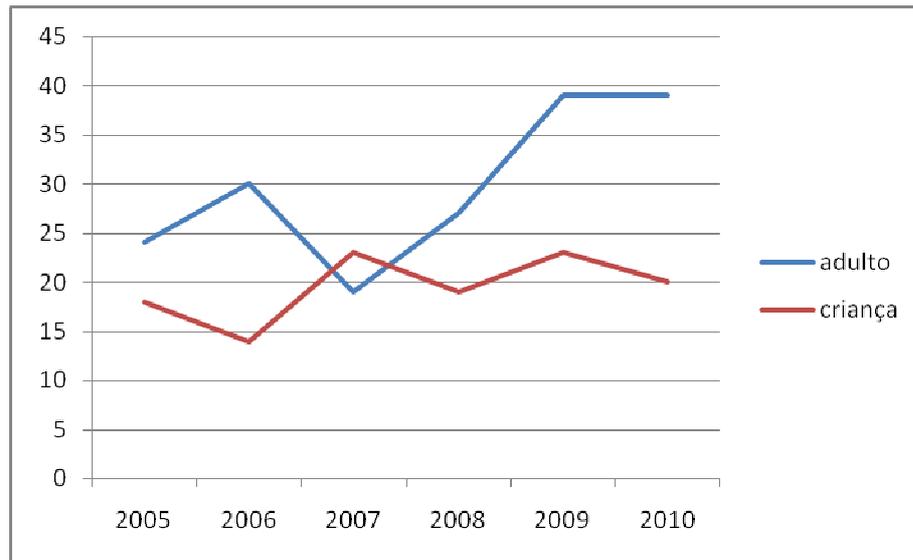


Figura 4 - Distribuição da temática Tratamento da Gagueira pelas faixas etárias adulto e criança de 2005 – 2010.

Quanto às metodologias utilizadas, *Levantamento* e *Experimento*, mais freqüentes, são tipos de estudos geralmente feitos com grandes populações ou com populações amostrais e, por isso, seus resultados são passíveis de generalização. Já o *Estudo de Caso Clínico*, abordagem menos freqüente nesta pesquisa, é realizado necessariamente com poucos sujeitos e leva à singularização. Isso sugere que os pesquisadores têm estado mais preocupados em produzir conhecimentos que possam ser generalizados, o que parece coerente com um esforço para chegar a algum consenso sobre a origem e a natureza da gagueira que nortearia e facilitaria o avanço da pesquisa a respeito de um tratamento eficaz.

Quanto às vertentes epistemológicas, o fato de a vertente *Positivista* prevalecer (320;94,37%) indica que a gagueira tem sido preferencialmente estudada do ponto de vista orgânico e quantitativo. Tal prevalência alinha as pesquisas sobre gagueira analisadas com a vertente mundialmente hegemônica nas ciências da saúde de modo geral, como pode verificar qualquer pesquisador que se mantenha atualizado com a produção científica nesse campo. Isto, segundo se entende, reflete e é reflexo da preponderância da visão positivista, seja na formação acadêmica dos pesquisadores, seja no perfil dos artigos preferencialmente aceitos para publicação pelos corpos editoriais, tanto nacional como internacionalmente.

Devido a isso, chamou a atenção que a produção de 2010 (72 artigos) apresentasse 28 trabalhos indicando a importância de se olhar de forma holística ou multifatorial para a gagueira, ou seja, considerando a sua relação com questões psicológicas, culturais, sociais, e que, para tanto, tivessem sido construídos instrumentos para avaliar dados qualitativos de forma quantitativa, ou seja, dentro do desenho positivista. São pesquisas que puseram em foco aspectos como a satisfação do cliente; a importância da visão de cura do cliente; a formação de identidade da pessoa gaga; a importância da aliança terapêutica na obtenção de melhores evidências de resultados. Isso nos levou a levantar essa produção em todo o período estudado (2005 a 2010), o que nos permitiu verificar que há um crescimento em estudos qualitativos (Quadro 2). Cabe questionar se a quantificação da qualidade se mostrará como uma abordagem que permite, de fato, ver a gagueira de forma holística. Vale, ainda, considerar que o grau de dispersão dos conhecimentos sobre a natureza e o tratamento da gagueira parece indicar a necessidade de uma mudança de paradigma no modo de estudá-la.

Quadro 2 – Distribuição de estudos qualitativos de 2005 – 2010

ARTIGOS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Total	11	10	16	11	19	28	95

Nessa direção, a baixa frequência de trabalhos nas vertentes *Fenomenológica* e *Dialético-Histórica* indica que, até o momento, são poucos os pesquisadores que investem em modelos de pesquisa diferentes do positivista. A falta do acúmulo sistemático de conhecimentos sobre gagueira nessas vertentes, ao contrário do que ocorre na vertente positivista, permite ter a esperança de que talvez as questões que permanecem sobre sua origem, natureza e eficácia de tratamento, venham a alcançar maior esclarecimento se, nas próximas décadas, investigações nos paradigmas não hegemônicos receberem investimento por parte dos pesquisadores.

5 CONCLUSÃO

O levantamento e a caracterização da produção científica internacional sobre gagueira, entre os anos de 2005 e 2010, mostram que, em números absolutos, ela está em discreto crescimento e que do ponto de vista epistemológico esse crescimento se situa preponderantemente dentro do paradigma positivista em ciência.

O fato de a produção apresentar, embora de forma muito discreta, pesquisas nas vertentes fenomenológica e dialético-histórica; o fato de a vertente positivista começar a apresentar pesquisas que quantificam dados qualitativos para olhar a gagueira como fenômeno multifatorial; o fato de termos encontrado os mesmos aspectos tratados ora como características, ora como causa da gagueira; apontam para: 1- a complexidade do tema; 2- o desafio que a compreensão da gagueira tem representado aos pesquisadores; 3- a necessidade de buscar novos caminhos epistemológicos para decifrá-la.

As temáticas encontradas indicaram a falta de pesquisas sobre prevenção e promoção de saúde, o que também se observou na pesquisa brasileira. Os procedimentos encontrados indicaram falta de pesquisas com delineamento de estudo de caso clínico. As faixas etárias estudadas indicaram a falta de pesquisas sobre adolescentes.

Esperamos que estes aspectos possam nortear as decisões sobre futuras pesquisas a respeito da gagueira.

6 REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

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ANEXO A – Fichamentos resumidos

DOCUMENTO 01: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2009 Aug; 18(3):264-76
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Peer responses to stuttering in the preschool setting
AUTOR(ES): Langevin M, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Institute for Stuttering Treatment & Research, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Alberta, Canada
RESUMO: This study investigated peer responses to preschoolers' stuttering in preschool and sought to determine whether specific characteristics of participants' stuttering patterns elicited negative peer responses. METHOD: Four outdoor free-play sessions of 4 preschoolers age 3-4 years who stutter were videotaped. Stutters were identified on transcripts of the play sessions. Peer responses to stuttered utterances were judged to be negative or neutral/positive. Thereafter, participants' stuttering behaviors, durations of stutters, and judgments of the meaningfulness of peer-directed stuttered utterances were analyzed. RESULTS: Between 71.4% and 100% of peer responses were judged to be neutral/positive. In the negative responses across 3 participants, peers were observed to react with confusion or to interrupt, mock, walk away from, or ignore the stuttered utterances. Utterances that elicited negative responses were typically meaningless and contained stutters that were behaviorally complex and/or of longer duration. Other social interaction difficulties also were observed-for example, difficulty leading peers in play, participating in pretend play, and resolving conflicts. CONCLUSIONS: Results indicate that the majority of peer responses to stuttered utterances were neutral/positive; however, results also indicate that stuttering has the potential to elicit negative peer responses and affect other social interactions in preschool.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 02: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2009 Feb;18(1):42-9
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Long-term outcome of the Lidcombe Program for early stuttering intervention
AUTOR(ES): Miller B, Guitar B
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Vermont, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To report long-term outcomes of the first 15 preschool children treated with the Lidcombe Program by speech-language pathologists (SLPs) who were inexperienced with the program and independent of the program developers. Research questions were: Would the treatment have a similar outcome with inexperienced SLPs compared to outcomes when implemented by the developers? Is treatment duration associated with pretreatment measures? Is long-term treatment outcome affected by variables associated with natural recovery? Fifteen preschool children who completed the Lidcombe Program were assessed prior to treatment and at least 12 months following treatment. Pretreatment data were obtained from archived files; follow-up data were obtained from interviews and recordings completed after the study had been planned. Measures of stuttering indicated significant changes from pretreatment to follow-up in percentage of syllables stuttered and scores on the Stuttering Severity Instrument, Third Edition. Pretreatment severity was significantly correlated with treatment time. Handedness was the only client characteristic that appeared to be related to long-term treatment outcome. The treatment produced significant long-term changes in children's speech, even when administered by SLPs newly trained in the Lidcombe Program. Treatment results appear to be influenced by pretreatment stuttering severity.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 03: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2008 Nov; 17(4):401-15
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Defining, identifying, and evaluating clinical trials of stuttering treatments: a tutorial for clinicians
AUTOR(ES): Onslow M, Jones M, O'Brian S, Menzies R, Packman A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To develop a method for clinicians to evaluate stuttering treatment efficacy research with very little burden of work. METHOD: The clinical trial is the most fundamental, clinically interpretable, and useful output unit of stuttering treatment research. We define a clinical trial of a stuttering treatment and specify 3 levels of clinical trials evidence. We use this taxonomy to identify and evaluate clinical trials of stuttering treatment. Our taxonomy draws on 2 fundamental principles of clinical trials used to evaluate health care: randomization and effect size. RESULTS: Published clinical trials of stuttering treatments were identified and allocated to 1 of 3 levels of evidence. CONCLUSIONS: We outline a 3-step, semi-automated, Internet-based method to identify the publication of a report of stuttering treatment efficacy. For a report identified as such, a 10-item checklist is applied to verify its status as a clinical trial and to allocate it to 1 of 3 levels of clinical trials evidence. The present taxonomy reduces the burden of work of a 136-item checklist in an existing taxonomy.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 04: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2008 May; 17(2):173-8
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Comparisons of audio and audiovisual measures of stuttering frequency and severity in preschool-age children
AUTOR(ES): Rousseau I, Onslow M, Packman A, Jones M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To determine whether measures of stuttering frequency and measures of overall stuttering severity in preschoolers differ when made from audio-only recordings compared with audiovisual recordings. Four blinded speech-language pathologists who had extensive experience with preschoolers who stutter measured stuttering frequency and rated overall severity from audio-only and audiovisual recordings of 36 preschool children who were stuttering. Stuttering frequency was based on counts of perceptually unambiguous stutters, made in real time, and overall severity was measured using a 9-point rating scale. Stuttering frequency was significantly lower by around 20% when made from audio-only recordings. This was found to be directly attributable to differences in the counts of stuttered syllables, rather than to differences in the total numbers of syllables spoken. No significant differences were found between recording modalities for the ratings of overall severity. Correlations between %SS scores in the 2 modalities and severity rating scores in the 2 modalities were high, indicating that observers agreed on data trends across speech samples. Measures of %SS made from audio-only recordings may underestimate stuttering frequency in preschoolers. Although audio-only %SS measures may underestimate stuttering frequency at the start of a clinical trial to a clinically significant extent, post-treatment scores at or below 1.0%SS are likely to underestimate by 0.2%SS or less, which is clinically insignificant.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 05: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2008 May;17(2):139-49
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: A phase II trial of telehealth delivery of the Lidcombe Program of Early Stuttering Intervention
AUTOR(ES): Lewis C, Packman A, Onslow M, Simpson JM, Jones M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: PURPOSE: The aims of this study were to evaluate the efficacy of telehealth delivery of the Lidcombe Program of Early Stuttering Intervention, compared with a control group, and to determine the number of children who could be regarded as "responders." A speech-language pathologist provided telehealth delivery of the Lidcombe Program during telephone consultations with parents in their homes, remote from the clinic. The study design was an open plan, parallel group, randomized controlled trial with blinded outcome assessment. Children in the no-treatment control group who were still stuttering after 9 months then received the same treatment. The primary outcome measure was frequency of stuttering, gathered from audiotape recordings of participants' conversational speech in everyday, non treatment situations, before and after treatment. Analysis of covariance showed a 73% decrease in frequency of stuttering at 9 months after randomization in the treatment group, as compared with the control group (95% confidence interval = 25%-90%, $p = .02$). Measures of treatment time showed that telehealth delivery of the Lidcombe Program requires around 3 times more resources than standard presentation. CONCLUSIONS: Telehealth delivery of the Lidcombe Program is an efficacious treatment for preschool children who cannot receive the standard, clinic-based Lidcombe Program. Avenues for improving efficiency are considered.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 06: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2008 Feb;17(1):60-80
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Psychometric evaluation of condition-specific instruments used to assess health-related quality of life, attitudes, and related constructs in stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Franic DM, Bothe AK
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Clinical and Administrative Pharmacy, The University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: This study assessed the psychometric properties of instruments used to measure constructs similar to stuttering-specific health-related quality of life. In the stuttering literature, most such instruments were originally intended to measure speakers' attitudes about, or reactions to, their stuttering. Seventeen instruments were identified through a comprehensive literature search. Based on specific criteria from previous publications, 10 were selected for complete review and evaluated using 15 measurement standards related to conceptual model, reliability, validity, responsiveness, interpretability (norms), burden (respondent and administrative), depth, and versatility. None of the available instruments met more than 8 of the 15 measurement standards assessed. CONCLUSIONS: Available instruments do not satisfy psychometric criteria for use in individual or group-level decision making, either as measures of their originally intended constructs or as measures of health-related quality of life. Problems with the conceptual model, reliability, validity, and responsiveness of available instruments, as well as the lack of comprehensive normative data, combine to suggest the need for development and validation of a stuttering-specific health-related quality of life measure.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 07: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2007 May;16(2):169-78
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Genetic etiology in cases of recovered and persistent stuttering in an unselected, longitudinal sample of young twins
AUTOR(ES): Dworzynski K, Remington A, Rijdsdijk F, Howell P, Plomin R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, King's College London, UK
RESUMO: PURPOSE: The contribution of genetic factors in the persistence of and early recovery from stuttering was assessed. METHOD: Data from the Twins Early Development Study were employed. Parental reports regarding stuttering were collected at ages 2, 3, 4, and 7 years, and were used to classify speakers into recovered and persistent groups. Of 12,892 children with at least 2 ratings, 950 children had recovered and 135 persisted in their stutter. RESULTS: Logistic regressions showed that the rating at age 2 was not predictive of later stuttering, whereas ratings at ages 3 and 4 were. Concordance rates were consistently higher for monozygotic than for dizygotic twin pairs (with the exception of girls at age 3). At 3, 4, and 7 years, the liability to stuttering was highly heritable (h^2 estimates of between .58 and .66). Heritability for the recovered and persistent groups was also high but did not differ from each other. CONCLUSION: Stuttering appears to be a disorder that has high heritability and little shared environment effect in early childhood and for recovered and persistent groups of children, by age 7. The clinical implications of the findings are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 08: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2007 Feb;16(1):43-53
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Phonological priming in young children who stutter: holistic versus incremental processing
AUTOR(ES): Byrd CT, Conture EG, Ohde RN
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Texas at Austin, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To investigate the holistic versus incremental phonological encoding processes of young children who stutter (CWS; N = 26) and age- and gender-matched children who do not stutter (CWNS; N = 26) via a picture-naming auditory priming paradigm. METHOD: Children named pictures during 3 auditory priming conditions: neutral, holistic, and incremental. Speech reaction time (SRT) was measured from the onset of picture presentation to the onset of participant response. RESULTS: CWNS shifted from being significantly faster in the holistic priming condition to being significantly faster in the incremental priming condition from 3 to 5 years of age. In contrast, the majority of 3- and 5-year-old CWS continued to exhibit faster SRT in the holistic than the incremental condition. CONCLUSION: CWS are delayed in making the developmental shift in phonological encoding from holistic to incremental processing, a delay that may contribute to their difficulties establishing fluent speech.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 09: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2006 Nov;15(4):342-52
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Stuttering treatment research 1970-2005: II. Systematic review incorporating trial quality assessment of pharmacological approaches
AUTOR(ES): Bothe AK, Davidow JH, Bramlett RE, Franic DM, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Special Education, The University of Georgia, Athens, USA
RESUMO: This study is a systematic review, incorporating trial quality assessment, of published research about pharmacological treatments for stuttering. Multiple readers reviewed 31 articles published between 1970 and 2005, using a written data extraction instrument developed as a synthesis of existing standards and recommendations. Articles were then assessed using 5 methodological criteria and 4 outcomes criteria, also developed from previously published recommendations. None of the 31 articles met more than 3 of the 5 methodological criteria (M = 1.74). Four articles provided data to support a claim of short-term improvement in social, emotional, or cognitive variables. One article provided data to show that stuttering frequency was reduced to less than 5%, and 4 additional articles provided data to show that stuttering may have been reduced by at least half. Among the articles that met the trial quality inclusion criterion for the second stage of this review, none provided uncomplicated positive reports. None of the pharmacological agents tested for stuttering have been shown in methodologically sound reports to improve stuttering frequency to below 5%, to reduce stuttering by at least half, or to improve relevant social, emotional, or cognitive variables. These findings raise questions about the logic supporting the continued use of current pharmacological agents for stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 10: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2006 Nov;15(4):321-41
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Stuttering treatment research 1970-2005: I. Systematic review incorporating trial quality assessment of behavioral, cognitive, and related approaches
AUTOR(ES): Bothe AK, Davidow JH, Bramlett RE, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Special Education, The University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To complete a systematic review, with trial quality assessment, of published research about behavioral, cognitive, and related treatments for developmental stuttering. Goals included the identification of treatment recommendations and research needs based on the available high-quality evidence about stuttering treatment for preschoolers, school-age children, adolescents, and adults. METHOD: Multiple readers reviewed 162 articles published between 1970 and 2005, using a written data extraction instrument developed as a synthesis of existing standards and recommendations. Articles were then assessed using 5 methodological criteria and 4 outcomes criteria, also developed from previously published recommendations. RESULTS: Analyses found 39 articles that met at least 4 of the 5 methodological criteria and were considered to have met a trial quality inclusion criterion for the purposes of this review. Analysis of those articles identified a range of stuttering treatments that met speech-related and/or social, emotional, or cognitive outcomes criteria. CONCLUSIONS: Review of studies that met the trial quality inclusion criterion established for this review suggested that response-contingent principles are the predominant feature of the most powerful treatment procedures for young children who stutter. The most powerful treatments for adults, with respect to both speech outcomes and social, emotional, or cognitive outcomes, appear to combine variants of prolonged speech, self-management, response contingencies, and other infrastructural variables. Other specific clinical recommendations for each age group are provided, as are suggestions for future research.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (inespecífico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 11: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2006 May;15(2):126-41
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The Stuttering Treatment Research Evaluation and Assessment Tool (STREAT): evaluating treatment research as part of evidence-based practice
AUTOR(ES): Davidow JH, Bothe AK, Bramlett RE
INSTITUIÇÃO: The University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: This article presents, and explains the issues behind, the Stuttering Treatment Research Evaluation and Assessment Tool (STREAT), an instrument created to assist clinicians, researchers, students, and other readers in the process of critically appraising reports of stuttering treatment research. METHOD: The STREAT was developed by combining and reorganizing previously published recommendations about the design and conduct of stuttering treatment research. CONCLUSIONS: If evidence-based practice is to be widely adopted as the basis for stuttering assessment and treatment, procedures must be developed and distributed that will allow students, clinicians, and other readers without specialized knowledge of research design to critically appraise treatment research reports. The STREAT is intended to be such an instrument: It represents the consensus of previous methodological recommendations; it is consistent with and complements existing recommendations in evidence-based medicine and in the broader science of treatment outcome evaluation; and it is formatted into a single instrument for ease of use.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 12: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2006 Feb;15(1):36-44
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The effect of sample size on the assessment of stuttering severity
AUTOR(ES): Sawyer J, Yairi E
INSTITUIÇÃO: The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
RESUMO: The relationships between the length of the speech sample and the resulting disfluency data in 20 stuttering children who exhibited a wide range of disfluency levels were investigated. Specifically, the study examined whether the relative number of stuttering-like disfluencies (SLD) per 100 syllables, as well as the length of disfluencies (number of iterations per disfluent event), varied systematically across 4 consecutive, 300-syllable sections in the same speech sample. The difference in the number of SLD per 100 syllables between the early and later sections of the speech sample was statistically significant. In addition, the length of the speech sample had a critical influence on the identification of stuttering in children exhibiting relatively low levels of disfluency. Also, when a 20% difference in the number of SLD per 100 syllables was taken as a criterion, 50% of the children exhibited upward shifts in continuous speech samples that were longer than 300 syllables (i.e., 600, 900, and 1,200 syllables). Results indicated that, in general, group means for SLD grew larger as the sample size increased. The length of disfluent events did not significantly differ as the sample size increased; however, there were large differences for some children. Implications for clinicians and investigators are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 13: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2005 Nov; 14(4):284-97
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Differential diagnosis of stuttering for forensic purposes
AUTOR(ES): Seery CH
INSTITUIÇÃO: Communication Sciences and Disorders Department, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: This case study demonstrates the application of an assessment protocol for differential diagnosis of psychogenic stuttering, neurogenic stuttering, developmental stuttering, and malingering. METHOD: A male in his late 30s, accused of armed robbery, was evaluated for stuttering at the request of his defense attorney. The speech assessment included 4 main sections: collection of speech samples, observation in multiple speaking conditions, evaluation of communication attitudes, and consideration of case history and background information. RESULTS: The defendant stuttered severely in all speaking conditions. He demonstrated typical stuttering loci and consistency, but no adaptation. Communication attitudes were typical of people who stutter, but steady, direct eye contact was atypical. His statements about his speech conflicted with reports of outside witnesses. CONCLUSIONS: Characteristics were consistent with developmental stuttering and partial malingering. Both psychogenic and neurogenic forms of stuttering were suspected, but mixed results were largely unresponsive. Valuable protocol elements included speech sampling under multiple speaking conditions, careful examination of case history information, and indirect tests of malingering. Further knowledge and research are warranted to improve processes of differential diagnoses among subtypes of developmental, psychogenic, and neurogenic forms of stuttering as well as malingering.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 14: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2005 Nov;14 (4):274-83
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Changing perspectives for practice in stuttering: echoes from a Celtic past, when wordlessness was entitled to time
AUTOR(ES): Leahy MM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Clinical Speech and Language Studies, University of Dublin, Trinity College, Ireland
RESUMO: Changing perspectives for practice in stuttering therapy are informed by the changes in knowledge, social values, and belief systems of a society. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF; World Health Organization, 2001) has a sociological emphasis with a focus on the ability and functioning of the person, and it is currently fostering changes in perspectives for working with those who stutter. These perspectives are reflected in Irish social mores in the 7th and 8th centuries, when social and legal codes enshrined the rights of people with speech disabilities in law and recognized the dignity and integrity of people with such disabilities. The society of the time showed awareness and acceptance of people with disabilities, and it provided the supports to enable their participation in society. To a large extent, these principles contrast with the predominantly impairment-based focus that has been the heritage of the speech-language pathology profession in the 20th century. In order to review changing emphases in stuttering therapy and to consider applications of a sociological approach to stuttering, an outline of historical perspectives of the profession of speech-language pathology is presented. The evolution of the ICF is also outlined, moving from an impairment-based focus to a more sociological perspective. Both perspectives provide a historical context for consideration of approaches to working with stuttering, reflecting the ICF and echoing principles that were practiced in an ancient Celtic society.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 15: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2005 Nov;14(4):260-73
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Have disfluency-type measures contributed to the understanding and treatment of developmental stuttering?
AUTOR(ES): Einarsdóttir J, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Iceland, Reykjavik
RESUMO: PURPOSE: This article critically reviews evidence to determine whether the use of disfluency typologies, such as syllable repetitions or prolongations, has assisted the understanding or treatment of developmental stuttering. Consideration is given to whether there is a need for a fundamental shift in the basis for constructing measures of stuttering behavior. METHOD: The history of using specific types of disfluencies to assess stuttering, including more recent developments such as counts of stuttering-like disfluencies, is reviewed. The focus is on studies that have investigated the validity and reliability of these perceptually based assessment methods. CONCLUSION: The evidence from use of disfluency-type measures shows that the behavioral difference between stuttering and normally fluent speakers is solely related to the amount of observable stuttering; the differences are only partially realized within disfluency-type measures. Indeed, because disfluency-type measures show poor reliability and conflate stuttered and nonstuttered speech, they have only limited heuristic value for research and provide no obvious benefits for clinicians. At best, they should be regarded as imprecise descriptors of observable stuttering and not a fundamental measure of stuttering. A recommended solution to the problematic history of verbal-based definitions of stuttering behavior is continued development and investigation of exemplar-based definition and measurement.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 16: Am J Speech Lang Pathol. 2005 Aug; 14(3):242-53
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Progression of language complexity during treatment with the Lidcombe Program for early stuttering intervention
AUTOR(ES): Lattermann C, Shenker RC, Thordardottir E
INSTITUIÇÃO: McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
RESUMO: The Lidcombe Program is an operant treatment for early stuttering. Outcomes indicate that the program is effective; however, the underlying mechanisms leading to a successful reduction of stuttering remain unknown. The purpose of this study was to determine whether fluency achieved with the Lidcombe Program was accompanied by concomitant reduction of utterance length and decreases in linguistic complexity. Standardized language tests were administered pretreatment to 4 male preschool children. Spontaneous language samples were taken 2 weeks prior to treatment, at Weeks 1, 4, 8, and 12 during treatment, and 6 months after the onset of treatment. Samples were analyzed for mean length of utterance (MLU), percentage of simple and complex sentences, number of different words (NDW), and percentage of syllables stuttered. Analysis revealed that all participants presented with language skills in the average and above average range. The children achieved an increase in stutter-free speech accompanied by increases in MLU, percentage of complex sentences, and NDW. For these preschool children who stutter, improved stutter-free speech during treatment with the program appeared to be achieved without a decrease in linguistic complexity. Theoretical and clinical implications are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 01: Clin Linguist Phon. 2010 Jun; 24(7):556-75
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Changes in the pattern of stuttering over development for children who recover or persist
AUTOR(ES): Howell P, Bailey E, Kothari N
INSTITUIÇÃO: Division of Psychology and Language Sciences, University College London, UK
RESUMO: Three schemes for assessing stuttering were compared. They differed with respect to whether they included whole-word repetitions as characteristics more typical of stuttering. Persistent and recovered groups of children were examined to see whether: (1) one of the schemes differentiated the groups better than others; (2) more and less typical of stuttering characteristics changed over ages in different ways for the groups; and (3) the changes over ages of more and less typical of stuttering classes depended on word type. Twenty-six children who stuttered were classified as persistent or recovered and recorded at three ages between 8-12+ years. Stuttering characteristics were obtained according to the three schemes. The results show: (1) All schemes distinguished persistent, from recovered, children. (2) The proportion of less typical of stuttering characteristics increased and more typical of stuttering characteristics decreased over age for recovered children for all three schemes (there was no change for persistent children). (3) The increased proportion of less typical of stuttering characteristics for the recovered children across age was more apparent for one-syllable content words than one-syllable function words.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 02: Clin Linguist Phon. 2010 Jan; 24(1):70-81
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering and lexical category in adult Arabic speakers
AUTOR(ES): Abdalla F, Robb MP, Al-Shatti T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Science, College for Women, Kuwait University, Kuwait
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to test whether the content and function word dichotomy of speech disfluency found in English-speaking adults who stutter (AWS) was evident in a language other than English. A group of adult Arabic-speaking AWS were sampled across spontaneous speaking, oral reading, and single-word naming tasks. Moments of disfluency were identified and examined in regard to lexical category. Results indicated no significant differences in the amount of disfluency occurring on content and function words. The production of combined content-function words, a unique feature of the Arabic language, was associated with a high level of disfluency. The linguistic bases of stuttering are discussed in regard to language-specific influences.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: Clin Linguist Phon. 2009 Jul; 23(7):473-88
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The effect of stuttering on communication: a preliminary investigation
AUTOR(ES): Spencer E, Packman A, Onslow M, Ferguson A
INSTITUIÇÃO: The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia
RESUMO: This paper describes a study in which Systemic Functional Linguistics was applied to describe how people who stutter use language. The aim of the study was to determine and describe any differences in language use between a group of 10 adults who stutter and 10 matched normally-fluent speakers. In addition to formal linguistic analyses, analyses drawn from Systemic Functional Linguistics were used to further investigate the expression of both syntactic and semantic complexity. The findings from this study replicated previous findings of Packman et al. in which they found that the language used by people who stutter was significantly less complex than the control group. Another major finding was that adults who stuttered used the linguistic resource of modality significantly less than the normally-fluent matched peers. The implications these strategies have on communication and social participation will be discussed.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 04: Clin Linguist Phon. 2009 Apr;23(4):241-54
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Characteristics of stuttering in Dutch-speaking individuals
AUTOR(ES): Boey RA, Wuyts FL, Van De Heyning PH, Heylen L, De Bodt MS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Centre of Stuttering Therapy Antwerp, Belgium
RESUMO: Clinical diagnostic procedures to distinguish stuttering from non-stuttering individuals partially rely on the observation of characteristics of stuttered words or syllables. The purpose of this study was to examine the sensitivity and specificity of such a procedure, and to describe the observed characteristics of stuttered words. Methods involved the recording of the frequency, duration, and physical tension of stuttered words in conversational speech samples (total 43, 100 words) and in an oral reading task (total 43, 100 words). In this manner, 351 native Dutch speaking people, aged 8-53, who stutter were compared to a group of non-stuttering peers (n = 80). Findings suggest that applying a criterion of 3% stuttered words in conversational speech makes it possible to distinguish stuttering from non-stuttering individuals with high sensitivity (0.9345) and perfect specificity (1.0000). Frequency, duration, and physical tension accompanying stuttered words are described for the group of stuttering participants, and these characteristics were compared to the group of non-stuttering speakers.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 05: Clin Linguist Phon. 2009 Jan;23(1):38-57
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Speech skill learning of persons who stutter and fluent speakers under single and dual task conditions
AUTOR(ES): Smits-Bandstra S, De Nil L
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: Two studies compared the accuracy and efficiency of initiating oral reading of nonsense syllables by persons who stutter (PWS) and fluent speakers (PNS) over practice. Findings of Study One, comparing 12 PWS and 12 PNS, replicated previous findings of slow speech sequence initiation over practice by PWS relative to PNS. In Study Two, nine PWS and eight PNS practiced reading syllable sequences under single, and then dual task conditions in which a color recognition distracter task was introduced. The speech sequences of PWS were initiated significantly slower than those of PNS. Significant Group x Condition interactions for reaction time and accuracy were interpreted to suggest that PNS, but not PWS, demonstrated the ability to switch between an attention-demanding movement strategy under dual task conditions and a relatively automatic (little attention required) movement strategy after practice under single task conditions.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 06: Clin Linguist Phon. 2008 Jan;22(1):59-67
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Judging stuttering in an unfamiliar language: the importance of closeness to the native language
AUTOR(ES): Van Borsel J, Leahy MM, Pereira MB
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
RESUMO: In order to test the hypothesis that closeness to the listener's native language is a determining factor when identifying stuttering in an unfamiliar language, three panels of different linguistic background were asked to make judgments of stuttering in a sample of Dutch speakers. It was found that a panel speaking Dutch and a panel speaking English (both West Germanic languages) performed better in identifying Dutch people who stutter and people who do not stutter than a panel speaking Brazilian Portuguese (a Romance language) thus confirming the existence of a closeness of language influence. Further analysis showed that when the native language is more remote from the unfamiliar language there is the possibility of a higher risk for false positive identification.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença de gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 07: Clin Linguist Phon. 2007 Mar; 21(3):227-45
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Analysis of oral narratives of children who stutter and their fluent peers: kindergarten through second grade
AUTOR(ES): Bajaj A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Emerson College, USA
RESUMO: Measures of language sample length (in c-units) and morphological, syntactic, and narrative abilities were obtained from oral narrative transcripts of 22 children who stutter and 22 children who do not stutter; participants attended kindergarten, first, and second grades. A two-way MANOVA yielded significant main effects for grade, with significant differences on some measures evidenced between participants in kindergarten and second grades. No significant differences between groups or group-grade interaction effects on the measures were obtained. Grade-wise comparisons (through t-tests) indicated that the performance of children who stutter did not differ significantly from their typically fluent peers on all dependent measures; however, kindergarten children who stutter obtained the most discrepant (lower) scores than their grade-matched fluent peers on the Narrative Scoring Scheme measure, with group differences approaching statistical significance on this measure. The findings suggest that children who do and do not stutter evidence similar expressive language abilities, even as subgroups of children who stutter may lag behind their grade-matched fluent peers in particular language domains.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 08: Clin Linguist Phon. 2007 Feb; 21(2):111-27
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Phonetic complexity and stuttering in Spanish
AUTOR(ES): Howell P, Au-Yeung J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: The current study investigated whether phonetic complexity affected stuttering rate for Spanish speakers. The speakers were assigned to three age groups (6-11, 12-17 and 18 years plus) that were similar to those used in an earlier study on English. The analysis was performed using Jakielski's (1998) Index of Phonetic Complexity (IPC) scheme in which each word is given an IPC score based on the number of complex attributes it includes for each of eight factors. Stuttering on function words for Spanish did not correlate with IPC score for any age group. This mirrors the finding for English that stuttering on these words is not affected by phonetic complexity. The IPC scores of content words correlated positively with stuttering rate for 6-11 year old and adult speakers. Comparison was made between the languages to establish whether or not experience with the factors determines the problem they pose for speakers (revealed by differences in stuttering rate). Evidence was obtained that four factors found to be important determinants of stuttering on content words in English for speakers aged 12 and above, also affected Spanish speakers. This occurred despite large differences in frequency of usage of these factors. It is concluded that phonetic factors affect stuttering rate irrespective of a speaker's experience with that factor.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 09: Clin Linguist Phon. 2006 Nov; 20(9):703-16
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Phonetic difficulty and stuttering in English
AUTOR(ES): Peter Howell, ¹ James Au-Yeung, ¹ Scott Yaruss, ² Kevin Eldridge
INSTITUIÇÃO: ¹ University College London, UK; ² University of Pittsburgh, USA
RESUMO: Previous work has shown that phonetic difficulty affects older, but not younger, speakers who stutter and that older speakers experience more difficulty on content words than function words. The relationship between stuttering rate and a recently-developed index of phonetic complexity (IPC, Jakielski, 1998) was examined in this study separately for function and content words for speakers in 6-11, 11 plus-18 and 18 plus age groups. The hypothesis that stuttering rate on the content words of older speakers, but not younger speakers, would be related to the IPC score was supported. It is argued that the similarity between results using the IPC scores with a previous analysis that looked at late emerging consonants, consonant strings and multiple syllables (also conducted on function and content words separately), validates the former instrument. In further analyses, the factors that are most likely to lead to stuttering in English and their order of importance were established. The order found was consonant by manner, consonant by place, word length and contiguous consonant clusters. As the effects of phonetic difficulty are evident in teenage and adulthood, at least some of the factors may have an acquired influence on stuttering (rather than an innate universal basis, as the theory behind Jakielski's work suggests). This may be established in future work by doing cross-linguistic comparisons to see which factors operate universally. Disfluency on function words in early childhood appears to be responsive to factors other than phonetic complexity.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 10: Clin Linguist Phon. 2006 Jul;20(5):371-85
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Cognitive processing load as a determinant of stuttering: summary of a research program
AUTOR(ES): Bosshardt HG
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany
RESUMO: The present paper integrates the results of experimental studies in which cognitive differences between stuttering and nonstuttering adults were investigated. In a monitoring experiment it was found that persons who stutter encode semantic information more slowly than nonstuttering persons. In dual-task experiments the two groups were compared in overt word-repetition and sentence-production experiments. The results of the two word-repetition experiments indicate that the speech of stuttering persons is sensitive to interference from concurrent attention-demanding cognitive processing-particularly when phonological coding is involved. In two sentence-generation and -production experiments it was found that under dual-task conditions stuttering persons produced sentences containing a smaller number of content units whereas persons who do not stutter did not show a significant single- vs. dual-task contrast. These results suggest that sentence generation and production required greater sustained attentional processing in stuttering than in nonstuttering persons and that persons who stutter reduce the amount of "conceptual work" in order to keep their stuttering rates low. Data from an fMRI-study indicate that in persons who stutter the neural systems activated during sentence generation and production overlap to a greater extent than those of persons who do not stutter. It is suggested that in persons who stutter neural subsystems involved in speech planning are "modularized" to a lesser extent than in persons who do not stutter.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 11: Clin Linguist Phon. 2005 Apr-May; 19(3):191-201
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: A preliminary investigation of the impact of stuttering on language use
AUTOR(ES): Spencer E, Packman A, Onslow M, Ferguson A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: This paper reflects on the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to the field of stuttering. It is argued that the SFL theory may offer insight into the impact that stuttering has on language use. Two case studies are presented to illustrate the application of SFL theory. The two SFL analyses found to be of most use in this pilot study were the analysis of how language is modulated in response to interpersonal aspects of communication (modality) and the analysis of how information is foregrounded (theme). The implications of applying the SFL model to consideration of the utilization of language resources in people who stutter are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
METODOLOGIA: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 1: DisabilRehabil. 2009; 31(21):1742-52
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: A life-time of stuttering: how emotional reactions to stuttering impact activities and participation in older people
AUTOR(ES): Bricker-Katz G, Lincoln M, McCabe P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: PURPOSE: The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) framework has a pragmatic focus on how impairment impacts the individual's activities and participation. Stuttering is known to impact communication in younger adults but this has not been established in older people who stutter. In this study, emotional reactions to stuttering were investigated in a group 55 years and older who self-reported stuttering since childhood. METHOD: This was a cross-sectional descriptive design. Twelve participants who self-reported that they still stuttered and in whom stuttering was confirmed, and 14 controls completed the Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale (FNES), The Endler Multi-dimensional Anxiety Scales-Trait (EMAS-T) and The Australian Personal Wellbeing Index (PWA-I). Participants whose stuttering persisted also completed the Overall Assessment of Speakers Experience of Stuttering (OASES). RESULTS: The group who stuttered scored significantly higher on the FNES, with scores in the social phobia range. Responses on the OASES showed that stuttering continues to be a negative experience for this older group. Results for the EMAS-T and PWA-I were within the average range across both participant groups however significant differences existed between the groups in the social evaluative and physical danger domains of the EMAS-T, and the satisfaction with health domain of the PWA-I. CONCLUSIONS: Significant fear of negative evaluation, which is the key feature for social anxiety, was found in the group of older people who stuttered with a higher level of trait anxiety in social evaluative domains. The OASES showed that they also reacted to stuttering and communication in daily situations with moderate to severe impact scores which showed that stuttering impacted on speaking activities and by those negative experiences limited communication. Limited communication and restricted participation in the lives of older people have implications for healthy productive ageing and this is discussed.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 02: DisabilRehabil. 2009; 31(8):646-58
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The persistence of stuttering behaviors in older people
AUTOR(ES): Bricker-Katz G, Lincoln M, McCabe P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: OBJECTIVE: To measure and describe the speech characteristics of a group of 16 people over the age of 55 years who self-reported stuttering into adulthood. DESIGN: A cross-sectional, descriptive design was used. SUBJECTS: Sixteen participants were divided into two groups: a group of 12, (mean age 68.8) who self-reported that they continued to stutter in older age, and a group of four who self-reported recovery from stuttering in adulthood (mean age 75.5). METHODS: Speech samples during face-to-face and telephone conversations were analyzed for stuttering frequency (%SS) and stuttering behaviors using the Lidcombe Behavioral Data Language. RESULTS: Descriptive statistics showed that all participants in the persistent stuttering group evidenced stuttering with varying severity. In the group of four who reported recovery, one participant presented with measurable stuttering behaviors in the conversational and telephone sample. Participants, in the group who reported persistence of stuttering evidenced the full range of stuttering behaviors seen in younger adults. CONCLUSION: Stuttering is a disorder that may persist for some beyond 55 years of age. This result compels investigation to explore how stuttering impacts on activity and participation for this older group
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: DisabilRehabil. 2007 Oct 15; 29(19):1510-7
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: A survey of Australian adult users of altered auditory feedback devices for stuttering: use patterns, perceived effectiveness and satisfaction
AUTOR(ES): Lincoln M, Walker C
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Communication Sciences and Disorders, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Small portable devices that provide delayed auditory feedback (DAF) and/or frequency altered feedback (FAF) have been developed and marketed to clinicians and people who stutter as fluency enhancing aids for use in everyday speaking situations. The literature contains many laboratory-based reports about the impact of altered auditory feedback (AAF) on the speech of people who stutter but few reports about its use in everyday speaking situations. This paper investigates use patterns and perceptions of the effectiveness and satisfaction with AAF devices. METHODS: The current study surveys 14 Australian AAF users. RESULTS: The survey responses revealed varied opinions about AAF devices and their use and effectiveness in everyday speaking situations. Opinions were somewhat related to the type of device used. CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study provide some important directions for future research. In particular there is need to investigate the effectiveness of AAF devices when used in conjunction with other traditional treatments
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 04: DisabilRehabil. 2006 Jun 30; 28(12):757-65
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Investigations of the impact of altered auditory feedback in-the-ear devices on the speech of people who stutter: one-year follow-up
AUTOR(ES): Stuart A, Kalinowski J, Saltuklaroglu T, Guntupalli VK
INSTITUIÇÃO: Stuttering Research Laboratory, Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: This study examined objective and subjective measures of the effect of a self-contained ear-level device delivering altered auditory feedback (AAF) for those who stutter 12 months following initial fitting with and without the device. METHOD: Nine individuals with developmental stuttering participated: Five participants were adults (M = 41.4 years, SD 14.7) and four were youths (i.e. one child and three adolescents; M = 13.5 years, SD 2.6). In Experiment 1, the proportion of stuttering was examined during reading and monologue. A self-report inventory inquiring about behavior related to struggle, avoidance and expectancy associated with stuttering was examined in Experiment 2. In Experiment 3, naïve listeners rated the speech naturalness of speech produced by the participants during reading and monologue. RESULTS: The proportions of stuttering events were significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced at initial fitting and remained so 12 months post follow-up. After using the device for 12 months, self-reported perception of struggle, avoidance and expectancy were significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced relative to pre-fitting. Naïve listeners rated the speech samples produced by those who stutter while wearing the device significantly more natural sounding than those produced without the device for both reading and monologue ($p < 0.0001$). CONCLUSIONS: These findings support the notion that a device delivering AAF is a viable therapeutic alternative in the treatment of stuttering.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 05: DisabilRehabil. 2006 Jan 15; 28(1):33-42
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: A phase II clinical trial of self-imposed time-out treatment for stuttering in adults and adolescents
AUTOR(ES): Hewat S, Onslow M, Packman A, O'Brian S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: This study reports the development and clinical trial of a new treatment program for persistent developmental stuttering in adolescents and adults. The treatment is based on the operant procedure of self-imposed time-out. This involves the person stopping speaking for a short period after each stutter. METHOD: Twenty-two participants completed Stage 1 (Instatement and Generalization) of the program and 18 completed Stage 2 (Maintenance) of the program. Stuttering outcome was measured from independent audio and video recordings made outside and inside the clinic, before and after treatment. Speech naturalness was measured at the end of Stage 1. Secondary analyses were conducted to investigate whether responsiveness to the program was related to stuttering severity or age. Participants completed an extensive self-report inventory at the end of treatment. RESULTS: There was a range of responsiveness to the treatment, with more than half the participants reducing their stuttering by more than 50%. Participants with more severe types of stuttering appeared to respond better but no other predictors of responsiveness were identified. Speech sounded reasonably natural after treatment. Participants' perceptions of the treatment were for the most part positive with the majority reporting that the treatment was easier to use and more effective than treatment based on prolonged-speech. CONCLUSIONS: The self-imposed time-out treatment program reported here is clearly effective for a significant number of adolescents and adults who stutter. Given that it does not require speech restructuring and the constant attention to speech that this involves, this could be a treatment of choice for those who are likely to respond. Consequently, further research is needed to determine which clients seeking behavioral treatment for their stuttering will benefit most from this program. Further research is also needed to determine the extent to which the effectiveness of time-out is increased when combined with other behavioral treatments.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 01: Acta Neurol Colomb 2008; 25:25-33
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Stuttering as a prearticulatory phenomenon
AUTOR(ES): Janeth Hernández Jaramillo, Carlos Javier Alvarez González
INSTITUIÇÃO: Facultad de Psicología de la Universidad de la Laguna, Espanha
RESUMO: Although stuttering as motor deficit is still generating studies, research suggests that disfluency is result of failures in language processing. Experiments comparing production tasks, including pseudo words repetition and silent reading, in children and adults with stuttering provide evidence related to phonological encoding failures. These findings suggest that stuttering events occur in a prearticulatory way. The monitoring speech theory proposed by Levelt is useful to explain the nature of the disfluency. Levelt suggests that monitoring internal representations during the speech encoding allows self- correction of spontaneous production mistakes. This review shows from internal speech monitoring Levelt's theory and presents evidence that supports this perspective.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 02: Am Fam Physician. 2008 May 1;77(9):1271-6
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Stuttering: an overview. Review.
AUTOR(ES): Prasse JE, Kikano GE
INSTITUIÇÃO: Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Connecticut, USA
RESUMO: Speech dysfluency (stuttering) is common in children. Although stuttering often resolves before adulthood, it can cause significant anxiety for children and their families. Stuttering speech patterns are often easily identifiable; when a child is learning to talk, repetition of sounds or words, prolonged pauses, or excessively long sounds in words usually occur. Secondary behaviors (e.g., eye blinking, jaw jerking, involuntary head or other movements) that accompany stuttering can further embarrass the child, leading to a fear of speaking. The etiology of stuttering is controversial, but contributing factors may include cognitive abilities, genetics, sex of the child, and environmental influences. Research has shown that more than 80 percent of stuttering cases are classified as developmental problems, although stuttering can also be classified as a neurologic or, less commonly, psychogenic problem. The initial assessment of patients who stutter addresses the severity of dysfluency; secondary behaviors; and the impact of stuttering, such as patient distress. Further testing is useful in assessing the need for therapy. Pharmacologic therapy has not been shown to improve stuttering. Encouraging patients to talk slowly and the use of fluency-shaping mechanisms such as delayed auditory feedback devices to slow the speech rate can help minimize or eliminate stuttering. For patients with persistent stuttering, controlled fluency or stuttering modification therapy may be effective.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala; motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 03: Am J Hum Genet. 2006 Apr;78(4):554-63
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: New complexities in the genetics of stuttering: significant sex-specific linkage signals
AUTOR(ES): Suresh R, Ambrose N, Roe C, Pluzhnikov A, Wittke-Thompson JK, Ng MC, Wu X, Cook EH, Lundstrom C, Garsten M, Ezrati R, Yairi E, Cox NJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dep. Genetics and Development, Columbia University, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a speech disorder long recognized to have a genetic component. Recent linkage studies mapped a susceptibility locus for stuttering to chromosome 12 in 46 highly inbred families ascertained in Pakistan. We report here on linkage studies in 100 families of European descent ascertained in the United States, Sweden, and Israel: 252 individuals exhibiting persistent stuttering, 45 individuals classified as recovered from stuttering, and 19 individuals too young to classify. Primary analyses identified moderate evidence for linkage of the broader diagnosis of "ever stuttered" (including both persistent and recovered stuttering) on chromosome 9 (LOD = 2.3 at 60 cM) and of the narrower diagnosis of persistent stuttering on chromosome 15 (LOD = 1.95 at 23 cM). In contrast, sex-specific evidence for linkage on chromosome 7 at 153 cM in the male-only data subset (LOD = 2.99) and on chromosome 21 at 34 cM in the female-only data subset (LOD = 4.5) met genomewide criteria for significance. Secondary analyses revealed a significant increase in the evidence for linkage on chromosome 12, conditional on the evidence for linkage at chromosome 7, with the location of the increased signal congruent with the previously reported signal in families ascertained in Pakistan. A region on chromosome 2 (193 cM) showed a significant increase in the evidence for linkage conditional on either chromosome 9 (positive) or chromosome 7 (negative); this chromosome 2 region has been implicated elsewhere in studies on autism, with increased evidence for linkage observed when the sample is restricted to those with delayed onset of phrase speech. Results support the hypothesis that the genetic component to stuttering has significant sex effects.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 04: Am J Hum Genet. 2005 Apr;76(4):647-51
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Genomewide significant linkage to stuttering on chromosome 12
AUTOR(ES): Riaz N, Steinberg S, Ahmad J, Pluzhnikov A, Riazuddin S, Cox NJ, Drayna D
INSTITUIÇÃO: National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, National Institutes of Health, USA
RESUMO: Many types of evidence suggest a genetic contribution to stuttering; however, the complex inheritance of this disorder has hindered identification of these factors. We have employed highly inbred families to increase the power of linkage analysis of this disorder. Forty-four Pakistani families with documented or probable consanguinity, from the city of Lahore and surrounding areas, were included. Each family contained multiple cases of stuttering, which were diagnosed using the Stuttering Severity Instrument. Using the Marshfield Weber 9 marker panel, we performed a genomewide linkage scan focused on affected individuals and their parents. The analysis included 199 genotyped individuals, 144 affected and 55 unaffected. The Pedigree Relationship Statistical Test (PREST) was used to identify pedigrees that required additional specification of inbreeding. Initial nonparametric analysis gave evidence of linkage on chromosomes 1, 5, 7, and 12. Additional genotyping was performed on chromosome 12 to a 5-cM level of resolution, and 16 additional individuals were then included, bringing the number of families to 46. Analysis of the enlarged data provided consistent evidence of linkage on chromosome 12: the S(homoz) scoring function gave a nonparametric LOD score of 4.61, and a LOD score of 3.51 was obtained using S(all) scoring function. Results suggest that a locus on chromosome 12q may contain a gene with a large effect in this sample.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 05: Am J Med Genet A. 2010 Dec;152A(12):3164-72
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Identification of a microdeletion at the 7q33-q35 disrupting the CNTNAP2 gene in a Brazilian stuttering case
AUTOR(ES): Petrin AL, Giacheti CM, Maximino LP, Abramides DV, Zanchetta S, Rossi NF, Richieri-Costa A, Murray JC
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Pediatrics, University of Iowa, USA
RESUMO: Speech and language disorders are some of the most common referral reasons to child development centers accounting for approximately 40% of cases. Stuttering is a disorder in which involuntary repetition, prolongation, or cessation of the sound precludes the flow of speech. About 5% of individuals in the general population have a stuttering problem, and about 80% of the affected children recover naturally. The causal factors of stuttering remain uncertain in most cases; studies suggest that genetic factors are responsible for 70% of the variance in liability for stuttering, whereas the remaining 30% is due to environmental effects supporting a complex cause of the disorder. The use of high-resolution genome wide array comparative genomic hybridization has proven to be a powerful strategy to narrow down candidate regions for complex disorders. We report on a case with a complex set of speech and language difficulties including stuttering who presented with a 10 Mb deletion of chromosome region 7q33-35 causing the deletion of several genes and the disruption of CNTNAP2 by deleting the first three exons of the gene. CNTNAP2 is known to be involved in the cause of language and speech disorders and autism spectrum disorder and is in the same pathway as FOXP2, another important language gene, which makes it a candidate gene for causal studies speech and language disorders such as stuttering.
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 06: Am J Med Genet A. 2006 Oct 1;140(19):2139-41
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: A study of familial stuttering
Autores: Canhetti-Oliveira CM, Richieri-Costa A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Hearing Genetics, Hospital de Reabilitação de AnomaliasCraniofaciais, Universidade de São Paulo, Bauru, S.P., Brazil
RESUMO: Here we study 13 families with stuttering. Of the 13 families, 9 were persistent stutterers and 4 were recovered stutterers. In the 9 families with persistent stuttering, 24 were male and 10 were females. Of the 4 families with recovered stutterers, 17 were male and 3 were female. Of the 17 males, 12 were persistent stutterers and 5 recovered after adolescence. All females were recovered stutterers. We conclude with a short discussion of recent molecular studies. METHODS: The study was approved by the HRAC-USP Review Board Data and all subjects signed consent forms for the study. Our data was collected as part of a pilot family study on stuttering and cluttering conducted at the Hospital of Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies (USP) and at the Department of Speech-Hearing Disorders (UNESP). Thirteen index cases, male or female over 8 years of age were the basis of the study. All were Portuguese speaking, persistent stutterers referred by concerned parents or speech pathologists. However, most were ascertained by therapy groups or by patients waiting for therapy at university speech clinics (USP and UNESP). The Yairi and Ambrose [1992b] criteria were applied in the selection of probands who were persistent stutterers. Ruled out were genetic neurological disorders in relatives, dystonia, extrapyramidal diseases, mental retardation, epilepsy, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), psychiatric or psychiatric-related symptoms, and other conditions that could result in misdiagnosis. Socioeconomic status was evaluated by the criteria of Graciano et al. [1999]. Each subject was interviewed about speech development and fluency status. Diagnosis was based on self-reporting, reports by relatives, and direct observation. The interviewer videotaped speech, and assessed fluency. To ensure reliability, two expert raters assessed the videotapes for disfluencies and the frequency of stuttering. The subjects were classified according to the criteria of Yairi et al. [1996], and disfluencies were classified by the criteria of Campbell and Hill [1998]. For the stuttering frequency analysis, stutter-like disfluencies or within-word disfluencies were counted as stuttering events [Campbell and Hill, 1998]. The Stuttering Severity Instrument of Riley [1994] was administered to each proband and stuttering relatives. Speech rate (number of words and syllables per minute) was done according to the protocol of Andrade [2000]. A

pedigree was constructed for each family. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Pedigrees are shown in Figure 1. Probands were 11 males and 2 females, ranging in age from 8 to 42 years (mean, 16.23 years). All reported gradual onset. They exhibited variable rates of stuttering during speech production with the percent syllable stuttered ranging from 3 to 10% (mean=5.26%). The severity of stuttering according to Riley [1994] ranged from mild to severe. Speech rate measure showed a mean of 176.84 syllables per minute and 96.82 words per minute. Of the 13 families of persistent stutterers in this study, 9 were relatives with persistent stuttering and 4 were recovered stutterers with a M:F ratio of 3.2:1. Transmission in the nine families with persistent stuttering was through the maternal line in five instances and through the paternal line in four. Twenty-five subjects were male and ten were female, with a M:F ratio of 2.4:1. Male prevalence is high in stuttering [Porfert and Rosenfield, 1978; Bloodstein, 1995; Janssen et al., 1996; Drayna et al., 1999]. Of the 4 families including recovered stutterers, 17 subjects were male and 3 were female, with a M:F ratio of 5.6:1 (Table I). Of the 17 males, 12 were persistent stutterers and 5 had recovered after adolescence. All females were recovered stutterers.

MÉTODOS: levantamento

TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 07: Arch Dis Child. 2009 Jan; 94(1):42-6
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The effects of bilingualism on stuttering during late childhood
AUTOR(ES): Howell P, Davis S, Williams R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Division of Language Sciences, University College London, UK
<p>RESUMO: OBJECTIVES: To examine stuttering by children speaking an alternative language exclusively (LE) or with English (BIL) and to study onset of stuttering, school performance and recovery rate relative to monolingual speakers who stutter (MONO). DESIGN: Clinical referral sample with supplementary data obtained from speech recordings and interviews. SETTING: South-East England, 1999-2007. SUBJECTS: Children aged 8-12 plus who stuttered (monolingual and bilingual) and fluent bilingual controls (FB).</p> <p>OUTCOME MEASURES: Participants' stuttering history, SATS scores, measures of recovery or persistence of stuttering. RESULTS: 69 (21.8%) of 317 children were bilingual. Of 38 children who used a language other than English at home, 36 (94.7%) stuttered in both languages. Fewer LE (15/38, 39.5%) than BIL (23/38, 60.5%) children stuttered at first referral to clinic, but more children in the fluent control sample were LE (28/38, 73.7%) than BIL (10/38, 26.3%). The association between stuttering and bilingual group (LE/BIL) was significant by chi(2) test; BIL speakers have more chance of stuttering than LE speakers. Age at stuttering onset and male/female ratio for LE, BIL and MONO speakers were similar (4 years 9 months, 4 years 10 months and 4 years 3 months, and 4.1:1, 4.75:1 and 4.43:1, respectively). Educational achievement was not affected by bilingualism relative to the MONO and FB groups. The recovery rate for the LE and MONO controls together (55%) was significantly higher by chi(2) test than for the BIL group (25%). CONCLUSIONS: BIL children had an increased risk of stuttering and a lower chance of recovery from stuttering than LE and MONO speakers.</p>
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança (8-12)

DOCUMENTO 08: Biomed Pap Med FacUnivPalacky Olomouc Czech Repub 2009 Sep;153(3):199-203
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Use of formoterol in the treatment of stuttering. A pilot study
AUTOR(ES): Pesak J, Zapletalova J, Grezl T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Biophysics, Palacky University, Olomouc, Czech Republic
RESUMO: Stuttering is a serious problem that can distinctively affect not only the mental development of an individual but also his life possibilities, including social fulfillment and his general life prospects. The etiology of stuttering is however unknown and that is why it is not possible to treat it causally. This pilot study takes into account the hypothesis of bronchial constriction as a negative factor in stuttering and investigates the effect of the long-acting bronchodilator formoterolfumarate on stuttering in 42 patients. Patients were divided in 2 groups - A (school children and juveniles) and B (adults 18-25 resistant to other treatment). The medicine was administered once a day in the morning in a dose of 12 microg for the total period of 6 months. The prime outcome parameter - severity of stuttering - was evaluated using the ordinary scale (McGill Pain Questionnaire). The evaluation was done by an examining physician during visits to the centres and by the patients themselves (in cases of the youngest with the assistance of a parent) in a daily diary. A non-parametric pair test (Wilcoxon signed rank test) was used to compare the average marks in the whole set of patients. During the six month period of administration of Foradil the speech fluency improved. The average number of dysfluent words decreased from 10.5 +/- 1.3 to 6.6 +/-0.97. The average mark of speech fluency evaluated between the period of non use of Foradil and the six month period after the use of Foradil improved from 2.95 +/- 0.76 to 1.95 +/- 0.56 (as proved by the chi-square test, $p < 0.0001$). The evaluation of speech fluency of balbuties uses the logopedic practices. Other clinical evaluations of speech fluency are not known.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso: formoterol)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 09: BMJ. 2005 Sep 24;331(7518):659
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Randomized controlled trial of the Lidcombe programme of early stuttering intervention
AUTOR(ES): Jones M, Onslow M, Packman A, Williams S, Ormond T, Schwarz I, Gebiski V
INSTITUIÇÃO: Queensland Clinical Trials Centre, University of Queensland, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Australia
RESUMO: OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the efficacy of the Lidcombe Program of early stuttering intervention by comparison to a control group. DESIGN: A pragmatic, open plan, parallel group, randomized controlled trial with blinded outcome assessment. SETTING: Two public speech clinics in New Zealand. PARTICIPANTS: Stuttering preschool children who presented to the speech clinics for treatment. Inclusion criteria were age 3-6 years and frequency of stuttering of at least 2% syllables stuttered. Exclusion criteria were onset of stuttering during the six months before recruitment and treatment for stuttering during the previous 12 months. 54 participants were randomized: 29 to the Lidcombe Program arm and 25 to the control arm. 12 of the participants were girls. INTERVENTION: Lidcombe Program of early stuttering intervention. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Frequency of stuttering was measured as the proportion of syllables stuttered, from audio taped recordings of participants' conversational speech outside the clinic. Parents in both arms of the trial collected speech samples in three different speaking situations before randomization and at three, six, and nine months after randomization. RESULTS: Analysis showed a highly significant difference ($P = 0.003$) at nine months after randomization. The mean proportion of syllables stuttered at nine months after randomization was 1.5% (SD 1.4) for the treatment arm and 3.9% (SD 3.5) for the control arm, giving an effect size of 2.3% of syllables stuttered (95% confidence interval 0.8 to 3.9). This effect size was more than double the minimum clinically worthwhile difference specified in the trial protocol. CONCLUSIONS: The results provide evidence from a randomized controlled trial to support early intervention for stuttering. The Lidcombe Program is an efficacious treatment for stuttering in children of preschool age.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental: Lidcombe Program)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 10: Br J Neurosurg. 2010 Aug;24(4):485-7
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Improvement of persistent developmental stuttering after surgical excision of a left perisylvian meningioma
AUTOR(ES): Balamurali G, Bukhari S, Carter J, Sofat A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Neurosurgery, Greater Manchester Neurosciences Centre, Hope Hospital, UK
RESUMO: Persistent Developmental Stuttering (PDS) has been treated by speech and language and psychotherapy with limited success. We report the case of a 69-year-old with PDS since the age of five. A left perisylvian meningioma was successfully resected following investigation for generalized seizure. Spontaneous significant improvement in stuttering after surgery in the perisylvian area to the best of our knowledge has not been reported.
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (cirúrgico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto (idoso)

DOCUMENTO 11: Brain. 2009 Oct; 132 (Pt 10):2747-60
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: How the brain repairs stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Kell CA, Neumann K, von Kriegstein K, Posenenske C, von Gudenberg AW, Euler H, Giraud AL
INSTITUIÇÃO: Brain Imaging Center, Dept. Neurology, Germany
RESUMO: Stuttering is a neurodevelopmental disorder associated with left inferior frontal structural anomalies. While children often recover, stuttering may also spontaneously disappear much later after years of dysfluency. These rare cases of unassisted recovery in adulthood provide a model of optimal brain repair outside the classical windows of developmental plasticity. Here we explore what distinguishes this type of recovery from less optimal repair modes, i.e. therapy-induced assisted recovery and attempted compensation in subjects who are still affected. We show that persistent stuttering is associated with mobilization of brain regions contralateral to the structural anomalies for compensation attempt. In contrast, the only neural landmark of optimal repair is activation of the left BA 47/12 in the orbitofrontal cortex, adjacent to a region where a white matter anomaly is observed in persistent stutterers, but normalized in recovered subjects. These findings show that late repair of neurodevelopmental stuttering follows the principles of contralateral and perianomalous reorganization.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 12: Brain. 2008 Jan; 131(Pt 1):50-9
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Structural and functional abnormalities of the motor system in developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Watkins KE, Smith SM, Davis S, Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, UK
RESUMO: Though stuttering is manifest in its motor characteristics, the cause of stuttering may not relate purely to impairments in the motor system as stuttering frequency is increased by linguistic factors, such as syntactic complexity and length of utterance, and decreased by changes in perception, such as masking or altering auditory feedback. Using functional and diffusion imaging, we examined brain structure and function in the motor and language areas in a group of young people who stutter. During speech production, irrespective of fluency or auditory feedback, the people who stuttered showed overactivity relative to controls in the anterior insula, cerebellum and midbrain bilaterally and underactivity in the ventral premotor, Rolandicopercular and sensorimotor cortex bilaterally and Heschl'sgyrus on the left. These results are consistent with a recent meta-analysis of functional imaging studies in developmental stuttering. Two additional findings emerged from our study. First, we found overactivity in the midbrain, which was at the level of the substantianigra and extended to the pedunclopontine nucleus, red nucleus and subthalamic nucleus. This overactivity is consistent with suggestions in previous studies of abnormal function of the basal ganglia or excessive dopamine in people who stutter. Second, we found underactivity of the cortical motor and premotor areas associated with articulation and speech production. Analysis of the diffusion data revealed that the integrity of the white matter underlying the underactive areas in ventral premotor cortex was reduced in people who stutter. The white matter tracts in this area via connections with posterior superior temporal and inferior parietal cortex provide a substrate for the integration of articulatory planning and sensory feedback, and via connections with primary motor cortex, a substrate for execution of articulatory movements. Our data support the conclusion that stuttering is a disorder related primarily to disruption in the cortical and subcortical neural systems supporting the selection, initiation and execution of motor sequences necessary for fluent speech production.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 13: Brain Lang. 2010 Nov;115(2):141-7
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Spatiotemporal dynamics of speech sound perception in chronic developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Liotti M, Ingham JC, Takai O, Paskos DK, Perez R, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, Simon Fraser University, Canada
RESUMO: High-density ERPs [?] were recorded in eight adults with persistent developmental stuttering (PERS) and eight matched normally fluent (CONT) control volunteers while participants either repeatedly uttered the vowel 'ah' or listened to their own previously recorded vocalizations. The fronto-central N1 auditory wave was reduced in response to spoken vowels relative to heard vowels (auditory-vocal gating), but no difference in the extent of such modulation was found in the PERS group. Abnormalities in the PERS group were restricted to the LISTEN condition, in the form of early N1 and late N3 amplitude changes. Voltage of the N1 wave was significantly reduced over right inferior temporo-occipital scalp in the PERS group. A laterality index derived from N1 voltage moderately correlated with the PERS group's assessed pre-experiment stuttering frequency. Source localization with sLORETA (Pascual-Marqui, R. D. (2002). Standardized low-resolution brain electromagnetic tomography (sLORETA): Technical details. Methods & Findings in Experimental & Clinical Pharmacology, 24, 5-12.) revealed that at the peak of the N1 the PERS group displayed significantly greater current density in right primary motor cortex than the CONT group, suggesting abnormal early speech-motor activation. Finally, the late N3 wave was reduced in amplitude over inferior temporo-occipital scalp, more so over the right hemisphere. sLORETA revealed that in the time window of the N3 the PERS group showed significantly less current density in right secondary auditory cortex than the CONT group, suggesting abnormal speech sound perception. These results point to a deficit in auditory processing of speech sounds in persistent developmental stuttering, stemming from early increased activation of right rolandic area and late reduced activation in right auditory cortex.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 14: Brain Lang. 2008 Nov; 107(2):114-23
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The effects of simulated stuttering and prolonged speech on the neural activation patterns of stuttering and nonstuttering adults
AUTOR(ES): De Nil LF, Beal DS, Lafaille SJ, Kroll RM, Crawley AP, Gracco VL
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: Functional magnetic resonance imaging was used to investigate the neural correlates of passive listening, habitual speech and two modified speech patterns (simulated stuttering and prolonged speech) in stuttering and nonstuttering adults. Within-group comparisons revealed increased right hemisphere biased activation of speech-related regions during the simulated stuttered and prolonged speech tasks, relative to the habitual speech task, in the stuttering group. No significant activation differences were observed within the nonstuttering participants during these speech conditions. Between-group comparisons revealed less left superior temporal gyrus activation in stutterers during habitual speech and increased right inferior frontal gyrus activation during simulated stuttering relative to nonstutterers. Stutterers were also found to have increased activation in the left middle and superior temporal gyri and right insula, primary motor cortex and supplementary motor cortex during the passive listening condition relative to nonstutterers. The results provide further evidence for the presence of functional deficiencies underlying auditory processing, motor planning and execution in people who stutter, with these differences being affected by speech manner.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 15: Brain Lang. 2008 Feb; 104(2):190-9
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Severity of disfluency correlates with basal ganglia activity in persistent developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Giraud AL, Neumann K, Bachoud-Levi AC, von Gudenberg AW, Euler HA, Lanfermann H, Preibisch C
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. d'Etudes Cognitives, Ecole Normale Supérieure, France
RESUMO: Previous studies suggest that anatomical anomalies * in particular a reduction of the white matter anisotropy underlying the left sensorimotor cortex **could be at the origin of persistent developmental stuttering (PDS). Because neural connections between the motor cortex and basal ganglia are implicated in speech motor functions, PDS could also be associated with a dysfunction in basal ganglia activity***. This fMRI study reports a correlation between severity of stuttering and activity in the basal ganglia and shows that this activity is modified by fluency shaping therapy through long-term therapy effects that reflect speech production improvement. A model of dysfunction in stuttering and possible repair modes is proposed that accommodates the data presented here and observations previously made by us and by others.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

* [Foundas, A. L., Bollich, A. M., Corey, D. M., Hurley, M., &Heilman, K. M. (2001). Anomalous anatomy of speech-language areas in adults with persistent developmental stuttering. *Neurology*, 57, 207-215; Foundas, A. L., Corey, D. M., Angeles, V., Bollich, A. M., Crabtree-Hartman, E., &Heilman, K. M. (2003). Atypical cerebral laterality in adults with persistent developmental stuttering. *Neurology*, 61, 1378-1385; Foundas, A. L., Bollich, A. M., Feldman, J., Corey, D. M., Hurley, M., &Lemen, L. C. et al., (2004). Aberrant auditory processing and atypical planumtemporale in developmental stuttering.*Neurology*, 63, 1640-1646; Jancke, L., Hanggi, J., & Steinmetz, H. (2004). Morphological brain differences between adult stutterers and non-stutterers. *BMC Neurology*, 4, 23]

** [Sommer, M., Koch, M. A., Paulus, W., Weiller, C., &Buchel, C. (2002). Disconnection of speech-relevant brain areas in persistent developmental stuttering. *Lancet*, 360, 380-383]

*** [Alm, P. (2004). Stuttering and the basal ganglia circuits: a critical review of possible relations. *Journal of Communication Disorders*, 37, 325-369]

DOCUMENTO 16: Brain Lang. 2006 Jun; 97(3):317-21
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Stuttering and sensory gating: a study of acoustic startle prepulse inhibition
AUTOR(ES): Alm PA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Clinical Neuroscience, Lund University, Sweden
RESUMO: It was hypothesized that stuttering may be related to impaired sensory gating, leading to overflow of superfluous disturbing auditory feedback and breakdown of the speech sequence. This hypothesis was tested using the acoustic startle prepulse inhibition (PPI) paradigm. A group of 22 adults with developmental stuttering were compared with controls regarding the degree of PPI. No significant differences were found between the stuttering adults and the control group; the groups showed similar means and distribution. Likewise, no relation between the degree of PPI and the effect of altered auditory feedback on stuttering was found. In summary, the results of the study indicate that there is no relation between stuttering and PP.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

*sensory gating = bloqueio sensorial (levando a um transbordamento supérfluo de mascaramento auditivo)

DOCUMENTO 17: CasLekCesk. 2009; 148(9):424-8
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Reduction of stuttering through bronchodilatation with beta2 sympathomimetic drug formoterol
AUTOR(ES): Pesák J, Zapletalová J, Grézl T
INSTITUIÇÃO: UniverzitaPalackého v Olomouci, LékařskáFakulta
RESUMO: About 60 millions of people on the planet suffer from stuttering. Speech fluency disorder caused by stuttering (F98.5) was known already in the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia and China 7000 years ago (1). Despite of this the aetiology of stuttering has remained unknown and its causal treatment has not been possible. METHODS AND RESULTS: According to ICD-CD, 10th revision (2) ICD-10, stuttering belongs to "Other behavioral disorders including emotional ones with their beginning in childhood and adolescence" (F98) and it is related to Chapter V "Mental and behavioral disorders" (F00-F99). A multi-centre clinical study FORZAK-0503 (3), confirmed (4) hypothetical assumption (5) of the influence of pneumoobstruction of the tracheobronchal tree on the fluency disorder. Poetically spoken, the door opened towards causal reduction of speech disfluency accompanied often by tormentous stuttering (6). CONCLUSIONS: Besides publishing new findings on the aetiology of stuttering, it is needed to transfer stuttering under different classification and different identification code within ICD-10 (MKN-10).
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (diagnóstico diferencial)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 18: Cereb Cortex. 2008 Mar; 18(3):571-83
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Perisylviansulcal morphology and cerebral asymmetry patterns in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Cykowski MD, Kochunov PV, Ingham RJ, Ingham JC, Mangin JF, Rivière D, Lancaster JL, Fox PT
INSTITUIÇÃO: Research Imaging Center, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, USA
RESUMO: Previous investigations of cerebral anatomy in persistent developmental stutterers have reported bilateral anomalies in the perisylvian region and atypical patterns of cerebral asymmetry. In this study, perisylviansulcal patterns were analyzed to compare subjects with persistent developmental stuttering (PDS) and an age-, hand-, and gender-matched control group. This analysis was accomplished using software designed for 3-dimensional sulcal identification and extraction. Patterns of cerebral asymmetry were also investigated with standard planimetric measurements. PDS subjects showed a small but significant increase in both the number of sulci connecting with the second segment of the right Sylvian fissure and in the number of suprasylviangyral banks (of sulci) along this segment. No differences were seen in the left perisylvian region for either sulcal number or gyral bank number. Measurements of asymmetry revealed typical patterns of cerebral asymmetry in both groups with no significant differences in frontal and occipital width asymmetry, frontal and occipital pole asymmetry, or planumtemporale and Sylvian fissure asymmetries. The subtle difference in cortical folding of the right perisylvian region observed in PDS subjects may correlate with functional imaging studies that report increased right-hemisphere activity in stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 19: ClinNeuropharmacol. 2009 Jul-Aug; 32(4):183-8
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Investigating the efficacy of paroxetine in developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Busan P, Battaglini PP, Borelli M, Evaristo P, Monti F, Pelamatti G
INSTITUIÇÃO: BRAIN Center of Neuroscience, Dept. Life Sciences, University of Trieste, Italy
RESUMO: Paroxetine has been reported to be useful for management of stuttering symptoms, but only a few reports have examined its effects. We have investigated the efficacy of paroxetine in a randomized, placebo-controlled study. METHODS: Five stuttering subjects received paroxetine at 20 mg once daily at night for 12 weeks, and 5 received placebo. The percentages of stuttered words and stuttering-associated movements during speech were measured at baseline and after 6 and 12 weeks of treatment. Moreover, left primary motor cortex excitability was measured using transcranial magnetic stimulation. Specifically, resting and active motor thresholds and the cortical silent period (CSP) were obtained at the same periods in both groups. RESULTS: Paroxetine did not affect the percentage of stuttered words between groups. Stuttering-associated movements, however, during speech in facial muscular districts were significantly reduced in subjects treated with paroxetine. Finally, paroxetine administration shortened the CSP with no effect on motor thresholds. CONCLUSION: Paroxetine may be useful in qualitative management of stuttering symptoms and may act on the stuttering brain by diminution of intracortical inhibition, as revealed by the shortening of the CSP after paroxetine administration.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 20: ClinNeuropharmacol. 2007 Jan-Feb;30(1):58-9
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Fluoxetine for persistent developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Kumar A, Balan S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India
RESUMO: Stuttering is a disturbance in the normal fluency and time patterning of speech. Developmental stuttering (DS), with or without associated psychiatric illness, is the most common form and includes all cases with gradual onset in childhood that are not the result of acquired brain damage. Persistent developmental stuttering (PDS) is DS that has not undergone spontaneous or speech therapy-induced remission. Adults in speech therapy behavioral programs will often show regression and even total relapse if they stop practicing. This case report deals with a patient of PDS who responded significantly to treatment with fluoxetine.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 21: Clin Neurophysiol. 2010 Sep;121(9):1447-63
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Neural correlates of semantic activation spreading on the path to picture naming in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Maxfield ND, Huffman JL, Frisch SA, Hinckley JJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of South Florida, Dept. Communication Sciences & Disorders, USA
RESUMO: On the path to picture naming, words that relate semantically to the pictured object become activated in the mental lexicon. We used a neuroscientific approach to investigate this semantic activation spreading process in adults who stutter (AWS). Fourteen AWS and 14 adults who do not stutter (AWNS) completed a picture-word priming task. On each trial, a picture was named at a delay. On some trials, an unattended auditory probe word was presented after the picture, before naming commenced. Event-related potentials recorded to probe words Semantically-Related to the picture labels, and to probe words Semantically- and Phonologically-Unrelated to the picture labels, were compared using spatial-temporal principal component analysis. Posterior N400 amplitude was attenuated for Semantically-Related versus Unrelated probes in AWNS, while in AWS posterior N400 amplitude was enhanced for Semantically-Related versus Unrelated probes. Marginal albeit potentially relevant group differences in the morphology of other ERP components were also observed. The posterior N400 results point to a strategic, inhibitory influence on semantic activation spreading in AWS on the path to naming. Group differences in the amplitude of other ERP components tentatively suggest that AWS allocated attentional resources differently than the AWNS during the task. Preliminary ERP evidence of intact conceptual (as opposed to lexical-semantic) priming in the AWS is also discussed. This study contributes to a growing body of research describing linguistic performance in AWS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 22: Clin Psychol Rev. 2007 Apr; 27(3):287-306
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Signs of developmental stuttering up to age eight and at 12 plus. Review
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology and Centre for Human Communications, University College London, UK
RESUMO: Clinicians who are familiar with the general DSM-IV-TR scheme may want to know how to identify whether a child does, or (equally importantly) does not, stutter and what differences there are in the presenting signs for children of different ages. This article reviews and discusses topics in the research literature that have a bearing on these questions. The review compared language, social-environmental and host factors of children who stutter across two age groups (up to age eight and 12 plus). Disfluency types mainly involved repetition of one or more whole function words up to age eight whereas at age 12 plus, disfluency on parts of content words often occurred. Twin studies showed that environmental and host factors were split roughly 30/70 for both ages. Though the disorder is genetically transmitted, the mode of transmission is not known at present. At the earlier age, there were few clearcut socio-environmental influences. There were, however, some suggestions of sensory (high incidence of otitis media with effusion) and motor differences (high proportion of left-handed individuals in the stuttering group relative to norms) compared to control speakers. At age 12 plus, socio-environmental influences (like state anxiety) occurred in the children who persist, but were not evident in the children who recover from the disorder. Brain scans at the older age show some replicable abnormality in the areas connecting motor and sensory areas in speakers who stutter. The topics considered in the discussion return to the question of how to identify whether a child does or does not stutter. The review identifies extra details that might be considered to improve the classification of stuttering (e.g. sensory and motor assessments). Also, some age-dependent factors and processes are identified (such as change in dysfluency type with age). Knowing the distinguishing features of the disorder allows it to be contrasted with other disorders which show superficially similar features. Two or more disorders can co-occur for two reasons: comorbidity, where the child has two identifiable disorders (e.g. a child with Down Syndrome whose speech has been properly assessed and classed as stuttering). Ambiguous classifications, where an individual suffering from one disorder meets the criteria for one or more other disorders. One way DSM-IV-TR deals with the latter is by giving certain classification axes priority over others. The grounds for such

superordinacy seem circular as the main role for allowing this appears to be to avoid such ambiguities.

MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico

TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 23: Cortex. 2010 Jan; 46(1):49-67
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Altered effective connectivity and anomalous anatomy in the basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuit of stuttering speakers
AUTOR(ES): Lu C, Peng D, Chen C, Ning N, Ding G, Li K, Yang Y, Lin C
INSTITUIÇÃO: State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, China
RESUMO: Combining structural equation modeling (SEM) and voxel-based morphometry (VBM), this study investigated the interactions among neural structures in the basal ganglia-thalamocortical circuit (BGTC) in the left hemisphere of stuttering and non-stuttering speakers. Stuttering speakers (n=12) and non-stuttering controls (n=12) were scanned while performing a picture-naming task and a passive-viewing (baseline) task. Results showed significant differences between stuttering and non-stuttering speakers in both effective connectivity and anatomical structures in the BGTC in the left brain. Specifically, compared to non-stuttering speakers, stuttering speakers showed weaker negative connectivity from the left posterior middle temporal gyrus (PMTG) to the putamen, but stronger positive connectivity from the putamen to the thalamus, from the thalamus to the PMTG and anterior supplementary motor area (preSMA), and from the anterior superior temporal gyrus (ASTG) to the preSMA. Accompanying such altered connectivity were anatomical differences: compared to non-stuttering controls, stuttering speakers showed more grey matter (GM) volume concentration in the left putamen, less GM volume concentration in the left medial frontal gyrus and ASTG, and less white matter volume concentration underlying the left posterior superior temporal gyrus inside the BGTC. These results shed significant light on the neural mechanisms (in terms of both functional connectivity and neural anatomy) of stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

putâmen: parte externa do núcleo lenticular do cérebro

DOCUMENTO 24: Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep. 2010 Nov;10(6):491-8
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Neurogenic stuttering: its reticular modulation
AUTOR(ES): Bhatnagar S, Buckingham H
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech Pathology and Audiology, Marquette University, USA
RESUMO: Emerging neurologic evidence has suggested that developmental and acquired stuttering may have a cerebral base. Investigations have revealed compensatory activation in the right cortical motor areas and deactivation in the left perisylvian region in subjects with persistent developmental stuttering. The evidence has also implicated limbic (cingulated)-basal ganglia regions. Increased speech fluency with treatment in such subjects eliminated compensatory brain activity and shifted activation back to the left hemisphere. We assess the neurology of stuttering and then present our own observations of deep brain stimulation of the thalamus with some ameliorating effect on the encompassing syndrome with speech disfluency.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 25: Dev Neuropsychol. 2010 Nov; 35 (6):712-36
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Non-linguistic auditory processing and working memory update in pre-school children who stutter: an electrophysiological study
AUTOR(ES): Kaganovich N, Wray AH, Weber-Fox C
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: Non-linguistic auditory processing and working memory update were examined with event-related potentials (ERPs) in 18 children who stutter (CWS) and 18 children who do not stutter (CWNS). Children heard frequent 1 kHz tones interspersed with rare 2 kHz tones. The two groups did not differ on any measure of the P1 and N1 components, strongly suggesting that early auditory processing of pure tones is unimpaired in CWS. However, as a group, only CWNS exhibited a P3 component to rare tones, suggesting that developmental stuttering may be associated with a less efficient attentional allocation and working memory update in response to auditory change.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 26: Dev Sci. 2008 Mar; 11(2):321-37
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Atypical neural functions underlying phonological processing and silent rehearsal in children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Weber-Fox C, Spruill JE 3rd, Spencer R, Smith A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech Language Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: Phonological processing was examined in school-age children who stutter (CWS) by assessing their performance and recording event-related brain potentials (ERPs) in a visual rhyming task. CWS had lower accuracy on rhyming judgments, but the cognitive processes that mediate the comparisons of the phonological representations of words, as indexed by the rhyming effect (RE) ERP, were similar for the stuttering and normally fluent groups. Thus the lower behavioral accuracy of rhyming judgments by the CWS could not be attributed to that particular stage of processing. Instead, the neural functions for processes preceding the RE, indexed by the N400 and CNV elicited by the primes and the N400 elicited by the targets, suggest atypical processing that may have resulted in less efficient, less accurate rhyming judgment for the CWS. Based on the present results, it seems likely that the neural processes related to phonological rehearsal and target word anticipation, as indexed by the CNV, are distinctive for CWS at this age. Further, it is likely that the relative contributions of the left and right hemispheres differ in CWS in the stage of processing when linguistic integration occurs, as indexed by the N400. Taken together, these results suggest that CWS may be less able to form and retain a stable neural representation of the prime onset and rime as they anticipate the target presentation, which may lead to lower rhyming judgment accuracy.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 27: Duodecim. 2009; 125(19):2093-8.
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Treatment of stuttering. Review.
AUTOR(ES): Korvaklinikka, foniatrian yksikkö, Finlândia
INSTITUIÇÃO: Haapanen ML
RESUMO: Stuttering in children will usually pass either with therapy or spontaneously. It remains permanent in approx. 20 to 30% of cases. Psychogenic and neurogenic stuttering have an adulthood onset. Behavioral methods aim to change the stutterer's attitude to his/her own speech or to control the extent of stuttering. By using assistive devices it is possible to slow down speech production and thereby increase its fluency. Due to the lack of suitable drugs, pharmacological therapy is seldom used. Moderate and severe stuttering should be treated also in children under school age.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (inespecífico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 28: Eur Arch Psychiatry ClinNeurosci 2010Jun; 260(4):279-86
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Risk factors for stuttering: a secondary analysis of a large data base
AUTOR(ES): Ajdacic-Gross V, Vetter S, Müller M, Kawohl W, Frey F, Lupi G, Blechschmidt A, Born C, Latal B, Rössler W
INSTITUIÇÃO: Research Unit for Clinical and Social Psychiatry, Psychiatric University Hospital Zürich, Switzerland
RESUMO: The spectrum of risk and concomitant factors in stuttering is generally thought to be wide and heterogeneous. However, only a few studies have examined these factors using information from large databases. We examined the data on 11,905 Swiss conscripts from 2003. All cases with high psychiatric screening scores indicating "caseness" for a psychiatric disorder were excluded, among them potential malingerers, so that 9,814 records remained. The analyses rely on self-reported information about stuttering in childhood, problems at birth, problems in school, mental disorders of parents and relatives, childhood adversity and socio-demographic information. Statistical modeling was done using logistic regression and path analysis models. Risk factors determined in the logistic regression include premature birth, probable attention deficit hyperactive disorder, alcohol abuse of the parents, obsessive-compulsive disorder in parents and relatives, having a disabled mother and having a parent from a foreign country. There is no overwhelmingly strong risk factor; all odds ratios are about 2 or below. In conclusion, large databases are helpful in revealing less obvious and less frequent risk factors for heterogeneous disorders such as stuttering. Not only secondary analyses, but also systematic large scale studies would be required to complete the complex epidemiological puzzle in stuttering. An extensive examination of young adults who were initially assessed in childhood might provide the most promising design.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fatores de risco)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 29: Exp Neurol. 2010 Sep;225(1):55-9
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Behavioral effects arising from the neural substrates for atypical planning and execution of word production in stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: University College London, UK
RESUMO: This article reports on an fMRI study that examined the neural bases of atypical planning and execution processes involved in stuttering (Lu et al., 2010). In the study, twelve stuttering speakers and 12 controls named pictures which required single-syllable, multi-syllable, or repeated-syllable word responses, in the scanner. The factors associated with planning and execution were: (1) number of syllable-sized motor programs; and (2) syllable size and onset complexity. Structural equation modeling revealed two parallel neural circuits (the basal ganglia-inferior frontal gyrus, premotor area circuit and the cerebellum-premotor area circuit). These were involved in atypical planning and execution processes in stuttering, respectively. The interface between planning and execution in stuttering involved the angular gyrus. This article discusses the relevance of these findings to behavioral theories that also propose separate planning and execution mechanisms behind stuttering.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 30: Exp Neurol. 2010 Jan; 221(1):146-56
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: The neural substrates for atypical planning and execution of word production in stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Lu C, Chen C, Ning N, Ding G, Guo T, Peng D, Yang Y, Li K, Lin C
INSTITUIÇÃO: State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, China
RESUMO: Using an fMRI-based classification approach and the structural equation modeling (SEM) method, this study examined the neural bases of atypical planning and execution processes involved in stuttering. Twelve stuttering speakers and 12 controls were asked to name pictures under different conditions (single-syllable, multi-syllable, or repeated-syllable) in the scanner. The contrasts between conditions provided information about planning and execution processes. The classification analysis showed that, as compared to non-stuttering controls, stuttering speakers' atypical planning of speech was evident in their neural activities in the bilateral inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and right putamen and their atypical execution of speech was evident in their activations in the right cerebellum and insula, left premotor area (PMA), and angular gyrus (AG). SEM results further revealed two parallel neural circuits-the basal ganglia-IFG/PMA circuit and the cerebellum-PMA circuit-that were involved in atypical planning and execution processes of stuttering, respectively. The AG appeared to be involved in the interface of atypical planning and execution in stuttering. These results are discussed in terms of their implications to the theories about stuttering and to clinical applications.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 31: Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res. 2008 Apr; 8(2):127-31
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Patient-reported outcomes in stuttering treatment: conceptual framework
AUTOR(ES): Franic DM, Bothe AK
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Clinical & Administrative Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: Evaluation of: Yaruss JS, Quesal RW. Overall Assessment of the Speaker's Experience of Stuttering (OASES): documenting multiple outcomes in stuttering treatment. J. Fluency Disord. 31(2), 90-115 (2006) [1]. These authors presented the first complete instrument intended to measure the impact of stuttering in adults who stutter (Overall Assessment of the Speaker's Experience of Stuttering; [OASES]). OASES is a 100-item self-report metric with four sections: general information, reactions to stuttering, communication in daily situations and quality of life. Its conceptual framework includes historic views of the influence of emotional and cognitive variables on stuttering; the WHO's International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH); and the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). However, both this conceptual framework and the psychometric data presented to support the OASES are problematic in ways that clinicians and researchers in areas well-beyond stuttering may find informative as they consider their own applications.
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento de gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adultos

DOCUMENTO 32: Hum Brain Mapp. 2005 May; 25(1):105-17
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Stuttered and fluent speech production: an ALE meta-analysis of functional neuroimaging studies
AUTOR(ES): Brown S, Ingham RJ, Ingham JC, Laird AR, Fox PT
INSTITUIÇÃO: Research Imaging Center, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, USA
RESUMO: This study reports an activation likelihood estimation (ALE) meta-analysis of imaging studies of chronic developmental stuttering in adults. Two parallel meta-analyses were carried out: (1) stuttered production in the stutterers; (2) fluent production in the control subjects. The control subjects' data replicated previous analyses of single-word reading, identifying activation in primary motor cortex, premotor cortex, supplementary motor area, Rolandic operculum, lateral cerebellum, and auditory areas, among others. The stuttering subjects' analysis showed that similar brain areas are involved in stuttered speech as in fluent speech, but with some important differences. Motor areas were over-activated in stuttering, including primary motor cortex, supplementary motor area, cingulate motor area, and cerebellar vermis. Frontal operculum, Rolandic operculum, and anterior insula showed anomalous right-laterality in stutterers. Auditory activations, due to hearing one's own speech, were essentially undetectable in stutterers. The phenomenon of efference copy is proposed as a unifying account of the pattern activation revealed within this ALE meta-analysis. This provides the basis for a stuttering system model that is testable and should help to advance the understanding and treatment of this disorder.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 33: Hum Genet. 2010 Oct;128(4):461-3
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Identification of an autosomal recessive stuttering locus on chromosome 3q13.2-3q13.33
AUTOR(ES): Raza MH, Riazuddin S, Drayna D
INSTITUIÇÃO: National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a common speech disorder with substantial genetic contributions. To better understand the genetic factors involved in stuttering, we performed a genome-wide linkage study in a newly-ascertained consanguineous stuttering family from Pakistan. A linkage scan in this family using parametric linkage analysis revealed significant linkage only on chromosome 3q13.2-3q13.33, with a maximum two-point LOD score of 4.23 under an autosomal recessive model of inheritance.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 34: Hum Mov Sci. 2009 Dec; 28(6):688-707
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Sensory feedback dependence hypothesis in persons who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Namasivayam AK, van Lieshout P, McIlroy WE, De Nil L
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, Oral Dynamics Laboratory, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: The present study investigated the role of sensory feedback (auditory, proprioception, and tactile) at the intra- and inter-gestural levels of speech motor coordination in normal and fast speech rate conditions in two groups: (1) persons who stutter (PWS) and (2) those who do not (PNS). Feedback perturbations were carried out with the use of masking noise (auditory), tendon vibration (proprioception), and nonwords that differed in the amount of required tactile lip contact (/api/+tactile and /awi/-tactile). Comparisons were also made between jaw-free and jaw-immobilized (with a bite-block) task conditions. It was hypothesized that if PWS depend more strongly on sensory feedback control during speech production, they would show an increase in variability of movement coordination in the combined presence of fast speech rates and feedback perturbations, in particular, when jaw motions are blocked and adaptations in the other articulators are required to achieve the task goals. Significant feedback perturbation effects were found for both groups, but the only significant between-group effect was found at fast speech rates in the jaw-free condition, showing that control speakers were more perturbed at the intra-gestural level of coordination than PWS when simultaneous (auditory, proprioceptive, and tactile) perturbations were present. The findings do not provide support for either the feedback dependency or the sensory deficit hypotheses described in the literature to explain movement characteristics found in fluent speech production of PWS.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neuromotoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 35: Hum Mov Sci. 2009 Oct; 28(5):643-54
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Differential levels of speech and manual disfluency in adults who stutter during simultaneous drawing and speaking tasks
AUTOR(ES): Saltuklaroglu T, Teulings HL, Robbins M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee USA
RESUMO: We examined the disruptive effects of stuttering on manual performance during simultaneous speaking and drawing tasks. Fifteen stuttering and fifteen non-stuttering participants drew continuous circles with a pen on a digitizer tablet under three conditions: silent (i.e., neither reading nor speaking), reading aloud, and choral reading (i.e., reading aloud in unison with another reader). We counted the frequency of stuttering events in the speaking tasks and measured pen stroke duration and pen stroke disfluency (normalized jerk) in all three tasks. The control group was stutter-free and did not increase manual dysfluency in any condition. In the silent condition, the stuttering group performed pen movements without evidence of disfluency, similar to the control group. However, in the reading aloud condition, the stuttering group stuttered on 12% of the syllables and showed increased manual disfluency. In the choral reading condition stuttering was virtually eliminated (reduced by 97%), but manual disfluency was reduced by only 47% relative to the reading aloud condition. Trials where more stuttered events were generally positively correlated with higher manual disfluency. The results are consistent with a model in which episodes of stuttering and motor disfluency are related to neural interconnectivity between manual and speech processes.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 36: Hum Mov Sci. 2007 Oct; 26(5):728-41
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: A model of serial order problems in fluent, stuttered and agrammatic speech
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: Many models of speech production have attempted to explain diffluent speech. Most models assume that the disruptions that occur when speech is diffluent arise because the speakers make errors while planning an utterance. In this contribution, a model of the serial order of speech is described that does not make this assumption. It involves the coordination or 'interlocking' of linguistic planning and execution stages at the language-speech interface. The model is examined to determine whether it can distinguish two forms of diffluent speech (stuttered and agrammatic speech) that are characterized by iteration and omission of whole words and parts of words.
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 37 Indian J Med Sci. 2007 Aug; 61(8):462-70
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Nonword repetition ability of children who do and do not stutter and covert repair hypothesis
AUTOR(ES): Bakhtiar M, Abad AD, Panahi MS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Therapy, Faculty of Paramedicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
RESUMO: Stuttering has a life span incidence and it significantly impacts academic, social, emotional and vocational achievements of patients who stutter. The purpose of the present study was to examine phonological encoding in young children who stutter (CWS) during a non word repetition task and to test the covert repair hypothesis (CRH) and phonological skills in Persian native children. The study was conducted among 12 CWS and 12 children who do not stutter (CWNS) between the ages of 5.1 and 7.10 at the rehabilitation clinics in Tehran. A list of 40 bisyllabic and trisyllabic nonwords was used in a nonword repetition task to collect information about the following dependent variables: (a) reaction times (RTs), (b) the number of phonological errors (PEs) and (c) nonword length. An independent sample T-test was performed to compare means of PEs and RTs between the two groups and a paired t-test for analysis of nonword length impacts. Results indicated that the CWS had a slightly poor performance than CWNS but there was no significant difference between the groups. Also, the differences between bisyllabic and trisyllabic nonwords were significant for phonological errors but not for reaction times. It is concluded that CWS might not have a gross problem in phonological retrieval of the novel phonological context even with increase in syllable length. Some predictions of CRH were not supported by this research. Further research into this possibility may shed light on the emergence and characteristics of childhood stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 38: Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol. 2007 Aug;71(8):1187-92
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Comparison of upper and lower lip muscle activity between stutterers and fluent speakers
AUTOR(ES): de Felício CM, Freitas RL, Vitti M, Regalo SC
INSTITUIÇÃO: Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirão Preto of the University of São Paulo, Dept. Otorhinolaryngology, Ophthalmology and Head and Neck Surgery
RESUMO: The proposal of this research was to compare stutterers and fluent speakers with respect to the electromyographic activity of the upper and lower lip muscles. Ten individuals who stutter and 10 fluent speakers (control group) paired by gender and age were studied (mean age: 13.4 years). Groups were defined by the speech sample analysis of the ABFW-Language Test. A K6-I EMG with double disposable silver electrodes being used in order to analyze lip muscle activity. The clinical conditions investigated were movements during speech, orofacial non-speech tasks, and rest. Electromyographic data were normalized by lip pursing activity. The non-parametric Mann-Whitney test was used for the comparison of speech fluency profile, and the Student t-test for independent samples for group comparison regarding electromyographic data. There was a statistically significant difference between groups regarding speech fluency profile and upper lip activity in the following conditions: lip lateralization to the right and to the left and rest before exercises ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between groups regarding lower lip activity ($P > 0.05$). The EMG activity of the upper lip muscle in the group with stuttering was significantly lower than in the control group in some of the clinical conditions analyzed. There was no significant difference between groups regarding the lower lip muscle. The subjects who stutter did not present higher levels of muscle activity in lip muscles than fluent speakers.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 39: Int J Psychophysiol. 2006 Oct; 62(1):1-8
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Psychophysiological responses of adults who do not stutter while listening to stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Guntupalli VK, Kalinowski J, Nanjundeswaran C, Saltuklaroglu T, Everhart DE
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: The present study examined the psychophysiological responses of fluent listeners to stuttered speech. Specifically, skin conductance and heart rate changes were measured from adults who do not stutter while watching one-minute video speech samples of persons stutter read aloud. Fifteen adult participants observed three stuttered and three fluent speech samples, presented in random order with a two-minute interstimulus intervals. Results revealed that observing stuttered speech evoked a significant increase in skin conductance and a significant deceleration in heart rate relative to watching fluent speech samples. These findings suggest that listeners are physiologically aroused by stuttering and appear to maintain feelings of unpleasantness to stuttered speech. Further, deceleration in heart rate during stuttered samples also suggest that listeners may be paying more attention to the stuttered speech samples as compared to the fluent speech samples. We speculate that aberrant and anomalous stuttering behaviors probably simulate the mirror neuronal mechanism eliciting the emotional arousal associated within them. Such physiological arousal may provide the emotional genesis to the listener's negative stereotypical perceptions towards people who stutter.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 40: Int J Speech Lang Pathol. 2010 Dec;12(6):508-19
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Identification of cluttering and stuttering by the public in four countries
AUTOR(ES): St Louis KO, Filatova Y, Coşkun M, Topbaş S, Ozdemir S, Georgieva D, McCaffrey E, George RD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology and Audiology, West Virginia University, USA
RESUMO: The investigators sought to explore and compare the identification of cluttering vs stuttering in four different country samples. After reading lay definitions of the two fluency disorders in their own language, convenience samples of 60-90 adult respondents from Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, and the US identified 51-119 children or adults who either cluttered, stuttered, or both. They also indicated whether or not they, themselves, cluttered or stuttered. The majority of respondents in all four samples identified at least one person who cluttered, stuttered, or cluttered and stuttered. The average respondent identified one person with a fluency disorder, most likely a stutterer, less likely a clutterer, and least likely a clutterer-stutterer. Both similarities and differences characterized those identified in the three groups, e.g., the sex ratios were not the same. As with stuttering, the public apparently is aware of cluttering individuals and can identify such persons.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 41: J AcoustSoc Am. 2007 Aug; 122(2):1102-10
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Listeners' identification and discrimination of digitally manipulated sounds as prolongations
AUTOR(ES): Kawai N, Healey EC, Carrell TD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Special Education and Communication Disorders, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA
RESUMO: The present study had two main purposes. One was to examine if listeners perceive gradually increasing durations of a voiceless fricative categorically ("fluent" versus "stuttered") or continuously (gradient perception from fluent to stuttered). The second purpose was to investigate whether there are gender differences in how listeners perceive various duration of sounds as "prolongations." Forty-four listeners were instructed to rate the duration of the // in the word "shape" produced by a normally fluent speaker. The target word was embedded in the middle of an experimental phrase and the initial // sound was digitally manipulated to create a range of fluent to stuttered sounds. This was accomplished by creating 20 ms stepwise increments for sounds ranging from 120 to 500 ms in duration. Listeners were instructed to give a rating of 1 for a fluent word and a rating of 100 for a stuttered word. The results showed listeners perceived the range of sounds continuously. Also, there was a significant gender difference in that males rated fluent sounds higher than females but female listeners rated stuttered sounds higher than males. The implications of these results are discussed.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 42: J Anxiety Disord. 2009 Oct; 23(7):928-34
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Prevalence of anxiety disorders among adults seeking speech therapy for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, O'Brian S, Jones M, Block S, Lincoln M, Harrison E, Hewat S, Menzies RG, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: The present study explored the prevalence of anxiety disorders among adults seeking speech therapy for stuttering. Employing a matched case-control design, participants included 92 adults seeking treatment for stuttering, and 920 age- and gender-matched controls from the Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Well-being. A conditional logistic regression model was used to estimate odds ratios for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) and International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) anxiety disorders. Compared with matched controls, the stuttering group had six- to seven-fold increased odds of meeting a 12-month diagnosis of any DSM-IV or ICD-10 anxiety disorder. In terms of 12-month prevalence, they also had 16- to 34-fold increased odds of meeting criteria for DSM-IV or ICD-10 social phobia, four-fold increased odds of meeting criteria for DSM-IV generalized anxiety disorder, and six-fold increased odds of meeting criteria for ICD-10 panic disorder. Overall, stuttering appears to be associated with a dramatically heightened risk of a range of anxiety disorders.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 43: J ClinPsychopharmacol. 2010 Feb; 30(1):48-56
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Exploratory randomized clinical study of pagoclone in persistent developmental stuttering: the examining pagoclone for persistent developmental stuttering study
AUTOR(ES): Maguire G, Franklin D, Vatakis NG, Morgenshtern E, Denko T, Yaruss JS, Spotts C, Davis L, Davis A, Fox P, Soni P, Blomgren M, Silverman A, Riley G
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of California, Irvine School of Medicine, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a speech disorder in which the flow of speech is disrupted by repetitions, prolongation, and blocks of sounds, syllables, or words. No pharmacological treatments are approved for use in stuttering, and the most common form of treatment is speech therapy. This study was designed to assess the safety, tolerability, and effectiveness of pagoclone during 8 weeks of double-blind treatment followed by a 1-year open-label extension in patients who stutter. An 8-week, multicenter, parallel-group, 2-arm, randomized (ratio 2:1 pagoclone-placebo), double-blind study with a 1-year open-label extension conducted at 16 US centers, including men and women aged 18 to 65 years who developed stuttering before 8 years of age. Twice-daily dosing with pagoclone (n = 88 patients) or matching placebo (n = 44 patients), with primary and secondary efficacy variables defined a priori, including Stuttering Severity Instrument Version 3 outcomes, clinician global impressions of improvement, and the change in the percentage of syllables stuttered. Pagoclone produced an average 19.4% reduction in percentage of syllables stuttered compared with 5.1% reduction for placebo. During open-label treatment, a 40% reduction in the percent syllables stuttered was observed after 1 year of treatment with pagoclone. The most commonly reported adverse event during double-blind treatment was headache (12.5% pagoclone patients, 6.8% placebo patients). Pagoclone was effective in reducing symptoms of stuttering and was well tolerated. In light of its favorable tolerability profile, as well as consistency of effects across multiple efficacy variables, pagoclone may have potential as a pharmacological treatment of stuttering. LIMITATIONS: The main limitation of this study was the adequacy of the number of subjects who participated because this study was conducted as a pilot investigation. Furthermore, as this condition waxes and wanes, the assessment of stuttering within the clinic setting may not be an adequate reflection of the stuttering of the patients within the community.
MÉTODO: experimento

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 44: J Hum Genet. 2009 Aug; 54(8):457-60
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Association between dopaminergic genes (SLC6A3 and DRD2) and stuttering among Han Chinese
AUTOR(ES): Lan J, Song M, Pan C, Zhuang G, Wang Y, Ma W, Chu Q, Lai Q, Xu F, Li Y, Liu L, Wang W
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Genetics, College of Life Sciences, Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
RESUMO: Normal function of the dopaminergic system is necessary for speech fluency. There was evidence that the activities of dopamine transporter (DAT) and dopamine D2 receptor (DRD2) could be altered in people with speech disfluency. This study aims to ascertain the possible correlation between two dopaminergic genes (SLC6A3 and DRD2) and disorder of speech fluency, and to determine the allelic frequencies of the five single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) (rs2617604, rs28364997, rs28364998 in SLC6A3 and rs6275, rs6277 in DRD2) among Han Chinese patients with this disorder. A sample of 112 patients with speech disfluency and 112 gender-matched controls were included in this case-control study. The results show that the presence of C allele at rs6277 in DRD2 gene is associated with increased susceptibility to the disorder, whereas T allele is protective. Haplotype 939T/957T is also a protective factor.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 45: J Neural Transm. 2010 May;117(5):617-20
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering induced by thalamic deep brain stimulation for dystonia
AUTOR(ES): Allert N, Kelm D, Blahak C, Capelle HH, Krauss JK
INSTITUIÇÃO: Neurological Rehabilitation Center Godeshoehe, Germany
RESUMO: We report a patient in whom deep brain stimulation of the ventral intermediate nucleus of the thalamus (Vim) for treating dystonia reversibly induced stuttering at suboptimal stimulation parameters. Adjustments of stimulation parameters resulted in excellent control of dystonic motor symptoms and complete resolution of speech disfluency. This is the first report on stuttering as an adverse effect of Vim stimulation which is primarily used to treat tremors of various etiologies.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 46: J Neural Transm. 2009 Feb;116(2):167-9
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Acquired stuttering after pallidal deep brain stimulation for dystonia
AUTOR(ES): Nebel A, Reese R, Deuschl G, Mehdorn HM, Volkmann J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Neurology, Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel, Germany
RESUMO: We report two patients, in whom stuttering evolved as an adverse effect of pallidal deep brain stimulation for treating dystonia. Speech dysfluency was observed under conditions that optimally suppressed dystonic symptoms without inducing other extrinsic stimulation effects. This emphasizes a role of the sensorimotor part of the internal globuspallidus in regulating speech fluency.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 47: J Neural Transm. 2006 May;113(5):625-31
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus reversibly deteriorates stuttering in advanced Parkinson's disease
AUTOR(ES): Burghaus L, Hilker R, Thiel A, Galldiks N, Lehnhardt FG, Zaro-Weber O, Sturm V, Heiss WD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Neurology, University Hospital, Cologne, Germany
RESUMO: The etiology of developmental stuttering is still unknown. In some patients, stuttering re-emerges or is aggravated with the onset of Parkinson's disease (PD). We here report on a patient with PD treated by deep brain stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus and severe deterioration of stuttering under effective stimulation. Positron emission tomography (PET) of regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) in stimulation on- and off-conditions showed overactivation of cerebral and cerebellar motor systems during speech activation and was in line with recent PET studies investigating brain activation during stuttering. The abnormal rCBF pattern increased in the stimulation on-condition and was associated with a marked worsening of stuttering. Clinical and imaging findings in this patient support the hypothesis that the basal ganglia circuitry plays an important role in the pathophysiology of stuttering.
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (nerológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 48: J Neurolinguistics. 2010 Sep 1;23(5):455-469
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Similarities in speech and white matter characteristics in idiopathic developmental stuttering and adult-onset stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Chang SE, Synnестvedt A, Ostuni J, Ludlow CL
INSTITUIÇÃO: Laryngeal and Speech Section, Medical Neurology Branch, Bethesda, MD, USA
RESUMO: Adult-onset stuttering (AS) typically occurs following neurological and/or psychological trauma, considered different from developmental stuttering (DS), which starts during early childhood with few if any new cases reported after adolescence. Here we report four cases of AS, two with apparent psychological trigger and two without, none with evidence of neurological injury, and none conforming to previously reported characteristics of psychogenic stuttering. We asked whether this group of AS would have similar speech and neuroanatomical characteristics to those with DS. We conducted blinded analyses of speech samples in both AS cases and 14 cases of DS on type, frequency, and loci of disfluencies. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) was conducted to compare white matter tracts using fractional anisotropy (FA). We found that AS did not differ significantly from DS in any of the speech characteristics measured. On DTI, DS had significantly increased FA relative to controls in the right superior longitudinal tract. AS cases showed a similar trend for increases in these regions when compared to controls. The results of this study suggest that symptoms of idiopathic stuttering can begin during adulthood, and that similar neuroanatomical differences from controls may be associated with both developmental and adult onset idiopathic stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 49: J Neurolinguistics. 2010 Sep 1;23(5):447-454
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering Following Acquired Brain Damage: A Review of the Literature
AUTOR(ES): Lundgren K, Helm-Estabrooks N, Klein R
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA
RESUMO: Communication problems resulting from acquired brain damage are most frequently manifested as motor speech disorders such as dysarthria, syndromes of aphasia, and impairments of pragmatics. A much less common phenomenon is the onset of stuttering in adults who sustain a stroke, traumatic brain injury, or other neurologic events. When stuttering occurs in association with neuropathology, precise characterization and explanation of observed behaviors is often difficult. Among the clinical challenges presented by acquired stuttering are the problem of distinguishing this form of dysfluency from those associated with dysarthria and aphasia, and identifying the neuropathological condition(s) and brain lesion site(s) giving rise to this speech disorder. Another challenge to the precise characterization of acquired stuttering is the fact that some cases of acquired stuttering apparently have a psychological or neuropsychiatric genesis rather than a neuropathological one. In this paper we provide a review of the literature pertaining to the complicated phenomenon of acquired stuttering in adults and draw some tentative explanatory conclusions regarding this disorder.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 50: J NeuroI Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2009 Jan;80(1):94-5
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Late-onset Tay-Sachs disease presenting as a childhood stutter
AUTOR(ES): Shapiro BE, Natowicz MR
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Neurological Institute, University Hospitals of Cleveland, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, USA
RESUMO: Late-onset Tay–Sachs disease (LOTS) is a rare lysosomal storage disorder caused by deficient beta-hexosaminidase A (HEXA) activity. Toxicity results from the accumulation of gangliosides in the central nervous system. In juvenile-onset forms, patients present in childhood with progressive incoordination and/or developmental regression; in the “chronic” or “adult-onset” forms, patients present from childhood through early adulthood with weakness, ataxia, dysarthria, spasticity, dystonia, tremor or psychosis. While stutter is reported accompanying other symptoms of LOTS, 1 it is not reported as the sole initial manifestation. We report three patients who presented in childhood with developmental stutter, years before developing other neurological manifestations. Patient 1: This 6-year-old girl, born to non-consanguineous parents of Ashkenazi Jewish and non-Jewish European background, was the product of an uncomplicated pregnancy and delivery. She spoke her first words at 10 months, sat independently and crawled at 7 months, and walked independently at 12.5 months. She developed a marked stutter at 3 years, fine motor delays at 4 years, and subsequent deterioration of gross and fine motor skills, social regression, cognitive decline and reduced speech output. Neurological exam at age 6 showed poor attention, difficulty following one-step commands, sparse and dysarthric speech, tongue weakness, limb rigidity (...)*
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

*(continuidade inacessível ao pesquisador)

DOCUMENTO 51: J StuttTher Advocacy Res. 2007 Jan; 2(1):1-13
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Development of an operant treatment for content word disfluencies in persistent stuttering children: Initial experimental data
AUTOR(ES): Reed P, Howell PC, Davis S, Osborne LA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Swansea University, London
RESUMO: A novel behavioral treatment for persistent stuttering is described. Analysis of the disfluent speech shows that children who emit high rates of stuttering on content words in sentences have a poor prognosis for recovery, compared to those who emit high rates of stuttering on function words. This novel technique aimed to reverse the pattern of disfluencies noted in such children, and reduce stuttering in the short-term. To this end, disfluent content words only were subject to an over-correction procedure. In contrast, disfluent function words were subject to social approval. The results of two studies indicated that these procedures reduced rates of content word stuttering, even at a post-treatment follow-up assessment, for those with severe, and previously intractable, stuttering. These data suggest the efficacy of behavioral interventions for persistent stuttering, and point to the importance of careful delineation between the parts of speech to be subject to various contingencies. However, it remains to be seen whether the treatment efficacy was specifically due to targeting the parts of speech of the stutter-contingent time-outs.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 52: Kulak BurunBogazIhtisDerg. 2005; 15 (1-2):19-21
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Parental attitudes at the beginning of child's stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Abali O, Beşikçi H, Kinali G, Tüzün UD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Pediatrics Mental Health, Istanbul Medicine Faculty of Istanbul University, Turkey
RESUMO: Stuttering is a communication disorder that frequently starts at the age of three or four years. Its appearance and progression may impose psychological effects on children and their families. We evaluated parental attitudes in the initial period of stuttering. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Twenty-two children or adolescents (16 males, 6 females; mean age 8.8+/-4.4 years; range 4 to 18 years) were assessed. A semi-structured clinical interview was administered to all the patients to determine whether stuttering was triggered by stressors and to examine the attitudes of parents and the course of their applying for treatment. RESULTS: After the onset of stuttering symptoms, the most frequent parental attitude was found as punishment and warning to their child (54.5%). Before stuttering appeared, the most frequent triggering event was of being excessively scared of anything (68.2%). The mean age of onset of stuttering was 3.4+/-1.1 years (range 2 to 7 years). CONCLUSION: The events that trigger stuttering also continue in the attitudes and thoughts of parents concerning stuttering. After the diagnosis, the parental attitude plays a significant role in the effectiveness of treatment. In this respect, parents should be informed during their first application for treatment.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 53: Lang Speech. 2005; 48(Pt 3):299-312
ANO: 2005
AUTOR(ES): Lickley RJ, Hartsuiker RJ, Corley M, Russell M, Nelson R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech Science Research Centre, Queen Margaret University College, UK
RESUMO: Two experiments used a magnitude estimation paradigm to test whether perception of disfluency is a function of whether the speaker and the listener stutter or do not stutter. Utterances produced by people who stutter were judged as "less fluent," and, critically, this held for apparently fluent utterances as well as for utterances identified as containing disfluency. Additionally, people who stutter tended to perceive utterances as less fluent, independent of who produced these utterances. These findings are consistent with a view that articulatory differences between the speech of people who stutter and people who do not stutter lead to perceptually relevant vocal differences. We suggest that these differences are detected by the speech self-monitoring system (which uses speech perception) resulting in covert repairs. Our account therefore shares characteristics with the Covert Repair (Postma & Kolk, 1993) and Vicious Circle (Vasić & Wijnen, 2005) hypotheses. It differs from the Covert Repair hypothesis in that it no longer assumes an additional deficit at the phonological planning level. It differs from the Vicious Circle hypothesis in that it no longer attributes hypervigilant monitoring to unknown, external factors. Rather, the self-monitor becomes hypervigilant because the speaker is aware that his/her speech is habitually deviant, even when it is not, strictly speaking, disfluent.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 54: Lang Speech Hear Serv Sch. 2008 Oct; 39(4):487-97
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Developing treatment for adolescents who stutter: a phase I trial of the Camperdown Program
AUTOR(ES): Hearne A, Packman A, Onslow M, O'Brian S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: This research work investigates in detail how adolescents who stutter perform during treatment, with the aim of informing treatment development for this age group. The Camperdown Program was conducted with 3 adolescents who stutter. Their performance during treatment was recorded in detail, and outcome measures were collected before treatment and on 5 occasions after treatment. One participant responded extremely well to treatment, with percentage of syllables stuttered (%SS) scores at 12 months follow-up around 1%. In addition, his speech naturalness was within normal limits. Another participant withdrew from treatment during maintenance, yet he still approximately halved his pretreatment %SS scores and was also sounding natural after treatment. This participant was satisfied with his treatment outcome. A third participant did not reach maintenance and did not benefit from the treatment. The adolescent who succeeded in treatment presented with a high level of self-confidence and maturity. When examining the factors that seemed to impact on treatment outcome, an underlying theme of decreased parent influence and increased peer influence and self-direction was detected. These are fundamental during the journey through adolescence from childhood to adulthood. Future directions in developing treatments for adolescents are discussed.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 55 Lang Speech Hear Serv Sch. 2006 Apr; 37(2):118-36
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Treating preschool children who stutter: description and preliminary evaluation of a family-focused treatment approach
AUTOR(ES): Yaruss JS, Coleman C, Hammer D
INSTITUIÇÃO: Communication Science and Disorders, Stuttering Center of Western Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this article is to present a detailed description of a family-focused treatment for preschool children who stutter that addresses communication behaviors and attitudinal reactions that children and their parents may exhibit in reaction to stuttering, as well as a preliminary evaluation of the outcomes of that treatment. METHOD: The study involved assessment of the children's speech fluency and a client satisfaction questionnaire that sought parents' opinions about which aspects of the treatment were beneficial. Participants were 17 children who stutter, ages 31 to 62 months, and their families. RESULTS: Responses to the questionnaire indicated that treatment helped families learn about stuttering and about strategies that facilitate children's fluency. Evaluation of the children's fluency revealed that all participants achieved improved fluency at the conclusion of treatment and at long-term follow-up. IMPLICATIONS: Findings suggest that this treatment approach may be useful for helping children achieve improved speech fluency, effective communication skills, and healthy communication attitudes.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (focado na família)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 56: Laryngorhinootologie. 2008 Jul;87(7):511-8; quiz 519-23
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Diagnostics and therapy of stuttering children. Review
AUTOR(ES): Brosch S, Winkler S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Sektion für Phoniatrie und Pädaudiologie der Abteilung für Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde, Universität Ulm
RESUMO: We demonstrate an overall concept for the early diagnosis and therapy of stuttering in early childhood. The idiographic view of childhood stuttering is detailed and a screening instrument presented to help decide between normal development of fluent speech and actual stuttering and hence whether referral is appropriate or not. The previously held dictum that the stuttering preschool child should be left alone is wrong - early diagnosis and intervention are important. The article shows that direct intervention of stuttering in preschool children is possible and does make sense. Because the prognosis for fluent speech diminishes rapidly from as early as age eight, the risk factors for chronic stuttering must be found and early therapy begun.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança (pré-escolar)

DOCUMENTO 57: Laryngoscope. 2006 Nov; 116(11):1951-5
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: A new antistuttering device: treatment of stuttering using bone conduction
AUTOR(ES): Stidham KR, Olson L, Hillbratt M, Sinopoli T
INSTITUIÇÃO: California Ear Institute, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a communication disorder affecting approximately 1% of the adult population, some with severe manifestations. Speech therapy improves stuttering, but many do not receive enough benefit to communicate fluently. Antistuttering devices have been available for several years, but available technology has been limited in long-term success and reliability. The current study evaluates the effects of a prototype device using a modification of a currently used bone conduction hearing device with delayed auditory feedback on adult patients with significant stuttering problems. STUDY DESIGN: A prospective nonrandomized study evaluating effects of a prototype device on stuttering in adult subjects. METHODS: Ten stutterers > or=18 years of age were fit with a bone conduction device on a headband with temporal feedback delayed according to patient preference between 5 and 130 msec. Patients were asked to wear the device at least 4 hours per day for 4 weeks. Stuttering Severity Index-3 (SSI-3) tests were completed at prefit, immediate postfit, and at 2-week, 4-week, and 6-week intervals. Questionnaires were also completed at each visit. RESULTS: Nine patients completed the entire study. A statistically significant decline in SSI-3 scores was documented from prefit compared with immediate postfit and 4 weeks follow up ($P < .001$) using the Tukey test method. Statistical significance was approached but not reached at 2 weeks. There was no significant difference between prefit and the 6-week follow up when patients had returned the device. Patients subjectively noted improvement in their speech and confidence using the device. CONCLUSIONS: A new antistuttering prototype using a modification of a bone conduction device with delayed temporal feedback is effective in decreasing stuttering in patients over a short time course. Further studies need to be completed to evaluate the long-term effects of the device.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recursos tecnológicos)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 58: Laterality. 2005 Sep; 10(5):471-86
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Asymmetries in mouth opening during word generation in male stuttering and non-stuttering participants
AUTOR(ES): Code C, Lincoln M, Dredge R
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: We examined lateral asymmetries in mouth opening in right-handed male stuttering (N = 11) and non-stuttering (N = 14) participants. Lateral asymmetries in mouth opening were video-recorded and analyzed in participants while they generated words beginning with the bilabial phones /b, p, m/. Non-stuttering participants showed an expected preference for right mouth opening during the task, whereas a group of stuttering participants who were matched for sex and age produced a left or bilateral pattern of mouth opening. Analysis of variance revealed the difference between the groups to be significant ($p < .001$). However, there was more variability in the lateral mouth asymmetries in the stuttering participants. We interpret this finding as adding some support for the hypothesis that aberrant hemispheric control for speech is involved in stuttering. Asymmetric mouth openings appear to have no direct linguistic function, and we discuss the possible implications of the phenomenon for models of speech planning and programming.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 59: Logoped Phoniatr Vocol. 2010 Nov 17
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Heritability and environmental effects for self-reported periods with stuttering: A twin study from Denmark
AUTOR(ES): Fagnani C, Fibiger S, Skytthe A, Hjelmborg JV
INSTITUIÇÃO: National Centre for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion, National Institute of Health, Rome, Italy.
RESUMO: Abstract Genetic influence for stuttering was studied based on adult self-reporting. Using nation-wide questionnaire answers from 33,317 Danish twins, a univariate biometric analysis based on the liability threshold model was performed in order to estimate the heritability of stuttering. The self-reported incidences for stuttering were from less than 4% for females to near 9% for males. Both probandwise concordance rate and tetrachoric correlation were substantially higher for monozygotic compared to dizygotic pairs, indicating substantial genetic influence on individual liability. Univariate biometric analyses showed that additive genetic and unique environmental factors best explained the observed concordance patterns. Heritability estimates for males/females were 0.84/0.81. Moderate unique environmental effects were also found.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 60: LogopedPhoniatrVocol. 2009; 34(1):36-42
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Characteristics of disfluency clusters in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Robb MP, Sargent A, O'Beirne GA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to examine characteristics of disfluency clusters in adults who stutter (AWS) and to compare these characteristics to those previously reported for children who stutter (CWS). METHOD: The spontaneous speech of ten AWS was sampled and organized according to utterance length in syllables. The overall number and type of disfluency clusters occurring in each sample were determined. RESULTS: Findings indicated that utterances containing disfluency clusters were significantly longer than fluent utterances, and the occurrence of disfluency clusters was correlated with overall percentage of disfluency. CONCLUSION: The results obtained in the present study for AWS tend to parallel those found for CWS and serve to validate their occurrence as a feature of the disorder of stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 61: Med Hypotheses. 2007; 69(6):1196-9
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: A simple and effective treatment for stuttering: speech practice without audience
AUTOR(ES): Yamada J, Homma T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan
RESUMO: On the assumption that stuttering is essentially acquired behavior, it has been concluded that speech-related anticipatory anxiety as a major cause of stuttering accounts for virtually all apparently-different aspects of stuttering on the behavioral level. Stutterers' linguistic competence is unimpaired, although their speech production is characterized as "diffluent". Yet, such disfluency is dramatically reduced when such people speak in anxiety-free no-audience conditions. Furthermore, our pilot study of oral reading in Japanese indicates that a stutterer can easily replace stuttering events with a common interjection, "eh", and make oral reading sound natural and fluent. Given these facts, we propose the Overlearning Fluency when Alone (OFA) treatment, consisting of two distinct but overlapping steps: (1) Overlearning of fluency in a no-audience condition, and (2) Use of an interjection, "eh", as a starter when a stuttering event is anticipated. It remains to be demonstrated that this is a truly simple and effective treatment for "one of mankind's most baffling afflictions".
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 62: Med Hypotheses. 2005; 64(2):290-7
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Neuropharmacology of theophylline induced stuttering: the role of dopamine, adenosine and GABA
AUTOR(ES): Movsessian P
INSTITUIÇÃO: _____
RESUMO: Developmental stuttering is a poorly understood speech disorder that starts out in childhood and some individuals continue to stutter throughout their lives. Stuttering is a disruption in smooth and fluent speech. Some stuttering primarily involves vocal blocks, which are spasms of the laryngeal musculature while prolongations, and repetitions of sound occur in other cases. Acquired stuttering, on the other hand, can occur at all ages and can be caused by brain injury and by pharmacological agents. Theophylline-induced stuttering is form of acquired stuttering. It is a rare side effect of theophylline therapy, but it provides interesting clues to the pharmacological mechanisms involved in stuttering. Theophylline-induced stuttering may involve the disrupt the optimal balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission throughout the brain by inhibiting GABA receptors. The disruption of the optimal balance between excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission can also cause dysfunction in white matter fiber tracts such as those that connect the Broca's area to the motor cortex. This leads to a hyperexcitation of the motor cortex which may mimic the motor cortex hyperexcitability that exists in developmental stuttering. Theophylline also enhances dopaminergic neurotransmission through the inhibition of adenosine receptors and this may mimic the hyperdopaminergic state that exists in the brain of developmental stutterers. Theophylline causes the greatest release of dopamine in the basal ganglia through the inhibition of adenosine and GABA receptors. This may also cause dysfunction in the basal ganglia similar in some ways to the dysfunction that exists in developmental stuttering. Pharmacological enhancement of dopaminergic neurotransmission by other drugs been reported to cause stuttering in fluent individuals and to aggravate dysfluency in stutterers.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 63: N Engl J Med. 2010 Feb 25;362(8):677-85
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Mutations in the lysosomal enzyme-targeting pathway and persistent stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Kang C, Riazuddin S, Mundorff J, Krasnewich D, Friedman P, Mullikin JC, Drayna D
INSTITUIÇÃO: National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a disorder of unknown cause characterized by repetitions, prolongations, and interruptions in the flow of speech. Genetic factors have been implicated in this disorder, and previous studies of stuttering have identified linkage to markers on chromosome 12. METHODS: We analyzed the chromosome 12q23.3 genomic region in consanguineous Pakistani families, some members of which had nonsyndromic stuttering and in unrelated case and control subjects from Pakistan and North America. RESULTS: We identified a missense mutation in the N-acetylglucosamine-1-phosphate transferase gene (GNPTAB), which encodes the alpha and beta catalytic subunits of GlcNAc-phosphotransferase (GNPT [EC 2.7.8.15]), that was associated with stuttering in a large, consanguineous Pakistani family. This mutation occurred in the affected members of approximately 10% of Pakistani families studied, but it occurred only once in 192 chromosomes from unaffected, unrelated Pakistani control subjects and was not observed in 552 chromosomes from unaffected, unrelated North American control subjects. This and three other mutations in GNPTAB occurred in unrelated subjects with stuttering but not in control subjects. We also identified three mutations in the GNPTG gene, which encodes the gamma subunit of GNPT, in affected subjects of Asian and European descent but not in control subjects. Furthermore, we identified three mutations in the NAGPA gene, which encodes the so-called uncovering enzyme, in other affected subjects but not in control subjects. These genes encode enzymes that generate the mannose-6-phosphate signal, which directs a diverse group of hydrolases to the lysosome. Deficits in this system are associated with the mucopolysaccharidoses, rare lysosomal storage disorders that are most commonly associated with bone, connective tissue, and neurologic symptoms. CONCLUSIONS: Susceptibility to nonsyndromic stuttering is associated with variations in genes governing lysosomal metabolism.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 64: Nan Fang Yi Ke Da XueXueBao. 2009 Mar; 29(3):375-80
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Single nucleotide polymorphisms of DAT and DRD(2) genes in Han Chinese population and their association with stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Pan CH, Song LP, Du J, Lan J, Wu CM, Wu LJ, Lin L, Wang W
INSTITUIÇÃO: Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
RESUMO: This study aims to explore the correlations of dopamine transporter gene (DAT) and dopamine D(2) receptor gene (DRD2) to stuttering. To examine the correlations of the 5 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in dopaminergic gene (C252T, C1804T, and C1820T in DAT gene, and T1054C and C1072T in DRD(2) gene) to stuttering in Han Chinese individuals, a case-control study involving 112 patients with stuttering and 112 gender-matched controls was carried out. Genotyping was performed by a combined approach using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and pyrosequencing. C1804T showed no polymorphism in either the patients or the control subjects and was therefore excluded from the following analysis. The C allele frequency at C1072T site was significantly higher, but T allele frequency significantly lower in the stuttering group than in the control group. The patients had significantly higher CC and lower CT genotype frequencies than the control group. There were no significant differences in the allelic frequencies of C252T, C1820T and T1054C between the patients and the controls, suggesting a Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium at these 3 loci. The presence of the C allele at C1072T in DRD(2) gene is associated with increased susceptibility to stuttering in Han Chinese, whereas the T allele provides protection against the onset of stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 65: Neuroimage. 2010 Oct 1;52(4):1495-504
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: A study of the reproducibility and etiology of diffusion anisotropy differences in developmental stuttering: a potential role for impaired myelination
AUTOR(ES): Cykowski MD, Fox PT, Ingham RJ, Ingham JC, Robin DA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Research Imaging Center, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, USA
RESUMO: Several diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) studies have reported fractional anisotropy (FA) reductions within the left perisylvian white matter (WM) of persistent developmental stutterers (PSs). However, these studies have not reached the same conclusions in regard to the presence, spatial distribution (focal/diffuse), and directionality (elevated/reduced) of FA differences outside of the left perisylvian region. In addition, supplemental DTI measures (axial and radial diffusivities, diffusion trace) have yet to be utilized to examine the potential etiology of these FA reductions. Therefore, the present study sought to reexamine earlier findings through a sex- and age-controlled replication analysis and then to extend these findings with the aforementioned non-FA measures. The replication analysis showed that robust FA reductions in PSs were largely focal, left hemispheric, and within late-myelinating associative and commissural fibers (division III of the left superior longitudinal fasciculus, callosal body, forceps minor of the corpus callosum). Additional DTI measures revealed that these FA reductions were attributable to an increase in diffusion perpendicular to the affected fiber tracts (elevated radial diffusivity). These findings suggest a hypothesis that will be testable in future studies: that myelogenesis may be abnormal in PSs within left-hemispheric fiber tracts that begin a prolonged course of myelination in the first postnatal year.
MÉTODO: experimento*
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

*(retoma achados anteriores e replica)

DOCUMENTO 66: Neuroimage. 2010 Oct 1;52(4):1645-53
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Auditory evoked fields to vocalization during passive listening and active generation in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Beal DS, Cheyne DO, Gracco V, Quraan MA, Taylor MJ, De Nil LF
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: We used magnetoencephalography to investigate auditory evoked responses to speech vocalizations and non-speech tones in adults who do and do not stutter. Neuromagnetic field patterns were recorded as participants listened to a 1 kHz tone, playback of their own productions of the vowel /i/ and vowel-initial words, and actively generated the vowel /i/ and vowel-initial words. Activation of the auditory cortex at approximately 50 and 100 ms was observed during all tasks. A reduction in the peak amplitudes of the M50 and M100 components was observed during the active generation versus passive listening tasks dependent on the stimuli. Adults who stutter did not differ in the amount of speech-induced auditory suppression relative to fluent speakers. Adults who stutter had shorter M100 latencies for the actively generated speaking tasks in the right hemisphere relative to the left hemisphere but the fluent speakers showed similar latencies across hemispheres. During passive listening tasks, adults who stutter had longer M50 and M100 latencies than fluent speakers. The results suggest that there are timing, rather than amplitude, differences in auditory processing during speech in adults who stutter and are discussed in relation to hypotheses of auditory-motor integration breakdown in stuttering.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 67: Neuroimage. 2008 Feb 1;39(3):1333-44
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Brain anatomy differences in childhood stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Chang SE, Erickson KI, Ambrose NG, Hasegawa-Johnson MA, Ludlow CL
INSTITUIÇÃO: Laryngeal and Speech Section, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is a developmental speech disorder that occurs in 5% of children with spontaneous remission in approximately 70% of cases. Previous imaging studies in adults with persistent stuttering found left white matter deficiencies and reversed right-left asymmetries compared to fluent controls. We hypothesized that similar differences might be present indicating brain development differences in children at risk of stuttering. Optimized voxel-based morphometry compared gray matter volume (GMV) and diffusion tensor imaging measured fractional anisotropy (FA) in white matter tracts in 3 groups: children with persistent stuttering, children recovered from stuttering, and fluent peers. Both the persistent stuttering and recovered groups had reduced GMV from normal in speech-relevant regions: the left inferior frontal gyrus and bilateral temporal regions. Reduced FA was found in the left white matter tracts underlying the motor regions for face and larynx in the persistent stuttering group. Contrary to previous findings in adults who stutter, no increases were found in the right hemisphere speech regions in stuttering or recovered children and no differences in right-left asymmetries. Instead, a risk for childhood stuttering was associated with deficiencies in left gray matter volume while reduced white matter integrity in the left hemisphere speech system was associated with persistent stuttering. Anatomical increases in right hemisphere structures previously found in adults who stutter may have resulted from a lifetime of stuttering. These findings point to the importance of considering the role of neuroplasticity during development when studying persistent forms of developmental disorders in adults.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 68: Neuroimage. 2006; 31(Supp 1): 244 M-PM
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Structural and functional brain abnormalities associated with developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Kate Watkins, ^{1,2} Steve Smith, ² Steve Davis, ³ Pete Howell ³
INSTITUIÇÃO: ¹ Dept. Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, UK ² FMRIB Centre, University of Oxford, UK ³ Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: Stuttering is characterized by speech disfluencies, such as repetitions, prolongations or difficulties with initiation of sounds, syllables, words and phrases. It affects approximately 1% of adults and 4% of children. People who stutter (PWS) are otherwise neurologically, psychiatrically and cognitively unimpaired. Previous imaging studies of PWS describe both structural and functional brain abnormalities but have not explored the relationship between the two. Here, we examined brain function during speech production using fMRI and brain structure using diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) in group of adolescents and young adults who stutter. Subjects: 8 PWS; 5M, 3F; aged 14-27 yrs; mean 18 yrs; 10 Controls; 6M 4F; aged 14 - 27 yrs; mean 18 yrs Scanner: 3T Siemens-Varian imaging system. Acquisition: 32 4-mm axial slices (isotropic voxels); 96 volumes; 24 per condition; 4 conditions; sparse sampling, TR=10s, tr=3s. Task: Reading sentences out loud during auditory feedback that was (a) normal (NAF); (b) delayed by 200ms (DAF); (c) frequency shifted by 0.5 octave upwards (FAF). Silent baseline. Analysis: FMRIB's Expert Analysis Tool (FSL), motion-correction, smoothing 8mm, 12-parameter affine registration via T1W structural to MNI-152 template; group-level statistics FLAME (mixed effects). Subjects: 17 PWS; 12M, 5F; aged 14-27 yrs; mean 17.3 yrs; 12 Controls; 7M, 5F; aged 14-27 yrs; mean 17.8 yrs Scanner: 1.5T Siemens Sonata imaging system Acquisition: 60 directions, b=1000s ^{mm} ⁻² , 2.5-mm isotropic voxels, 2 averages Analysis: FMRIB's Diffusion Toolbox (FSL) was used to create FA maps. These were analysed using Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS; see Smith <i>et al.</i> , 2006 & HBM poster). In brief, FA data were nonlinearly registered to an optimal target brain. The average FA data were thinned to produce a skeleton in the centre of white matter tracts. In each dataset, a local search was performed for the highest FA value perpendicular to the tract; this value was transferred to the skeleton where group data were statistically compared. The comparison of functional and structural changes presented here suggests that the abnormal reduction in activation of the left ventral premotor cortex during speech

production in PWS is related to a reduction in the integrity of a structural connection in the white matter tracts underlying this portion of cortex. Such a reduction might affect the integration of sensory and motor information necessary for fluent speech production and, therefore, lead to stuttered speech. The alternative hypothesis, however, that a history of stuttering has resulted in abnormal connectivity in this region cannot be ruled out.

MÉTODO: levantamento

TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

*relação estrutura-função

DOCUMENTO 69: Neuroimage. 2005 Apr 15;25(3):793-801
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Right rolandic activation during speech perception in stutterers: a MEG study
AUTOR(ES): Biermann-Ruben K, Salmelin R, Schnitzler A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Neurology, MEG Laboratory, University of Duesseldorf, Germany
RESUMO: The focus of our magnetoencephalographic (MEG) study was to obtain further insight into the neuronal organization of language processing in stutterers. We recorded neuronal activity of 10 male developmental stutterers and 10 male controls, while they listened to pure tones, to words in order to repeat them, and to sentences in order to either repeat or transform them into passive form. Stimulation with pure tones resulted in similar activation patterns in the two groups, but differences emerged in the more complex auditory language tasks. In the stutterers, the left inferior frontal cortex was activated for a short while from 95 to 145 ms after sentence onset, which was not evident in the controls nor in either group during the word task. In both subject groups, the left rolandic area was activated when listening to the speech stimuli, but in the stutterers, there was an additional activation of the right rolandic area from 315 ms onwards, which was more pronounced in the sentence than word task. Activation of areas typically associated with language production was thus observed also during speech perception both in controls and in stutterers. Previous research on speech production in stutterers has found abnormalities in both the amount and timing of activation in these areas. The present data suggest that activation in the left inferior frontal and right rolandic areas in stutterers differs from that in controls also during speech perception.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

*Organização neurológica do processamento da linguagem na gagueira

DOCUMENTO 70: Neurology. 2005 Oct 25; 65(8):1246-52
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Abnormal speech sound representation in persistent developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Corbera S, Corral MJ, Escera C, Idiazábal MA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychiatry and Clinical Psychobiology, University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain
RESUMO: OBJECTIVES: To determine whether adults with persistent developmental stuttering (PDS) have auditory perceptual deficits. METHODS: The authors compared the mismatch negativity (MMN) event-related brain potential elicited to simple tone (frequency and duration) and phonetic contrasts in a sample of PDS subjects with that recorded in a sample of paired fluent control subjects. RESULTS: Subjects with developmental stuttering had normal MMN to simple tone contrasts but a significant supratemporal left-lateralized enhancement of this electrophysiologic response to phonetic contrasts. In addition, the enhanced MMN correlated positively with speech disfluency as self-rated by the subjects. CONCLUSIONS: Individuals with persistent developmental stuttering have abnormal permanent traces for speech sounds, and their abnormal speech sound representation may underlie their speech disorder. The link between abnormal speech neural traces of the auditory cortex and speech disfluency supports the relevance of speech perception mechanisms to speech production.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (cerebrais)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 71: Neuron. 2010 Oct 21;68(2):309-20
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Genetic advances in the study of speech and language disorders. Review
AUTOR(ES): Newbury DF, Monaco AP
INSTITUIÇÃO: Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, Oxford, UK
RESUMO: Developmental speech and language disorders cover a wide range of childhood conditions with overlapping but heterogeneous phenotypes and underlying etiologies. This characteristic heterogeneity hinders accurate diagnosis, can complicate treatment strategies, and causes difficulties in the identification of causal factors. Nonetheless, over the last decade, genetic variants have been identified that may predispose certain individuals to different aspects of speech and language difficulties. In this review, we summarize advances in the genetic investigation of stuttering, speech-sound disorder (SSD), specific language impairment (SLI), and developmental verbal dyspraxia (DVD). We discuss how the identification and study of specific genes and pathways, including FOXP2, CNTNAP2, ATP2C2, CMIP, and lysosomal enzymes, may advance our understanding of the etiology of speech and language disorders and enable us to better understand the relationships between the different forms of impairment across the spectrum.
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 72: Neuroreport. 2007 Aug 6; 18 (12):1257-60
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Voxel-based morphometry of auditory and speech-related cortex in stutterers
AUTOR(ES): Beal DS, Gracco VL, Lafaille SJ, De Nil LF
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: Stutterers demonstrate unique functional neural activation patterns during speech production, including reduced auditory activation, relative to nonstutterers. The extent to which these functional differences are accompanied by abnormal morphology of the brain in stutterers is unclear. This study examined the neuroanatomical differences in speech-related cortex between stutterers and nonstutterers using voxel-based morphometry. Results revealed significant differences in localized grey matter and white matter densities of left and right hemisphere regions involved in auditory processing and speech production.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 73: Neurosci Lett. 2006 Aug 14; 404(1-2):196-201
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The inhibition of stuttering via the presentation of natural speech and sinusoidal speech analogs
AUTOR(ES): Saltuklaroglu T, Kalinowski J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee, USA
RESUMO: Sensory signals containing speech or gestural (articulatory) information (e.g., choral speech) have repeatedly been found to be highly effective inhibitors of stuttering. Sine wave analogs of speech consist of a trio of changing pure tones representative of formant frequencies. They are otherwise devoid of traditional speech cues, yet have proven to evoke consistent linguistic percepts in listeners. We investigated the potency of sinusoidal speech for inhibiting stuttering. Ten adults who stutter read while listening to (a) forward-flowing natural speech; (b) forward-flowing sinusoid analogs of natural speech; (c) reversed natural speech; (d) reversed sinusoid analogs of natural speech; and (e) a continuous 1000 Hz pure tone. The levels of stuttering inhibition achieved using the sinusoidal stimuli were potent and not significantly different from those achieved using natural speech (approximately 50% in forward conditions and approximately 25% in the reversed conditions), suggesting that the patterns of undulating pure tones are sufficient to endow sinusoidal sentences with 'quasi-gestural' qualities. These data highlight the sensitivity of a specialized 'phonetic module' for extracting gestural information from sensory stimuli. Stuttering inhibition is thought to occur when perceived gestural information facilitates fluent productions via the engagement of mirror neurons (e.g., in Broca's area), which appear to play a crucial role in our ability to perceive and produce speech.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 74: Neurosci Lett. 2006 Jul 10; 402(1-2):195-200
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Anomalous sensorimotor integration in adults who stutter: a tendon vibration study
AUTOR(ES): Loucks TM, De Nil LF
INSTITUIÇÃO: Laryngeal and Speech Section, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, USA
RESUMO: Anomalies in oral movement control have been identified in stuttering, which suggest this speech disorder involves a sensorimotor deficit. To test whether adults who stutter (AWS) display aberrant proprioceptive function, masseter tendon vibration was used to manipulate jaw proprioception as AWS and normal speakers performed a jaw-opening task. A movement amplitude reduction in the vibration condition was observed in both groups indicating the movements of AWS and controls were influenced in a similar manner by altering masseter proprioception. However, the undershoot magnitude was reduced in AWS relative to the control participants indicating a subtle difference in proprioceptive integration among the stuttering participants. Our interpretation is that AWS use proprioceptive information less efficiently than normal speakers, which could interfere with sensorimotor integration during speech production.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

*undershoot = subestimada

DOCUMENTO 75: Neurosci Lett. 2005 Sep 2; 385(1):7-12
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: The effects of temporal modification of second speech signals on stuttering inhibition at two speech rates in adults
AUTOR(ES): Guntupalli VK, Kalinowski J, Saltuklaroglu T, Nanjundeswaran C
INSTITUIÇÃO: East Carolina University, School of Allied Health, USA
RESUMO: The recovery of 'gestural' speech information via the engagement of mirror neurons has been suggested to be the key agent in stuttering inhibition during the presentation of exogenous second speech signals. Based on this hypothesis, we expect the amount of stuttering inhibition to depend on the ease of recovery of exogenous speech gestures. To examine this possibility, linguistically non-congruent second speech signals were temporally compressed and expanded in two experiments. In Experiment 1, 12 participants who stutter read passages aloud at normal and fast speech rates while listening to second speech signals that were 0, 40, 80% compressed, and 40 and 80% expanded. Except for the 80% compressed speech signal, all other stimuli induced significant stuttering inhibition relative to the control condition. The 80% compressed speech signal was the first exogenously presented speech signal that failed to significantly reduce stuttering frequency by 60--70% that has been the case in our research over the years. It was hypothesized that at a compression ratio of 80%, exogenous speech signals generated too many gestures per unit time to allow for adequate gestural recovery via mirror neurons. However, considering that 80% compressed signal was also highly unintelligible, a second experiment was conducted to further examine whether the effects of temporal compression on stuttering inhibition are mediated by speech intelligibility. In Experiment 2, 10 participants who stutter read passages at a normal rate while listening to linguistically non-congruent second speech signals that were compressed by 0, 20, 40, 60, and 80%. Results revealed that 0 and 20% compressed speech signals induced approximately 52% stuttering inhibition. In contrast, compression ratios of 40% and beyond induced only 27% stuttering inhibition although 40 and 60% compressed signals were perceptually intelligible. Our findings suggest that recovery of gestural information is affected by temporal compression before intelligibility starts to decrease.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 76: Neuroscience. 2009 Jul 21; 161(4):1008-26
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The role of large-scale neural interactions for developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Lu C, Ning N, Peng D, Ding G, Li K, Yang Y, Lin C
INSTITUIÇÃO: State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, China
RESUMO: Using the structural equation modeling (SEM) method, the present study examined the role of large-scale neural interactions in developmental stuttering while 10 stuttering and nine non-stuttering subjects performed a covert picture-naming task. Results indicated that the connection patterns were significantly different between stuttering and non-stuttering speakers in both omnibus connection pattern and individual connection path coefficient. Specifically, stuttering speakers showed functional disconnection from the left inferior frontal gyrus to the left motor areas, and altered connectivity in the basal ganglia-thalamic-cortical circuit, and abnormal integration of supramodal information across the cerebellum and several frontal-parietal regions. These results indicate that the large-scale dysfunctional neural interactions may be involved in stuttering speakers' difficulties in planning, execution, and self-monitoring of speech motor sequence during word production.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 77: Parkinsonism Relat Disord. 2008; 14(5):415-9
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Phenomenology of abnormal movements in stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Riva-Posse P, Busto-Marolt L, Schteinschnaider A, Martinez-Echenique L, Cammarota A, Merello M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Neuroscience Dept., Movement Disorders Section, Raúl Carrea Institute for Neurological Research, FLENI, Argentina
RESUMO: Stuttering is often accompanied by involuntary movements, abnormal gestures or changes in facial expression. This study aims to describe the incidence and phenomenology of abnormal movements (AMs) in stuttering patients. Eighty-five consecutive patients with stuttering and 119 normal controls videotaped and subsequently reviewed, in which AMs were classified as voluntary or involuntary, and as concurrent or unrelated to speech. Movement phenomenology was correlated with disease severity. Results: 51.7% had AMs and 22 more than one AM. Sixty-six different AMs were identified, of which 83.3% occurred during speech, 72.7% were classified as involuntary, and 27.2% as voluntary. Of 38 involuntary movements concurrent to speech, 25 were originally perceived as voluntary, but had since become involuntary through repeated use during stuttering. All involuntary movements not concurrent to speech fulfilled criteria for tics. AMs occurring during stuttering were not always involuntary; movements not concurrent with speech clearly fulfilled clinical criteria for tics and were similar in incidence to normal controls. Inverse correlation was found between conscious control of movement during speech and stuttering severity. Many involuntary movements occurring during speech were clearly referred by patients as initially voluntary early on in the development of their speech disorder, underlining the importance of repetitive use of complex motor sequences as a source for putative involuntary movement genesis.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 78: Parkinsonism Relat Disord. 2007 Feb; 13(1):57-8
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Severe stuttering and motor tics responsive to cocaine
AUTOR(ES): Linazasoro G, Van Blercom N
INSTITUIÇÃO: Centro de Investigación Parkinson, Policlínica Gipuzkoa, Parque Tecnológico de Miramón, San Sebastián, Gipuzkoa, Spain
RESUMO: Developmental stuttering and tics share many clinical and therapeutical aspects. Dopaminergic neurotransmission seems to be involved in the pathophysiology of both, tics and stuttering. We report on a patient with severe stuttering and mild facial tics which were dramatically improved by cocaine, challenging previous reports.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 79: Pediatrics. 2009 Jan;123(1):270-7
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Predicting stuttering onset by the age of 3 years: a prospective, community cohort study
AUTOR(ES): Reilly S, Onslow M, Packman A, Wake M, Bavin EL, Prior M, Eadie P, Cini E, Bolzonello C, Ukoumunne OC
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Paediatrics, University of Melbourne, Australia
RESUMO: Our goals were to document (1) the onset of stuttering and (2) whether specific child, family, or environmental factors predict stuttering onset in children aged up to 3 years. Participants included a community-ascertained cohort of 1619 2-year-old Australian children recruited at 8 months of age to study the longitudinal development of early language. The main outcome measure was parental telephone report of stuttering onset, verified by face-to-face expert diagnosis. Preonset continuous measures of the child's temperament (approach/withdrawal) and language development were available. Information on a range of predictor measures hypothesized to be associated with stuttering onset was obtained (maternal mental health and education levels, gender, premature birth status, birth weight, birth order, twinning, socioeconomic status, family history of stuttering). By 3 years of age, the cumulative incidence of stuttering onset was 8.5%. Onset often occurred suddenly over 1 to 3 days (49.6%) and involved the use of word combinations (97.1%). Children who stuttered were not more shy or withdrawn. Male gender, twin birth status, higher vocabulary scores at 2 years of age, and high maternal education were associated with stuttering onset. The multivariable model, however, had low predictive strength; just 3.7% of the total variation in stuttering onset was accounted for. CONCLUSIONS: The cumulative incidence of stuttering onset was much higher than reported previously. The hypothesized risk factors for stuttering onset together explained little of the variation in stuttering onset up to 3 years of age. Early onset was not associated with language delay, social and environmental factors, or preonset shyness/withdrawal. Health professionals can reassure parents that onset is not unusual up to 3 years of age and seems to be associated with rapid growth in language development.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (contexto familiar)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 80: Psychiatr Pol. 2010 Sep-Oct;44(5):703-12
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering in preschool age: a survey of studies. Review
AUTOR(ES): Tarkowski Z, Humeniuk E, Dunaj J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Zakład Patologii i Rehabilitacji Mowy, Uniwersytet Medyczny w Lublinie, Polónia
RESUMO: Most often stuttering is identified with a speech disorder or speech disfluency. However, it resembles a disorder consisting of linguistic, biological, psychological and social factors, as well as relations between them. The onset of stuttering usually occurs in the preschool age or even earlier, though relatively little concern has been devoted to this period. The article presents a review of the latest research on stuttering in preschool age. A distinct disproportion between particular elements of stuttering structure have been observed. Research concerns mainly the linguistic factor and is focused on speech disfluency, while studies on the biological, psychological and social factors are insufficient. Research on relations between them is rare. Despite efforts of a number of researchers, differential diagnosis of preschool stuttering and natural speech disfluency is still controversial, as is early therapeutic intervention. In research it is usually omitted that the essence of speech disfluency is its changeability. It continually appears and disappears. The causes of this mysterious phenomenon are still unknown.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (inespecíficas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 81: Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol (Bord). 2009;130(1):17-22
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Formant structures of vowels produced in stutterers' speech in normal and fast speech rates
AUTOR(ES): Hirsch F, Monfrais-Pfauwadel MC, Sock R, Vaxelaire B
INSTITUIÇÃO: Institut de Phonétique de Strasbourg & E.A. 1339 Linguistique, Langues et Parole, Composante Parole et Cognition - Université de Strasbourg, Austria
RESUMO: OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study is to analyse the steady-state portion of the first two formants (F1 and F2) in the production of [CVp] sequences, containing vowels [i, a, u] pronounced in two speech rates (normal and fast), by groups of untreated and treated stutterers, and control subjects. MATERIAL AND METHOD: We recorded 15 speakers (5 control speakers, 5 non-treated stutterers and 5 treated stutterers) who had to repeat sentences containing [CV] sequences ten times, in normal and fast speech rates, where [C] was [p], [t] or [k] and [V], [i], [a] or [u]. RESULTS: Comparing data between the three groups of speakers, a vowel space reduction is observed for stutterers at a normal speaking rate, compared with control speakers and treated stutterers. When speech rate increases, no reduction of vowel space is noticeable for non-treated stutterers, contrary to treated stutterers and controls. CONCLUSION: Results for stutterers could be interpreted in terms of lack of articulatory flexibility.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 82: Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol (Bord). 2005; 126(5):341-5
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Clinical application of synchronised multimedia scanning for the objectification of laryngeal events in stuttering: preliminary study and first results
AUTOR(ES): Monfrais-Pfauwadel MC, Tromelin O, Mougin AL, Ormezzano Y
INSTITUIÇÃO: HEGP, Consultation de bégaiement de l'Assistance Publique, France
RESUMO: We have tried in this preliminary work to observe what kind of mechanical laryngeal events were corresponding to the disfluencies heard while stuttering, especially in the pre-phonatory and phonatory blocks. Basing our observations upon numerised and synchronised multimedia recordings (videonasofibrosopic long duration recordings synchronised to the acoustic recordings of speech corpus) we also tried to figure what happened when an adult speaker used a fluency enhancing method such as the Erasm. Authors advanced the hypothesis of a closed larynx in two or three folds while the stuttering blocks and some even described those folds. We have recorded the stutterers and non-stutterers (N= 3) as well during speaking tasks as in cough, snuffling (N= 2), swallowing and sustaining a vowel. Secondary, the patients had to use the Erasm method, for the productions they had first stuttered. We wanted to focus rather on the supraglottal components movements. In our study we haven't visualised any laryngeal double or triple folding while the blocks. But we did observe abnormal laryngeal behaviours, which recall spasmodic or myoclonic type of movements with: Tremors of the base of the tongue, a strong lateral pharyngolaryngeal constriction, quick successive up and down involuntary movements of the larynx, anarchic and paradoxal attempts of opening the vocal folds, at the moment of the intention of speaking. We did also objectify a real improvement in those aberrant movements by using the Erasm method.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (anatomofisiológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 83: Rev Neurol. 2008 Oct 1-15; 47(7):363-8
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Results from applying the monaural compressed speech test in Spanish at 75% and 100% in cases of stuttering and controls
AUTOR(ES): Peñaloza-López YR, Téllez G, Pérez-Ruiz S, Silva MJ, García-Pedroza F
INSTITUIÇÃO: Area de Procesos Centrales de la Audición y de Foniatria, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México
RESUMO: AIM: To evaluate the results obtained from applying the monaural compressed speech test in Spanish at 75% and 100% in cases of stutterers and controls. SUBJECTS AND METHODS: The study involved 50 cases with ages ranging from 8 to 36 years, 25 of whom were stutterers and 25 controls, who were paired one to one by age, sex and schooling. Severe cases of stuttering were not included. Subjects had to have normal auditory functioning, which was evaluated by means of audiometry and peripheral vocal audiometry, and also normal cognitive functioning, which was assessed using TONI-2 in children and by the Spanish version of the Mini-Mental State Examination in adults. RESULTS: The average number of correct answers on the CSTS at 75% was 60.98% in cases of stutterers and 82.04% in the group of controls (Student's $t = -7.4$; $p = 0.0001$), and on the CSTS at 100% the figures were 56.56% and 73.16%, respectively, (Student's $t = -5.9$; $p = 0.0001$). Sensitivity and specificity were calculated for each test by means of ROC curves, together with the cut-off point. CONCLUSION: Applying the CSTS in individuals who stutter helped us to identify disorders in the temporal processing of auditory information.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (auditivas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 84: Rev Neurol. 2005 May 16-31;40(10):587-94
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Developmental stuttering and acquired stuttering: resemblances and differences
AUTOR(ES): Manaut-Gil E
INSTITUIÇÃO: Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
RESUMO: In this study the authors analyse, clinically, dysphemia (DP) and acquired stuttering (AS). AIMS. The aim of this study was to evaluate whether AS is a variant of DP or whether it is an entity that shares a common element: stuttered speech. PATIENTS AND METHODS: The authors studied 13 patients with AS and 36 with DP. In addition to the clinical evaluation, electroencephalogram (EEG) and cranial computerized axial tomography (CAT) scans were performed, with a special interest in secondary symptoms/signs, laterality profiles and pathological, personal and familial history. RESULTS: There was a notable predominance in males in both groups. AS began either in infancy or from any other age; DP only started in infancy. The most frequent organic pathology, for both DP and AS, was a severe traumatic brain injury, followed by cerebral anoxia/hypoxia, cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and others. One important element in both groups was the presence of stuttering and high percentages of left-handedness in the families. In AS, all patients were right-handed. None of the patients who experienced the onset of AS in infancy improved/yielded during adolescence. CONCLUSIONS: Both DP and AS are cases of "neurogenic" stuttering because they display organic and/or functional pathologies in the two groups, which invalidates the term "developmental", since AS also occurred in infancy. DP and AS have an element in common: they both share a genetic predisposition on which the organic/functional pathology then gives rise to the clinical symptoms, although this does not account for the absence of tics in AS.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 85: S Afr J Commun Disord. 2010 Dec;57:51-7
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Configurations of self-identity formations of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Kathard H, Norman V, Pillay M
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences, University of Cape Town, South Africa
RESUMO: It is important for clinicians to understand how adults who stutter construct who they are, i.e. their self-identity, in order to offer personally meaningful interventions. Early research on stuttering and self-concept provided initial knowledge, but there has been a dearth of further research in this field. This article, the third in a series of papers emanating from a doctoral study, provides new insight into the configurations of self-identity formations of adults who stutter. Previous articles from the study described how 'Able' (positive self-identity) and 'DisOther' (negative self-identity) self-identity formations developed over time. This paper describes the configurations of self-identities, Able and DisOther, evident across participants' stories. The study used a life-history methodology in which 7 adult participants (5 men and 2 women) shared their experiences of living with stuttering through open-ended interviews. The data from the interviews were analysed at two levels. The first level of analysis resulted in a description of the types of self-identity formations (positive and negative) and processes (personal, social and temporal) shaping the self-identity formations. This result was represented as a research story for each participant. The second level of analysis described the configurations of the self-identities, Able and DisOther, across the research stories. The main findings, illustrated through three research stories, were that the two types of self-identity formations, Able and DisOther, were present in singular and dual configurations. The dual presentation of self-identity formations occurred in co-existing, competing and coalescing configurations at particular time periods, illuminating the complexity of the stuttering experience. Clinical implications are discussed.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 86: S Afr J Commun Disord. 2009; 56:23-34
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Impact of the telephone assistive device (TAD) on stuttering severity while speaking on the telephone
AUTOR(ES): Chambers N
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology and Audiology, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
RESUMO: There is extensive experimental evidence that altered auditory feedback (AAF) can have a clinically significant effect on the severity of speech symptoms in people who stutter. However, there is less evidence regarding whether these experimental effects can be observed in naturalistic everyday settings particularly when using the telephone. This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of the Telephone Assistive Device (TAD), which is designed to provide AAF on the telephone to people who stutter, on reducing stuttering severity. Nine adults participated in a quasi-experimental study. Stuttering severity was measured first without and then with the device in participants' naturalistic settings while making and receiving telephone calls (immediate benefit). Participants were then allowed a week of repeated use of the device following which all measurements were repeated (delayed benefit). Overall, results revealed significant immediate benefits from the TAD in all call conditions. Delayed benefits in received and total calls were also significant. There was substantial individual variability in response to the TAD but none of the demographic or speech-related factors measured in the study were found to significantly impact the benefit (immediate or delayed) derived from the TAD. Results have implications for clinical decision making for adults who stutter.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 87: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):272-82
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering treatment for adults: an update on contemporary approaches. Review
AUTOR(ES): Blomgren M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, University of Utah, USA
RESUMO: This article provides a brief overview of historical and current approaches to stuttering treatment for adults. Treatment is discussed in terms of stuttering management approaches, fluency-shaping approaches, and combined approaches. The evidence base for these various approaches is outlined. Fluency-shaping approaches have the most robust outcome evidence. Stuttering management approaches are based more on theoretical models of stuttering, and the evidence base tends to be inferred from work using the approaches of cognitive behavior therapy and desensitization with other disorders such as anxiety. Finally, comprehensive approaches to treating stuttering are discussed, and several clinical methods are outlined. Comprehensive approaches target both improved speech fluency and stuttering management. Although it is presented that a comprehensive approach to stuttering treatment will provide the best results, no single approach to stuttering treatment can claim universal success with all adults who stutter.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 88: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):236-49
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Translating recent research into meaningful clinical practice. Review
AUTOR(ES): Ratner NB
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, University of Maryland, USA
RESUMO: The goal of this article is to provide a synopsis of research, both basic and applied, that can improve the evaluation and treatment of stuttering in children and adults, as well as counseling of clients, families, and other professionals who interact with the person who stutters. Relevant basic research has informed genetic contributions to stuttering and possible neurological substrates of the disorder. Several treatment approaches to stuttering have recently been published, with varying degrees of apparent efficacy. There has also been increased attention to therapeutic outcomes that go beyond the components of the specific therapies themselves, which have the potential to improve therapy outcomes.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (inespecífico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 89: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):262-71
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Evaluating and treating school-aged children who stutter. Review
AUTOR(ES): Yaruss JS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Communication Science and Disorders, University of Pittsburgh, USA
RESUMO: School-based speech-language pathologists are often called upon to treat children who stutter, though many clinicians have reported that they feel uncomfortable working with this population. Fortunately, there is much that speech-language pathologists can do to help children who stutter speak more easily and minimize the adverse impact of stuttering in both academic and social settings. The purpose of this article is to provide clinicians with a guide to some of the key issues they should consider when working with school-aged children who stutter. The goal is to encourage clinicians to develop a better understanding of how stuttering can affect school-aged children, how the adverse effects of the disorder can be documented so children can be qualified for treatment, and, ultimately, how the negative consequences of stuttering can be minimized through a comprehensive approach to treatment.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (inespecífico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 90: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):250-61
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Working with young children who stutter: raising our game. Review
AUTOR(ES): Millard SK, Cook FM
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Michael Palin Centre for Stammering Children, London, UK
RESUMO: Several therapy programs have been demonstrated to be effective in supporting the development of fluency in preschool children who stutter. However, there is increasing evidence in allied fields suggesting that a positive therapy outcome cannot be entirely attributed to the therapy program itself, but also depends on what the therapist brings to the therapeutic context. This article seeks to discuss the therapist's skills and attributes that play a part in the development of the therapeutic alliance, which underpins therapy involving parents of young children who stutter. Using a model of clinical expertise development, the article discusses the attributes and skills that are necessary for the development of expertise, along with the behavioral and cognitive changes that evolve as a therapist becomes increasingly expert at using one particular program, Palin Parent-Child Interaction Therapy.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (focado na família)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 91: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):227-35
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: What the literature tells us about listeners' reactions to stuttering: implications for the clinical management of stuttering. Review
AUTOR(ES): Healey EC
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Nebraska, USA
RESUMO: It is known that listeners harbor negative stereotypes toward people who stutter but there are a host of other findings in the literature that provide a broader perspective about how listeners react to stuttering. The focus of this article is a discussion of four areas of research related to listener reactions to stuttering: (1) how stuttering impacts listeners' reactions to mild, moderate, and severe stuttering; (2) how stuttering interferes with listener recall and comprehension of story information; (3) how children react to stuttering; and (4) how listeners react to strategies plus use in stuttering therapy programs. Studies associated with these four areas of research are summarized and discussed. Clinical implications that emerge from these studies are described to assist clinicians in the treatment of children and adults who stutter.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 92: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):217-26
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Empathy: perhaps the most important E in EBP. Review
AUTOR(ES): Quesal RW
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Western Illinois University, USA
RESUMO: Treatment of stuttering has recently been influenced by calls for evidence-based practice. Unfortunately, most of the existing treatment "evidence" in stuttering focuses on the surface behaviors of the disorder. Although these behaviors are an important part of the problem of stuttering, they may not be the most critical factor to the person who stutters. This article discusses loss of control as the critical factor in stuttering and examines historical and practical reasons why this part of the disorder has been largely ignored in research about stuttering and stuttering treatment. Suggestions for viewing stuttering from the perspective of the client and the importance of taking this perspective are provided.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (aliança terapêutica)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica*

DOCUMENTO 93: Semin Speech Lang. 2010 Nov;31(4):207-16
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Evidence of clinically significant change: the therapeutic alliance and the possibilities of outcomes-informed care
AUTOR(ES): Manning WH
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology, The University of Memphis, USA
RESUMO: This article addresses the issue of clinically significant (or meaningful) change resulting from treatment for stuttering. Research in both medical and behavioral fields indicates that clients often have their own unique perspective of meaningful clinical change and that this perspective is often different from that of the professional administering the treatment. Among the variables that the client brings to the treatment session are their progression through stages of therapeutic change and the ways in which they believe they are capable of coping with their problem. Research has shown that how an individual interprets the meaning his or her therapeutic experience is central to clinically significant change. Procedures for obtaining feedback from clients concerning clinically significant change and the quality of the therapeutic alliance are described.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medida de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 94: Srp Arh Celok Lek. 2008 Nov-Dec;136(11-12):629-34
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Family characteristics of stuttering children
AUTOR(ES): Simić-Ruzić B, Jovanović AA
INSTITUIÇÃO: -
RESUMO: Stuttering is a functional impairment of speech, which is manifested by conscious, but nonintentionally interrupted, disharmonic and disrhythmic fluctuation of sound varying in frequency and intensity. Aetiology of this disorder has been conceived within the frame of theoretical models, which tend to connect genetic and epigenetic factors. The goal of the paper was to study the characteristics of the family functioning of stuttering children in comparison to the family functioning of children without speech disorder, which confirmed the justification of the introduction of family orientated therapeutic interventions into the therapy spectrum of child stuttering. Seventy-nine nucleus families of 3 to 6-year-old children were examined; of these, 39 families had stuttering children and 40 had children without speech disorder. The assessment of family characteristics was made using the Family Health Scale, an observer-rating scale which according to semistructured interview and operational criteria, measures 6 basic dimensions of family functioning: Emotional State, Communication, Borders, Alliances, Adaptability & Stability, Family Skills. A total score calculated from the basic dimensions, is considered as a global index of family health. Families with stuttering children compared to families with children without speech disorder showed significantly lower scores in all the basic dimension of family functioning, as well as in the total score on the Family Health Scale. Our research results have shown that stuttering children in comparison with children without speech disorder live in families with unfavourable emotional atmosphere, impaired communication and worse control over situational and developmental difficulties, which affect children's development and well-being. In the light of previous research, the application of family therapy modified according to the child's needs is now considered indispensable in the therapeutic approach to stuttering children. The assessment of family characteristics with special reference to the ability of parents to recognize specific needs of children with speech disorder and adequate interaction, as well as readiness of parents for therapeutic collaboration are the necessary elements in legal custody evaluations.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (contexto familiar)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 95: Stammering Res. 2005 Jan; 1(4):344-363
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: The Use of Structural Equation Modeling in Stuttering Research: Concepts and Directions
AUTOR(ES): Levine SZ, Petrides KV, Davis S, Jackson CJ, Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Behavioral Sciences Beer-Sheva University, Israel
RESUMO: This article provides a brief introduction to the history and applications of the class of data analytic techniques collectively known as Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Using an example based on psychological factors thought to affect the likelihood of stuttering, we discuss the issues of specification, identification, and model fit and modification in SEM. We also address points relating to model specification strategies, item parceling, advanced modeling, and suggestions for reporting SEM analyses. It is noted that SEM techniques can contribute to the elucidation of the developmental pathways that lead to stuttering.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 96: Stammering Res. 2005 Jan 1; 1(4):364-374
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: The effect of using time intervals of different length on judgments about stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, Centre for Human Communications, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Institute of Movement Neuroscience, University College London, UK
RESUMO: Conventional clinical procedures for assessment of stuttering are reported to have poor reliability. Time interval analysis procedures have been reported to produce greater reliability than the conventional procedures. In time interval procedures, successive intervals of the same duration are extracted from a sample of speech and judged by participants as stuttered or fluent. There is a problem insofar as the amount of speech judged stuttered depends on the length of the interval used. This problem is illustrated in an experiment in which 1-s and 5-s intervals were drawn from the same samples of speech and judged by participants as stuttered or fluent. It is also shown that the problem of lack of sensitivity when longer intervals are used is more acute for individuals who exhibit severe stuttering. Since ability to detect changes in stuttering rate is dependent on the length of interval used (as well as stuttering severity), the procedure can highlight or disguise changes in stuttering rate depending on parameterization of interval length and choice of participants to study. Thus, use of different length intervals across studies can distort whether particular treatments have an effect on speech control. Therefore, it is concluded that time interval analysis, as it is currently used, is an unsatisfactory procedure. If a standard-length interval could be agreed, comparison across studies or analyses would be possible.
MÉTODO: experimento
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 97: Stammering Res. 2005 Jan 1; 1:375-391
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: The impact of word-end phonology and morphology on stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Marshall C
INSTITUIÇÃO: Centre for Developmental Language Disorders and Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London, UK
RESUMO: This paper investigates whether stuttering rates in English-speaking adults and children are influenced by phonological and morphological complexity at the ends of words. The phonology of English inflection is such that morphological and phonological complexity are confounded, and previous research has indicated that phonological complexity influences stuttering. Section 1 of this paper considers how to disentangle phonological and morphological complexity so that the impact of each on stuttering can be tested. Section 2 presents an analysis of some adult corpus data, and shows that phonological and morphological complexity at the word end do not influence stuttering rates for English-speaking adults, at least in spontaneous speech. Section 3 presents results from a non-word repetition task and a past tense elicitation task which reveal that while word-end phonological and morphological complexity do not affect stuttering rates in most of the adults and children tested, a small proportion of adults and children do stutter over morphologically complex words in an elicitation task. Taken as a whole, these results suggest that morphology has an impact on stuttering for some individuals in certain circumstances.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adulto

DOCUMENTO 98: Stud Health Technol Inform. 2007; 127:147-56
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Wearable real-time and adaptive feedback device to face the stuttering: a knowledge-based telehealthcare proposal
AUTOR(ES): Prado M, Roa LM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Biomedical Engineering Group, Network Center of Biomedical Research in Bioengineering, Biomaterials and Nanomedicine (CIBER-TEC), University of Seville, Spain
RESUMO: Despite first written references to permanent developmental stuttering occurred more than 2500 years ago, the mechanisms underlying this disorder are still unknown. This paper briefly reviews stuttering causal hypothesis and treatments, and presents the requirements that a new stuttering therapeutic device should verify. As a result of the analysis, an adaptive altered auditory feedback device based on a multimodal intelligent monitor, within the framework of a knowledge-based telehealthcare system, is presented. The subsequent discussion, based partly on the successful outcomes of a similar intelligent monitor, suggests that this novel device is feasible and could help to fill the gap between research and clinic.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recursos tecnológicos)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 99: Twin Res Hum Genet. 2005 Feb; 8(1):69-75
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Genetic and environmental influences on stuttering and tics in Japanese twin children
AUTOR(ES): Ooki S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Health Science, Ishikawa Prefectural Nursing University, Japan
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to clarify the genetic contribution to stuttering and tics in childhood using the largest databases of Japanese twins. The subjects were 1896 pairs of twin children consisting of 1849 males and 1943 females with a mean age of 11.6 years (3 years to 15 years). All data were gathered by questionnaire. The prevalence of stuttering was 6.7% in males and 3.6% in females ($p < .0001$). The prevalence of tics was 6.8% in males and 4.1% in females ($p = .0021$). Concordance rates and polychoric correlations were all higher in monozygotic pairs than in dizygotic pairs irrespective of sex combination. Structural equation modeling showed that the proportion of total phenotypic variance attributable to genetic influences was 80% in males and 85% in females for stuttering, and 28% in males and 29% in females for tics. Moreover, co-occurrence between stuttering and tics was observed in 0.8% of males (tetrachoric correlation: $r = .18$) and 0.5% of females ($r = .31$), which was attributed partly (nearly 10% of total genetic variance of each trait) to the common genetic factors, with genetic correlation of $r = .32$.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 100: Ugeskr Laeger. 2006 Sep 11;168(37):3109-13
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Neurological aspects of stuttering. Review
AUTOR(ES): Mertz LB, Østergaard JR
INSTITUIÇÃO: Arhus Universitetshospital, Skejby Sygehus, Børneafdelingen Dinamarca
RESUMO: Stuttering is characterized by repetitions, prolongations and pausing while speaking. Researchers have looked for many explanations. However, the cause of stuttering remains unknown. In recent years, structural abnormalities in the speech-related structures of the central nervous system have been brought into focus as a cause of stuttering. Research has shown signs of a lateral hemisphere asymmetry, abnormalities in the basal ganglia, dysfunction in the supplementary motor area and/or a dysfunction in the coordination of the cerebellum. This article is a review of this part of the literature.
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 101: Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi. 2007 Nov 6;87(41):2884-8
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Gray matter abnormalities in developmental stuttering determined with voxel-based morphometry
AUTOR(ES): Song LP, Peng DL, Jin Z, Yao L, Ning N, Guo XJ, Zhang T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Rehabilitation College, Capital Medical University, Beijing, China
RESUMO: OBJECTIVE: To investigate the differences of regional grey matter volume between adults with persistent developmental stuttering and fluent speaking adults, and to determine whether stutterers have anomalous anatomy of speech-relevant brain areas that possibly affect speech fluency. METHODS: High-resolution magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning was performed on 10 adults with developmental stuttering, aged 26 (21 - 35) with the onset age of 4 (3 - 7) and 12 age, sex, hand preference, and education-matched controls. The customized brain templates were created in order to improve spatial normalization and segmentation. Then automated preprocessing of MRI data was conducted using an optimized version of VBM, a fully automated unbiased and objective whole-brain MRI analysis technique. RESULTS: VBM analysis revealed that compared with the controls, the stuttering adults had significant clusters of locally gray matter volume increased in the superior temporal, middle temporal, precentral and postcentral gyrus, and inferior parietal lobule of the bilateral hemisphere ($P < 0.001$), the numbers of increased gray matter volume in the right and left hemispheres were 60,247 and 48,782 voxels respectively. The, Grey matter decrease was shown with an overall decreased gray matter volume of 32 394 voxels, mainly in the bilateral cerebella posterior lobe and dorsal part of medulla, especially inferior semi-lunar lobule, followed by cerebellar tonsil and bilateral medulla in comparison with the controls ($P < 0.001$). CONCLUSION: The reduction of the regional gray matter volume of bilateral cerebella and medulla is related to the neural mechanism of the controlling disorder of speech production and may be the essential cause of stuttering. Some areas with increased gray matter volume in temporal lobe, parietal lobe, and frontal lobe, may be the result of long term functional compensation for the cerebella and medulla function deficiency
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 01: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2010;62(3):143-7
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Different lip asymmetry in adults who stutter: electromyographic evidence during speech and non-speech
AUTOR(ES): Choo AL, Robb MP, Dalrymple-Alford JC, Huckabee ML, O'Beirne GA
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Illinois Champaign, USA
RESUMO: The present study examined whether abnormal cerebral control was evident in the lip movements of adult stutterers (AS) compared to non-stutterers (ANS), as demonstrated during speech and non-speech tasks. Electromyographic (EMG) activity during production of words with initial /f/ and /p/ phonemes, single-sentence production and lip pursing were measured. Differences between AS and ANS were evident in all tasks. For AS, the highest EMG amplitude was in the region of the left lower lip, which is indicative of greater right hemisphere participation. However, in ANS the right lower lip displayed the highest EMG amplitude, suggesting greater left hemisphere participation. Further, AS showed greater asynchronous lip activity than ANS for all tasks. These results support the hypotheses of reversed lateralization for speech and non-speech processing and reduced coordination of speech musculature in AS.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 02: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2009;61(5):300-4
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Intervention with the Lidcombe Program for a bilingual school-age child who stutters in Iran
AUTOR(ES): Bakhtiar M, Packman A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech Therapy Department, School of Paramedicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Iran
RESUMO: In this study, the immediate and extended effects of the Lidcombe Program were investigated for the first time in Iran. Treatment in the Lidcombe Program is carried out by the child's parent (or carer) in the child's everyday environment. The program has been shown to be effective with preschool children who stutter (i.e. younger than 6 years) and to a lesser extent with older children. PARTICIPANT: The participant was a bilingual (Baluchi-Persian) boy aged 8 years 11 months. Treatment was conducted in both languages. Stuttering severity was measured in Baluchi with the parental rating scale, and in Persian with percentage of syllables stuttered (%SS). METHOD: The participant was a bilingual (Baluchi-Persian) boy aged 8 years 11 months. Treatment was conducted in both languages. Stuttering severity was measured in Baluchi with the parental rating scale, and in Persian with percentage of syllables stuttered (%SS). RESULTS: The child completed stage 1 of the program in 13 weeks. %SS was less than 1 during the last 3 clinic visits and severity ratings made by the parent indicated no stuttering (severity rating = 1) for all days of the final week. Speech recordings made beyond the clinic in both languages also indicated stuttering at below 1%SS. The child met all criteria for stage 2 in both languages, over 10 months. CONCLUSION: This case report suggests that the Lidcombe Program could be suitable for bilingual Iranian children who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 03: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2009; 61(1):18-23
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Jobs, sex, love and lifestyle: when nonstutterers assume the roles of stutterers
AUTOR(ES): Zhang J, Saltuklaroglu T, Hough M, Kalinowski J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: This study assessed the impact of stuttering via a questionnaire in which fluent individuals were asked to assume the mindset of persons who stutter (PWS) in various life aspects, including vocation, romance, daily activities, friends/social life, family and general lifestyle. The perceived impact of stuttering through the mind's eyes of nonstutterers is supposed to reflect respondents' abilities to impart 'theory of mind' in addressing social penalties related to stuttering. METHOD: Ninety-one university students answered a questionnaire containing 56 statements on a 7-point Likert scale. Forty-four participants (mean age = 20.4, SD = 4.4) were randomly selected to assume a stuttering identity and 47 respondents (mean age = 20.5, SD = 3.1) to assume their normally fluent identity. RESULTS: Significant differences between groups were found in more than two thirds of items regarding employment, romance, and daily activities, and in fewer than half of items regarding family, friend/social life, and general life style ($p < 0.001$). CONCLUSIONS: The social penalties associated with stuttering appear to be apparent to fluent individuals, especially in areas of vocation, romance, and daily activities, suggesting that nonstuttering individuals, when assuming the role of PWS, are capable of at least temporarily feeling the negative impact of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 04: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2007; 59(5):250-5
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: The effects of gated speech on the fluency of speakers who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: It is known that the speech of people who stutter improves when the speaker's own vocalization is changed while the participant is speaking. One explanation of these effects is the disruptive rhythm hypothesis (DRH). The DRH maintains that the manipulated sound only needs to disturb timing to affect speech control. The experiment investigated whether speech that was gated on and off (interrupted) affected the speech control of speakers who stutter. Eight children who stutter read a passage when they heard their voice normally and when the speech was gated. Fluency was enhanced (fewer errors were made and time to read a set passage was reduced) when speech was interrupted in this way. The results support the DRH.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

*gated speech: discurso interrompido, "time-out"

DOCUMENTO 05: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2007; 59(2):91-9
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: The validity of a simple outcome measure to assess stuttering therapy
AUTOR(ES): Huinck W, Rietveld T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Otorhinolaryngology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, The Netherlands
RESUMO: The validity of a simple and not time-consuming self-assessment (SA) Scale was tested to establish progress after or during stuttering therapy. PATIENTS AND METHOD: The scores on the SA scale were related to (1) objective measures (percentage of stuttered syllables, and syllables per minute) and (2) (self-)evaluation tests (self-evaluation questionnaires and perceptual evaluations or judgments of disfluency, naturalness and comfort by naïve listeners). Data were collected from two groups of stutterers at four measurement times: pretherapy, posttherapy, 12 months after therapy and 24 months after therapy. The first group attended the Comprehensive Stuttering Program: an integrated program based on fluency shaping techniques, and the second group participated in a Dutch group therapy: the Doetinchem Method that focuses on emotions and cognitions related to stuttering. RESULTS: Results showed similar score patterns on the SA scale, the self-evaluation questionnaires, the objective measures over time, and significant correlations between the SA scale and syllables per minute, percentage of stuttered syllables, Struggle subscale of the Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory and judged fluency on the T1-T2 difference scores. CONCLUSION: We concluded that the validity of the SA measure was proved and therefore encourage the use of such an instrument when (stuttering) treatment efficacy is studied.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 06: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2006;58(4):289-302
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Prevalence of stuttering in regular and special school populations in Belgium based on teacher perceptions
AUTOR(ES): Van Borsel J, Moeyaert J, Mostaert C, Rosseel R, Van Loo E, Van Renterghem T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate stuttering prevalence in Flanders, the northern part of Belgium. Using questionnaires distributed among teachers, data were collected on 21,027 pupils from regular schools (age between 6 and 20 years) and 1,272 pupils attending special education (age between 6 and 15 years). The overall prevalence in the regular school population was 0.58%. It was 2.28% in the special school population. In agreement with past studies, stuttering prevalence was higher in males than in females, and higher in pupils attending special schools than in pupils from regular schools. The tendency for stuttering prevalence to decrease with increasing age was confirmed too, but not in the pupils of special schools. Additionally, the pupils of regular schools showed a pattern that was contrary to the general belief that the male-to-female ratio in stuttering prevalence increases with age. Results further indicate that the commonly cited stuttering prevalence figure of 1% is a generalization that requires interpretation.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença de gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 07: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2005 Jul-Aug; 57(4):216-22
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Copper in developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Alm PA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Clinical Neurosciences, Lund University, Sweden
RESUMO: It has previously been reported that men with developmental stuttering showed reduced concentration of copper in the blood, and a negative correlation between the copper level and the severity of stuttering. Disorders of copper metabolism may result in dysfunction of the basal ganglia system and dystonia, a motor disorder sharing some traits of stuttering. It has been shown that copper ions affect the dopamine and the GABA systems. With this background we investigated the plasma level of copper, the copper binding protein ceruloplasmin, and the estimated level of free copper in stuttering adults. Sixteen men with developmental stuttering were compared with 16 men without speech problems. The samples were assayed in one batch in a pseudorandom and counterbalanced order. No significant differences were found between stuttering men and the control group in any of the biological variables, and no negative correlation between copper and the general severity of stuttering was shown. On the contrary, an explorative analysis resulted in a positive correlation between high plasma copper and superfluous muscular activity during stuttering ($r=0.51$, $p=0.04$). This result indicates that there is no relation between developmental stuttering and low plasma copper in the main population of stuttering adults.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (metabólica)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

*GABA: classe de neurotransmissores inibidores do SNC

DOCUMENTO 08: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2005 Jul-Aug; 57(4):193-201
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Stuttering frequency on meaningful and nonmeaningful words in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Dayalu VN, Kalinowski J, Stuart A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Multisensory Research and Speech Motor Disorders Laboratory, Seton Hall University, USA
RESUMO: Previous research has suggested that word meaning can influence the loci and frequency of stuttering moments. Based on this proposition, it was hypothesized that people who stutter will exhibit a larger proportion of stuttering moments on meaningful words when compared to nonmeaningful or nonsense words. In order to test this hypothesis, stuttering frequency was examined among 9 English-speaking adults who stutter as they read a total of 126 words that were either meaningful or nonmeaningful in nature. The results indicated that approximately 117% more stuttering moments were recorded on nonmeaningful words when compared to meaningful words and this difference was statistically significant ($p=0.01$). These findings challenge the notion that word meaning can be considered as a reliable predictor of stuttering frequency.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 09: Folia Phoniatr Logop. 2005 May-Jun;57(3):148-62
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Another case of word-final disfluencies
AUTOR(ES): Van Borsel J, Geirnaert E, Van Coster R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ghent University Hospital, Belgium
RESUMO: It has commonly been thought that stuttering and related disfluencies do not occur at the end of words. However, word-final disfluencies have been documented in the literature and may be underreported at present. This study investigated word-final disfluencies as they occurred in a 12-year-old boy. Word-final disfluencies constituted the major type of disfluencies in this individual and most often involved repetition of a linguistic unit larger than a singleton consonant. They occurred more frequently on content words than on function words, more frequently on multisyllabic words than on monosyllabic words, and more frequently at the end of a phrase than in initial or medial position. A direct therapy approach, aimed first at identification and then at suppression of the final repetitions, resulted in complete elimination of these repetitions. The origin of these word-final disfluencies and their resemblance to palilalia are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 01: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jul 26
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Further development and validation of the Unhelpful Thoughts and Beliefs About Stuttering (UTBAS) scales: relationship to anxiety and social phobia among adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, Menzies R, Jones M, O'Brian S, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: In an initial validation study, the Unhelpful Thoughts and Beliefs About Stuttering (UTBAS I) scale, demonstrated excellent psychometric properties as a self-report measure of the frequency of unhelpful cognitions associated with social anxiety for adults who stutter. Aims: The aim was to further validate the original UTBAS I scale, and to develop two additional scales to assess beliefs (UTBAS II) and anxiety (UTBAS III) associated with negative thoughts. Methods & Procedures: A total of 140 adults seeking speech-restructuring treatment for stuttering completed the original UTBAS I scale, the newly developed UTBAS II and III scales, and self-report measures of psychological functioning. Participants also completed a first-stage screener for the presence of anxious personality disorder, and a diagnostic assessment to evaluate the presence of social phobia, according to criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Outcomes & Results: The mean UTBAS I score for the present sample did not differ significantly from the mean score reported in the original UTBAS I validation study. Convergent validity was confirmed by significant correlations between the UTBAS Total score and all anxiety-related measures. Discriminant validity was established by the absence of strong correlations between the UTBAS Total score and some of the self-report measures of unrelated constructs, although it was found to tap into the negative cognitions associated with depression and life problems. Approximately one-quarter of participants met criteria for a diagnosis of DSM-IV or ICD-10 social phobia (23.5% and 27.2% respectively), and nearly one-third met first-stage screening criteria for anxious personality disorder (30%). The mean UTBAS scores for participants who met criteria for these disorders were significantly higher than scores for participants who did not, confirming known-groups validity. Conclusions & Implications: The present study demonstrates the validity and utility of the UTBAS scales in assessing negative cognitions associated with speech-related anxiety among adults who stutter. Results also confirm previous evidence of a high rate of social phobia among adults who stutter, and reveal that the UTBAS discriminates between adults with and without social phobia.

In terms of clinical applications, the UTBAS scales could be used to screen for indicators of social phobia among adults who stutter, and may prove useful in identifying negative cognitions which have the potential to impact treatment outcomes.

TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

MÉTODO: levantamento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 02: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jul 26
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Further development and validation of the Unhelpful Thoughts and Beliefs About Stuttering (UTBAS) scales: relationship to anxiety and social phobia among adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, Menzies R, Jones M, O'Brian S, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: daggerAustralian Stuttering Research Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: Background: In an initial validation study, the Unhelpful Thoughts and Beliefs About Stuttering (UTBAS I) scale, demonstrated excellent psychometric properties as a self-report measure of the frequency of unhelpful cognitions associated with social anxiety for adults who stutter. Aims: The aim was to further validate the original UTBAS I scale, and to develop two additional scales to assess beliefs (UTBAS II) and anxiety (UTBAS III) associated with negative thoughts. Methods & Procedures: A total of 140 adults seeking speech-restructuring treatment for stuttering completed the original UTBAS I scale, the newly developed UTBAS II and III scales, and self-report measures of psychological functioning. Participants also completed a first-stage screener for the presence of anxious personality disorder, and a diagnostic assessment to evaluate the presence of social phobia, according to criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Outcomes & Results: The mean UTBAS I score for the present sample did not differ significantly from the mean score reported in the original UTBAS I validation study. Convergent validity was confirmed by significant correlations between the UTBAS Total score and all anxiety-related measures. Discriminant validity was established by the absence of strong correlations between the UTBAS Total score and some of the self-report measures of unrelated constructs, although it was found to tap into the negative cognitions associated with depression and life problems. Approximately one-quarter of participants met criteria for a diagnosis of DSM-IV or ICD-10 social phobia (23.5% and 27.2% respectively), and nearly one-third met first-stage screening criteria for anxious personality disorder (30%). The mean UTBAS scores for participants who met criteria for these disorders were significantly higher than scores for participants who did not, confirming known-groups validity. Conclusions & Implications: The present study demonstrates the validity and utility of the UTBAS scales in assessing negative cognitions associated with speech-related anxiety among adults who stutter. Results also confirm previous evidence of a high rate of social phobia among adults who stutter, and reveal that the UTBAS discriminates between adults with and without social phobia.

In terms of clinical applications, the UTBAS scales could be used to screen for indicators of social phobia among adults who stutter, and may prove useful in identifying negative cognitions which have the potential to impact treatment outcomes.

TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (atitudes comunicativas)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

MÉTODO: levantamento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jul 9
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering inhibition via visual feedback at normal and fast speech rates
AUTOR(ES): Hudock D, Dayalu VN, Saltuklaroglu T, Stuart A, Zhang J, Kalinowski J
INSTITUIÇÃO: daggerCommunication Sciences and Disorders, College of Allied Health Sciences, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: Immediate and drastic reductions in stuttering are found when speech is produced in conjunction with a variety of second signals (for example, auditory choral speech and its permutations, and delayed auditory feedback). Initially, researchers suggested a decreased speech rate as a plausible explanation for the reduction in stuttering as people who stutter produced speech under second signals. However, this explanation was refuted by research findings that demonstrated reductions in stuttering at both normal and fast speech rates under second signals. Recent studies have also demonstrated significant reductions in stuttering from second signals delivered via the visual modality. However, the question as to whether stuttering can be substantially reduced at normal and fast speech rates under visual speech feedback conditions has yet to be answered. Aims: The current study investigated stuttering frequency reduction at normal and fast speech rates across different visual speech feedback conditions relative to a no-visual feedback condition. Methods & Procedures: Ten adults who stutter recited memorized tokens of eight to 13 syllables under five visual speech feedback conditions at both normal and fast speech rates. Visual speech feedback conditions consisted of participants viewing the lower portion of their face (that is, lips, jaw, and base of the nose) on a monitor as they produced the aforementioned utterances. Conditions consisted of (1) no-visual feedback condition, (2) 0 ms (simultaneous visual speech feedback), (2) a 50-ms delay, (3) a 200-ms delay, and (4) a 400-ms delay. Outcomes & Results: A significant main effect of visual speech feedback on stuttering frequency was found ($p = 0.001$) with no significant main effect of speech rate or the interaction between speech rate and visual speech feedback. Relative to the no-visual feedback condition, the feedback conditions produced reductions in stuttering ranging from 27% (0 ms) to 62% (400 ms). Post-hoc comparisons revealed that all of the delay conditions differed significantly from the simultaneous feedback ($p = 0.017$) and the no-visual feedback conditions ($p = 0.0002$) while no significant differences between delay conditions (that is, 50, 200, and 400 ms) were observed. Conclusions & Implications: The current findings demonstrate the capabilities of visual speech feedback signals to reduce stuttering frequency that is independent of the speaker's rate of speech. Possible strategies are suggested to

transfer these findings into naturalistic and clinical settings, though further research is warranted.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

MÉTODO: levantamento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 04: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jul 8
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Does it work? Why does it work? Reconciling difficult questions
AUTOR(ES): Hayhow R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech & Language Therapy Research Unit, Bristol, UK
RESUMO: Within medicine there is an agreed hierarchy of levels of research evidence with randomized controlled trials at the top and expert opinion at the bottom. When randomized controlled trials are the final stage in testing a treatment for which there is a sound theoretical basis both the 'Does it work?' and 'How does it work?' questions may be answered. However, when the theoretical basis is underdeveloped or contentious, then randomized controlled trials will provide only partial answers and other methods or methodologies may be needed to understand more about the mechanisms involved in the treatments. Aims: This paper aims to contribute to the debate about the nature of the evidence that is required in order to feel confident that people with communication difficulties will benefit from the treatments offered. The aim is not to discuss the relative merits of one methodology over another, but rather, by referring to one particular treatment, to show how knowledge gained from a range of research studies, using different methodologies, can be synthesized to increase one's understanding. Methods & Procedures: The initial discussion focuses on two frameworks that have been developed specifically for the evaluation of healthcare interventions. This is followed by discussion of the research evidence for the Lidcombe Program of early stuttering intervention to illustrate some issues relevant to treatment development and evaluation in the field of communication difficulty. The evidence from randomized controlled trails is related to clinicians' needs. Finally, the potential value of an iterative approach is illustrated with reference to verbal contingencies, which are an essential component of the Lidcombe Program. Main Contribution: This paper considers different sorts of evidence and their contribution to one's knowledge and practice. The content provides a practical example of how knowledge and understanding of a treatment approach can develop through a synthesis of knowledge from a programme of systematic research, from research outside the field of communication difficulty, and from the process of making sense of the experiences of both clinicians and clients who use the approach. Conclusions & Implications: The questions 'Does it work?' and 'How does it work?' are important and require different methods of investigation. Particular treatments may be viewed as better suited to one research methodology over another, but limiting research to one fails to provide the information that practitioners need in order to justify what they do and effectively to solve problems encountered in the application of particular

approaches.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento de gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 05: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jan-Feb; 45(1):108-20
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Randomized controlled non-inferiority trial of a telehealth treatment for chronic stuttering: the Camperdown Program
AUTOR(ES): Carey B, O'Brian S, Onslow M, Block S, Jones M, Packman A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Although there are treatments that can alleviate stuttering in adults for clinically significant periods, in Australia there are barriers to the accessibility and availability of best-practice treatment. This parallel group, non-inferiority randomized controlled trial with multiple blinded outcome assessments investigated whether telehealth delivery of the Camperdown Program provides a non-inferior alternative to face-to-face treatment for adults who stutter. Forty participants who presented to a university speech clinic were randomized: 20 to the telehealth arm and 20 to the face-to-face arm. Exclusion criteria were age younger than 18 years, frequency of stuttering less than 2% of syllables stuttered and previous speech-restructuring treatment within the past 12 months. (intervention: Camperdown Program). Primary outcome measures: frequency of stuttering measured in per cent syllables stuttered (%SS) before treatment and at 9 months post-randomization and efficiency, measured by counting the number of speech pathologist contact hours used by each participant. Secondary outcome measures: speech naturalness, self-reported stuttering severity, and treatment satisfaction. There was no statistically or clinically significant difference in %SS between the two groups at 9 months post-randomization. Analysis of covariance adjusting for baseline %SS showed telehealth had 0.8% absolute lower per cent syllables stuttered than face-to-face. There were also no differences in %SS between groups immediately post-treatment, or at 6 months and 12 months post-treatment ($p = 0.9$). In the second primary outcome measure, the telehealth group used statistically less contact time (221 min) on average than the face-to-face group (95% confidence interval = - 387 to - 56 min, $p = 0.01$). Evidence to support the use of the Camperdown Program delivered by telehealth as an alternate to the face-to-face treatment delivery of this program for adults who stutter. Such a model will increase accessibility to this evidence-based treatment for adults currently isolated from treatment services.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 06: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2010 Jan-Feb;45(1):15-30
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Older people who stutter: barriers to communication and perceptions of treatment needs
AUTOR(ES): Bricker-Katz G, Lincoln M, McCabe P
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: Little is known about the experience of stuttering for people over 55 years of age. Recent research has established that the same types of stuttering behaviours, cognitions, and emotional consequences experienced during young adulthood persist into older age. The aims were to investigate perceptions of limitations to activity and participation in a group of older people who stuttered into adulthood. A further aim was to find out their perceptions about treatment. This was a qualitative study involving eleven participants, eight males and three females over 55 years of age (mean age = 70.7, standard deviation = 9.13 years, range = 57.2-83.8 years) who self-reported stuttering into adulthood. Participants were randomly assigned to two focus groups for the discussion of topic questions posed by a moderator. The discussion was video- and audio-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using a comparative thematic analysis to derive emergent themes in relation to the topic questions. Stuttering can impact on the lives of older people in a similar way to younger people who stutter. Participants who continued to work felt more limited by their stuttering because work involved unpredictable speaking situations with unfamiliar people. Others who had retired experienced some relief from these limitations because they were no longer required to communicate in a work context. The acceptance of stuttering was a theme expressed by some participants, and acceptance diminished the limitations because these older people were less fearful of the consequences of their stuttering. However, others remained constrained by the impact of stuttering on their communication and struggled with a fear of speaking and a fear of negative evaluation by others. They applied learnt and self-devised techniques to assist their speech and felt that if fear of speaking was removed and their self-confidence increased, communication might be better. They would like effective, individual, and short-term treatment with speech-language pathologists who are knowledgeable about stuttering and sensitive to their emotional needs. Older people who stutter experienced limitations to participation because of their stuttering and there are implications for their future ability to remain independent and connected to relevant people and services.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 07 Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009 Dec 17
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Stuttered and fluent speakers' heart rate and skin conductance in response to fluent and stuttered speech
AUTOR(ES): Zhang J, Kalinowski J, Saltuklaroglu T, Hudock D
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: Previous studies have found simultaneous increases in skin conductance response and decreases in heart rate when normally fluent speakers watched and listened to stuttered speech compared with fluent speech, suggesting that stuttering induces arousal and emotional unpleasantness in listeners. However, physiological responses of persons who stutter observing stuttering and fluent speech have not been measured. Research suggests that the mechanism responsible for listeners' reactions is the mirror neuron system. The mirror neuron system activates when perceiving and producing goal-directed actions and forms the link between action perception and action production. To compare physiological responses elicited via fluent and stuttered speech in fluent and persons who stutter groups. Participants included 15 adult persons who stutter (mean age = 29.7 years) and 21 normally fluent controls (mean age = 23.7 years). Participants watched and listened to six speech samples read by three persons who stutter speakers and three fluent speakers, while their skin conductance response and heart rate were recorded simultaneously. Participants' responses to each speech sample were defined as changes in mean heart rate and mean skin conductance response between 15 s before and 15 s during stimuli presentation. Both groups showed similar patterns of response: skin conductance response was significantly increased and heart rate was significantly decreased in response to stuttered versus fluent speech. Similar to previous findings, the highest skin conductance response measures were induced by the first presentation of stuttered speech, with the response attenuating on subsequent presentations, while the heart rate was stable over time. Results confirmed past research that showed arousal and emotional unpleasantness when observing stuttering. Clinically, these results acknowledge the arousal and emotional discomfort in fluent speakers and persons who stutter. The physiological responses to stuttering and the underlying emotional aspects should be discussed in the therapeutic milieu with notions about coping strategies.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto
DOCUMENTO 08: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009;44(5):587-99
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Self-modelling as a relapse intervention following speech-restructuring treatment for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Cream A, O'Brian S, Onslow M, Packman A, Menzies R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Speech restructuring is an efficacious method for the alleviation of stuttered speech. However, post-treatment relapse is common. We investigate whether the use of video self-modeling using restructured stutter-free speech reduces stuttering in adults who had learnt a speech-restructuring technique and subsequently relapsed. Participants were twelve adults who had previously had speech-restructuring treatment for stuttering and relapsed. They were video recorded for 1 hour within the clinic, practicing their speech-restructuring technique. The videos were then edited to remove all observable stuttering. Participants then viewed the resulting video of themselves using restructured stutter-free speech each day for 1 month and were instructed to speak as they did on the video. Beyond-clinic speech samples and self-report severity data were collected before and after the intervention. Very large effect sizes were found. The mean per cent syllables stuttered was 7.7 pre-intervention and 2.3 post-intervention. For all but one participant there was a reduction in stuttering from pre-intervention to post-intervention. These results were verified with self-report data. Speech naturalness was not compromised by the video self-modeling procedure. Video self-modelling as a relapse management tool does not involve excessive time expenditure by the clinician or the client. The study indicates video self-modeling is potentially useful for managing relapse after speech-restructuring treatment for stuttering, and in some cases may be a stand-alone procedure to manage relapse. Phase II and III trials are warranted to determine the size and duration of the effect. It is suggested video self-modeling could also be included in a relapse management plan.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 09: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009 Jun 28:1
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Gaze aversion to stuttered speech: a pilot study investigating differential visual attention to stuttered and fluent speech
AUTOR(ES): Bowers AL, Crawcour SC, Saltuklaroglu T, Kalinowski J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee, USA
RESUMO: People who stutter are often acutely aware that their speech disruptions, halted communication, and aberrant struggle behaviours evoke reactions in communication partners. Considering that eye gaze behaviors have emotional, cognitive, and pragmatic overtones for communicative interactions and that previous studies have indicated increased physiological arousal in listeners in response to stuttering, it was hypothesized that stuttered speech incurs increased gaze aversion relative to fluent speech. Uncovering these visible reactions to stuttering may contribute to the social penalty associated with stuttering. We compared eye gaze responses of college students while observing and listening to fluent and severely stuttered speech samples produced by the same adult male who stutters. Twelve normally fluent students watched and listened to three 20-second audio-video clips of the face of an adult stuttering and three clips of the same male producing fluent speech. Their pupillary movements were recorded with an eye-tracking device and mapped to specific regions of interest (speaker's eyes, nose and mouth). Participants spent 39% more time fixating on the speaker's eyes while witnessing fluent speech compared with stuttered speech. In contrast, participants averted their direct eye gaze more often and spent 45% more time fixating on the speaker's nose when witnessing stuttered speech compared with fluent speech as a function of the number of fixations in each area of interest. Participants averted their gaze from the eyes of the speaker more frequently during the stuttered stimuli than the fluent stimuli. Gaze aversion is a salient response to the breakdown in communication that occurs during stuttering as a result of emotional, cognitive, and pragmatic factors in communication partners. Gaze aversion is a visible communication partner signal informing the person stuttering that something is amiss in the interaction and hence, may induce negative emotions in the persons stuttering, via engagement of the mirror neuron system. Witnessing and interpreting communication partner responses to stuttering may play a role when a person who stutters engages in future interactions, perhaps contributing to the development of covert strategies to hide stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 10: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009;44(6):1000-17
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Comparisons of stuttering frequency during and after speech initiation in unaltered feedback, altered auditory feedback and choral speech conditions
AUTOR(ES): Saltuklaroglu T, Kalinowski J, Robbins M, Crawcour S, Bowers A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering is prone to strike during speech initiation more so than at any other point in an utterance. The use of auditory feedback (AAF) has been found to produce robust decreases in the stuttering frequency by creating an electronic rendition of choral speech (speaking in unison). However, AAF requires users to self-initiate speech before it can go into effect and it might not be as helpful as true choral speech during speech initiation. This study examined how AAF and choral speech differentially enhance fluency during speech initiation and in subsequent portions of utterances. Ten participants who stuttered read passages without altered feedback (NAF), under four AAF conditions and under a true choral speech condition. Each condition was blocked into ten 10 s trials separated by 5 s intervals so each trial required 'cold' speech initiation. In the first analysis, comparisons of stuttering frequencies were made across conditions. A second, finer grain analysis examined stuttering frequencies on the initial syllable, the subsequent four syllables produced and the five syllables produced immediately after the midpoint of each trial. On average, AAF reduced stuttering by 68% relative to the NAF condition. Stuttering frequencies on the initial syllables were considerably higher than on the other syllables analyzed (0.45 and 0.34 for NAF and AAF conditions, respectively). After the first syllable was produced, stuttering frequencies dropped precipitously and remained stable. However, this drop in stuttering frequency was significantly greater (84%) in the AAF conditions than in the NAF condition (66%) with frequencies on the last nine syllables analyzed averaging 0.15 and 0.05 for NAF and AAF conditions, respectively. In the true choral speech condition, stuttering was virtually (98%) eliminated across all utterances and all syllable positions. Altered auditory feedback effectively inhibits stuttering immediately after speech has been initiated. However, unlike a true choral signal, which is exogenously initiated and offers the most complete fluency enhancement, AAF requires speech to be initiated by the user and 'fed back' before it can directly inhibit stuttering. AAF can be a viable clinical option for those who stutter and should often be used in combination with therapeutic techniques, particularly those that aid speech initiation. The substantially higher rate of stuttering occurring on initiation supports a hypothesis that overt stuttering events help 'release' and 'inhibit' central stuttering blocks. This perspective is examined

in the context of internal models and mirror neurons.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: experimento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 11: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009;44(6):847-6
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Accuracy of parent identification of stuttering occurrence
AUTOR(ES): Einarsdóttir J, Ingham R
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Health Sciences, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland
RESUMO: Clinicians rely on parents to provide information regarding the onset and development of stuttering in their own children. The accuracy and reliability of their judgments of stuttering is therefore important and is not well researched. To investigate the accuracy of parent judgements of stuttering in their own children's speech when compared with judgements made by the parents of normally fluent children and experienced clinicians. Twenty parents of children who stutter made judgements of stuttering during repeated presentations of 3-min audio-visual samples of their children. Twenty control parents of children (age and gender matched) who do not stutter also assessed the children who stutter speech samples. The parents of both the children who stutter and those who do not stutter displayed high levels of judgement accuracy (parents, of children who stutter percentage agreement mean (standard deviation) = 90.9 (6.02); parents of children who do not stutter = 86.4 (9.7)) and consistency (90.3-90.6%) in judging stuttering in young children. But the parents of children who stutter showed significantly higher levels of accuracy ($t(59) = 4.63$, $p < 0.0001$; $d = 0.8$) in judging stuttered intervals than the children who do not stutter parents. Parents of children who stutter may be both accurate and reliable in identifying brief intervals of speech containing stuttering and non-stuttering in their own children.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 12: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009 May-Jun;44(3):338-51
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Unhelpful thoughts and beliefs linked to social anxiety in stuttering: development of a measure
AUTOR(ES): St Clare T, Menzies RG, Onslow M, Packman A, Thompson R, Block S
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Behavioral and Community Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Those who stutter have a proclivity to social anxiety. Yet, to date, there is no comprehensive measure of thoughts and beliefs about stuttering that represent the cognitions associated with that anxiety. We describe the development of a measure to assess unhelpful thoughts and beliefs about stuttering. The Unhelpful Thoughts and Beliefs about Stuttering (UTBAS) self-report measure contains 66 items that assess the frequency of unhelpful thoughts and beliefs. Items were constructed from a comprehensive file audit of all stuttering cases seen in a cognitive-behavior therapy based treatment program over a ten-year period. Preliminary investigations indicate that the UTBAS has high levels of test-retest reliability ($r = 0.89$) and internal consistency (Chronbach's $\alpha = 0.98$). It has good known-groups validity, being able to discriminate between stuttering and non-stuttering participants on items that contain no reference to stuttering [$t(38) = 8.06, p < 0.0001$], with a large effect size ($d = 2.3$). It has good convergent validity ($r = 0.53-0.72$) and discriminant validity ($r = 0.24-0.27$). The UTBAS sensitivity to change was supported by improvements in thoughts and beliefs related to social anxiety following cognitive-behavioral treatment for anxiety in stuttering [$t(25) = 10.13, p < 0.0001$]. The effect size was large ($d = 2.5$). The use of the UTBAS as an outcome measure and a clinical tool is discussed, along with the potential value of the UTBAS to explore the well-documented social anxiety experienced by stutters.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 13: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2009 May-Jun;44(3):352-68
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The Peer Attitudes Toward Children who Stutter (PATCS) scale: an evaluation of validity, reliability and the negativity of attitudes
AUTOR(ES): Langevin M, Kleitman S, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Persistent calls for school-based education about stuttering necessitate a better understanding of peer attitudes toward children who stutter and a means to measure outcomes of such educational interventions. Langevin and Hagler in 2004 developed the Peer Attitudes Toward Children who Stutter scale (PATCS) to address these needs and gave preliminary evidence of reliability and construct validity. To examine further the psychometric properties of PATCS and to examine the negativity of attitudes. PATCS was administered to 760 Canadian children in grades 3-6. Measures included reliability, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), a known groups analysis, convergent validity with the Pro-Victim Scale of Rigby and Slee, and the negativity of attitudes. PATCS appears to tap a second-order general attitude factor and three first-order factors representing the constructs of Positive Social Distance (PSD), Social Pressure (SP), and Verbal Interaction (VI). In the known groups analysis, participants who had contact with someone who stutters had higher scores (more positive attitudes) than those who had not, and girls had higher scores than boys. PATCS correlated moderately (0.43, $p < 0.01$) with the Pro-Victim scale. Finally, one-fifth (21.7%) of participants had scores that were somewhat to very negative. Results provide evidence of the validity and reliability of PATCS and confirm the need for school-based education about stuttering. The PSD and SP factors suggest that education include discussions about (1) similarities and differences among children who do and do not stutter in order to increase acceptance, and (2) making personal choices and handling peer pressure in thinking about children who stutter. The VI factor suggests that open discussion about stuttering may alleviate frustration experienced by listeners and provide the opportunity to give strategies for responding appropriately. Results also suggest that education involve contact with a person who stutters.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 14: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2008 Nov-Dec;43(6):649-61
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Extended follow-up of a randomized controlled trial of the Lidcombe Program of Early Stuttering Intervention
AUTOR(ES): Jones M, Onslow M, Packman A, O'Brian S, Hearne A, Williams S, Ormond T, Schwarz I
INSTITUIÇÃO: Queensland Clinical Trials Centre, University of Queensland, Australia
RESUMO: In the Lidcombe Program of Early Stuttering Intervention, parents present verbal contingencies for stutter-free and stuttered speech in everyday situations. A previous randomized controlled trial of the program with preschool-age children from 2005, conducted in two public speech clinics in New Zealand, showed that the odds of attaining clinically minimal levels of stuttering 9 months after randomization were more than seven times greater for the treatment group than for the control group. We intend to follow up the children in the trial to determine extended long-term outcomes of the program. An experienced speech-language therapist who was not involved in the original trial talked with the children on the telephone, audio recording the conversations using a telephone recording jack. Parental reports were gathered in addition to the children's speech samples in order to obtain a balance of objective data and reports from a wide range of situations. At the time of this follow-up, the children were aged 7-12 years, with a mean of 5 years post-randomization in the 2005 trial. Twenty of the 29 children in the treatment arm and eight of the 25 children in the control (no treatment) arm were able to be contacted. Of the children in the treatment group, one (5%) failed to complete treatment and 19 had completed treatment successfully and had zero or near-zero frequency of stuttering. Three of the children (16%) who had completed treatment successfully had relapsed after 2 or more years of speech that was below 1% syllables stuttered. Meaningful comparison with the control group was not possible because an insufficient number of control children were located and some of them received treatment after completing the trial. The majority of preschool children are able to complete the Lidcombe Program successfully and remain below 1% syllables stuttered for a number of years. However, a minority of children do relapse and will require their parents to reinstate the treatment procedures.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 15: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2008 May-Jun;43 Suppl 1:69-80
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Multiple voices in Charles Van Riper's desensitization therapy
AUTOR(ES): Leahy MM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Clinical Speech & Language Studies, Trinity College Dublin,Ireland
RESUMO: Charles Van Riper (1905-94) author, researcher and practitioner, was one of the major contributors to the field of stuttering in the 20th century. His series of Action Therapy videotapes provide a useful model of how therapy was implemented by a master clinician. Van Riper's session with a client is analyzed to reveal how voices are used by these two participants during desensitization therapy, and to demonstrate how Van Riper's expertise manifests itself during the session. Interaction between Van Riper and a client during the desensitization stage of therapy was transcribed, annotated, and analyzed using Goffman's (1974) frame analysis. Elements in the extensive discourse (about 4800 words exchanged) were chosen to illustrate a range of distinctive voices used by Van Riper and the client during this 'crucial' stage of therapy. Van Riper shifts his voice throughout the session. His comments are sometimes directed to the viewing audience, at which times he tends to use the voice of an exegeter. When directing his comments to the client, he uses two voices: an authoritative one and one that aligns with the person's feelings. The voice of the client is often silenced, especially when Van Riper is being authoritative. Sometimes Van Riper uses his expertise by speaking through the voice of the client. This is especially true when summarizing what the client might be feeling. The true voice of the client emerges only occasionally. Detailed discourse analysis focusing on the roles played by participants as revealed through footings taken by speakers show complexity in the interaction that is not obvious at surface level. By using discourse analysis, the multiple voices that Van Riper uses to achieve the complex tasks involved in desensitization can be specified.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 16: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2008 May-Jun;43(3):283-99
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Investigating factors related to the effects of time-out on stuttering in adults
AUTOR(ES): Franklin DE, Taylor CL, Hennessey NW, Beilby JM
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Psychology, Curtin University of Technology, Australia
RESUMO: Response-contingent time-out has been shown to be an effective technique for enhancing fluency in people who stutter. However, the factors that determine individual responsiveness to time-out are not well understood. The study investigated the effectiveness of using response-contingent time-out to reduce stuttering frequency in adults who stutter. In addition, it investigated the predictive value of participants' stutter severity, age, previous treatment history, and type of stutter on the responsiveness to time-out conditioning. Sixty people who stutter participated in the study. Half were exposed to time-out following each moment of stuttering over a 40-min period, the remaining participants acted as controls. Results showed that individuals who stutter are highly responsive to time-out, and that the participants with a more severe stutter responded better than those with a mild stutter. To a lesser degree, previous treatment and speech rate also influenced treatment success. Age and type of stutter did not, although the proportion of repetition types of stutters increased over the experiment conditions, with prolongations and blocks decreasing, for the treatment group. This simple operant conditioning treatment method is effective in reducing stuttering. Individuals respond to time-out regardless of their age, type of stutter, stuttering severity or treatment history, thus it is a treatment methodology potentially suitable for all clients. Further research is necessary to determine the durability of fluency over time.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 17: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2007 May-Jun;42(3):367-82
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Long- and short-term results of children's and adolescents' therapy courses for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Laiho A, Klippi A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Sciences, University of Helsinki, Finland
RESUMO: It is widely known that most young children recover from stuttering. Evaluations of this spontaneous recovery vary from 40 to 80% of stuttering children. However, if the child is already older than 6 years of age, the spontaneous recovery will be less likely. The effectiveness of stuttering treatment, and especially fluency shaping methods, has been frequently studied. Good results in the treatment of stuttering for school-aged children have been accomplished by several treatment methods. However, stuttering modification treatments have not been studied so intensively. This study addresses the effects of intensive therapy courses on the stuttering behavior of children and adolescents. The courses included speech therapy, where stuttering modification treatment was used, and also parental guidance. Taking part in the study were 21 children/adolescents who stutter, and 29 of their mothers/fathers took part in the study. The children were between the ages of 6.8 and 14.0 years. The effectiveness of therapy was evaluated in three ways. First, the speech of the children who stutter was videotaped at both the beginning and the end of the course and the samples were transcribed and analyzed. Second, the parents and adolescents completed a feedback questionnaire at the end of the course. And third, the parents and adolescents completed a follow-up questionnaire 9 months after the course. The aim was to evaluate the changes in stuttering behavior after the therapy course. The results indicate that stuttering severity became milder or did not change during the course. The percentage of syllables stuttered dropped with two-thirds of the participants. This result was replicated with avoidance behavior and struggle behavior. The quality of stuttering became milder, and by the end many children had shorter moments of stuttering and more repetitions and prolongation instead of blocks. Two participants did not complete the questionnaire. Of those who did, all but one adolescent, and all except one parent, reported that the positive changes in stuttering behavior had continued during the follow-up period. The implication is that intensive therapy courses can be helpful to some participants who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 18: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2007 Mar-Apr;42(2):113-2
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Emotional and physiological responses of fluent listeners while watching the speech of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Guntupalli VK, Everhart DE, Kalinowski J, Nanjundeswaran C, Saltuklaroglu T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communicative Disorders, East Tennessee State University, USA
RESUMO: People who stutter produce speech that is characterized by intermittent, involuntary part-word repetitions and prolongations. In addition, they often display repetitive and fixated behaviors outside the speech producing mechanism. Previous research has examined attitudes and perceptions of those who stutter and people who frequently interact with them. Results have shown robust negative stereotype despite a lack of defined differences in personality structure between people who stutter and normally fluent individuals. However, physiological investigations of listener responses during moments of stuttering are limited. There is a need for data that simultaneously examine physiological responses and subjective behavioral responses to stuttering. The pairing of these objective and subjective data may provide information that casts light on the genesis of negative stereotypes associated with stuttering, the development of compensatory mechanisms in those who stutter, and the true impact of stuttering on senders and receivers alike. This study compares the emotional and physiological responses of fluent speakers while listening and observing fluent and severe stuttered speech samples. Twenty adult participants (24.15 years) observed speech samples of two fluent speakers and two speakers who stutter reading aloud. Participants' skin conductance and heart rate changes were measured as physiological responses to stuttered or fluent speech samples. Participants' subjective responses on arousal (excited-calm) and valence (happy-unhappy) dimensions were assessed via Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM) rating scale with an additional questionnaire comprised of a set of nine bipolar adjectives. Results: significantly increased skin conductance and lower mean heart rate during the presentation of stuttered speech relative to the presentation of fluent speech samples ($p < 0.05$). Listeners self-rated themselves as being more aroused, unhappy, nervous, uncomfortable, sad, tensed, unpleasant, avoiding, embarrassed, and annoyed while viewing stuttered speech relative to the fluent speech. These data support the notion that stutter-filled speech can elicit physiological and emotional responses in listeners. Clinicians should be aware that listeners show involuntary physiological responses to moderate-severe stuttering that probably contribute to the evolution of negative stereotypes. It is hoped that clinicians

can work with people who stutter to develop appropriate coping strategies. The role of amygdale and mirror neural mechanism in physiological and subjective responses to stuttering is discussed.

TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: experimento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 19: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Sep-Oct;41(5):583-9
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The Behavior Assessment Battery: a preliminary study of non-stuttering Pakistani grade-school children
AUTOR(ES): Vanryckeghem M, Mukati SA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communicative Disorders, University of Central Florida, USA
RESUMO: In recent years, the importance of a multimodal approach to the assessment of the person who stutters (PWS) has become increasingly recognized. The Behavior Assessment Battery (BAB), which is a normed test procedure developed by G. Bruten, makes it possible to assess the multidimensional facets of this disorder. The emotional and speech-disruptive components that differentiate one who stutters from one who does not (PWNS) are evaluated by means of the Speech Situation Checklist (SSC), their use of behaviours secondary to stuttering are assessed through the Behavior Checklist (BCL) and the person's speech-related attitude is determined via the Communication Attitude Test (CAT). Each of these BAB tests has been shown to be a reliable and valid measure whose obtained normative data are essentially equivalent in Western countries. Because of the lack of normative data on children from non-Western cultures, the present preliminary study was aimed to investigate if the affective, behavioural and cognitive reports of non-stuttering Pakistani children on the BAB measures are like those of their Western peers. Forty-five non-stuttering Pakistani children between the ages of 8 and 11 were administered the SSC, BCL and CAT. As in previous studies, the mean score of the normally fluent children on each of the BAB tests fell into the lower end of the possible distribution of scores. Intercorrelations between the different tests were statistically significant. Although the BCL and CAT results were similar to those found in Western-based investigations, the emotional reaction and speech disruption scores on the SSC reported by Pakistani children sampled were numerically higher to an extent that is noteworthy. The latter finding suggests that this particular BAB measure might be affected by cultural differences. It points to the possibility that the norms of test procedures, such as the BAB, might not be fully appropriate for use in other than Western cultures.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 20: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Sep-Oct;41(5):475-93
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Introduction to qualitative research and its application to stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Hayhow R, Stewart T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech Therapy Research Unit, Frenchay Hospital, UK
RESUMO: Those engaged in research might argue that we are involved in a process of explaining the world to others and to ourselves. The way in which we go about that process differs. The kind of questions we are concerned about answering will determine the approach we use, the information we gather and how we analyze the data. Some research questions are best answered using qualitative methods. This study aims to explain the place of qualitative research methods within the context of different approaches to scientific enquiry. To describe qualitative research through an examination of the characteristics that differentiate it from quantitative approaches, to describe the types of strategies used, and the roles the researcher may adopt. To show how these methods have been applied to the study of stuttering. Stuttering research was reviewed with the aim of finding studies using a range of qualitative methods. Work for discussion was selected based on historical importance, the methods used and the contribution the work has made to our understanding of stuttering and qualitative methods. Papers using explorative qualitative research and mixed methodologies are described and their various contributions to our understanding of stuttering are discussed. The qualitative research reviewed in this paper has added to our understanding of the experiences, thinking and views of people who stutter. The reports on people's experiences of therapy show that we still have much to learn and that we need to listen to our clients and involve them in therapy and in outcome planning.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (metodologias de pesquisa)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental (bibliográfico)
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 21: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jul-Aug;41(4):407-21
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Connecting stuttering management and measurement: V. Deduction and induction in the development of stuttering treatment outcome measures and stuttering treatments
AUTOR(ES): Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: The development of evidence-based practice, which is increasingly popular in stuttering treatment, is closely linked to the development of outcome measures. Two approaches to the development of stuttering treatment outcome measures are outlined. The first is the deductive, top-down approach, where the development of specific outcome measures is guided by a priori general conceptualizations of the nature of the disorder. A competing approach to the development of stuttering treatment outcome measures is outlined. This is the inductive, or bottom up approach. This approach uses Baer's (1988, 1990) notion of specific complaints of clients as the starting point to develop inductive statements for use as general guidance for developing treatment outcome measures. It is argued that the deductive approach to development of outcome measures has limitations. It is overly prescriptive, generating numerous and increasingly complex outcome measures that are potentially confusing for clinicians. Further, it is arbitrary and fragile, being linked to conceptualizations and theories about stuttering, which, by necessity, are limited themselves. Further, the development of numerous outcome measures is not compatible with the conduct of randomized controlled trials, which allow a maximum of two primary outcome measures. In contrast, the inductive approach to the development of outcome measures has in its favor that it is empirically driven rather than arbitrary, and that it facilitates a yoking of the development of clinical outcomes and the clinical methods to attain those outcomes. The approach is unlikely to lead to the development of fruitless treatment methods. Further, the approach is parsimonious to the extent that it is likely to produce few guiding generalities for treatment outcome assessment – perhaps as few as two in the case of adults and one in the case of preschoolers. This is well suited to the use of the randomized controlled trial as a source of evidence for treatment efficacy. One inductive statement that can be used to guide the development of outcome measures is that the ill effects of stuttered speech could be troubling for those who seek clinical help. The other is that those who seek clinical help are likely to experience speech-related anxiety. Together, these sources of information provide sound guidance for the development of outcome measures relating to stuttered speech and speech-related anxiety, and guidance for the

development of treatments to offset those ill effects of the condition. Until another outcome measure can be derived from inductive processes, those treatment developments should serve all the needs of those who stutter and the clinicians who provide those needs.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: estudo documental bibliográfico

FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 22: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jul-Aug;41(4):395-406
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Connecting stuttering management and measurement: IV. Predictors of outcome for a behavioural treatment for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Block S, Onslow M, Packman A, Dacakis G
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Human Communication Sciences, La Trobe University, Australia
RESUMO: Clinical trials have shown that behavioral treatments based on variants of prolonged-speech (PS) are best practice for reducing the stuttering rate in adults. However, while stuttering is significantly reduced or eliminated for most adults in the short-term with such treatment, relapse in the longer-term is common. Consequently, there has been interest in attempting to establish variables that predict responsiveness to PS-based treatments. Identifying such variables would enable risk prediction and also contribute to the tailoring of treatments to suit individuals who are less likely to benefit in the long-term from the conventional PS-based treatments. Variables that have been investigated to date are the stuttering severity, the attitude to communication and the locus of control. The present study revisited this issue with methodological improvements. Prospective, continuous measures of outcome several years after treatment, and well-powered, least-squares multivariate regression, with backwards elimination, were used to determine the best model to predict short- and long-term outcomes of a PS-based treatment. Other predictor variables were also included. The stuttering rates of 78 participants were measured immediately after the intensive stage of treatment, and during a surprise telephone call 3.5-5 years after treatment. Attitude to communication and locus of control were separate constructs to stuttering rate. While the stuttering rate predicted outcome, neither of the two non-behavioral variables predicted outcome in either the short- or the long-term. The most significant finding is that the non-behavioral variables of attitude to communication and locus of control did not predict treatment outcomes. This is contrary to the findings of most previous studies.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 23: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jul-Aug;41(4):379-94
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Connecting stuttering measurement and management: III. Accountable therapy
AUTOR(ES): Cook F, Fry J
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Michael Palin Centre, Finsbury Health Centre, UK
RESUMO: This paper is intended to contribute to the current debate in relation to persistent stuttering and evidence-based clinical practice. The paper will describe the authors' intervention framework for persistent stuttering, which is guided by evidence from the fields of stuttering and clinical psychology. It supports the opinion that the components of therapy should be grounded in empirically based theories that offer an explanation for the nature of stuttering, its persistence and its individual complexity. It will argue that the goals of therapy should reflect the client's personal values and experience of stuttering, as well as the knowledge and skills of the therapist. The paper maintains that therapy for this disorder needs to account for the highly individual nature of the overt and covert dimensions of persistent stuttering and identify the formal and informal methods that measure progress and outcome. Current research and future directions will be touched on briefly.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 24: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jul-Aug;41(4):365-77
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Connecting stuttering measurement and management: II. Measures of cognition and affect
AUTOR(ES): Susca M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech and Hearing Center, University of the Pacific, USA
RESUMO: To the person who stutters, there are other experiences than the somatic ones of stuttered speech. These are experiences of cognition and affect: in other words, experiences of thought and emotion. For several reasons, it is quite difficult to determine and recommend core measures of cognition and affect for clinicians to consider using. To catalogue some of the many instruments that may be regarded by clinicians as worthwhile for use in measuring cognition and affect in clinical practice. The presentation of measures of cognition and affect is organized according to those that have appeared in recent clinical trials of stuttering during roughly the last decade, and those that have not featured in clinical trials. Measures that have featured in the clinical trials literature might be looked on favorably, along with those for whom there are more than one data source in support. The various measures from the discipline of clinical psychology generally fall into the latter category. The notions of cognition and affect emerge from the discipline of clinical psychology, and therefore it makes sense to look to that discipline for measures of those constructs. Seeking such tools outside the discipline of speech pathology, especially those with established reliability and validity, seems to hold potential in contributing to one's understanding of affective and cognitive functioning in people who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 25: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jul-Aug;41(4):355-64
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Connecting stuttering management and measurement: I. Core speech measures of clinical process and outcome
AUTOR(ES): Shenker RC
INSTITUIÇÃO: Montreal Fluency Centre, Montreal, Canada
RESUMO: There will always be a place for stuttering treatments designed to eliminate or reduce stuttered speech. When those treatments are required, direct speech measures of treatment process and outcome are needed in clinical practice. Based on the contents of published clinical trials of such treatments, three 'core' measures of treatment outcome are presented for consideration by clinicians: measures of stuttering rate, speech rate and speech naturalness. In contrast to clinical trials, however, clinicians are at liberty to have as many outcome measures as thought necessary, and to design non-standard ones to suit their needs and those of their clients. In that context, the merits of severity ratings of stuttering are considered. It is argued that the prime source of guidance of suitable measures of treatment process are the manuals of the treatments that have figured in clinical trials. Although there are independent data sources that contradict the axiom that treatment outcomes should be measured beyond the clinic, it is premature to dispense with beyond-clinic process outcome measures for clinical practice. It is argued that for clinicians who conduct treatments in non-research contexts, one pretreatment outcome measurement occasion is sufficient, along with post-treatment measures at each maintenance visit. More than anything else, the numerous advantages of severity ratings of stuttering facilitate clinical measurement of treatment outcome and treatment process in several settings and on several occasions.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 26: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2006 Jan-Feb;41(1):1-18
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The need for self-report data in the assessment of stuttering therapy efficacy: repetitions and prolongations of speech. The stuttering syndrome
AUTOR(ES): Guntupalli VK, Kalinowski J, Saltuklaroglu T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorder, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: Bloodstein reviewed hundreds of studies that investigated the efficacy of therapeutic protocols for ameliorating the stuttering syndrome. Surprisingly, almost all were effective in significantly reducing overtly perceptible behaviors such as repetitions and prolongations of speech sounds. These results seem highly improbable considering that many of the treatment methods were diametrically opposed in their principles and implementation procedures (e.g. psychoanalysis, drug therapy, behaviorism, cognitive behavioral therapy and auditory feedback devices with rate control, etc.). In addition, time and more ecologically valid methods such as self-report measures demonstrate that overt measures of success are tenuous, their ameliorative effects tend to diminish drastically over time and show poor generalizability. The real conundrum in stuttering therapy is the failure to acknowledge stuttering as a complete syndrome of continuous compensatory behaviors. To highlight how self-report measures serve as a primary tool to understand the syndrome-like nature of stuttering and to test the efficacy of the therapy outside the confines of the clinic and the needs of the people who stutter. In the past, therapeutic efficacy has typically been measured by the reduction in overtly observable and countable events of stuttering such as repetitions and prolongations. However, recent neuroimaging data and our research suggest that the stuttering syndrome is more than the mere presence of peripheral speech disruptions. Stuttering is a central, experiential sense of 'loss of control' that manifests itself across a continuum of compensatory behaviors from the central nervous system outwards to the speech periphery. In other words, aberrant neural activity, as well as covert stuttering behaviors, subperceptual stuttering forms and overt speech disruptions are all effects or compensations for the central involuntary 'neural block'. Hence, by counting only perceptible portions of the disorder, efficacy measures 'fail to capture' the experiential sense of 'loss of control' and the covert compensatory behaviors of the disorder (i.e. avoidances of words or situations, substitutions, circumlocutions, subperceptual stuttering forms, etc.). Furthermore, unnatural sounding speech, decreased ease of speech production, elevated levels of clinic room fluency and poor reliability in counting stuttering behaviors confound the overt measures in the clinic milieu. Therefore, while

overt measures remain important, used in isolation, they cannot provide a 'true metric' of efficacy. Any efficient and effective means of evaluating intervention methods over the long-term should include a form of self-report as a primary tool as it best accesses the experiential sense of 'loss of control' and other covert behaviors. Overt measures should be used to supplement or complement the self-report data.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: estudo documental (bibliográfico)

FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 27: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2005 Oct-Dec;40(4):455-66
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Treatment of chronic stuttering: outcomes from a student training clinic
AUTOR(ES): Block S, Onslow M, Packman A, Gray B, Dacakis G
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Human Communication Sciences, La Trobe University, Australia
RESUMO: It has been suggested that one way to increase speech pathologists' confidence in working with people who stutter is to provide them with relevant and stimulating clinical experiences during their professional preparation. This paper describes a treatment program for adults who stutter that is conducted by speech pathology students, under supervision, in an Australian university setting. The aim of the research presented here was to establish speech outcomes for this program, and to determine whether the program meets benchmarks set by reports of similar programs, in addition to providing mentorship for student clinicians. Participants were 78 adults who were treated in one of five consecutive treatment programs during a 3-year period. The treatment was a traditional intensive speech restructuring treatment known as Smooth Speech, conducted over a 5-day period. Speech assessments were conducted 1 week and 1 day before the start of the treatment program. Post-treatment assessments were conducted immediately following the intensive component of the program, and 3 months, 12 months and 3.5-5 years post-treatment. The student clinic treatment model in this report produced objective speech data for more subjects in one outcome study than has ever been reported before. Data for 87% (68/78) of participants were available at 3.5-5-year follow-up. Results showed that outcomes for stuttering, speech naturalness, and client self-reports were all comparable with existing reports of similar program. The present results were attained with a student/supervisor ratio of around 8:1. We conclude that a clinician-supervised student clinic has the potential to supply services for those with chronic stuttering, as well as providing effective clinical education for student clinicians during their professional preparation. The student clinic treatment model produced varied, objective speech data for more subjects than has ever been reported before in one study. The present findings also replicated a previous finding that stuttering was more severe within the clinic than in speech samples collected in everyday speaking environments.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 28: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2005 Jul-Sep; 40(3):359-74.

ANO: 2005

TÍTULO: How effective is therapy for childhood stuttering? Dissecting and reinterpreting the evidence in light of spontaneous recovery rates

AUTOR(ES): Saltuklaroglu T, Kalinowski J

INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Audiology and Speech Pathology, University of Tennessee, USA

RESUMO: Similar positive results (immediate decreases in stuttering frequency and a 60-80% recovery rate from stuttering) have been reported for numerous therapeutic protocols for treating childhood stuttering, many of which have been diametrically opposite in their orientations and implementations. Johnson advocated indirect treatments that simply advocated refraining from drawing any negative attention to childhood disfluencies as persistent and chronic stuttering was thought to progress via negative parental reactions to normal disfluencies. In contrast, direct interventionists sought immediately to eliminate stuttered speech patterns by training 'corrected' speech models that usually involved some form of prolonged speech. However, reports from speech and language therapists around North Carolina, USA, suggest much lower recovery rates in the children they treat (i.e. 13.9% over 3 years period, which to the present authors is an indicator of therapeutic inefficiency and ineffectiveness). The discrepancy between these recovery rates calls for a re-examination of the efficacy of stuttering therapy for children, especially in light of recent statements from some therapies suggesting that therapy might be curative in nature. Spontaneous and complete recovery (removing all overt and covert markers of the pathology) occurs in 60-80% of all children who display incipient stuttering behaviors. As such, it appears that many claims of therapeutic success in children who stutter are confounded by the possibility of spontaneous recovery during the testing and intervention period. Simply put, it is impossible to discriminate between recovery that would occur naturally over time, and what may have been simply accelerated via therapy. Based on stable prevalence rates and the data in the present paper, it is suggested that therapy does little to boost recovery rates from incipient stuttering. Therapy can provide 'inhibitory' symptomatic relief with varying degrees of success with respect to decreasing stuttering severity and the need for continued therapy. Curing stuttering is not a likely outcome of therapy, although successful management can decrease the severity of the problem. It is argued that all forms of stuttering inhibition, including those at work during spontaneous recovery, are all mediated by the degree of mirror neuron engagement in the brain. It is proposed that in children who stutter, the best source of relief from stuttering is in the effective and efficient engagement of mirror neurons via methods that

best replicate choral speech. In order to induce natural sounding, fluent speech, it is suggested that one uses primarily derivations of choral speech such as altered auditory feedback. Motoric techniques might also be used synergistically to provide supplementary sources of mirror neuron engagement.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: estudo documental (bibliográfico)

FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 29: Int J Lang Commun Disord. 2005 Jul-Sep;40(3):349-58
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Is it possible for speech therapy to improve upon natural recovery rates in children who stutter?
AUTOR(ES): Kalinowski J, Saltuklaroglu T, Dayalu VN, Guntupalli V
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: Speech and language therapists treating children who stutter appear to be assigned a difficult task. Natural spontaneous remission accounts for approximately 60-80% of all children recovering from stuttering. Despite our best efforts, no protocol has ever shown its effectiveness separate from natural recovery rates (i.e. 60-80%). Although speech and language therapists have used a vast array of therapeutic protocols, the incidence and prevalence of childhood stuttering appears to have remained unchanged. Therefore, although in possession of multiple treatment tools, speech and language therapists might be ill-equipped to treat stuttering children effectively and efficiently to the point of recovery. This study aims to assess speech and language therapists' self-reported perceptions of their success in helping children 'completely recover from stuttering' (i.e. no longer exhibiting any overt or covert stuttering symptoms or using therapeutic strategies to modify speech and no longer being viewed by themselves or anyone else as a 'stutterer'). A questionnaire was sent to 290 speech and language therapists providing stuttering therapy to children attending school in North Carolina, USA, in a system similar to what can be found in many other US states. It addressed therapeutic efficacy in the management of stuttering: the numbers of stuttering children treated and those perceived to be recovered, the therapeutic methods, the time spent in practice, therapy durations and schedules. Usable questionnaires were returned by 101 respondents who reported treating a total of 2036 children who stutter. They reported using a full array of techniques known to reduce stuttering. The median reported recovery rate among respondents was 13.9%. Twenty-eight respondents reported no recoveries whatsoever, and 81 reported five recoveries or fewer. The median time spent on a caseload was 3 years. In addition, longer practicing therapists reported significantly higher recover rates than those with less time practicing. Remission from stuttering in children being treated in the schools of North Carolina appears to be the exception rather than the rule. The reported recovery rates suggest that not much is being done therapeutically to help children recover from stuttering. The chance of recovery decreases with age, and speech therapy for children who stutter appears to do little to improve their odds of recovery. Speech and language

therapists treating these children either do not possess the tools or the tools do not yet exist to change 'nature's recovery agendum' and put children who stutter on the path towards natural sounding, fluent and spontaneous in all situations. As such, the provision of therapy, in North Carolina at least, does not yet allow for stuttering children to shed the label of 'stutterer', in their own eyes and in the eyes of all others for the rest of their lives. In light of these data, the authors suggest re-examining the tools, policies and procedures used in the treatment of stuttering children.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: levantamento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 01: J Commun Disord. 2010 Sep-Oct;43(5):407-23
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Parent perceptions of the impact of stuttering on their preschoolers and themselves
AUTOR(ES): Langevin M, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Speech-language pathologists (SLPs) are advised to consider the distress of preschoolers and parents along with the social consequences of the child's stuttering when deciding whether to begin or delay treatment. Seventy-seven parents completed a survey that yielded quantitative and qualitative data that reflected their perceptions of the impact of stuttering on their children and themselves. Sixty-nine (89.6%) parents reported between 1 and 13 types of negative impact (modal=2). The most frequently reported reactions of children were frustration associated with their stuttering, withdrawal, reduced or changed verbal output, making comments about their inability to talk, and avoidances. The most frequently reported peer reaction was teasing (27.3%). Seventy parents (90.9%) reported that they were affected by their child's stuttering. Their most frequently reported reactions were worry/anxiety/concern, uncertainty about what to do, frustration, upset (parent term), self-blame (fear that they had caused the stuttering), taking time to listen, waiting for the child to finish talking, modifying their own speech, and asking the child to modify speech. Findings support calls for SLPs to consider the distress of preschool children and their parents and the social consequences of the children's stuttering when making the decision to begin or delay treatment.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 02: J Commun Disord. 2010 Sep-Oct;43(5):361-77
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Measuring attitudes toward stuttering: English-to-French translations in Canada and Cameroon
AUTOR(ES): St Louis KO, Roberts PM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology and Audiology, West Virginia University, USA
RESUMO: A field test of a survey instrument under development, the Public Opinion Survey of Human Attributes, Experimental Edition (POSHA-E), designed to investigate language-, culture-, and nation-specific public opinions about stuttering is reported. This investigation compared English and French versions of the POSHA-E in widely disparate cultures to explore country versus language influences. METHODS: 120 experimental respondents rated POSHA-E items on 1-9 equal-appearing interval scales: 30 in English and 30 in French in both Canada and Cameroon. Comparisons were made with 30 matched, monolingual, American respondents in English only. RESULTS: Between-country differences for stuttering in experimental groups were much larger than between-language differences. CONCLUSIONS: The POSHA-E can be translated to another language, i.e. French, without significant change in item meaning and interpretation in two divergent cultures, advancing the development and validity of an instrument that can be used in different language and cultural settings worldwide.
MÉTODO: levantamento
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira (POSHA-E)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 03: J Commun Disord. 2010 Mar-Apr; 43(2): 120-32
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: The five factor model of personality applied to adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, O'Brian S, Jones M, Block S, Lincoln M, Harrison E, Hewat S, Menzies RG, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Previous research has not explored the Five Factor Model of personality among adults who stutter. Therefore, the present study investigated the five personality domains of Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, as measured by the NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), in a sample of 93 adults seeking speech treatment for stuttering, and compared these scores with normative data from an Australian and a United States sample. Results revealed that NEO-FFI scores for the stuttering group were within the 'average' range for all five personality domains. However, adults who stutter were characterized by significantly higher Neuroticism, and significantly lower Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, than normative samples. No significant differences were found between groups on the dimensions of Extraversion and Openness. These results are discussed with reference to the relationship between personality factors among adults who stutter, their directionality, and implications for predicting treatment outcome.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 04: J Commun Disord. 2010 Jan-Feb;43(1):45-60
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: University students' perceptions of the life effects of stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Hughes S, Gabel R, Irani F, Schlagheck A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, Governors State University, USA
RESUMO: An open-ended, written survey was administered to 146 university students who did not stutter to obtain their impressions of the effects of stuttering on the lives of people who stutter (PWS). Participants first wrote about the general effects of stuttering and then considered how their lives would be different if they stuttered. Both types of responses, while not qualitatively different, indicated that participants were more likely to focus on negative listener reactions and barriers to social, academic, and occupational success when they imagined themselves as PWS. Fewer participants indicated that PWS may positively cope with their stuttering through acceptance of stuttering, motivation and determination, and support systems. Quantitative differences based on gender and familiarity with PWS were not observed. The findings suggest that while university students are generally sensitive to the issues which can affect PWS, they may also tend to exaggerate the limitations placed on PWS by their stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 05: J Commun Disord. Vol 42, Issue 5, Sept-Oct 2009, 334-346
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Awareness and reactions of young stuttering children aged 2–7 years old towards their speech disfluency
AUTOR(ES): Ronny A. Boey ^a , Paul H. Van de Heyning ^b , Floris L. Wuyts ^b , Louis Heylen ^b , Reinhard Stoop ^c , Marc S. De Bodt ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Centre of Stuttering Therapy Antwerp, Belgium ^b University of Antwerp, Belgium ^c Dept. Statistics Antwerp, Belgium
RESUMO: Awareness has been an important factor in theories of onset and development of stuttering. So far it has been suggested that even young children might be aware of their speech difficulty. The purpose of the present study was to investigate (a) the number of stuttering children aware of their speech difficulty, (b) the description of reported behavioural expression of awareness, (c) the relationship with age-related variables and with stuttering severity. For a total group of 1122 children with mean age of 4 year 7 months (range 2–7 years old), parental-reported unambiguous verbal and non-verbal reactions as a response to stuttering were available. In the present study, awareness is observed for 56.7% of the very young children (i.e., 2 years old) and gradually increases with age up until 89.7% of the children at the age of seven. All considered age-related factors (i.e., chronological age, age at onset and time since onset) and stuttering severity are statistically significantly related to awareness.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 06: J Commun Disord. Vol 42 (3) 2009, 235-244
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The effects of self-generated synchronous and asynchronous visual speech feedback on overt stuttering frequency
AUTOR(ES): Gregory J. Snyder ^a , Monica Strauss Hough ^b , Paul Blanchet ^c , Lennette J. Ivy ^d , Dwight Waddell ^e
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a The Laboratory for Stuttering Research, University of Mississippi, USA ^b Dept. Communication Sciences & Disorders East Carolina University, USA ^c Dept. Speech Pathology & Audiology, State University of New York at Fredonia, USA ^d The Laboratory for Stuttering Research, University of Mississippi, USA ^e Dept. Health, Exercise Science & Recreation Management, University of Mississippi, USA
RESUMO: Relatively recent research documents that visual choral speech, which represents an externally generated form of synchronous visual speech feedback, significantly enhanced fluency in those who stutter. As a consequence, it was hypothesized that self-generated synchronous and asynchronous visual speech feedback would likewise enhance fluency. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of self-generated visual feedback (i.e., synchronous speech feedback with a mirror and asynchronous speech feedback via delayed visual feedback) on overt stuttering frequency in those who stutter. Eight people who stutter (4 males, 4 females), ranging from 18 to 42 years of age participated in this study. Due to the nature of visual speech feedback, the speaking task required that participants recite memorized phrases in control and experimental speaking conditions so that visual attention could be focused on the speech feedback, rather than a written passage. During experimental conditions, participants recited memorized phrases while simultaneously focusing on the movement of their lips, mouth, and jaw within their own synchronous (i.e., mirror) and asynchronous (i.e., delayed video signal) visual speech feedback. Results indicated that the self-generated visual feedback speaking conditions significantly decreased stuttering frequency (Greenhouse–Geisser $p = .000$); post hoc orthogonal comparisons revealed no significant differences in stuttering frequency reduction between the synchronous and asynchronous visual feedback speaking conditions ($p = .2554$). These data suggest that synchronous and asynchronous self-generated visual speech feedback is associated with significant reductions in overt stuttering frequency. Study results were discussed relative to existing theoretical models of fluency-enhancement via speech feedback, such as the engagement of mirror neuron networks, the EXPLAN model, and the Dual Premotor System Hypothesis. Further

research in the area of self-generated visual speech feedback, as well as theoretical constructs accounting for how exposure to a multi-sensory speech feedback enhances fluency, is warranted.

TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)

VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

MÉTODO: experimento

FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 07: J Commun Disord Vol. 42 (3), May-Jun 2009, 195-210
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Influence of stuttering variation on talker group classification in preschool children: Preliminary findings
AUTOR(ES): Kia N. Johnson ^a , Jan Karrass ^b , Edward G. Conture ^b , Tedra Walden ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a James Madison University, USA ^b Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether variations in disfluencies of young children who do (CWS) and do not stutter (CWNS) significantly change their talker group classification or diagnosis from stutterer to nonstutterer, and vice versa. Participants consisted of seventeen 3- to 5-year-old CWS and nine 3- to 5-year-old CWNS, with no statistically significant between-group difference in chronological age (CWS: $M = 45.53$ months, $S.D. = 8.32$; CWNS: $M = 47.67$ months, $S.D. = 6.69$). All participants had speech, language, and hearing development within normal limits, with the exception of stuttering for CWS. Both talker groups participated in a series of speaking samples that varied by: (a) conversational partner [parent and clinician], (b) location [home and clinic], and (c) context [conversation and narrative]. The primary dependent measures for this study were the number of stuttering-like disfluencies (SLD) per total number of spoken words [%SLD] and the ratio of SLD to total disfluencies (TD) [SLD/TD]. The results indicated that significant variability of stuttering did not exist as a result of conversational partner or location. Changes in context, however, did impact the CWS, who demonstrated higher SLD/TD in the conversation sample versus a narrative sample. Consistent with hypotheses, CWS and CWNS were accurately identified as stutterers and nonstutterers, respectively regardless of changes to conversational partner, location or context for the overall participant sample. Present findings were taken to suggest that during assessment, variations in stuttering frequency resulting from changes in conversational partner, location or context do not significantly influence the diagnosis of stuttering, especially for children not on the talker group classification borderline between CWS and CWNS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 08: J Commun Disord. Vol 42 (2), Mar-Apr 2009, 155-161
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Communication attitude of Italian children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Simona Bernardini ^a , Martine Vanryckeghem ^b , Gene J. Brutton ^b , Luisella Cocco ^c , Claudio Zmarich ^d
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Centro Medico di Foniatria, Italy ^b University of Central Florida, USA ^c National Health Service ASL 7, Italy ^d Institute of Cognitive Sciences and Technologies (ISTC), Italy
RESUMO: The purpose of this factorial study was to establish normative data for the Italian version of the Communication Attitude Test (CAT) in order to determine whether or not the speech-associated attitude reported by Italian children who stutter (CWS) differs significantly from that of their non-stuttering peers (CWNS). Toward this end, the Italian CAT was administered to 149 CWS and 148 CWNS between the ages of 6 and 14. The results showed that the mean CAT score of the CWS sampled is higher, to a statistically significant extent, than that of their non-stuttering peers. Moreover, age and gender did not differentially affect this result. Together, these findings and the large between-group effect size suggest that the CAT is a useful clinical aid in evaluating the attitude of Italian children whose fluency is problematic. It can serve well to determine if a child's speech-associated belief system needs to be addressed in therapy and, if so, whether or not the cognitive change tactics employed have been effective.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (atitude comunicativa)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 09: J Commun Disord. 41 (2008) 146–158
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Effects of stuttering severity and therapy involvement on role entrapment of people who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Rodney M. Gabel a, Stephanie Hughes a, Derek Daniels b
INSTITUIÇÃO: Bowling Green State University, USA Wayne State University, USA
RESUMO: The primary purpose of this study was to examine whether a group of university students would report role entrapment of people who stutter (PWS) in the form of occupational stereotyping. The study also examined whether severity of stuttering (mild or severe) and level of therapy involvement (choosing or not choosing to attend therapy) affected the perceptions of role entrapment. To examine these issues, 260 students completed the Vocational Advice Scale (VAS). Results suggested that stuttering severity and the level of therapy involvement did not appear alter the judges' reports for all of the careers except for the career of speech therapist. For the career of speech therapist, therapy involvement improved the participants' reports and stuttering severity had no effect. Additionally, findings suggested that university students reported that 16 of the careers listed on the VAS were appropriate choices for people who stutter and were less certain about advising for 27 of the careers. Thus, the findings from this study do not support the notion that stuttering leads to role entrapment in the form vocational stereotyping and variations in therapy involvement or stuttering severity do not change perceptions of role entrapment.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 10: J Commun Disord. Vol 41 (6) Nov-Dec 2008, 459-484
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Lexical priming of function words and content words with children who do, and do not, stutter
AUTOR(ES): Ceri Savage ^a , Peter Howell ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a The Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College London, UK ^b Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: The specific mechanisms that underlie childhood stuttering are not fully understood. The current study investigated these mechanisms by comparing the effect on fluency of priming different components of a short sentence. The main findings were that: (1) both children who stutter (CWS) ($n = 12$, M age = 6;3) and children who do not stutter (CWNS) ($n = 12$, M age = 6;6) were more fluent after function word (FW) priming than content word (CW) priming, (2) this effect was significantly greater for CWS than for CWNS, and (3) after FW priming, CWS produced CWs with significantly longer duration than did CWNS. These findings are discussed in relation to two competing theories of stuttering: the covert repair hypothesis (CRH) and the developmentally focused model of Howell and Au-Yeung.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 11: J Commun Disord. Vol 41 (4) Jul-Aug 2008, 372-394
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Bite-block perturbation in people who stutter: Immediate compensatory and delayed adaptive processes
AUTOR(ES): Aravind Kumar Namasivayam ^a , Pascal van Lieshout ^{a, b, c, d} , Luc De Nil ^{a, e}
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada ^b Toronto Rehabilitation Institute (TRI), Canada ^c Institute for Biomaterials and Biomedical Engineering, University of Toronto, Canada ^d Dept. Psychology, Human Communications Lab (HCL), University of Toronto, Canada ^e Toronto Western Research Institute, University Health Network, Canada
RESUMO: This exploratory study investigated sensory-motor mechanisms in five people who stutter (PWS) and five people who do not (PNS). Lip kinematic and coordination data were recorded as they produced bi-syllabic nonwords at two rates (normal and fast) in three conditions (jaw-free, immediately after insertion of a bite-block, and after a 10-min accommodation period). At normal speech rates, effects of bite-blocks on lip kinematics were similar for both PWS and PNS speakers showing larger amplitudes, peak velocities, shorter durations and more stable movement cycle patterns. However, at fast speech rates upper lip responses of PWS exhibited larger amplitudes and peak velocities. At both speech rates, the presence of a bite-block changed movement coordination patterns only for PNS. However, at fast speech rates bite-blocks decreased variability of coordination patterns for both groups. No adaptive changes in movement stability were found for either group, but a practice-related increase in lower lip peak velocity was found at normal speech rates. These findings indicate that bite-block perturbation did not exacerbate any hypothesized limitation or difficulty in controlling individual articulatory movements or their coordination in PWS. The results also support the position that specific motor control strategies are used by PWS as compared to PNS to compensate for bite-block perturbations under increased speech rate demands.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 12: J Commun Disord. Vol 41, Issue 3, May-June 2008, 259-273
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: University students' perceptions of pre-school and kindergarten children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Ilana Roth Betz ^a , Gordon W. Blood ^b , Ingrid M. Blood ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Diamond Elementary School, MD, USA ^b Dept. Communication Disorders, The Pennsylvania State University, USA
RESUMO: To determine how early “the stuttering stereotype” is assigned, 160 university students rated a hypothetical vignette depicting either a 3-, 4-, 5-, or 6-year-old with or without the statement “He stutters”. A factor analysis of the semantic differential scale showed a three-factor solution comprised of 17 of the 25 bi-polar adjective pairs. The factor labeled personality showed significantly more negative ratings for 2-, 4-, 5-, or 6-year-old children based on the inclusion of the “He stutters” sentence. There were no differences between male and female raters. A significant difference was found between raters who knew someone who stuttered and raters who did not know someone who stuttered on the personality factor. Raters who were knew someone who stuttered were significantly more likely to assign more positive ratings to the children.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 13: J Commun Disord. Vol 41, Issue 2, Mar-Apr 2008, 159-178
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Revisiting speech rate and utterance length manipulations in stuttering speakers
AUTOR(ES): Michael Blomgren ^a , Alexander M. Goberman ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Communication Disorders, The University of Utah, USA ^b Dept. Communication Disorders, Bowling Green State University, USA
RESUMO: The goal of this study was to evaluate stuttering frequency across a multidimensional (2 × 2) hierarchy of speech performance tasks. Specifically, this study examined the interaction between changes in length of utterance and levels of speech rate stability. Forty-four adult male speakers participated in the study (22 stuttering speakers and 22 non-stuttering speakers). Participants were audio and video recorded while producing a spontaneous speech task and four different experimental speaking tasks. The four experimental speaking tasks involved reading a list of 45 words and a list 45 phrases two times each. One reading of each list involved speaking at a steady habitual rate (habitual rate tasks) and another reading involved producing each list at a variable speaking rate (variable rate tasks). For the variable rate tasks, participants were directed to produce words or phrases at randomly ordered slow, habitual, and fast rates. The stuttering speakers exhibited significantly more stuttering on the variable rate tasks than on the habitual rate tasks. In addition, the stuttering speakers exhibited significantly more stuttering on the first word of the phrase length tasks compared to the single word tasks. Overall, the results indicated that varying levels of both utterance length and temporal complexity function to modulate stuttering frequency in adult stuttering speakers. Discussion focuses on issues of speech performance according to stuttering severity and possible clinical implications.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 14: J Commun Disord. 2007 Nov-Dec; 40(6): 452-69
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Anxiety in speakers who persist and recover from stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Stephen Davis, Daniella Shisca, Peter Howell
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: The study was designed to see whether young children and adolescents who persist in their stutter (N = 18) show differences in trait and/or state anxiety compared with people who recover from their stutter (N = 17) and fluent control speakers (N = 19). A fluent control group, a group of speakers who have been documented as stuttering in the past but do not stutter now and a group of speakers (also with a documented history of stuttering) who persist in their stuttering participated, all aged 10–17 years. The State–Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children was administered. There were no differences between persistent, recovered and control groups with regard to trait anxiety. The persistent group had higher state anxiety than controls and the recovered group for three out of four speaking situations. The findings are interpreted as showing that anxiety levels in certain affective states appear to be associated with the speaking problem.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 15: J Commun Disord. 40 (2007) 452–469
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Anxiety levels in adolescents who stutter
AUTOR(ES): G. W. Blood a, I. M. Blood a, K. Maloney a, C. Meyer a, C. D. Qualls b
INSTITUIÇÃO: a The Pennsylvania State University, USA b State University of New York, College at Buffalo, USA
RESUMO: High levels of anxiety can negatively affect the lives of children and adolescents. Thirty-six adolescents who stutter and 36 adolescents who do not stutter were administered standardized scales for anxiety and self-esteem. Significant differences were found for the total T-scores for Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale for the two groups, although both groups mean T-scores were within normal range. Eighty-three percent of adolescents who stutter and 95% of adolescents who do not stutter earned scores in the normal range. No significant differences were found on the self-esteem scale, with 86% of adolescents who stutter and 97% of adolescents who do not stutter earning scores in the normal/positive range. Adolescents who stutter with co-occurring disorders displayed significantly higher levels of anxiety than adolescents who stutter with no co-occurring disorders. No significant differences were found between groups on ethnicity, socioeconomic class, gender and anxiety levels. A positive, significant correlation between anxiety scores and self-esteem scores was found for both groups.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 16: J Commun Disord. 40 (2007) 1–41
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Stuttering in adults: The acoustic startle response, temperamental traits, and biological factors
AUTOR(ES): Per A. Alm , Jarl Risberg
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Clinical Neuroscience, Dept. Psychology Lund University, Sweden
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between stuttering and a range of variables of possible relevance, with the main focus on neuromuscular reactivity, and anxiety. The explorative analysis also included temperament, biochemical variables, heredity, pre onset lesions, and altered auditory feedback (AAF). An increased level of neuromuscular reactivity in stuttering adults has previously been reported by, also indicating a link to anxiety and temperament. The present study included a large number of variables in order to enable analysis of subgroups and relations between variables. Totally 32 stuttering adults were compared with non stuttering controls. The acoustic startle eye blink response was used as a measure of neuromuscular reactivity. No significant group difference was found regarding startle, and startle was not significantly correlated with trait anxiety, stuttering severity, or AAF. Startle was mainly related to calcium and prolactin. The stuttering group had significantly higher scores for anxiety and childhood ADHD. Two subgroups of stuttering were found, with high versus low traits of childhood ADHD, characterized by indications of pre onset lesions versus heredity for stuttering. The study does not support the view that excessive reactivity is a typical characteristic of stuttering. The increased anxiety is suggested to mainly be an effect of experiences of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 17: J Commun Disord. 40 (2007) 42–65
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Speech motor correlates of treatment- related changes in stuttering severity and speech naturalness
AUTOR(ES): Stephen M. Tasko , Michael D. McClean, Charles M. Runyan
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology Audiology, Western Michigan University, USA Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, James Madison University, USA
RESUMO: Participants of stuttering treatment programs provide an opportunity to evaluate persons who stutter as they demonstrate varying levels of fluency. Identifying physiologic correlates of altered fluency levels may lead to insights about mechanisms of speech disfluency. This study examined respiratory, orofacial kinematic and acoustic measures in 35 persons who stutter prior to and as they were completing a 1-month intensive stuttering treatment program. Participants showed a marked reduction in stuttering severity as they completed the treatment program. Coincident with reduced stuttering severity, participants increased the amplitude and duration of speech breaths, reduced the rate of lung volume change during inspiration, reduced the amplitude and speed of lip movements early in the test utterance, increased lip and jaw movement durations, and reduced syllable rate. A multiple regression model that included two respiratory measures and one orofacial kinematic measure accounted for 62% of the variance in changes in stuttering severity. Finally, there was a weak but significant tendency for speech of participants with the largest reductions in stuttering severity to be rated as more unnatural as they completed the treatment program.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 18: J Commun Disord. 40 (2007) 382–397
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: An investigation of language and phonological development and the responsiveness of preschool age children to the Lidcombe Program
AUTOR(ES): Rousseau, Packman, Onslow, Harrison, Jones
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Linguistics, Macquarie University, Australia Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia Queensland Clinical Trials Centre, University of Queensland, Australia
RESUMO: Knowledge of variables that predict treatment time is of benefit in deciding when to start treatment for early stuttering. To date, the only variable clearly related to treatment time with the Lidcombe Program is pre-treatment stuttering frequency. Previous studies have shown that children whose stuttering is more severe take longer to complete Stage 1 of the program. However, studies to date have not investigated phonology and language as predictors of treatment time. In the context of a Phase II clinical trial, the present prospective study showed that phonological development does not predict treatment time but that, together, stuttering severity, MLU and CELF Receptive Score predict 35–45% of the variance for time taken to complete Stage 1.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 19: J Commun Disord. 40 (2007) 97–115
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Phonological skills and disfluency levels in preschool children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Brent Andrew Gregg, Ehud Yairi
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
RESUMO: The relation between stuttering and aspects of language, including phonology, has been investigated for many years. Whereas past literature reported that the incidence of phonological difficulties is higher for children who stutter when compared to normally fluent children, the suggestion of association between the two disorders also drew several critical evaluations. Nevertheless, only a limited amount of information exists concerning the manner and extent to which the speech sound errors exhibited by young children who stutter, close to stuttering onset, is related to the characteristics of their stuttering, such as its severity. Conversely, information is limited regarding the effects a child's phonological skills may have on his/her stuttering severity. The current study investigated the mutual relations between these two factors in 28 carefully selected preschool children near the onset of their stuttering. The children, 20 boys and 8 girls, ranged in age from 25 to 38 months, with a mean of 32.2 months. The phonological skills of two groups with different ratings of stuttering were compared. Similarly, the stuttering severities of two groups with different levels of phonological skills (minimal deviations–moderate deviations) were compared. No statistically significant differences were found for either of the two factors. Inspection of the data revealed interesting individual differences.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 20: J Commun Disord. Vol 40 (3) May-June 2007, 257-272
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Jaw-phonatory coordination in chronic developmental stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Torrey M.J. Loucks, Luc F. De Nil, Jayanthi Sasisekaran
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Graduate Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, Rehabilitation Sciences Building, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: A deficiency in sensorimotor integration in a person who stutters may be a factor in the pathophysiology of developmental stuttering. To test oral sensorimotor function in adults who stutter, we used a task that requires the coordination of a jaw-opening movement with phonation onset. The task was adapted from previous limb coordination studies, which show that movement coordination depends on intact proprioception. We hypothesized that adult stutterers would show deficient jaw-phonatory coordination relative to control participants. The task required initiation of phonation as a jaw-opening movement passed through a narrow spatial target. Target amplitude and jaw movement speed were varied. The stuttering group showed significantly higher movement error and spatial variability in jaw-phonatory coordination compared to the control group, but group differences in movement velocity or duration were not found. The aberrant jaw-phonatory coordination of the stuttering participants suggests that stuttering is associated with an oral proprioceptive limitation, although, the findings are also consistent with a motor control deficit.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 21: J Commun Disord. Vol 40 (2), Mar-Apr 2007, 129-141
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Reaction to background stimulation of preschool children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Krista A. Schwenk, Edward G. Conture and Tedra A. Walden
INSTITUIÇÃO: Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: This study investigated the maintenance of attention and adaptation to background stimuli of preschool children who do (CWS) and do not stutter (CWNS). Participants were 13 monolingual, Standard American English speaking, 3–5-year-old CWS and 14 CWNS. Results indicated that CWS were significantly more apt than CWNS to attend to or look at changes in background stimuli, although there were no significant differences between groups in duration and latency of these looks. Findings suggest that preschool CWS are more reactive to, distracted by, and slower to adapt and habituate to environmental stimuli than their CWNS counterparts.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 22: J Commun Disord. Vol 39, Issue 6, 2006, 402-423
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Relation of emotional reactivity and regulation to childhood stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Jan Karrass, Tedra A. Walden, Edward G. Conture, Corrin G. Graham, Hayley S. Arnold, Kia N. Hartfield, Krista A. Schwenk
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology and Human Development, Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of the present study was to examine relations between children's emotional reactivity, emotion regulation and stuttering. Participants were 65 preschool children who stutter (CWS) and 56 preschool children who do not stutter (CWNS). Parents completed the Behavior Style Questionnaire (BSQ). Three groups of BSQ items measuring emotional reactivity, emotion regulation, and attention regulation were identified by experts in children's emotions. Findings indicated that when compared to their normally fluent peers, CWS were significantly more reactive, significantly less able to regulate their emotions, and had significantly poorer attention regulation, even after controlling for gender, age, and language abilities. Findings suggest that the relatively greater emotional reactivity experienced by preschool children who stutter, together with their relative inability to flexibly control their attention and regulate the emotions they experience, may contribute to the difficulties these children have establishing reasonably fluent speech and language.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 23: J Commun Disord. Vol 39 (3), 2006, 185-191
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Some empirical observations about early stuttering: A possible link to language development
AUTOR(ES): O. Bloodstein
INSTITUIÇÃO: Speech and Hearing Center, Brooklyn College, City University New York, USA
RESUMO: This article suggests a possible link between incipient stuttering and early difficulty in language formulation. The hypothesis offers a unifying explanation of an array of empirical observations. Among these observations are the following: early stuttering occurs only on the first word of a syntactic structure; stuttering does not appear to be influenced by word-related factors; early stuttering seldom occurs on one-word utterances; the earliest age at which stuttering is reported is 18 months, with the beginning of grammatical development; the age at which most onset of stuttering is reported, 2–5 years, coincides with the period during which children acquire syntax; considerable spontaneous recovery takes place at the time most children have mastered syntax; incipient stuttering is influenced by the length and grammatical complexity of utterances; young children who stutter may be somewhat deficient in language skills; boys who stutter outnumber girls.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 24: J Commun Disord. Vol 39 (3), 2006, 200-216
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Identification of traits associated with stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Anu Subramanian , Ehud Yairi
INSTITUIÇÃO: Anne Sullivan Center Early Intervention Program, USA University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering has been considered a heritable disorder since the 1930s. There have been different models of transmission that have been proposed most involving a polygenic component with or without a major locus. In spite of these models, the characteristics being transmitted are not known. This study used two different tasks—a tapping task that is thought to probe hemispheric differences and a Stroop task, which appears to create interferences in speech motor programming and/or execution. The 48 participants in this study included individuals who stutter, high risk family members and controls for each group. Results indicated that for tapping at a comfortable rate, the experimental groups were significantly different from their control groups and for tapping at a fast rate, the stuttering and high risk groups were different from each other. The results of the Stroop test were not statistically significant.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 25: J Commun Disord. Vol 38, Issue 5, 2005, 375-393
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Recent advances in the treatment of stuttering: A theoretical perspective
AUTOR(ES): H.S. Venkatagiri
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, Iowa State University, USA
RESUMO: Prolonged speech and its variants are widely used in the behavioral treatment of stuttering. Unlike these approaches, which depend on clinician-prescribed speech pattern changes, two behavioral treatment regimens, one for children and another for adults, recently developed at the Australian Stuttering Research Center, promote self-monitoring of speech as a means of controlling stuttering. In these programs, the clients themselves modify their speech in subtle and variable ways to gain control over stuttering and, in that, they appear to be similar to a well-known experimental technique for suppressing stutters known as response contingent stimulation. The present paper provides an integrated explanation for the effectiveness of both clinician-directed as well as client-initiated speech pattern modifications and, in the process, develops a new model of stuttering. It also shows why client-generated speech patterns changes potentially produce faster and more lasting improvement than those changes prescribed by a clinician.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adulto

DOCUMENTO 81: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30 (4): 281-305
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Unassisted Recovery from Stuttering: Self-Perceptions perceptions of current speech behavior, attitudes, and feelings
AUTOR(ES): Patrick Finn, Rachel Howard, Rachel Kubala
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of New Mexico, USA Dept. Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, University of Arizona, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate the nature of recovery from stuttering based on the experiences of adults who recovered without treatment. Using a semi-structured, open-ended interview format, 15 speakers verified as persons who recovered without treatment were asked to describe their status as everyday speakers. Seven speakers reported that they no longer stuttered and eight reported that they still stuttered on occasion. Interview material was coded and analyzed by the investigators and checked by independent judges. Results suggested that complete recovery was possible for speakers who reported that they no longer stuttered; whereas, those who still stuttered occasionally appeared to no longer be handicapped by stuttering, but required some vigilance to maintain their relatively fluent speech.
TEMÁTICA: recuperação espontânea da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 82: Journal of Fluency Disorders. 2005;30(4):319-35
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Treatment with medications affecting dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms: Effects on fluency and anxiety in persons who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Sheila V. Stager ^a , Karim Calis ^b , Dale Grothe ^b , Meir Bloch ^c , Nannette M. Berensen ^b , Paul J. Smith ^d , Allen Braun ^e
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Voice and Speech Section, USA ^b Pharmacy Department, USA ^c Behavioral Psychiatry Branch, USA ^d Statistics Program, Dept. Mathematics, University of Maryland, USA ^e Language Section, USA
RESUMO: Medications with dopamine antagonist properties, such as haloperidol, and those with serotonin reuptake inhibitor properties, such as clomipramine, have been shown to improve fluency. To examine the degree to which each of these pharmacological mechanisms might independently affect fluency, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (paroxetine) and a selective dopamine antagonist (pimozide) were evaluated. Both types of medications affect mood and anxiety, which could influence fluency levels. We also evaluated the medications' effects on generalized and speech-related anxiety, and the relationships between changes in anxiety and changes in fluency in 11 stuttering subjects. The randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled crossover study had to be terminated prior to completion due to severe side effects following withdrawal from paroxetine. Even with a reduced sample size, significant improvement in percent fluent speaking time was found using a telephone task between baseline and pimozide, with average duration of shorter disfluencies but no significant difference in the estimated number of disfluencies per minute. This improvement was associated with non-significant increases in generalized anxiety. No significant differences were found in fluency between baseline and paroxetine. Results suggest that fluency improvement is more likely to be mediated by dopaminergic rather than serotonergic mechanisms. Pimozide may be considered a risk for treatment of stuttering due to its side effects.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 83: Journal of Fluency Disorders. 2005;30(3): 201-217
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Speech disruption under delayed auditory feedback in multilingual speakers
AUTOR(ES): John Van Borsel, Reinilde Sunaert, Sophie Engelen
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ghent University Hospital, Belgium
RESUMO: The present study investigated the language familiarity hypothesis formulated by Mackay that bilinguals speak faster and stutter less under delayed auditory feedback (DAF) when speaking their more familiar language than a less familiar language. Thirty normally fluent native speakers of Dutch (17 males and 13 females, aged between 18;1 and 26;4 years) who were also proficient in French and English read meaningful and nonsense text under DAF in their mother tongue and in the two later acquired languages. The existence of a language familiarity effect was confirmed. The participants required significantly more time and showed significantly more speech disruptions under DAF in the later acquired languages than in the mother tongue, and reading time and number of speech disruptions was significantly higher for the nonsense texts than for the meaningful text for each of the three languages. An additional question addressed was whether or not there were any gender differences in the susceptibility to DAF. Results did not reveal a clear gender difference.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 84: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005;30(2): 125-148
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Phonological neighborhood density in the picture naming of young children who stutter: Preliminary study
AUTOR(ES): Hayley S. Arnold, Edward G. Conture, Ralph N. Ohde
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, Center for Otolaryngology and Communication Sciences and Disorders, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of phonological neighborhood density on the speech reaction time (SRT) and errors of children who do and do not stutter during a picture-naming task. Participants were nine 3–5-year-old children who stutter (CWS) matched in age and gender to nine children who do not stutter (CWNS). Initial analyses indicated that both CWNS and CWS were significantly faster (i.e., exhibited shorter SRTs) and more accurate on phonologically sparse than phonologically dense words, findings consistent with those found with older children. Further analyses indicated that talker group differences in receptive language scores weakened these findings. These preliminary findings were taken to suggest that phonological neighborhood density appears to influence the picture-naming speed and accuracy of preschool-aged children.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 85: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005;30(1): 65-85
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Listener perceptions of stuttering across two presentation modes: A quantitative and qualitative approach
AUTOR(ES): James Panico ^a , E. Charles Healey ^a , Kyle Brouwer ^b , Michael Susca
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Special Education and Communication Disorders, University of Nebraska, USA ; ^b Educational Service Unit #1, USA; University of the Pacific, USA
RESUMO: this study compares 64 participants' quantitative and qualitative judgments of various forms and frequencies of stuttering. Each participant was randomly assigned and exposed to only one of the four conditions of varying stuttering severity levels. The assigned speech sample was presented to the participant in either the audiovisual or audio-only mode. After watching or listening to the sample, participants completed a six-item Likert scale and were asked four open-ended questions. Comments made by listeners were developed into positive and negative comments as well as sorted into five theme clusters. Data analyses revealed a number of non-significant differences across mean Likert scale ratings for the six statements and for the number of positive and negative comments between the two presentation modes. Results provided partial support for the notion that as the frequency of stuttering increases, listeners tend to make increasingly more negative comments about the speaker. There were no clear differences in comments across the five theme clusters between the two presentation modes. The type of presentation mode does not appear to affect listeners' perceptions of stuttering to the same extent that stuttering severity does.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 86: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30(3): 255-267
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Final part-word repetitions in school-age children: Two case studies
AUTOR(ES): Jan McAllister, Mary Kingston
INSTITUIÇÃO: Child Speech and Language Therapy Service, UK School of Allied Health Professions, University of East Anglia, UK
RESUMO: In contrast to the many published accounts of the disfluent repetition of sounds at the beginnings of words, cases where it is predominantly the final parts of words that are repeated have been reported relatively rarely. With few exceptions, those studies that have been published have described either pre-school children or neurologically impaired subjects. The purpose of this case report was to describe final part-word repetitions in the speech of two school-age boys of normal intelligence with no known neurological lesions. Their speech was recorded during spontaneous conversation, reading, and sentence repetition. The repetitions occurred in all three speaking conditions, although the majority of instances were observed in spontaneous speech, and on both content words and function words. The participants exhibited no apparent awareness of the disfluencies, no abnormal muscle tension, and no accessory behaviors. Each child produced word-final repeated fragments whose phonological structure was highly predictable according to his individual set of rules. The results are discussed in terms of possible motor and cognitive explanations for the disfluencies.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 87: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30 (3): 189-199
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Experimental treatment of early stuttering: A preliminary study
AUTOR(ES): Marie-Christine J. Franken, Carine J. Kielstra-Van der Schalk, Harrie Boelens
INSTITUIÇÃO: Hearing and Speech Center, Erasmus MC-Sophia, Netherlands Dept. Psychology, Leiden University, Netherlands
RESUMO: This pilot study compared two treatments for stuttering in preschool-age children. Thirty children were randomly assigned to either a Lidcombe Program (LP) treatment or a Demands and Capacities Model (DCM) treatment. Stuttering frequencies and severity ratings were obtained immediately before and after treatment (12 weeks). The stuttering frequencies and severity ratings significantly decreased for both treatment groups. No differences between groups were found. Parents of children in both groups were cooperative in many respects, and there were no differences between them on scales that measured their satisfaction with the two treatments. The findings suggest that randomized controlled trials of LP versus DCM treatments are feasible, and they underline the need for experimental analyses of the two treatments.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 88: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30(3): 163-188
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Evidence-based practice in stuttering: Some questions to consider
AUTOR(ES): Nan Bernstein Ratner
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, The University of Maryland, USA
RESUMO: A recent forum in <i>JFD</i> (28/3, 2003) evaluated the status of evidence-based practice in fluency disorders, and offered recommendations for improvement. This article re-evaluates the level of support available for some popular approaches to stuttering therapy and questions the relative value placed on some types of programs endorsed by the forum. Evidence-based practice is discussed within the context of emerging concerns over its application to non-medical interventions and suggestions are made for grounding fluency interventions by reference to empirically supported principles of change. A popular, evidence-based intervention for stuttering in young children (the Lidcombe program) is evaluated within the suggested parameters.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 89: J Fluency Disord. 2005;30(2):91-107
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: "Roadblocks" revisited: neural change, stuttering treatment, and recovery from stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Ingham RJ, Finn P, Bothe AK
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of California, Santa Barbara, Speech and Hearing Sciences, USA
RESUMO: In light of emerging findings concerning untreated recovery and neural plasticity, this paper re-examines the viability of an NIH conference recommendation [Cooper, J. A. (1990). Research directions in stuttering: Consensus and conflict. In Cooper, J. A. (Ed.), Research needs in stuttering: Roadblocks and future directions (pp. 98-100). Rockville, MD: American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.] that adults who have recovered from stuttering might inform our understanding of the nature and treatment of persistent stuttering. It is suggested that those who have recovered could constitute a behavioral, cognitive, and neurophysiologic benchmark for evaluating stuttering treatment for adolescents and adults, while helping to identify the limits of recovery from a persistent disorder. This possibility seems especially promising because of findings from recent studies investigating untreated recovery during childhood and adulthood, the emerging evidence concerning neural plasticity and reorganization, and reports of neural system changes during stuttering treatment. Potential obstacles to applying findings from unassisted recovery to treatment do exist, but the benefits of attempts to fully understand stuttering certainly outweigh the difficulties.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (inespecífico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 90: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005;30(1): 23-39
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Cortical plasticity associated with stuttering therapy
AUTOR(ES): Katrin Neumann ^a , Christine Preibisch ^b , Harald A. Euler ^c , Alexander Wolff von Gudenberg ^d , Heinrich Lanfermann ^b , Volker Gall ^a , Anne-Lise Giraud ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^c Dept. Psychology, University of Kassel, Germany ^d Institute of the Kasseler Stottertherapie, Germany ^a Clinic of Phoniatriy und Pedaudiology, University of Frankfurt, Germany ^b Dept. Neurology and Physiology, University of Frankfurt, Germany
RESUMO: Neuroimaging studies indicate that persistent developmental stuttering (PDS) may be associated both with an abnormality in white matter of left-hemispheric speech areas and a right-hemispheric hyperactivity. The latter may compensate for the deficient structural connectivity in the left hemisphere. To investigate the effects of stuttering therapy on brain activity nine male adults with PDS underwent functional magnetic resonance imaging before and within 12 weeks after fluency shaping therapy. Brain response differences during overt sentence reading before and after therapy were assessed. After therapy, a more widespread activation was observed in frontal speech and language regions and temporal areas of both hemispheres, particularly more on the left side. Distinct post-treatment left-sided activation increases were located directly adjacent to a recently detected area of white matter anomaly suggesting that fluency shaping techniques reorganize neuronal communication between left-sided speech motor planning, motor execution, and temporal areas. A therapeutic mechanism can be assumed to remodel brain circuitry close to the source of the dysfunction instead of reinforcing compensation via homologous contralateral brain networks.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 91: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005;30(1): 41-64
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Communicative ability conceptions among children who stutter and their fluent peers: A qualitative exploration
AUTOR(ES): Amit Bajaj, Barbara Hodson ^b , Carol Westby ^c
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, USA ^b Wichita State University, USA ^c University of New Mexico, USA
RESUMO: Meta issues in stuttering were examined by analyzing verbal-descriptive data drawn from structured interviews with 23 male children who stutter (CWS) and their 23 fluent male peers. Participants described others' "good" and "bad" talk behaviors and provided their self-appraisals as talkers. Analysis of interview transcripts suggested that CWS favored unidimensional criteria for describing others' talk behaviors, where others' speech-language forms, particularly allusions to stuttering behaviors, were noted most commonly in the descriptions. In contrast, children who did not stutter used multidimensional criteria to describe others' talk behaviors, where others' speech-language forms and pragmatic behaviors were weighted evenly, particularly for positive descriptions. Additionally, many CWS expressed reservations in describing themselves as "good talkers," whereas their fluent peers provided mainly positive appraisals of their own talking abilities. Outcomes provide evidence that early conceptions of communicative abilities among CWS are influenced by their stuttering experiences and diverge from early communicative ability conceptions among their fluent peers.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 92: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005;30 (3): 219-253
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Childhood stuttering and dissociations across linguistic domains
AUTOR(ES): Julie D. Anderson, Mark W. Pellowski, Edward G. Conture
INSTITUIÇÃO: Towson University, USA Indiana University, Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, USA Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the possible presence of dissociations in the speech and language skills of young children who do (CWS) and do not stutter (CWNS) using a correlation-based statistical procedure. Participants were 45 preschool CWS and 45 CWNS between the ages of 3;0 and 5;11 (years; months), with the two groups matched by age, gender, race, and parental socioeconomic status. Children participated in a parent–child interaction for the purpose of disfluency analysis and responded to four standardized speech-language tests for subsequent analyses as main dependent variables. Findings indicated that CWS were over three times more likely than CWNS to exhibit dissociations across speech-language domains, with 44 cases of dissociation for CWS and 14 for CWNS across 10 possible comparisons. Results suggest that there may be a subgroup of CWS who exhibit dissociations across speech-language domains, which may result in a greater susceptibility to breakdowns in speech fluency.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 93: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30(2): 109-124
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Assessment of stuttering in a familiar versus an unfamiliar language
AUTOR(ES): John Van Borsel ^a and Monica Medeiros de Britto Pereira ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Universiteit Gent, UZ Gent, Belgium ^b Universidade Veiga de Almeida, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
RESUMO: The present study investigated how well individuals knowledgeable about stuttering are able to make disfluency judgments in clients who speak another language than their own. Fourteen native speakers of Brazilian Portuguese identified and judged stuttering in Dutch speakers and in Portuguese speakers. Fourteen native speakers of Dutch identified and judged stuttering in Brazilian Portuguese speakers and in Dutch speakers. Judges can make similar level of judgment in a native and a foreign language, and that native and foreign judges can make similar level of judgment irrespective of native/foreign differences. However, Dutch judges performed significantly better in identifying native stutterers than foreign stutterers. For the identification of non stutterers, both panels performed better in their native language than in the foreign language. In their native language they both performed better than the other panel. Both the Brazilian Portuguese and the Dutch speaking panel were generally also less confident, and found identification of stuttering more difficult in the foreign language than in the native language. When asked for the characteristics that helped them identify stutterers, they provided more detail in the native language than in the foreign language. Differences found between the two panels may be due to differences in training or cultural background.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 94: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2005; 30(4): 307-318
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: A comparative investigation of the speech-associated attitude of preschool and kindergarten children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Martine Vanryckeghem, Gene J. Brutton, Lynell M. Hernandez
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communicative Disorders, USA Exceptional Student Support Services, Seminole County Public Schools, USA
RESUMO: The data of recent research studies have shown that by 3 years of age children show an awareness of disfluency and that by at least the age of six, youngsters who stutter have a speech-associated attitude that is more negative than that of their peers. These findings led to the present study in which the KiddyCAT, a self-report measure, was used to compare the attitude toward speech of 45 children, between the age of three and six, who stuttered with that of 63 who did not. The data of this investigation showed that, as a group, the preschool and kindergarten children who stuttered had significantly more in the way of a negative attitude toward their speech than was found among their nonstuttering peers of the same age and gender. This finding is not consistent with the classically held position that the reactive aspects of stuttering do not generally develop until well after its onset. It suggests the need to measure, by standardized means, the speech-associated attitude of incipient stutters and, when appropriate, to make the assessment and treatment of negative attitude toward speech a meaningful aspect of therapy.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 64: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006;31(1): 22-42
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The transition to increased automaticity during finger sequence learning in adult males who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Sarah Smits-Bandstra ^a , Luc De Nil ^{a, b} , Elizabeth Rochon ^{a, c}
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Graduate Dept. Speech Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Rehabilitation Science Building, Canada ^b Toronto Western Research Institute, University Health Network, Canada ^c Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Canada
RESUMO: The present study compared the automaticity levels of persons who stutter (PWS) and persons who do not stutter (PNS) on a practiced finger sequencing task under dual task conditions. Automaticity was defined as the amount of attention required for task performance. 12 PWS and 12 control subjects practiced finger tapping sequences under single and then dual task conditions. Control subjects performed the sequencing task significantly faster and less variably under single versus dual task conditions while PWS' performance was consistently slow and variable (comparable to the dual task performance of control subjects) under both conditions. Control subjects transitioned to quick, accurate and increasingly automatic performance on the sequencing task after practice, while PWS did not. Because most stuttering treatment programs for adults include practice and automatization of new motor speech skills, findings of this study may have important implications for how to maximize stuttering treatment effectiveness.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 65: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006;31(1): 43-63
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The relationship between pre-treatment clinical profile and treatment outcome in an integrated stuttering program
AUTOR(ES): Wendy J. Huinck ^a , Marilyn Langevin ^b , Deborah Kully ^b , Kees Graamans ^a , Herman F.M. Peters ^a , Wouter Hulstijn ^c
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Otorhinolaryngology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, The Netherlands ^b Institute for Stuttering Treatment & Research, University of Alberta, Canada ^c Nijmegen Institute for Cognition and Information, The Netherlands
RESUMO: A procedure for subtyping individuals who stutter and its relationship to treatment outcome is explored. Twenty-five adults from the Comprehensive Stuttering Program were classified according to: (1) stuttering severity and (2) severity of negative emotions and cognitions associated with their speech problem. Speech characteristics and emotional/cognitive states were assessed before/after treatment, and at a 1- and 2-year follow-up. Results: (a) no relationship between stuttering severity and the severity of negative emotions and cognitions, (b) the severe stuttering group had the largest treatment gains but also the highest level of regression, (c) at post-treatment and both follow-up assessments the differences on measures of emotions between the mild and severe emotional group had disappeared, chiefly due to a large decrease in the latter group's negative emotions and cognitions. Based on treatment gains, specific subgroups can be identified, each requiring different treatment approaches. This underlines the necessity of developing a better understanding of how various dimensions of stuttering relate to treatment outcome.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

* CSP: Comprehensive Stuttering Program

DOCUMENTO 66: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006; 31(1): 1-21
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Phonological encoding in the silent speech of persons who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Jayanthi Sasisekaran, Luc F. De Nil, Ron Smyth, Carla Johnson
INSTITUIÇÃO: Toronto Western Research Institute, Canada Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada Dept. Linguistics and Psychology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: The purpose of the present study was to investigate the role of phonological encoding in the silent speech of persons who stutter (PWS) and persons who do not stutter (PNS). Participants were 10 PWS ($M = 30.4$ years, $S.D. = 7.8$), matched in age, gender, and handedness with 11 PNS ($M = 30.1$ years, $S.D. = 7.8$). Each participant performed five tasks: a familiarization task, an overt picture naming task, a task of self-monitoring target phonemes during concurrent silent picture naming, a task of monitoring target pure tones in aurally presented tonal sequences, and a simple motor task requiring finger button clicks in response to an auditory tone. Results indicated that PWS were significantly slower in phoneme monitoring compared to PNS. No significant between-group differences were present for response speed during the auditory monitoring, picture naming or simple motor tasks, nor did the two groups differ for percent errors in any of the experimental tasks. The findings were interpreted to suggest a specific deficiency at the level of phonological monitoring, rather than a general monitoring, reaction time or auditory monitoring deficit in PWS.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

OCUMENTO 67: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006; 31(2): 137-152
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The effect of SpeechEasy on stuttering frequency in laboratory conditions
AUTOR(ES): Joy Armson, Michael Kieffe, Jessica Mason, Dayani De Croos
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Human Communication Disorders, Canada
RESUMO: The effect of SpeechEasy on stuttering frequency during speech produced in a laboratory setting was examined. Thirteen adults who stutter participated. Stuttering frequencies in two baseline conditions were compared to stuttering frequencies with the device fitted according to the manufacturer's protocol. The fitting protocol includes instructions for deliberate use of vowel prolongation. Relative to the initial baseline condition, stuttering was reduced by 74%, 36%, and 49% for reading, monologue, and conversation, respectively. In comparison, stuttering was reduced by 42%, 30%, and 36%, respectively with the device in place, but before participants were instructed to deliberately prolong vowels. Examination of individual response profiles revealed that although stuttering reduced in the device compared to the baseline conditions during at least one of three speech tasks for most participants, degree and pattern of benefit varied greatly across participants.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 68: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006;31(2): 116-136
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Speech and nonspeech sequence skill learning in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Sarah Smits-Bandstra ^{a, c} , Luc F. De Nil ^{a, b} , Jean A. Saint-Cyr ^{b, d}
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^c Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, Canada ^a Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada ^b Toronto Western Research Institute, University Health Network, Canada ^d Dept. Anatomy, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: Two studies compared the speech and nonspeech sequence skill learning of nine persons who stutter (PWS) and nine matched fluent speakers (PNS). Sequence skill learning was defined as a continuing process of stable improvement in speed and/or accuracy of sequencing performance over practice and was measured by comparing PWS's and PNS's performance curves of accuracy, reaction time, and sequence duration, as well as retention and transfer. In experiment one, participants completed a 30-trial finger tapping sequence and in experiment two, a 30-trial read-aloud sequence of nonsense syllables. Significant between-group differences were found in the speed of sequencing performance after practice, and on retention and transfer tests. These results partially supported the inference that PWS demonstrated differences in early stages of sequence skill learning compared to PNS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüística)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 69: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006; 31(2), 90-115
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Overall Assessment of the Speaker's Experience of Stuttering (OASES): Documenting multiple outcomes in stuttering treatment
AUTOR(ES): J. Scott Yaruss ^a , Robert W. Quesal ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^b Western Illinois University, USA ^a Stuttering Center of Western Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, USA
RESUMO: This paper describes a new instrument for evaluating the experience of the stuttering disorder from the perspective of individuals who stutter. Based on the World Health Organization's <i>International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health</i> , the <i>Overall Assessment of the Speaker's Experience of Stuttering</i> (OASES) collects information about the totality of the stuttering disorder, including: (a) general perspectives about stuttering, (b) affective, behavioral, and cognitive reactions to stuttering, (c) functional communication difficulties, and (d) impact of stuttering on the speaker's quality of life. This paper summarizes scale development, reliability and validity assessment, and scoring procedures so clinicians and researchers can use the OASES to add to the available evidence about the outcomes of a variety of treatment approaches for adults who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 70: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006; 31(3): 216-227
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Effects of stuttering severity and therapy involvement on attitudes towards people who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Rodney M. Gabel
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, Bowling Green State University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to explore whether stuttering severity or therapy involvement had an effect on the attitudes that individuals who do not stutter reported towards people who stutter (PWS). Two hundred and sixty (260) university students participated in this study. Direct survey procedures consisting of a 25-item semantic differential scale were utilized. Comparisons of the effects of stuttering severity, level of therapy involvement, and the interaction of these variables were completed. Results suggested that both stuttering severity and therapy involvement had significant effects on participants' attitudes towards PWS. Findings of this study support past research studies that has found that individuals who stutter mildly are perceived more positively than those who are severe. Similarly, the data supported past research that has found that PWS that attend therapy are perceived more positively than those who do not attend therapy. Surprisingly, the interaction of these variables was not significant.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 71: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006;31(3): 200-215
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: A qualitative study of how African American men who stutter attribute meaning to identity and life choices
AUTOR(ES): Derek E. Daniels, Fran Hagstrom, Rodney M. Gabel
INSTITUIÇÃO: Bowling Green State University, USA University of Arkansas, USA
RESUMO: To date, few studies have explored the life experience of people who stutter. In addition, few qualitative studies have been conducted with people who stutter of historically disadvantaged race-ethnic groups. This study was designed to explore how African American men who stutter view communication, identity and life choices. A qualitative approach was used that focused on the life experiences of African American men who stutter. Six men who identified themselves as both African American and people who stutter participated in this study. The primary investigator conducted an initial 60 to 90 minute semistructured, videotaped interview with each participant. Transcriptions were made of these sessions, and analyzed for major and minor themes. Each participant returned approximately a week later to review the data analysis. Results indicated that the interaction of communication, ethnicity, and culture affected how the participants perceived themselves, their stuttering, and their life choices.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 72: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2006;31(3):177-199
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Nonword repetition skills in young children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Julie D. Anderson ^a , Stacy A. Wagovich ^b , Nancy E. Hall ^c
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Indiana University, USA ^b University of Missouri-Columbia, USA ^c University of Maine, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to assess the nonword repetition skills of 24 children who do (CWS; $n = 12$) and do not stutter (CWNS; $n = 12$) between the ages of 3;0 and 5;2. Findings revealed that CWS produced significantly fewer correct two-and three-syllable nonword repetitions and made significantly more phoneme errors on three-syllable nonwords relative to CWNS. In addition, there was a significant relationship between performance on a test of expressive phonology and nonword repetition for CWS, but not CWNS. Findings further revealed no significant fluctuation in fluency as nonwords increased in length. Taken together, findings lend support to previous work, suggesting that nonword repetition skills differ for CWS compared with CWNS, and that these findings cannot be attributed to (a) weak language performance on the part of CWS, or (b) the occurrence of stuttering in the course of nonword production.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 73: Journal of Fluency Disorders 31(2006) 271–283
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Comparing judgments of stuttering made by students, clinicians, and highly experienced judges
AUTOR(ES): A. K. Bothe, S. B. Brundage , A. N. Lengeling, J. J. Evans
INSTITUIÇÃO: The University of Georgia, USA The George Washington University, Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, USA Minnetonka Public Schools, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to compare judgments of stuttering made by students and clinicians with previously available judgments made by highly experienced judges in stuttering. On two occasions, 41 university students and 31 speech-language pathologists judged the presence or absence of stuttering in each of 216 audiovisually recorded 5-s intervals of the speech of adults who stutter. Intrajudge and interjudge agreement were calculated, and comparisons were made to judgments previously made about the same recordings by 10 highly experienced judges of stuttering. Students and clinicians showed similar and relatively high levels of intrajudge and interjudge agreement, but both students and clinicians identified less than half as much stuttering as the highly experienced judges had identified. These results replicate previous findings of high agreement coexisting with low accuracy in students' judgments of stuttering, extending those findings to show that similar problems are evident in judgments made by practicing clinicians. Implications include the need for explicit stuttering judgment training programs for both students and practicing clinicians.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 74: Journal of Fluency Disorders 31 (2006) 325–339
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Frequency of stuttering during challenging and supportive virtual reality job interviews
AUTOR(ES): S. B. Brundage , K. Graap, K. F. Gibbons, M. Ferrer, J. Brooks
INSTITUIÇÃO: Virtually Better, Inc., USA The George Washington University, Speech and Hearing Science Dept., USA
RESUMO: This paper seeks to demonstrate the possibility of manipulating the frequency of stuttering using virtual reality environments (VREs). If stuttering manifests itself in VREs similarly to the way it manifests itself in real world interactions, then VREs can provide a controlled, safe, and confidential method for treatment practice and generalization. We developed a VR job interview environment which allowed experimental control over communication style and gender of interviewers. In this first trial, persons who stutter (PWS) experienced both challenging and supportive VR job interview conditions. The percentage of stuttered syllables was calculated for both interviews for each participant. Self-reported ratings of communication apprehension and confidence were also obtained, and were not significantly correlated with stuttering severity. Results indicated that interviewer communication style affected the amount of stuttering produced by participants, with more stuttering observed during challenging virtual interviews. The amount of stuttering observed during the VR job interviews was positively correlated with the amount of stuttering observed during an interview with the investigator prior to VR exposure. Participants' subjective reports of the VR experience indicate reactions similar to those experienced in the real world.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 75: J Fluency Disord. 2006 ; 31(4): 303–324
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Effects of Perceptual and Conceptual Similarity in Lexical Priming of Young Children Who Stutter: Preliminary Findings
AUTOR(ES): Kia N. Hartfield, Edward G. Conture
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: This study investigates the influence of conceptual and perceptual properties of words on the speed and accuracy of lexical retrieval of children who do (CWS) and do not stutter (CWNS) during a picture-naming task. Participants: 13 CWS (3to5-year-old) and 13 CWNS. Both groups participated in a picture naming task where they named, one at a time, computer-presented, black-on-white drawings of common age-appropriate objects, during four auditory priming conditions: (a) a neutral prime consisting of a tone, (b) a word prime physically related to the target word, (c) a word prime functionally related to the target word, (d) a word prime categorically related to the target word. Speech reaction time was measured from the offset of presentation of the picture target to the onset of participant's verbal speech response. CWS were slower than CWNS across priming conditions. The speed of lexical retrieval of CWS was more influenced by functional than perceptual aspects of target pictures named. CWS tend to organize lexical information functionally more so than physically and that this tendency may relate to difficulties establishing normally fluent speech and language.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 76: J Fluency Disord. 2006 ; 31(4): 257–270
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Auditory abilities of speakers who persisted, or recovered, from stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Peter Howell, Stephen Davis, Sheila M. Williams
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to see whether participants who persist in their stutter have poorer sensitivity in a backward masking task compared to those participants who recover from their stutter. The auditory sensitivity of 30 children who stutter was tested on absolute threshold, simultaneous masking, backward masking with a broadband and with a notched noise masker. The participants had been seen and diagnosed as stuttering at least 1 year before their 12th birthday. The participants were assessed again at age 12 plus to establish whether their stutter had persisted or recovered. Persistence or recovery was based on participant's, parent's and researcher's assessment and Riley's Stuttering Severity Instrument-3. Based on this assessment, 12 speakers had persisted and 18 had recovered from stuttering. Thresholds differed significantly between persistent and recovered groups for the broadband backward-masked stimulus (thresholds being higher for the persistent group). Backward masking performance at teenage is one factor that distinguishes speakers who persist in their stutter from those who recover.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (auditiva)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 77: Journal of Fluency Disorders 31 (2006) 229–256
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: A cross-cultural, long-term outcome evaluation of the ISTAR Comprehensive Stuttering Program across Dutch and Canadian adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Marilyn Langevin, Wendy J. Huinck, Deborah Kully, Herman F.M. Peters, Holly Lomheima, Marian Tellers
INSTITUIÇÃO: Private Practice, Arnhem/Nijmegen, The Netherlands Institute for Stuttering Treatment & Research, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Alberta, Canada Dept. Otorhinolaryngology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, The Netherlands
RESUMO: There is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of stuttering treatment programs in domestic and international contexts and to determine if treatment delivered internationally is culturally sensitive. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the ISTAR Comprehensive Stuttering Program within client groups from the Netherlands and Canada revealed generally positive results. At 2 years post-treatment both groups were maintaining significant reductions in stuttering frequency and improvements in attitudes, confidence, and perceptions as measured by the Revised Communication Attitude Inventory, Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory, and Self-Efficacy Scaling by Adult Stutterers. Data gave evidence of a global treatment effect with standardized sizes ranging from typical to larger than typical in the behavioral sciences. Two differences between the groups emerged: speech rate and perception of self, which could be due to cultural or methodological variables. Results suggest that CSP appears to be similarly effective in both cultures and sufficiently sensitive to the culture of Dutch adults who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

*CSP: Comprehensive Stuttering Program

DOCUMENTO 78: Journal of Fluency Disorders, 31 (2006) 165–176
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Disfluency data of German preschool children who stutter and comparison children
AUTOR(ES): Ulrich Natke, Patricia Sandrieser, Reinhard Pietrowsky, Karl Theodor Kalveram
INSTITUIÇÃO: Institute of Experimental Psychology, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany
RESUMO: This study compared the disfluencies of German-speaking preschool children who stutter (CWS, N= 24) with those produced by age- and sex-matched comparison children who do not stutter (CWNS, N= 24). In accordance with Yairi and Ambrose's guidelines the CWS group had a narrow age range (2–5 years) and were seen close to the reported time of their stuttering onset (average of 8 months). Furthermore, over 95% of the CWS group had not received any type of speech therapy intervention. Consistent with previous findings for English-speaking preschool children, 'stuttering-like' disfluencies (prolongations, blocks, part- and one-syllable word repetitions) were significantly more frequent in CWS (mean = 9.2%) than in CWNS (mean = 1.2%), whereas no significant group differences occurred with respect to 'normal' disfluencies. The number of iterations in stuttering-like disfluencies was also significantly higher in CWS (mean = 1.28 iterations) than in CWNS (mean = 1.09 iterations). In contrast to previous findings, a sub-group of children who have been stuttering for a shorter time (1–5 months) did not differ from a sub-group who had stuttered for a longer period (8–22 months).
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 79: Journal of Fluency Disorders 31 (2006) 71–89
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Altered auditory feedback and the treatment of stuttering: a review
AUTOR(ES): Ann Packman, Michelle Lincoln, Mark Onslow
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Communication Sciences and Disorders, The University of Sydney, Australia Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Several authors have suggested that devices delivering altered auditory feedback (AAF) may be a viable treatment for adults and children who stutter. This paper reviews published, peer reviewed journal papers from the past 10 years that investigate the effect of AAF during different speaking conditions, tasks and situations. A review of that literature indicates that considerable experimental evidence and limited Phase 1 treatment outcome evidence has been accumulated about the effect of AAF on the speech of people who stutter. However, critical knowledge about the effect of AAF during conversational speech and in everyday speaking situations is missing. Knowledge about how to determine the correct levels of AAF for individuals, and the characteristics of those likely to benefit from AAF, also needs to be established. At present there is no reason to accept a recent suggestion that AAF devices would be a defensible clinical option for children. In general device development and availability has occurred at a faster pace than clinical trials research.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: todas

DOCUMENTO 80: Journal of Fluency Disorders 31 (2006) 284–302
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Phoneme monitoring in silent naming and perception in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Jayanthi Sasisekaran, Luc F. De Nil
INSTITUIÇÃO: Toronto Western Research Institute, Canada Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: The present study investigated phonological encoding skills in persons who stutter (PWS). Participants were 10 PWS (M= 31.8 years, S.D. = 5.9) matched for age, gender, and handedness with 12 persons who do not stutter (PNS) (M= 24.3 years, S.D. = 4.3). The groups were given a phoneme monitoring task performed during silent picture naming. The phonological complexity of the target items in the task was varied (either compound words or noun phrases). Performance in this task was compared to phoneme monitoring performed on aurally presented target words to investigate whether any differences observed in silent naming were also evident in perception. Analysis of the response time data indicated that PWS were significantly slower as compared to PNS in phoneme monitoring during silent naming; group differences were not obtained in the perception task. The groups were also comparable in the response time to phoneme monitoring within compound words and noun phrases in both silent naming and perception. PWS were slower in the encoding of segmental, phonological units during silent naming. Absence of such differences in perception ruled out a general monitoring deficit in PWS. Findings are interpreted within the context of the psycho linguistic theories of stuttering that postulate phonological encoding and/or monitoring as a causal variable in stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 51: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2007; 32(4): 310-329)
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Characteristics of stuttering-like disfluencies in Dutch-speaking children
AUTOR(ES): Ronny A. Boey, Floris L. Wuyts, Paul H. Van de Heyning, Marc S. De Bodt , Louis Heylen
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Antwerp, Belgium Centre of Stuttering Therapy Antwerp, University of Antwerp, Belgium
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to compare the characteristics of stuttering-like disfluencies in a group of native Dutch-speaking children who stutter ($n = 693$), with a group of normally fluent children ($n = 79$). Methods involved the observation of stuttering-like disfluencies in participants' conversational speech samples (total 77,200 words), particularly the frequency, duration and physical tension of instances of stuttering. Findings indicate that stuttering-like disfluencies exhibited by children who stutter are significantly more frequent, longer in duration and involve more physical tension when compared to those of normally fluent children. Furthermore, applying a criterion of 3% stuttering-like disfluencies to distinguish stuttering from normally fluent children resulted in a high degree of sensitivity (0.9452) and specificity (0.9747). Results were taken to suggest that characteristics of stuttering-like disfluencies of Dutch-speaking children are similar to those of English-speaking children and that talker group membership criteria for childhood stuttering can reasonably be extrapolated from the Dutch to the English language and vice versa.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 52: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2007; 32 (4): 297-309
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Origins of the stuttering stereotype: Stereotype formation through anchoring–adjustment
AUTOR(ES): Sean P. MacKinnon, Shera Hall, Peter D. MacIntyre
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, Cape Breton University, Canada
RESUMO: The stereotype of people who stutter is predominantly negative, holding that stutterers are excessively nervous, anxious, and reserved. The anchoring–adjustment hypothesis suggests that the stereotype of stuttering arises from a process of first anchoring the stereotype in personal feelings during times of normal speech disfluency, and then adjusting based on a rapid heuristic judgment. The current research sought to test this hypothesis, elaborating on previous research. Participants provided ratings of a hypothetical typical person who stutters, a person suffering from normal speech disfluency and a typical male on a 25-item semantic differential scale. Results showed a stereotype of people who stutter similar to that found in previous research. The pattern of results is consistent with the anchoring–adjustment hypothesis. Ratings of a male stutterer are very similar to a male experiencing temporary disfluency, both of which differ from ratings of a typical male. As expected, ratings of a stutterer show a small but statistically significant adjustment on several traits that makes the stereotype of stutterers less negative and less emotionally extreme than the temporarily disfluent male. Based on the results of this research, it appears that stereotype formation is a result of generalization and adjustment from personal experience during normal speech disfluency.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante de a gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 53: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(4):251-78
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Sequence skill learning in persons who stutter: implications for cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical dysfunction. Review
AUTOR(ES): Smits-Bandstra S, De Nil LF
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada
RESUMO: The basal ganglia and cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical connections are known to play a critical role in sequence skill learning and increasing automaticity over practice. The current paper reviews four studies comparing the sequence skill learning and the transition to automaticity of persons who stutter (PWS) and fluent speakers (PNS) over practice. Studies One and Two found PWS to have poor finger tap sequencing skill and nonsense syllable sequencing skill after practice, and on retention and transfer tests relative to PNS. Studies Three and Four found PWS to be significantly less accurate and/or significantly slower after practice on dual tasks requiring concurrent sequencing and colour recognition over practice relative to PNS. Evidence of PWS' deficits in sequence skill learning and automaticity development support the hypothesis that dysfunction in cortico-striato-thalamo-cortical connections may be one etiological component in the development and maintenance of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 54: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(3):218-38
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Working memory involvement in stuttering: exploring the evidence and research implications. Review
AUTOR(ES): Bajaj A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Emerson College, USA
RESUMO: Several studies of utterance planning and attention processes in stuttering have raised the prospect of working memory involvement in the disorder. In this paper, potential connections between stuttering and two elements of Baddeley's [Baddeley, A. D. (2003). Working memory: Looking back and looking forward. Neuroscience, 4, 829-839] working memory model, phonological memory and central executive, are posited. Empirical evidence is drawn from studies on phonological memory and dual-task performance among children and adults who stutter to examine support for the posited connections. Implications for research to examine working memory as one of the psycholinguistic bases of stuttering are presented.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüística)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adulto

DOCUMENTO 55: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(3):197-217
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Subtyping stuttering II: contributions from language and temperament Review.
AUTOR(ES): Seery CH, Watkins RV, Mangelsdorf SC, Shigeto A
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Comm. Sciences and Disorders Department, USA
RESUMO: This paper is the second in a series of two articles exploring subtypes of stuttering, and it addresses the question of whether and how language ability and temperament variables may be relevant to the study of subtypes within the larger population of children who stutter. Despite observations of varied profiles among young children who stutter, efforts to identify and characterize subtypes of stuttering have had limited influence on theoretical or clinical understanding of the disorder. This manuscript briefly highlights research on language and temperament in young children who stutter, and considers whether the results can provide guidance for efforts to more effectively investigate and elucidate subtypes in childhood stuttering. Issues from the literature that appear relevant to research on stuttering subtypes include: (a) the question of whether stuttering is best characterized as categorical or continuous; (b) interpretation of individual differences in skills and profiles; and (c) the fact that, during the preschool years, the interaction among domains such as language and temperament are changing very rapidly, resulting in large differences in developmental profiles within relatively brief chronological age periods.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 56: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(3):165-96
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Subtyping stuttering I: a review
AUTOR(ES): Yairi E
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, USA
RESUMO: A reliable and practical subtype system of stuttering should enhance all related scientific work concerned with this disorder. Although a fair number of classification systems have been offered, to date, none has received wide recognition or has been routinely applied in research or clinical spheres. Whereas progress has been made in understanding and treating the disorder, for the most part stuttering continues to be viewed and addressed as a unitary problem. The objectives of the current article are to (a) highlight the motivation for identifying sub-types of stuttering, (b) outline the issues involved in researching subtypes, and (c) address the question of whether or not subtyping is plausible for this disorder. Toward these ends, a broad-based review of past concepts regarding subtypes of stuttering and stutterers is presented according to seven categories that reflect the various authors' conceptual or experimental approaches. Selected studies for each category are also presented to illustrate the research problems and challenges. It is concluded that islands of progress can be identified in subtype research, particularly in studies of children. It is recommended that future studies include multiple factors or domains in the data collection process, especially with young children during the formative years of the disorder, when substantial overlap in the development of several speech/language domains occurs.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 57: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(2):139-62
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Enhancing treatment for school-age children who stutter II. Reducing bullying through role-playing and self-disclosure
AUTOR(ES): Murphy WP, Yaruss JS, Quesal RW
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. of Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: This paper describes several treatment strategies that clinicians can use to help children who stutter who are experiencing bullying and other negative reactions from their peers. Specific strategies include problem-solving activities designed to help the child develop appropriate responses to bullying and a classroom presentation designed to educate peers about stuttering. To facilitate clinicians' application of these techniques, the strategies are presented in the context of a case study involving a 9-year-old boy who participated in a comprehensive treatment program for stuttering. Following treatment, the child exhibited an increased ability to respond to bullying experiences in a constructive fashion. In addition, negative comments by the child's peers diminished following the classroom presentation. Findings suggest that clinicians can help children overcome bullying and other negative reactions associated with stuttering through a number of well-supported treatment strategies that can be applied in a variety of clinical settings.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 58: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(2):121-38
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Enhancing treatment for school-age children who stutter I. Reducing negative reactions through desensitization and cognitive restructuring
AUTOR(ES): Murphy WP, Yaruss JS, Quesal RW
INSTITUIÇÃO: Purdue University, Dept. Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences, USA
RESUMO: This paper describes several treatment strategies that clinicians can use to address negative affective, behavioral, and cognitive reactions that school-age children who stutter may experience as part of their disorder. Specific strategies include desensitization to stuttering, cognitive restructuring, self-acceptance, purposeful self-disclosure, and a combination of both fluency enhancing and stuttering modification approaches. To facilitate clinicians' application of these techniques, the strategies are presented in the context of a case study involving a 9-year-old boy who participated in a comprehensive treatment program for stuttering. Following treatment, the child exhibited improved communication attitudes and a reduced frequency and severity of stuttering, combined with reduced concern about stuttering, as indicated through formal and informal assessments. Findings suggest that clinicians can help children overcome the negative reactions associated with stuttering through a number of treatment strategies that can be applied in a variety of clinical settings.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
METODOLOGIA: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 59: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(2):95-120
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Stages of change and stuttering: a preliminary view
AUTOR(ES): Floyd J, Zebrowski PM, Flamme GA
INSTITUIÇÃO: -
RESUMO: As a way to better understand the process of change that occurs in stuttering, Craig (1998) compared the behavioral changes that people who stutter often experience with and without treatment to those that have been observed for certain (non)addictive behavior disorders such as smoking, overeating, phobia and anxiety disorder. The process underlying these behavioral changes has been described by the transtheoretical or "stages of change" model, which is a model of behavior change that can illuminate "where" a person is in the process of change, and how this may relate to the outcome of either treatment or self-change attempts. The purpose of the present study was to analyze the extent to which the responses of adults who stutter on a modified Stages of Change Questionnaire yield interrelations among questionnaire items that are consistent with a stage-based interpretation. Results of both confirmatory and exploratory factor analyses indicated that while the modified questionnaire was a relatively good fit for participant responses, the structure derived from the exploratory analysis provided a significantly better fit to the observed data. Results suggest that a questionnaire incorporating items that better reflect the unique behavioral, cognitive and affective variables that characterize stuttering may better discriminate stages of change in people who stutter as they move through therapy, or are engaged in self-directed change.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 60: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(2):79-94
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Frequency of verb use in young children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Wagovich SA, Bernstein Ratner N
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Science and Disorders, University of Missouri-Columbia, USA
RESUMO: Several recent studies have suggested that young children who stutter (CWS) tend to show depressed lexical performance relative to peers. Given the developmental literature as well as several studies of verb processing in individuals who stutter, verbs may pose a particular challenge for this group. The purpose of the present study was to examine verb use in CWS. In theory, if young CWS differ in their production of verbs, this finding would partially explain the findings of studies that probed conversational vocabulary skills more generally. Fifteen CWS and 15 children who do not stutter (CWNS) participated in a play-based conversational sample with a parent. Samples were analyzed for the total number of verbs, the number of different verbs, and the proportion of general all-purpose (GAP) verbs within the samples. CWS produced significantly fewer different verbs and total verbs than the CWNS. However, previously reported near-significant differences in utterance length between groups would appear to temper the robustness of this finding. The groups did not differ in the proportion of GAP verbs used, suggesting that the CWS did not over-rely on GAP verbs in conversational language production but rather used these verbs to the same extent as their peers.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 61: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(1):33-50
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Genetic studies of stuttering in a founder population
AUTOR(ES): Wittke-Thompson JK, Ambrose N, Yairi E, Roe C, Cook EH, Ober C, Cox NJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Human Genetics, The University of Chicago, USA
RESUMO: Genome-wide linkage and association analyses were conducted to identify genetic determinants of stuttering in a founder population in which 48 individuals affected with stuttering are connected in a single 232-person genealogy. A novel approach was devised to account for all necessary relationships to enable multipoint linkage analysis. Regions with nominal evidence for linkage were found on chromosomes 3 (P=0.013, 208.8 centiMorgans (cM)), 13 (P=0.012, 52.6 cM), and 15 (P=0.02, 100 cM). Regions with nominal evidence for association with stuttering that overlapped with a linkage signal are located on chromosomes 3 (P=0.0047, 195 cM), 9 (P=0.0067, 46.5 cM), and 13 (P=0.0055, 52.6 cM). We also conducted the first meta-analysis for stuttering using results from linkage studies in the Hutterites and The Illinois International Genetics of Stuttering Project and identified regions with nominal evidence for linkage on chromosomes 2 (P=0.013, 180-195 cM) and 5 (P=0.0051, 105-120 cM; P=0.015, 120-135 cM). None of the linkage signals detected in the Hutterite sample alone, or in the meta-analysis, meet genome-wide criteria for significance, although some of the stronger signals overlap linkage mapping signals previously reported for other speech and language disorders.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (genéticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: inespecífica

DOCUMENTO 62: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(1):51-69
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: The effects of self-disclosure and non self-disclosure of stuttering on listeners' perceptions of a person who stutters
AUTOR(ES): Healey EC, Gabel RM, Daniels DE, Kawai N
INSTITUIÇÃO: Department of Special Education and Communication Disorders, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA
RESUMO: The aim of this study was to examine listener perceptions of an adult male person who stutters (PWS) who did or did not disclose his stuttering. Ninety adults who do not stutter individually viewed one of three videotaped monologues produced by a male speaker with severe stuttering. In one monologue, 30 listeners heard the speaker disclose stuttering at the beginning and in another monologue, 30 listeners heard the speaker disclose stuttering at the end. A third group of 30 listeners viewed a monologue where no disclosure of stuttering occurred. After listeners viewed a monologue, they were asked to rate a set of six Likert scale statements and answer three open-ended questions. The results showed that only one of six Likert statements was significantly different across the three conditions. The only statement that was different was that the speaker was perceived to be significantly more friendly when disclosing stuttering at the end of the monologue than when not disclosing stuttering. There were no significant differences between the percentage of positive and negative comments made by listeners across the three conditions. Listeners' comments to each open-ended question showed they were comfortable listening to stuttering with or without disclosure and slightly more than half of the listeners believed their perceptions of the speaker did not change when he disclosed stuttering. The results also showed that the speaker who disclosed stuttering at the beginning of the monologue received significantly more positive listener comments than when he disclosed stuttering at the end of the monologue. Results are discussed relative to comparisons with the study, the clinical relevance of acknowledging stuttering as a component of treatment, and future research on the self-disclosure of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 63: J Fluency Disord. 2007;32(1):1-32
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Coordinated interpersonal timing in the conversations of children who stutter and their mothers and fathers
AUTOR(ES): Savelkoul EM, Zebrowski PM, Feldstein S, Cole-Harding S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders and Special Education, Minot State University, USA
RESUMO: Coordinated interpersonal timing (CIT) is a measure of "conversational congruence," or "attunement," and refers to the degree to which the temporal aspects of the vocal behaviors of co-conversationalists are correlated over the course of a conversation [Jasnow, M., & Feldstein, S. (1986). Adult-like temporal characteristics of mother-infant vocal interaction. <i>Child Development</i> , 57, 754-761]. In the present study, CIT was examined in a group of children who stutter (CWS), and a matched group of nonstuttering children (CWDNS; children who do not stutter), during conversations with either their mother or father recorded in two separate sessions (i.e., mother-child, father-child). Separate audio signals for both the child and parent (mother or father) were analyzed using AVTA software, which allowed for the quantification of sound and silence patterns in simultaneous speech. Squared cross-correlations (i.e., coefficients of CIT) for the durations of five vocal behavior states were obtained for each subject, through time series regression analysis using lag procedures. Vocal state behaviors within conversational turns included: vocalization, pauses, turn switching pauses, and interruptive and noninterruptive simultaneous speech. Results indicated that CWS and their parents showed mutual influence (i.e., CIT in both directions, child to parent and parent to child, or bi-directional influence) for more vocal state behaviors than did CWDNS and their parents. In addition, the CWS exhibited CIT with their parents for the durations of more vocal state behaviors than did the CWDNS (i.e., unidirectional influence). Findings suggest that children who stutter may be more easily influenced by the subtle timing aspects of conversation. Taken further, some of these children may perceive conversations with their parents as either challenging or difficult because of an element of unpredictability brought into conversations by the production of stuttering, the social skills of the child, and the nature of the parent-child relationship. Consequently, these children may be engaging in more pervasive coordination of the temporal characteristics of their speech to those of their conversational partner, as a mechanism by which to more effectively manage verbal interaction.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista

METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 35: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(4): 253-273
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Non-linguistic auditory processing in stuttering: Evidence from behavior and event-related brain potentials
AUTOR(ES): Amanda Hampton, Christine Weber-Fox
INSTITUIÇÃO: Purdue University, Speech, Language & Hearing Sciences, USA
RESUMO: Auditory processing deficits are hypothesized to play a role in the disorder of stuttering. The current study focused on non-linguistic auditory processing without verbal responses to explore the relationship between behavior and neural activity in the absence of cognitive demands related to language processing and articulatory planning for speaking. A pure-tone, oddball paradigm was utilized to compare behavioral accuracy and reaction times for adults who stutter (AWS) and normally fluent speakers (NFS). Additionally, event-related potentials elicited by brief standard and target tones were compared for the two groups. Results revealed that, as a group, AWS tended to perform less accurately compared to the NFS and were slower to respond to target stimuli. However, inspection of individual data indicated that most of the AWS performed within the range of normally fluent speakers while a small subset of AWS were well outside the normal range. This subgroup of AWS also demonstrated early perceptual processes (as indexed by N100 and P200 amplitudes) indicative of reduced cortical representation of auditory input. The P300 mean amplitudes elicited in AWS tended to be reduced overall compared to those of the NFS, suggesting the possibility of weaker updates in working memory for representations of the target tone stimuli in AWS. Taken together, these findings point to the possibility that a subset of AWS exhibit non-linguistic auditory processing deficits related to altered cortical processing.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 36: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(4): 274-290
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Effects of altered auditory feedback (AAF) on stuttering frequency during monologue speech production
AUTOR(ES): E Antipova, S Purdy, M Blakeley, S Williams
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Auckland, New Zealand Discipline of Speech Science, Dept. of Psychology, The Oaklynn Special School, New Zealand District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand
RESUMO: The present study investigated the immediate effects of eight altered auditory feedback (AAF) parameters on stuttering frequency during monologue speech production on two occasions. One of the modern commercially available portable anti-stuttering devices, “The Pocket Speech Lab” (Casa Futura Technologies®) was used in the study to produce the auditory feedback alterations. Six types of combined delayed auditory feedback (DAF) and frequency shifted auditory feedback (FAF) and two types of DAF alone were tested for eight participants aged 16–55 years, with stuttering severity ranging from mild to severe. The present study found that AAF is an effective means to reduce stuttering frequency during monologue speech production. All eight AAF experimental conditions reduced stuttering frequency; however, there was substantial variability in the stuttering reduction effect across experimental conditions and across participants. There was also instability in stuttering reduction across the two testing sessions. On average, a 75 ms time delay on its own and a combination of the 75 ms time delay and a half octave downward frequency shift were found to be more effective than other combinations of AAF parameters that were investigated.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 37: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(4): 291-305
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Delayed auditory feedback effects during reading and conversation tasks: Gender differences in fluent adults
AUTOR(ES): David M. Corey ^{a, b} , Vishnu Anand Cuddapah ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Tulane University, Dept. Psychology, USA ^b Tulane University, Neuroscience Program, USA
RESUMO: Delayed auditory feedback (DAF) impacts the speech fluency of normally fluent males more than that of normally fluent females. Understanding this gender difference may contribute to our understanding of gender differences in the prevalence of developmental stuttering. To characterize this gender difference in fluent people, DAF-induced dysfluency was measured in 20 male and 21 female young adults during oral reading and conversation tasks. Stutter-like dysfluencies (SLDs), articulation errors, interjections, reading errors, and speech rate were measured for both speech tasks as the participant spoke without feedback, with non-delayed feedback, and with DAF presented with 5 delay intervals (14 conditions total). DAF induced SLDs (but not other dysfluencies) more frequently during conversation than reading, and this effect was significantly greater for males than females (<i>Gender × Task × Feedback</i> interaction). Males also produced significantly more reading errors than females. DAF reduced speaking rate significantly more while reading than conversing (<i>Task × Feedback</i> interaction). DAF significantly decreased the frequency of interjections and increased the frequency of articulation errors; however, no <i>Gender</i> effects on these variables were observed. Although significant order effects indicated improved fluency across trials, covariance analysis suggested that order effects could not explain other results.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 38: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(4): 306-319
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Social anxiety and the severity and typography of stuttering in adolescents
AUTOR(ES): Kylie Mulcahy, Neville Hennessey, Janet Beilby, Michelle Byrnes
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Curtin University of Technology, Australia ^b Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Hospital Avenue, Australia
RESUMO: The present study examined the relationship between anxiety, attitude toward daily communication, and stuttering symptomatology in adolescent stuttering. Adolescents who stuttered ($n = 19$) showed significantly higher levels of trait, state and social anxiety than fluent speaking controls ($n = 18$). Trait and state anxiety was significantly associated with difficulty with communication in daily situations for adolescents who stutter, but not for controls. No statistically significant associations were found between anxiety and measures of communication difficulty, and the severity or typography of stuttering surface behaviors. These results highlight some of the psychosocial concomitants of chronic stuttering in adolescence, but challenge the notion that anxiety plays a direct mediating role in stuttering surface behaviors. Rather, the results suggest stuttering is a disorder that features psychosocial conflict regardless of its surface features.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 39: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(3): 167-179
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The effect of stuttering measurement training on judging stuttering occurrence in preschool children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Jóhanna Einarsdóttir ^a , Roger J. Ingham ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland ^b University of California, Santa Barbara, USA
RESUMO: Our purpose is to evaluate the efficacy of a standardized training program to improve preschool teachers' ability to identify occurrences of stuttering accurately and reliably in preschool children who stutter (CWS). An Icelandic version of the Stuttering Measurement Assessment and Training (SMAAT) program was developed using 2-min audio-visual recordings of nine Icelandic-speaking CWS (3–5 years). Twenty preschool teachers from preschools in Iceland volunteered to participate and were randomly allocated to an experimental and control group. The preschool teachers judged stuttering on nine pre-judged, interval-classified speech samples on two occasions 2–3 weeks apart; only the experimental group received judgment training between Occasion 1 and 2. The experimental and control groups displayed, on average, above 80% accuracy in identifying stuttering in the sampled CWS, even prior to training. After training the experimental group showed significantly higher mean percent judgment accuracy ($p < .01$), while the control group's mean accuracy level showed no significant difference between Occasion 1 and 2. The interval-based training program did improve the accuracy with which the judges identified stuttering in preschool CWS. However, the findings also showed that the preschool teachers possessed relatively satisfactory stuttering judgment skills, even without training.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 40: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(3): 180-202
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Speeded verbal responding in adults who stutter: Are there deficits in linguistic encoding?
AUTOR(ES): Neville W. Hennessey ^a , Charn Y. Nang ^b , Janet M. Beilby ^a
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a School of Psychology, Curtin University of Technology, Australia ^b School of Animal Biology, The University of Western Australia, Australia
RESUMO: Linguistic encoding deficits in people who stutter (PWS, $n = 18$) were investigated using auditory priming during picture naming and word vs. non-word comparisons during choice and simple verbal reaction time (RT) tasks. During picture naming, PWS did not differ significantly from normally fluent speakers ($n = 18$) in the magnitude of inhibition of RT from semantically related primes and the magnitude of facilitation from phonologically related primes. PWS also did not differ from controls in the degree to which words were faster than non-words during choice RT, although PWS were slower overall than controls. Simple RT showed no difference between groups, or between words and non-words, suggesting differences in speech initiation time do not explain the choice RT results. The findings are consistent with PWS not being deficient in the time course of lexical activation and selection, phonological encoding, and phonetic encoding. Potential deficits underlying slow choice RTs outside of linguistic encoding are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 41: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(3): 203-219
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Middle school students' perceptions of a peer who stutters
AUTOR(ES): David Evans ^a , E. Charles Healey ^a , Norimune Kawai ^{a, 1} Susan Rowland ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Special Education and Communication Disorders, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA ^b Lincoln Public School District, USA
RESUMO: Little is known about how middle school students perceive a peer who stutters. The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of stuttering frequency, Likert statement type (affective, behavioral, cognitive), and the gender of the listener on middle school students' perceptions of a peer who stutters. Sixty-four middle school students (10–14 years) individually viewed a video sample of a teen telling a joke. After watching the video, students were asked to rate 11 Likert statements that reflected their affective, behavioral, and cognitive perceptions of a peer who stuttered. Results revealed an interaction between stuttering frequency and Likert statement type. Ratings of behavioral statements (speech production characteristics) were more positive for the sample containing <1% stuttering than 10% and 14% stuttering. Ratings for cognitive statements (thought and beliefs) were more positive for the sample containing <1% stuttering than 10% and 14% stuttering. The stuttering frequency of the peer did not significantly influence how students rated affective statements (feelings and emotions). Male and female middle school students did not significantly differ in their perceptions of peers who stutter. Clinical implications are discussed relative to peer teasing, listener comfort, and social acceptance within a middle school setting for a student who stutters.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 42: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008;33(3): 241-251
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The speech naturalness of people who stutter speaking under delayed auditory feedback as perceived by different groups of listeners
AUTOR(ES): John Van Borsel, Hannelore Eeckhout
INSTITUIÇÃO: Ghent University Hospital, Belgium
RESUMO: This study investigated listeners' perception of the speech naturalness of people who stutter (PWS) speaking under delayed auditory feedback (DAF) with particular attention for possible listener differences. Three panels of judges consisting of 14 stuttering individuals, 14 speech language pathologists, and 14 naive listeners rated the naturalness of speech samples of stuttering and non-stuttering individuals using a 9-point interval scale. Results clearly indicate that these three groups evaluate naturalness differently. Naive listeners appear to be more severe in their judgments than speech language pathologists and stuttering listeners, and speech language pathologists are apparently more severe than PWS. The three listener groups showed similar trends with respect to the relationship between speech naturalness and speech rate. Results of all three indicated that for PWS, the slower a speaker's rate was, the less natural speech was judged to sound. The three listener groups also showed similar trends with regard to naturalness of the stuttering versus the non-stuttering individuals. All three panels considered the speech of the non-stuttering participants more natural.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 43: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008 Sep; 33(3):220-40
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Influences of rate, length, and complexity on speech disfluency in a single-speech sample in preschool children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Sawyer J, Chon H, Ambrose NG
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Illinois State University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of the present study was (1) to determine whether speech rate, utterance length, and grammatical complexity (number of clauses and clausal constituents per utterance) influenced stuttering-like disfluencies as children became more disfluent at the end of a 1200-syllable speech sample and (2) to explore the interaction of speech rate, length, and grammatical complexity at the beginning (syllables 1-300, Section A) and the end (syllables 901-1200, Section B) of the speech sample. Participants were eight boys and six girls (M=40.9 months) who were selected from the Sawyer and Yairi study. Mean length of utterance (MLU) in morphemes, the number of clauses, clausal constituents, and articulation rate, measured in syllables per second were analyzed from the children's conversational speech. The median split procedure was used to study interactions between articulation rate, utterance length, and grammatical complexity across the two sections. The mean number of clauses per utterance, clausal constituents per utterance, and articulation rate revealed no significant differences between Section A and Section B, whereas MLU significantly increased in Section B ($p=.013$). Clausal constituents and MLU were significantly correlated both in Sections A and B. The median split procedure revealed trends for utterances characterized as high length and low-speech rate to be greater in number in Section B than A, but the differences were not significant.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 44: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(2): 81-98
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Stuttering and its treatment in adolescence: The perceptions of people who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Anna Hearne, Ann Packman, Mark Onslow, Susan Quine
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Public Health, The University of Sydney, Australia Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia Stuttering Treatment and Research Trust, Auckland, New Zealand
RESUMO: Adolescence is a complicated phase of maturation during which a great deal of physical, neurological and social development occurs. Clinically this phase is thought to be the last chance to arrest the development of the disorder of stuttering before it becomes chronic in adulthood. However, little treatment development for this age group has occurred. Previous research on the impact of stuttering during adolescence presents a complex picture of apprehension about speaking which does not; however, appear to interfere with social life. Purpose: investigating further the experiences of adolescents who stutter with respect to: (1) their experience of stuttering during the adolescent years, (2) reasons for seeking or not seeking therapy during the adolescent years, (3) barriers to seeking therapy during the adolescent years, (4) their experience of therapy during the adolescent years, and finally (5) suggested improvements to therapy for adolescents. Two focus groups and seven individual interviews were conducted with 13 adolescents and young adults. The major finding was a perceived lack of awareness about stuttering by teachers and parents, as well as other adolescents. It appeared that having a stutter was, in itself, not enough reason to seek treatment. However when adolescents did seek treatment, for reasons such as joining the workforce, group therapy was well liked.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (percepção)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 45: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008;33(2): 99-119
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The effectiveness of SpeechEasy during situations of daily living
AUTOR(ES): Jennifer J. O'Donnell, Joy Armson, Michael Kieffe
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Human Communication Disorders, Dalhousie University, Canada
RESUMO: A multiple single-subject design was used to examine the effects of SpeechEasy on stuttering frequency in the laboratory and in longitudinal samples of speech produced in situations of daily living (SDL). Seven adults who stutter participated, all of whom had exhibited at least 30% reduction in stuttering frequency while using SpeechEasy during previous laboratory assessments. Speech samples recorded in the laboratory and SDL during device use were compared to samples obtained in those settings without the device. In SDL, stuttering frequencies were recorded weekly for 9–16 weeks during face-to-face and phone conversations. Participants also provided data regarding device tolerance and perceived benefits. Laboratory assessments were conducted at the beginning and the end of the longitudinal data collection in SDL. All seven participants exhibited reduced stuttering in self-formulated speech in the Device compared to No-device condition during the first laboratory assessment. In the second laboratory assessment, four participants exhibited less stuttering and three exhibited more stuttering with the device than without. In SDL, five of seven participants exhibited some instances of reduced stuttering when wearing the device and three of these exhibited relatively stable amounts of stuttering reduction during long-term use. Five participants reported positive changes in speaking-related attitudes and perceptions of stuttering. Further investigation into the short- and long-term effectiveness of SpeechEasy in SDL is warranted.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recursos tecnológicos)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 46: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008;33(2): 135-155
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Age of acquisition and repetition priming effects on picture naming of children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Julie D. Anderson
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, Indiana University, USA
RESUMO: The effects of age of acquisition and repetition priming on picture naming latencies and errors were studied in 22 children who stutter (CWS) and 22 children who do not stutter (CWNS) between the ages of 3;1 and 5;7. Children participated in a computerized picture naming task where they named pictures of both early and late acquired (AoA) words in two consecutive stages. Findings revealed that all children's picture naming latencies and errors were reduced following repetition priming and in response to early AoA words relative to late AoA words. AoA and repetition priming effects were similar for children in both talker groups, with one exception. Namely, CWS benefitted significantly more, in terms of error reduction, than CWNS from repetition priming for late AoA words. In addition, CWNS exhibited a significant, positive association between linguistic speed and measures of vocabulary, but CWS did not. These findings were taken to suggest that the (a) semantic–phonological connections of CWS may not be as strong as those of CWNS, and (b) existing lexical measures may not be sensitive enough to differentiate CWS from CWNS in lexically related aspects of language production.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 47: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(1): 32-51
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Investigating speech motor practice and learning in people who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Aravind Kumar Namasivayam, Pascal van Lieshout
RESUMO: In this exploratory study, we investigated whether or not people who stutter (PWS) show motor practice and learning changes similar to those of people who do not stutter (PNS). To this end, five PWS and five PNS repeated a set of non-words at two different rates (normal and fast) across three test sessions (T1, T2 on the same day and T3 on a separate day, at least 1 week apart). The results indicated that PWS and PNS may resemble each other on a number of performance variables (such as movement amplitude and duration), but they differ in terms of practice and learning on variables that relate to movement stability and strength of coordination patterns. These findings are interpreted in support of recent claims about speech motor skill limitations in PWS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 48: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008; 33(1): 24-31
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Public awareness and knowledge of stuttering in Rio de Janeiro
AUTOR(ES): Monica Medeiros de Britto Pereira ^a , Jamile Perni Rossi ^a , John Van Borsel ^b
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Universidade Veiga de Almeida, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ^b Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium
RESUMO: This study reports the results of an investigation of public awareness and knowledge of stuttering in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A total number of 606 street recruited respondents answered questions on various aspects of stuttering, including prevalence, onset, gender distribution, occurrence in different cultures, cause, treatment, intelligence, and hereditariness. The questionnaire used was a Portuguese version of the one by. Although stuttering is a disorder which is known to a majority of the participants, knowledge appears to be limited for certain aspects. Knowledge also differs among subgroups of participants according to gender, age and educational level. Comparison of the results of the current study with similar studies conducted in Belgium and in Shanghai, China shows several similarities but also some differences.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 49: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2088;33(1): 52-65
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: A randomized control trial to investigate the impact of the Lidcombe Program on early stuttering in German-speaking preschoolers
AUTOR(ES): Christina Lattermann ^a , Harald A. Euler ^b , Katrin Neumann ^a
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a University of Frankfurt, Germany; ^b University of Kassel, Germany
RESUMO: In order to investigate whether the Lidcombe Program effects a short -term reduction of stuttered speech beyond natural recovery, 46 German preschool children were randomly assigned to a wait-contrast group or to an experimental group which received the Lidcombe Program for 16 weeks. The children were between 3;0 and 5;11 years old, their and both of their parents' native language was German, stuttering onset had been at least 6 months before, and their stuttering frequency was higher than 3% stuttered syllables. Spontaneous speech samples were recorded at home and in the clinic prior to treatment and after 4 months. Compared to the wait-contrast group, the treatment group showed a significantly higher decrease in stuttered syllables in home-measurements (6.9%SS vs. 1.6%SS) and clinic-measurements (6.8%SS vs. 3.6%SS), and the same increase in articulation rate. The program is considered an enrichment of currently applied early stuttering interventions in Germany.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 50: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2008;33(1): 1-23
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: A clinician survey of speech and non-speech characteristics of neurogenic stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Catherine Theys ^a , Astrid van Wieringen ^a , Luc F. De Nil ^{a, b, c, d}
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^c Toronto Western Research Institute, Canada ^b Dept. Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Canada ^d Hospital for Sick Children Research Institute, Canada ^a ExpORL, Dept. Neurosciences, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
RESUMO: This study presents survey data on 58 Dutch-speaking patients with neurogenic stuttering following various neurological injuries. Stroke was the most prevalent cause of stuttering in our patients, followed by traumatic brain injury, neurodegenerative diseases, and other causes. Speech and non-speech characteristics were analyzed separately for these four etiology groups. Results suggested possible group differences, including site of lesion and influence of speech conditions on stuttering. Other characteristics, such as within-word localization of disfluencies and presence of secondary behaviors were comparable across the etiology groups. The implications of our results for the diagnosis of neurogenic stuttering will be discussed.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 21: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009; 34(4): 225-241
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Effects of word frequency and phonological neighborhood characteristics on confrontation naming in children who stutter and normally fluent peers
AUTOR(ES): Nan Bernstein Ratner, Rochelle Newman, Amy Streckas
INSTITUIÇÃO: The University of Maryland, USA
RESUMO: In a prior study we examined the effects of word frequency and phonological neighborhood characteristics on confrontation naming latency, accuracy and fluency in adults who stutter and typically fluent speakers. A small difference in accuracy favoring fluent adults was noted, but no other patterns differentiated fluent speaker responses from those obtained from the adults who stutter. Because lexical organization or retrieval differences might be more easily observed in less mature language users, we replicated the experiment using 15 children who stutter (ages 4;10 16;2) and age- and gender-matched peers. Results replicated the earlier study: the two groups of participants showed strikingly similar patterns of responses based on word frequency and neighborhood characteristics. There were also no differences in naming accuracy overall between the two groups. Given our results and those of other researchers who have explored the impact of neighborhood variables on lexical retrieval in people who stutter, we suggest that differences between language production in PWS and fluent speakers are not likely to involve atypical phonological organization of lexical neighborhoods.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança e adolescente

DOCUMENTO 22 Journal of Fluency Disorders 34 (2009) 257–278
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Childhood stuttering and dissociations across linguistic domains: A replication and extension
AUTOR(ES): Christine E. Coulter, Julie D. Anderson, Edward G. Conture
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, Vanderbilt University, USA Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, Indiana University, USA
RESUMO: We replicate the methods of Anderson, Pellowski, and Conture (2005) in order to determine whether a different sample of preschool children who stutter (CWS) exhibit more dissociations in speech-language abilities than children who do not stutter (CWNS; Study 1) and to examine the relation between dissociations and specific characteristics of stuttering using a much larger sample size (Study 2). Participants for Study 1 were 40 CWS and 40 CWNS between the ages of 3;0 and 5;11. Participants for Study 2 were the same as for Study 1 plus the 45 CWS and 45 CWNS used by Anderson et al. (2005) for a total of 85 CWS and 85 CWNS. Participants were administered five standardized speech-language tests and a conversational speech sample was obtained from each participant for the analyses. Standard scores from the speech-language tests were analyzed using a correlation-based statistical procedure to identify possible dissociations among the speech-language measures. Study 1 supported Anderson et al.'s: CWS exhibited significantly more speech-language dissociations than CWNS. Results from Study 2: CWS who exhibited dissociations were more likely to exhibit non-stuttered (other) disfluencies as their most common disfluency type. Findings support the possibility that dissociations among various aspects of the speech-language system may contribute to the difficulties that some children have establishing normally fluent speech.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 23: Journal of Fluency Disorders 34 (2009) 187–200
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Cognitive behavior therapy for adults who stutter: A tutorial for speech-language pathologists
AUTOR(ES): Ross G. Menzies, Mark Onslow*, Ann Packman, Sue O'Brian
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: relationships between anxiety and stuttering and an overview of cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) strategies that can be applied by speech-language pathologists. There is much support for the idea that adults who stutter (AWS) may need CBT. Approximately 50% of AWS may be suffering from social anxiety disorder. A difficult developmental history marked by problematic peer relationships and bullying may contribute to this. Stereotypes in the general community lead AWS to have occasional experiences that confirm their fears of negative evaluation. This can leave AWS with significant social and occupational avoidance and impacts on their quality of life. In a recent large study of behavioral treatment for AWS, participants who had a mental health disorder, including social anxiety, failed to maintain the benefits of treatment. Available evidence supports that CBT can effectively decrease anxiety and social avoidance, and increase engagement in everyday speaking. The components of CBT presented here are drawn from a model widely used in clinical psychology, and existing supportive data reviewed. CBT procedures are straightforward to implement. Speech-language pathologists who have had training in conducting CBT should be able to apply the techniques here described.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: dialético-histórica
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

CBT: Cognitive-Behavior Therapy

DOCUMENTO 24: Journal of Fluency Disorders 34 (2009) 201–218
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Effects of perceived causality on perceptions of persons who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Michael P. Boyle, Gordon W. Blood, Ingrid M. Blood
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Pennsylvania State University, USA
RESUMO: This study examined the effects of the perceived cause of stuttering on perceptions of persons who stutter (PWS) using a 7-item social distance scale, a 25-item adjective pair scale and a 2-item visual analogue scale. Two hundred and four university students rated vignettes which varied on describing a PWS with different causalities for stuttering (psychological, genetic, or unknown). Ratings differed significantly according to assigned causality. The vignette with the stuttering due to psychological causes was rated more negatively on 14 adjective pairs and the Social Distance Scale Index when compared to the ratings of vignettes with Stuttering caused by either genetic or unknown causes. Interestingly, there were no significant differences between ratings of the vignettes attributing stuttering to either genetic or unknown causes. Neither familiarity with PWS nor the perceived curability of stuttering had any significant association to the ratings. Implications of findings regarding negative stereotypes, stigmatization and perceived causality for PWS are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 25: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009; 34(3): 155-172
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Sentence position and syntactic complexity of stuttering in early childhood: A longitudinal study
AUTOR(ES): Anthony Buhr ^a , Patricia Zebrowski ^b .
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, Vanderbilt University, USA ^b Dept. Speech Pathology Audiology, University of Iowa, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of the present investigation was to assess longitudinal word- and sentence-level measures of stuttering in young children. Participants included 12 stuttering and non-stuttering children between 36 and 71 months of age at an initial visit who exhibited a range of stuttering rates. Parent-child spontaneous speech samples were obtained over a period of two years at six-month intervals. Each speech sample was transcribed, and both stuttering-like disfluencies (SLDs) and other disfluencies (ODs) were coded. Word- and sentence-level measures of SLDs were used to assess linguistic characteristics of stuttering. Results of the word-level analysis indicated that stuttering was most likely to occur at the sentence-initial position, and that a tendency to stutter on function words was present only at the sentence-initial position. Results of the sentence-level analyses indicated that sentences containing ODs and those containing SLDs were both significantly longer and more complex than fluent sentences, but did not differ from each other. Word- and sentence-level measures also did not change across visits. Results were taken to suggest that both SLDs and ODs originate during the same stage of sentence planning.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 26: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009; 34(3):137-154
ANO: 2009
AUTOR(ES): Y. Van Zaalen- op 't Hof, F. Wijnen, P.H. De Jonckere ^c
TÍTULO: Differential diagnostic characteristics between cluttering and stuttering.I
INSTITUIÇÃO: University Medical Centre Utrecht, The Netherlands Fontys University of Applied sciences, Eindhoven, The Netherlands Utrecht University, UIL OTS & Department of Linguistics, The Netherlands Centre of Speech, Language and Fluency Disorders, The Netherlands
RESUMO: Differential diagnostics between cluttering and stuttering is difficult because these disorders have similar characteristics and often occur in conjunction with each other. This paper presents an analysis of the differential diagnostic characteristics of the two disorders, and a proposal for distinguishing between the two in clinical settings. The main goal of this two-part article is to set objective norms for differential diagnostic assessment of cluttering and stuttering symptoms, based on the three main characteristics of cluttering identified by St. Louis, Raphael, Myers & Bakker: a fast and/or irregular articulatory rate together with errors in syllable, word or sentence structure and or a high frequency of normal disfluencies (not being stuttering). Objective measures are compared to the subjective clinical judgment made by fluency experts. Which characteristics can be found in the speech profiles of persons who were diagnosed as people who clutter or stutter?
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo bibliográfico/documental
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 27: Journal of Fluency Disorders 34 (2009) 173–186
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Screening for personality disorders among adults seeking speech treatment for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, Jones M, O'Brian S, Block S, Lincoln M, Harrison E, Hewat S, Menzies R G, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Australia Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia; School of Human Communication Sciences, La Trobe University, Australia Dept. Linguistics, Macquarie University, Australia School of Humanities and Social Science, The University of Newcastle, Australia
RESUMO: This study aims to screen for personality disorders among adults who stutter, and to compare these screening estimates with matched controls from a national population sample. Participants: 94 adults seeking treatment for stuttering. 92 had completed the International Personality Disorders Examination Questionnaire as a first-stage screener; 920 age- and gender-matched controls from the Australian National Survey of Mental Health and Well-Being. The presence of any personality disorder was significantly higher for adults in the stuttering group than matched controls, demonstrating almost threefold increased odds. This difference between groups remained significant for all personality disorders (Dissocial, Anxious, Borderline, Dependent, Paranoid, Histrionic, Impulsive, Schizoid and Anankastic). Stuttering appears to be associated with a heightened risk for the development of personality disorders. Results highlight the need for studies regarding the assessment of personality disorders among adults who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 28: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009;34(2): 61-71
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The impact of stuttering on the quality of life in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Ashley Craig, Elaine Blumgart, Yvonne Tran
INSTITUIÇÃO: Rehab Studies Unit, Faculty of Medicine, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Stuttering is an involuntary fluency disorder that is not uncommon in society. However, the impact of stuttering on a composite measure such as quality of life has rarely been estimated. Quality of life (QOL) assesses the well-being of a person from a multidimensional perspective, and valid and reliable general QOL measures are available that can be used to estimate the impact of stuttering on QOL. This study involved the use of a general measure of QOL called the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36 (SF-36) in order to assess the impact of stuttering in 200 adults who stutter (AWS). Comparisons to 200 adults of similar age and sex ratio who do not stutter were made so that the unique contribution of stuttering on QOL could be estimated. Findings indicated that stuttering does negatively impact QOL in the vitality, social functioning, emotional functioning and mental health status domains. Results also tentatively suggest that people who stutter with increased levels of severity may have a higher risk of poor emotional functioning. These findings have implications for treatment such as the necessity to address the emotional and psychological aspects of QOL in AWS and the need for additional clinical resources to be invested in stuttering treatment.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 29: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009;43(2):72-86
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The Peer Attitudes Toward Children who Stutter scale: Reliability, known groups validity, and negativity of elementary school-age children's attitudes
AUTOR(ES): Marilyn Langevin
INSTITUIÇÃO: Institute for Stuttering Treatment & Research, Faculty of Rehabilitation , University of Alberta, Canada
RESUMO: Psychometric properties of the Peer Attitudes Toward Children who Stutter (PATCS) scale and the extent to which peer attitudes are negative were re-examined. Results show that internal consistency was 97 and test–retest reliability was 85. In a known groups analysis participants who had contact with someone who stutters had statistically significant higher mean scores (more positive attitudes) than those who had not had contact. Non-significant findings for gender and grade call into question the usefulness of these variables as discriminators in future tests of known groups validity of peer attitudes toward children who stutter. Approximately one-fifth of participants had PATCS scores that were somewhat to very negative. These findings support calls for school-based education about stuttering. (1) summarize the social impacts of stuttering on school-age children who stutter, (2) describe the known groups method to test construct validity, (3) evaluate the psychometric properties of the Peer Attitudes Toward Children who Stutter scale, and (4) provide information about the proportion of students who appear to hold negative attitudes toward children who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 30: Journal of Fluency Disorders 34 (2009) 87–107
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Coping responses by adults who stutter: Part I. Protecting the self and others
AUTOR(ES): Laura W. Plexico, Walter H. Manning, Heidi Levitt
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, USA The University of Memphis, USA
RESUMO: Using a grounded theory approach, four clusters were identified that represent patterns of coping by adults who stutter. In order to understand the complexities within the coping responses of speakers to the experience of stuttering, this first of two companion papers summarizes the literature on the human coping response to stress and the nature of two of the four main findings identified. These findings describe a coping process that emphasizes strategies of protecting both the speaker and the listener from experiencing discomfort associated with stuttering. The companion paper describes the remaining two main findings that emphasize the characteristics of self-focused and action oriented coping responses.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (atitudes comunicativas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 31: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009;34(1): 1-10
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Using syllable-timed speech to treat preschool children who stutter: A multiple baseline experiment
AUTOR(ES): Natasha Trajkovski, Cheryl Andrews, Mark Onslow, Ann Packman, Sue O'Brian, Ross Menzies
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: This report presents the results of an experimental investigation of the effects of a syllable-timed speech treatment on three stuttering preschool children. Syllable-timed speech involves speaking with minimal differentiation in linguistic stress across syllables. Three children were studied in a multiple baseline across participants design, with percent syllables stuttered (%SS) as the dependent variable. In the week following the initial clinic visit, each child decreased their beyond-clinic stuttering by 40%, 49% and 32%, respectively. These reductions are only evident in the time series after the introduction of the syllable-timed speech treatment procedure. Participants required a mean of six clinic visits, of approximately 30–60 min in duration, to reach and sustain a beyond-clinic %SS below 1.0. The results suggest that clinical trials of the treatment are warranted.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 32: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009 Dec; 33(4):306-19.
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Construct and concurrent validity of a prototype questionnaire to survey public attitudes toward stuttering
AUTOR(ES): St. Louis K O, Reichel I K, Yaruss J S, Lubker B B
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^a West Virginia University, USA ^b Touro College, USA ^c University of Pittsburgh, USA ^d University of North Carolina, USA
RESUMO: Construct validity and concurrent validity were investigated in a prototype survey instrument, the <i>Public Opinion Survey of Human Attributes-Experimental Edition (POSHA-E)</i> , designed to measure public attitudes toward stuttering within the context of eight other attributes, assumed to range from negative (“mental illness”), to neutral (“left handed”), to positive (“intelligent”). Two respondent samples, each composed of 32 adults, completed the <i>POSHA-E</i> on two occasions. One sample completed the <i>POSHA-E</i> twice, two weeks apart, and the results were analyzed for test–retest reliability (T–R). Another sample consisted of graduate students completing the <i>POSHA-E</i> before and after a course in fluency disorders (VAL) to measure changes in students’ attitudes toward stuttering. This group also filled out the <i>Bipolar Adjective Scale (BAS)</i> to obtain a second measure of attitudes toward stuttering. Comparing the two groups, VAL respondents’ mean ratings about stuttering changed more, generally towards more “positive” attitudes, than T–R’s. VAL rating changes were on the <i>POSHA-E</i> and the <i>BAS</i> . <i>POSHA-E</i> satisfies indicators of construct and concurrent validity, and provides evidence that it can measure positive changes in attitudes.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 33: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009;34(1): 29-43
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The relationship between mental health disorders and treatment outcomes among adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): L Iverach ^a , M Jones ^b , S O'Brian ^a , S Block ^c , M Lincoln ^a , E Harrison ^d , S Hewat ^e , A Cream ^a , R G. Menzies ^a , A Packman ^a , M Onslow ^a
INSTITUIÇÃO: ^d Dept. Linguistics, Macquarie University, Australia ^a Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia ^b School of Population Health, The University of Queensland, Australia ^c School of Human Communication Sciences, La Trobe University, Australia ^e School of Humanities Social Science, The University of Newcastle, Australia
RESUMO: The ability to maintain the benefits of speech-restructuring treatment is known to be compromised (only one third of clients achieve this). The aim of this study was to determine whether the presence of mental health disorders contributes to this failure to maintain fluency after treatment. Assessments for mental health disorders were conducted with 64 adults seeking speech-restructuring treatment. Stuttering frequency, self-rated stuttering severity and self-reported avoidance were measured before, immediately after and 6 months after treatment. Stuttering frequency and situation avoidance were significantly worse for those participants identified as having mental health disorders. The third of the participants without a mental health disorder maintained the benefits of the treatment for 6 months. Results: prognosis for the ability to maintain fluency after speech restructuring should be guarded for clients with mental health disorders. Further research is needed to determine the benefits of treating such disorders prior to, or in combination with, speech-restructuring.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 34: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2009 Mar;34(1):44-59
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: The attitudes, knowledge and beliefs of Arab parents in Kuwait about stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Al-Khaledi M, Lincoln M, McCabe P, Packman A, Alshatti T
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Center, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: An Arabic version of the Public Opinion Survey of Human Attributes Inventory, a global instrument to measure public attitudes about stuttering was administered to 424 Arab parents of preschool and school age children in 18 government schools across all six governorates in Kuwait. The aim was to identify whether potential barriers existed that might hinder the establishment and conduct of treatment programs for stuttering within Kuwait. These potential barriers might be negative stereotypes, misconceptions about stuttering, cultural beliefs as well as lack of awareness of the disorder within Kuwaiti society. The instrument successfully sampled a variety of beliefs, reactions and emotions that identified cultural beliefs, societal ignorance and confusion about the disorder. It was found that although stuttering appears to be a disorder that most people in Kuwait are aware of and familiar with, their level of knowledge about stuttering in general and about some specific aspects of the disorder was limited. This indicates a need to disseminate scientific information about stuttering in Kuwait and possibly other Arabic speaking countries.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes em relação à gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 01: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Dec;35(4):355-72
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Temperament dimensions in stuttering and typically developing children
AUTOR(ES): Eggers K, De Nil LF, Van den Bergh BR
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language Therapy and Audiology, Lessius University College, Belgium
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to determine whether children who stutter (CWS) and typically developing children (TDC) differ from each other on composite temperament factors or on individual temperament scales. METHODS: Participants consisted of 116 age and gender-matched CWS and TDC (3.04-8.11). Temperament was assessed with a Dutch version of the Children's Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ-D; Van den Bergh and Ackx, 2003), a caregiver rating scale. RESULTS: Results indicated significant differences between participant groups on the composite temperament factors of Negative Affectivity, and Effortful Control. Analysis of the individual temperament scales showed that CWS, compared to the TDC, scored significantly lower on the scales of 'Inhibitory Control' and 'Attentional Shifting' and higher on the scales of 'Anger/Frustration', 'Approach' and 'Motor Activation'. Stuttering severity and months of therapy were not associated with either of the temperament dimensions. CONCLUSIONS: The present study provides data that support the hypothesis that CWS and TDC differ on both composite temperament factors and temperament scales. The findings were interpreted within existing frameworks of temperament development, as well as with regard to previous studies of temperament in CWS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 02: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Dec;35(4):333-54
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Client perceptions of effective and ineffective therapeutic alliances during treatment for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Plexico LW, Manning WH, DiLollo A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Auburn University, Dept. Communication Disorders, USA
RESUMO: The treatment components that contribute to and account for successful therapeutic outcomes for people who stutter are not well understood and are debated by many. The purpose of this phenomenological study was to describe in detail the underlying factors that contribute to a successful or unsuccessful therapeutic interaction between clients and their clinicians. Twenty-eight participants, 19 men and 9 women, who had received from 6 months to more than 12 years of therapy for stuttering were studied. The participants were asked to consider their experience with one or more speech-language pathologists with whom they had received fluency therapy and to describe the characteristics that made that individual effective or ineffective in promoting successful change in their ability to communicate. Analysis of these data resulted in 15 primary categories. Finally, the essential structure of an effective and ineffective therapeutic interaction was described. Results highlighted the importance for effective therapy of understanding the stuttering experience, forming a positive client-clinician, alliance, and being knowledgeable about stuttering and its treatment.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (efetividade de aliança terapêutica)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: fenomenológica
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):314-31
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Utterance complexity and stuttering on function words in preschool-age children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Richels C, Buhr A, Conture E, Ntourou K
INSTITUIÇÃO: Child Study Center, Old Dominion University, USA
RESUMO: The present investigation examined the relation between utterance complexity and utterance position and the tendency to stutter on function words in preschool-age children who stutter (CWS). Two separate studies involving two different groups of participants (Study 1, n=30; Study 2, n=30) were conducted. Participants were preschool-age CWS between the age of 3, 0 and 5, 11 who engaged in 15-20min parent-child conversational interactions. From audio-video recordings of each interaction, every child utterance of each parent-child sample was transcribed. From these transcripts, for each participant, measures of language (e.g., length and complexity) and measures of stuttering (e.g., word type and utterance position) were obtained. Results of Study 1 indicated that children stuttered more frequently on function words, but that this tendency was not greater for complex than simple utterances. Results of Study 2, involving the assessment of utterance position and MLU quartile, indicated that that stuttering was more likely to occur with increasing sentence length, and that stuttering tended to occur at the utterance-initial position, the position where function words were also more likely to occur. Findings were taken to suggest that, although word-level influences cannot be discounted, utterance-level influences contribute to the loci of stuttering in preschool-age children, and may help account for developmental changes in the loci of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 04: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):299-313
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Measurement of trained speech patterns in stuttering: interjudge and intrajudge agreement of experts by means of modified time-interval analysis
AUTOR(ES): Alpermann A, Huber W, Natke U, Willmes K
INSTITUIÇÃO: Section Neurolinguistics, Dept. Neurology, RWTH Aachen University, Germany
RESUMO: Improved fluency after stuttering therapy is usually measured by the percentage of stuttered syllables. However, outcome studies rarely evaluate the use of trained speech patterns that speakers use to manage stuttering. This study investigated whether the modified time interval analysis can distinguish between trained speech patterns, fluent speech, and stuttered speech. Seventeen German experts on stuttering judged a speech sample on two occasions. Speakers of the sample were stuttering adults, who were not undergoing therapy, as well as participants in a fluency shaping and a stuttering modification therapy. Results showed satisfactory inter-judge and intra-judge agreement above 80%. Intervals with trained speech patterns were identified as consistently as stuttered and fluent intervals. We discuss limitations of the study, as well as implications of our findings for the development of training for identification of trained speech patterns and future outcome studies.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 05: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):280-98
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: University students' explanations for their descriptions of people who stutter: an exploratory mixed model study
AUTOR(ES): Hughes S, Gabel R, Irani F, Schlagheck A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, Governors State University, University Park, USA
RESUMO: Semantic differential instruments are often used to assess fluent speakers' attitudes toward people who stutter (PWS). Such instruments are prone to response bias and often lack the power to explain respondents' general impressions of PWS. To address these concerns 149 fluent university students completed an open-ended questionnaire in which they described PWS and provided an explanation for their descriptions. A mixed model design with a qualitative emphasis allowed for thematic as well as quantitative data analysis. The results suggest that individuals may have simultaneously positive and negative attitudes toward PWS regardless of gender or familiarity with PWS. Multiple explanations were provided and took into account personal and societal reactions to stuttering. Fluent speakers appear to perceive PWS as being likeable individuals who are poor communicators, a combination of high-warmth and low-competence that elicits pity and passive harm from listeners according to social psychologists (Cuddy et al., 2008). The implications of these findings and future research directions are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 06: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):246-79
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Overreliance on auditory feedback may lead to sound/syllable repetitions: simulations of stuttering and fluency-inducing conditions with a neural model of speech production
AUTOR(ES): Civier O, Tasko SM, Guenther FH
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Cognitive and Neural Systems, Boston University, USA
RESUMO: This paper investigates the hypothesis that stuttering may result in part from impaired readout of feedforward control of speech, which forces persons who stutter (PWS) to produce speech with a motor strategy that is weighted too much toward auditory feedback control. Over-reliance on feedback control leads to production errors which if they grow large enough, can cause the motor system to "reset" and repeat the current syllable. This hypothesis is investigated using computer simulations of a "neurally impaired" version of the DIVA model, a neural network model of speech acquisition and production. The model's outputs are compared to published acoustic data from PWS' fluent speech, and to combined acoustic and articulatory movement data collected from the disfluent speech of one PWS. The simulations mimic the errors observed in the PWS subject's speech, as well as the repairs of these errors. Additional simulations were able to account for enhancements of fluency gained by slowed/prolonged speech and masking noise. Together these results support the hypothesis that many disfluencies in stuttering are due to a bias away from feedforward control and toward feedback control.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 07: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):216-34
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Relationships among linguistic processing speed, phonological working memory, and attention in children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Anderson JD, Wagovich SA
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, Indiana University, USA
RESUMO: Relatively recently, experimental studies of linguistic processing speed in children who stutter (CWS) have emerged, suggesting differences in performance among CWS compared to children who do not stutter (CWNS). What is not yet well understood is the extent to which underlying cognitive skills may impact performance on timed tasks of linguistic performance. The purpose of this study was to explore possible relationships between measures of linguistic processing speed and two aspects of cognition: phonological working memory and attention. Participants were 9 CWS and 14 CWNS between the ages of 3;6 and 5;2. Children participated in a computerized picture naming task (an index of linguistic processing speed) and a nonword repetition task (an index of phonological working memory). Parents completed a temperament behavior questionnaire, from which information about the children's attentional skills was collected. Findings revealed that the groups did not differ from each other on speed of picture naming or attention; however, the CWS performed significantly worse in nonword repetition. In addition, after partialling out the effects of age, (a) for CWS only, there was a significant negative relationship between picture naming speed and nonword repetition; (b) there were no significant relationships for either group between aspects of attention and picture naming speed; and (c) only the CWNS showed a significant relationship between nonword repetition and focused attentional skills. These results underscore the need to consider the underlying skills associated with lexically related aspects of language production when examining the task performances of CWS and CWNS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

OCUMENTO 08: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):203-15
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: An investigation into the personal financial costs associated with stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Blumgart E, Tran Y, Craig A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Rehabilitation Studies Unit, Northern Clinical School, Sydney Medical School, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Stuttering has been found to deteriorate quality of life in psychological, emotional and social functioning domains. It is reasonable to assume then that stuttering would also be associated with economic consequences that may also challenge quality of life. Remarkably, the personal financial costs associated with stuttering in adults has rarely if ever been explored or investigated in the fluency disorders field. This study involved an assessment of the personal costs of stuttering and an investigation into determinants that may influence spending. Two hundred adults who stutter participated in this study. Findings indicated that the average total cost was around \$5,500 (median cost \$4,165) in 2007/08 Australian dollars over a 5-year period. Major financial items included costs of direct and indirect treatments for stuttering, self-help, stuttering related conferences, and technology. Financial costs were not significantly influenced by the sex of the person, annual income, or by how severe the person stuttered. However, those individuals younger than 60 years old spent significantly more on treatment related costs, while those with elevated levels of social anxiety spent significantly less than those with lower levels of social anxiety. Quality of life implications associated with stuttering are discussed.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 09: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):190-202
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Assessing quality of life in stuttering treatment outcomes research.
AUTOR(ES): Yaruss JS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Communication Disorders, University of Pittsburgh, USA
RESUMO: Stuttering can affect many aspects of a person's life. People who stutter report that they experience negative reactions to stuttering, difficulty communicating in key situations, diminished satisfaction with life, and a reduced ability to achieve their goals in life. Unfortunately, most treatment outcomes studies have focused on changes in the observable characteristics of stuttering, with significantly fewer studies examining the broader consequences of stuttering. This paper proposes that evaluation of stuttering treatment outcomes can be enhanced through assessment of impact of stuttering on a speaker's quality of life. A means of assessing quality of life is described, based on the Overall Assessment of the Speaker's Experience of Stuttering (OASES; Yaruss & Quesal, 2006, 2008). The OASES is a multi-dimensional assessment instrument built upon the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF; WHO, 2001; see also Yaruss & Quesal, 2004). One section of the OASES is designed to assess specific aspects of quality of life in individuals who stutter. Preliminary data from two ongoing studies involving the OASES are briefly summarized in order to demonstrate: (a) that individuals who stutter do report an adverse impact on their quality of life as a result of stuttering and (b) that quality of life can improve following treatment for stuttering. It is recommended that future stuttering treatment outcomes studies directly examine the broader consequence of stuttering by focusing, in part, on quality of life.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 10: J Fluency Disord. 2010 Sep;35(3):161-72
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Fluency disorders and life quality: subjective wellbeing vs. health-related quality of life
AUTOR(ES): Cummins RA
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Psychology, Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia
RESUMO: It seems intuitive that people with a fluency disorder, such as stuttering, must experience a low life quality. Yet this is not necessarily so. Whether measured life quality is lower depends on several factors, the most important of these being methodological. This is because the disciplines of medicine and the social sciences utilize quite different technologies to measure the construct. Within medicine, health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is measured through constellations of perceived symptoms. Thus, if the symptoms chosen to represent HRQOL match the pathological characteristics of the fluency disorder, the relationship is self-fulfilling. Psychology, on the other hand, uses subjective wellbeing to represent life quality. Here, the relationship between symptoms and perceived life quality is much less certain. It is proposed that this partial disconnection is due to the presence of a homeostatic system which manages subjective wellbeing in an attempt to keep it positive. The paper that follows examines the construct of life quality from both disciplinary perspectives, and then reports on the findings from each discipline in relation to fluency disorders. It is concluded there is no necessary link between fluency disorders and life quality provided subjective wellbeing is used as the indicator variable.
TEMÁTICA: gagueira e qualidade de vida
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 11: Journal Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun; 35(2):141-5
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Stuttering after right cerebellar infarction: a case study
AUTOR(ES): Tani T, Sakai Y
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Rehabilitation, Hidaka Hospital, Takasaki, Japan
RESUMO: We report a male patient with neurogenic stuttering after cerebellar infarction. He had suffered from frontal and thalamus damage and he had exhibited aphasia, but his speech had been fluent until onset of the cerebellar infarction. Results of analysis of speech samples included the following: (1) the patient showed very frequent syllable repetition and part-word repetition. (2) The stuttering occurrence rate at the second test was much higher than at the first test. (3) Almost all stuttering occurred on initial word sounds; stuttering on the medial and final word was less frequent. (4) Adaptation effect was absent. (5) Secondary behaviors such as closing of the eyes and grimacing were observed. The internal model related to cerebellar functions can be modified using feedback-error information. Results suggest that internal model dysfunction caused this patient's stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 12: Journal of Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun;35(2):123-40
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Five-year longitudinal treatment outcomes of the ISTAR Comprehensive Stuttering Program
AUTOR(ES): Langevin M, Kully D, Teshima S, Hagler P, Narasimha Prasad NG
INSTITUIÇÃO: Institute for Stuttering Treatment & Research (ISTAR), Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, Alberta, Canada
RESUMO: Replicated evidence of satisfactory 1- and 2-year post-treatment outcomes has been reported for the Comprehensive Stuttering Program (CSP). However, little is known about longer term outcomes of the CSP. Yearly follow-up measures were obtained from 18 participants for 5 consecutive years. At 5-year follow-up, participants were maintaining clinically and statistically significant reductions in stuttering and increases in rates of speech relative to pre-treatment measures. Standardized effect sizes were large. There were no significant differences among the immediate post-treatment and five follow-up measures, indicating that speech gains achieved by the end of the treatment program were stable over the 5-year follow-up period. Insufficient return rates for self-report data for the third to fifth follow-up measurement occasions prohibited analyzing these data. However, non-significant differences among the immediate post-treatment and two follow-up measures indicated that improvements achieved by the end of treatment in speech-related confidence, and perceptions of struggle, avoidance, and expectancy to stutter were stable over the 2-year follow-up period. Significant differences among the speech-related communication attitudes scores indicated that improvements in attitudes made at the end of the treatment program were less stable. Taken together, these results provide further and longer term evidence of the effectiveness of the CSP.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 13: Journal Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun; 35(2):110-22
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Listener responses according to stuttering self-acknowledgment and modification
AUTOR(ES): Lee K, Manning WH
INSTITUIÇÃO: Oklahoma State University, USA
RESUMO: Given the well-documented understanding that stuttering behavior elicits stereotypically negative responses from listeners, we explored the equivocal results of earlier investigations concerning the potential for self-acknowledgment and modification of stuttering to elicit positive responses from naïve (unfamiliar with stuttering) listeners. First experiment: listeners viewed one of four video conditions of an adult male speaker presenting combinations of stuttering, self-acknowledgment, and stuttering modification. Using a semantic differential scale, participants responded with non-significant differences across conditions. Second experiment: participants listened to two randomly assigned conditions containing speech with stuttering and speech with stuttering and acknowledgment, providing them with the opportunity to experience both situations. Statistically significant differences were found with moderately more favorable responses by listeners when self-acknowledgment of stuttering occurred. Results help to explain the conflicting findings of previous investigations and indicate that when naïve listeners have an opportunity to contrast conditions of stuttering with and without acknowledgment, perceptions about the characteristics of the speaker are more likely to be favorable when the speaker self-acknowledges stuttering. The capability of a speaker to self-acknowledge his or her stuttering reflects the person's adoption of more effective coping strategies. A positive listener response is likely to be associated with the speaker's ability to inform the listener about the nature of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 14: Journal Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun; 35(2):92-109
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Bullying in children who stutter: speech-language pathologists' perceptions and intervention strategies
AUTOR(ES): Blood GW, Boyle MP, Blood IM, Nalesnik GR
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, The Pennsylvania State University, USA
RESUMO: Bullying in school-age children is a global epidemic. School personnel play a critical role in eliminating this problem. The goals of this study were to examine speech-language pathologists' (SLPs) perceptions of bullying, endorsement of potential strategies for dealing with bullying, and associations among SLPs' responses and specific demographic and practice-oriented variables. A survey was developed and mailed to 1000 school-based SLPs. Six vignettes describing episodes of physical, verbal, and relational bullying of hypothetical 10-year students who stutter were developed. Three vignettes described bullying specifically mentioning stuttering behaviors, while three described bullying without mentioning stuttering behavior. The data from 475 SLPs were analyzed. SLPs rated physical bullying as most serious and in need of intervention, followed by verbal bullying. Relational bullying was rated as not serious or in need of intervention. SLPs also responded to the likelihood of using strategies for dealing with bullying. Physical and verbal bullying elicited the use of "talking with the teacher", "working with school personnel", and "reassuring the child of his safety" strategies. Relational bullying elicited "ignore the problem" and "be more assertive" strategies. Correlations among variables are reported. The seriousness of physical and verbal bullying, likelihood of intervention, and the lack of knowledge about relational bullying is discussed.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 15: Journal Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun; 35(2):87-91
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Investigation of the reliability of the SSI-3 for preschool Persian-speaking children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Bakhtiar M, Seifpanahi S, Ansari H, Ghanadzade M, Packman A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Therapy, Faculty of Para Medicine, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Razmju Moghadam Lab., Iran
RESUMO: There is a pressing need in Iran for the translation of widely used speech-language assessment tools into Persian. This study reports the interjudge and intrajudge reliability of a Persian translation of the Stuttering Severity Instrument-3 (SSI-3) (Riley, 1994). There was greater than 80% interjudge and intrajudge agreement on scale scores for Frequency and Duration, 54% interjudge and 62.2% intrajudge agreement for "Physical Concomitants" and greater than 80% interjudge and intrajudge agreement for the Overall score. In conclusion, although percentage agreement for Physical Concomitant Behaviors was low, the Persian translation of SSI-3 shows otherwise acceptable interjudge and intrajudge reliability when performed under ideal conditions.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 16: Journal of Fluency Disord. 2010 Mar;35(1):70-84
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: The Lidcombe program of early stuttering intervention: mothers' experiences
AUTOR(ES): Goodhue R, Onslow M, Quine S, O'Brian S, Hearne A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: The Lidcombe Program is a behavioral treatment for early stuttering which is implemented by parents, typically the mother. Despite this, there is limited detailed knowledge about mothers' experiences of administering the treatment. This article describes the findings of a qualitative study which explored the experiences of 16 mothers during their implementation of the Lidcombe Program. Information was collected using semi-structured, in-depth, face-to-face and telephone interviews. Participants were interviewed pre-treatment, and then regularly throughout the 6-month treatment period. Data were collected from nine interviews conducted with each participant. All interviews (n=140) were audio recorded and then transcribed verbatim. Thematic analysis was used to identify major issues and topics which emerged from the data. Practicalities of implementing the program are reported, including obstacles that mothers faced and solutions to address these. Positive aspects that mothers experienced through their involvement are discussed. The mothers' perceptions of the treatment are outlined and descriptions of the emotions mothers reported are also presented. Findings from the study will enable clinicians to better deliver the Lidcombe Program and will enable improved course instruction and clinical education about the procedure.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 17: Journal of Fluency Disord. 2010 Mar;35(1):44-58
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Post-treatment speech naturalness of comprehensive stuttering program clients and differences in ratings among listener groups
AUTOR(ES): Teshima S, Langevin M, Hagler P, Kully D
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Pathology and Audiology, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Alberta, Canada
RESUMO: The purposes of this study were to investigate naturalness of the post-treatment speech of Comprehensive Stuttering Program (CSP) clients and differences in naturalness ratings by three listener groups. Listeners were 21 student speech-language pathologists, 9 community members, and 15 listeners who stutter. Listeners rated perceptually fluent speech samples of CSP clients obtained immediately post-treatment (Post) and at 5 years follow-up (F5), and speech samples of matched typically fluent (TF) speakers. A 9-point interval rating scale was used. A 3 (listener group)x2 (time)x2 (speaker) mixed ANOVA was used to test for differences among mean ratings. The difference between CSP Post and F5 mean ratings was statistically significant. The F5 mean rating was within the range reported for typically fluent speakers. Student speech-language pathologists were found to be less critical than community members and listeners who stutter in rating naturalness; however, there were no significant differences in ratings made by community members and listeners who stutter. Results indicate that the naturalness of post-treatment speech of CSP clients improves in the post-treatment period and that it is possible for clients to achieve levels of naturalness that appear to be acceptable to adults who stutter and that are within the range of naturalness ratings given to fluent speakers.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 18: Journal of Fluency Disorders 2010; 35(1):33-43
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: The role of motor learning in stuttering adaptation: repeated versus novel utterances in a practice-retention paradigm
AUTOR(ES): Max L, Baldwin CJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Washington, Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, Seattle, USA
RESUMO: Most individuals who stutter become more fluent during repeated oral readings of the same material. This adaptation effect may reflect motor learning associated with repeated practice of speech motor sequences. We tested this hypothesis using two integrated approaches to identify the role of motor learning in stuttering adaptation: to distinguish practice effects from situation effects, the texts contained both repeated and novel sentences. Average group data for 7 stuttering individuals who showed adaptation indicate that (a) both repeated and novel sentences resulted in decreased stuttering frequency across five readings in the initial session, but the decrease was larger for repeated than for novel sentences; (b) after 2h, stuttering frequency for both types of sentences was again similar, but with additional readings the repeated sentences once again showed larger improvements in fluency; (c) after 24h, prior fluency improvements for the novel sentences had dissipated whereas retention was observed for the repeated sentences. These findings - supporting the hypothesis that motor learning plays a role in stuttering adaptation - were representative for most, but not all, individual subjects. Subjects whose data did not follow the group trend and showed comparable retention for repeated and novel sentences may adapt primarily on the basis of non-motor mechanisms. Alternatively, those subjects may in fact show more substantial generalization of motor learning effects to previously unpracticed movement sequences.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 19: Journal Fluency Disord. 2010 Jun; 35(1):19-32
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Methodological considerations in the measurement of reaction time in persons who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Smits-Bandstra S
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Communication Sciences Disorders, McGill University, Quebec, Canada
RESUMO: This research note describes potential trends in the reaction time (RT) performance of persons who stutter (PWS). The main purpose of this note is to describe these trends to researchers, encourage further research in this area, and alert researchers to possible concerns about the interaction of certain reaction time research procedures and characteristics of PWS. Post hoc analyses and a brief review of selected studies comparing the RT of PWS and PNS revealed three potential trends: (a) PWS show different practice effects relative to fluent speakers (PNS) on RT measures, (b) practice effect differences between PWS and PNS in RT are dependent upon task complexity, and (c) variable foreperiod intervals (VFI) may differentially affect the RT of PWS and PNS. A 15-item guide is included to aid both clinicians and researchers in the critical review of RT studies and to facilitate planning of future studies incorporating RT as an indicator of potential differences between PWS and PNS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 20: Journal of Fluency Disord. 2010 Mar;35(1):1-18
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Increasing phonological complexity reveals heightened instability in inter-articulatory coordination in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Smith A, Sadagopan N, Walsh B, Weber-Fox C
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech & Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: The potential role of phonological complexity in destabilizing the speech motor systems of adults who stutter was explored by assessing the performance of 17 adults who stutter and 17 matched control participants on a nonword repetition task. Behavioral results revealed no differences between the stuttering and normally fluent groups on accuracy of nonword repetition. In contrast, dramatic differences between groups were observed in the kinematic data. Indices of the consistency of inter-articulator coordination revealed that adults who stutter were much less consistent in their coordinative patterns over repeated productions. With increasing length and complexity of the nonwords, between-group differences in coordinative consistency were more pronounced. Coordination consistency measures revealed that adults who stutter (but not normally fluent adults) showed within-session practice effects; their coordinative consistency improved in five later compared to five earlier productions. Adults who stutter produced the nonwords at a slower rate, but both groups showed increased rates of production on the later trials, indicating a practice effect for duration for both groups. Though the adults who stutter performed behaviorally with the same accuracy as the normally fluent, the nonword repetition task reveals remarkable differences in the speech motor dynamics underlying fluent speech production. Results support a multifactorial, dynamic model of stuttering in which linguistic complexity and utterance length contribute to the probability of breakdown of the speech motor system.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 01: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Oct;53(5):1256-9; 1260-2
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Phonological neighborhood and word frequency effects on the stuttered disfluencies of children who stutter: comments on Anderson (2007) author reply
AUTOR(ES): Howell P
INSTITUIÇÃO: -
RESUMO: This letter comments on a study by Anderson (2007) that compared the effects of word frequency, neighborhood density, and phonological neighborhood frequency on part-word repetitions, prolongations, and single-syllable word repetitions produced by children who stutter. Anderson discussed her results with respect to 2 theories about stuttering: the covert repair hypothesis and execution planning (EXPLAN) theory. Her remarks about EXPLAN theory are examined. RESULTS: Anderson considered that EXPLAN does not predict the relationship between word and neighborhood frequency and stuttering for part-word repetitions and prolongations (she considered that EXPLAN predicts that stuttering occurs on simple words for children). The actual predictions that EXPLAN makes are upheld by her results. She also considered that EXPLAN cannot account for why stuttering is affected by the same variables that lead to speech errors, and it is shown that this is incorrect. CONCLUSION: The effects of word frequency, neighborhood density, and phonological neighborhood frequency on part-word repetitions, prolongations, and single-syllable word repetitions reported by Anderson (2007) are consistent with the predictions of the EXPLAN model.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 02: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Dec;53(6):1579-94
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Systematic studies of modified vocalization: effects of speech rate and instatement style during metronome stimulation
AUTOR(ES): Davidow JH, Bothe AK, Richardson JD, Andreatta RD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Language-Hearing Sciences, Hofstra University, USA
RESUMO: This study introduces a series of systematic investigations intended to clarify the parameters of the fluency-inducing conditions (FICs) in stuttering. METHOD: Participants included 11 adults, aged 20-63 years, with typical speech-production skills. A repeated measures design was used to examine the relationships between several speech production variables (vowel duration, voice onset time, fundamental frequency, intraoral pressure, pressure rise time, transglottal airflow, and phonated intervals) and speech rate and instatement style during metronome-entrained rhythmic speech. RESULTS: Measures of duration (vowel duration, voice onset time, and pressure rise time) differed across different metronome conditions. When speech rates were matched between the control condition and metronome condition, voice onset time was the only variable that changed. CONCLUSION: Results confirm that speech rate and instatement style can influence speech production variables during the production of fluency-inducing conditions. Future studies of normally fluent speech and of stuttered speech must control both features and should further explore the importance of voice onset time, which may be influenced by rate during metronome stimulation in a way that the other variables are not.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Aug;53(4):908-11; author reply 912-6
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Refutation of a therapeutic alternative? A reply to Pollard, Ellis, Finan, and Ramig (2009)
AUTOR(ES): Saltuklaroglu T, Kalinowski J, Stuart A
INSTITUIÇÃO: -
RESUMO: AIMS: To challenge the findings of Pollard, Ellis, Finan, and Ramig (2009), who examined 11 participants using the SpeechEasy, an in-the-ear device that employs altered auditory feedback to reduce stuttering, in a 6-month "clinical trial." Pollard et al. failed to demonstrate a significant treatment effect on stuttering frequency, yet found positive subjective self-report data across four months of use. The authors concluded that the device was not therapeutically useful and further testing is unwarranted. RESULTS: We dispute Pollard et al. on the following grounds: Their operational definition of stuttering is confounded as it does not adequately distinguish true stuttering from "normally" disfluent speech or from volitionally produced initiating gestures taught to be used as part of the treatment protocol, nor is it the definition used in their pre- and posttreatment stuttering assessment instrument; they failed to maintain participant adherence to the treatment protocol of device usage; they utilized an inadequate question-asking task; and their conclusion of no significant treatment effect that is drawn from their inferential statistical analyses of group data. CONCLUSIONS: In light of problematic objective measurements, reported positive subjective findings, a robust corpus of contradictory data, and the need for alternative stuttering treatments, we argue that the SpeechEasy merits further investigation.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 04: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Oct;53(5):1178-90
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Mood and substance use disorders among adults seeking speech treatment for stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Iverach L, Jones M, O'Brian S, Block S, Lincoln M, Harrison E, Hewat S, Menzies RG, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: Stuttering has been associated with a range of anxiety disorders, including social phobia. In the general community, anxiety disorders are frequently associated with increased rates of mood and substance use disorders. Therefore, in the present study, the authors sought to determine the rate of mood and substance use disorders among adults who stutter. The study employed a matched case-control design. Participants included 92 adults seeking treatment for stuttering and 920 age- and gender-matched controls. Mental health assessments were conducted via a computerized psychiatric diagnostic interview. Conditional logistic regression models were used to estimate odds ratios for the prevalence of mood and substance use disorders in both groups. When compared with matched controls, adults seeking treatment for stuttering had twofold increased odds of meeting criteria for a 12-month diagnosis of any mood disorder but were not found to report significantly higher lifetime prevalence rates for any substance use disorder. Although adults who stutter in the present study were characterized by significantly higher rates of mood disorders than matched controls, they do not appear to self-medicate with substances such as alcohol. Results are discussed in terms of treatment implications and possible reasons why adults who stutter may avoid alcohol.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (atitude comunicativa)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 05: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Dec;53(6):1478-95
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Spontaneous regulation of emotions in preschool children who stutter: preliminary findings
AUTOR(ES): Johnson KN, Walden TA, Conture EG, Karrass J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences, James Madison University, USA
RESUMO: Emotional regulation of preschool children who stutter (CWS) and children who do not stutter (CWNS) was assessed through use of a disappointing gift (DG) procedure (P. M. Cole, 1986; C. Saarni, 1984, 1992). Participants consisted of 16 CWS and CWNS (11 boys and 5 girls in each talker group) who were 3 to 5 years of age. After assessing each child's knowledge of display rules about socially appropriate expression of emotions, the authors asked the children to participate in a DG procedure. The children received a desirable gift preceding the first free-play task and a disappointing gift preceding a second free-play task. Dependent variables consisted of participants' positive and negative expressive nonverbal behaviors exhibited during receipt of a desirable gift and disappointing gift as well as conversational speech disfluencies exhibited following receipt of each gift. Findings indicated that CWS and CWNS exhibited no significant differences in amount of positive emotional expressions after receiving the desired gift; however, CWS--when compared with CWNS--exhibited more negative emotional expressions after receiving the undesirable gift. Furthermore, CWS were more diffident after receiving the desired gift than after receiving the disappointing gift. Ancillary findings also indicated that CWS and CWNS had equivalent knowledge of display rules. Findings suggest that efforts to concurrently regulate emotional behaviors and that speech disfluencies may be problematic for preschool-age CWS.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 06: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Oct;53(5):1147-66
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Attentional regulation in young twins with probable stuttering, high nonfluency, and typical fluency
AUTOR(ES): Felsenfeld S, van Beijsterveldt CE, Boomsma DI
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, Southern Connecticut State University, USA
RESUMO: Using a sample of 20,445 Dutch twins, this study examined the relationship between speech fluency and attentional regulation in children. A secondary objective was to identify etiological overlap between nonfluency and poor attention using fluency-discordant twin pairs.: Three fluency groups were created at age 5 using a parent questionnaire: (a) probable stuttering (PS; N=826; 4.0%), highly nonfluent (HNF; N=547; 2.7%), and typically fluent (TF; N=19,072; 93%). Multiple scales assessing attention, primarily self-regulation/inhibition, were obtained from both parents when children were ages 5 and 7 and from teachers when children were age 7. When compared with the TF controls, both the PS and HNF children received higher (i.e., more problematic) scores on parental attention ratings at both ages ($p < .002$). Effect sizes were moderate for both groups. Teacher and parent ratings were generally comparable. The discordant co-twin analyses suggested that nonfluency and attention were influenced by potentially overlapping genetic and shared environmental factors. The liability to express both high nonfluency and problems with self-regulation/inhibition may arise from a common set of pathogenic mechanisms. This supports emerging models of stuttering, which propose that poor fluency may be part of a broader network of impaired self-regulatory processes.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 07: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Oct;53(5):1191-205
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Characteristics of disfluency clusters over time in preschool children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Sawyer J, Yairi E
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Illinois State University, USA
RESUMO: Disfluency clusters in preschool children were analyzed to determine whether they occurred at rates above chance, whether they changed over time, and whether they could differentiate children who would later persist in, or recover from, stuttering. Thirty-two children recruited near stuttering onset were grouped on the basis of their eventual course of stuttering and matched to 16 normally fluent children. Clusters were classified as stuttering-like disfluencies (SLD), other disfluencies (OD), or mixed (SLD and OD combined). Cluster frequency and length were calculated for all children and again after 6 months for those who stuttered. Clusters occurred at rates greater than chance for both stuttering and normally fluent children. Children who stuttered had significantly more and longer clusters than did normally fluent children. Close to stuttering onset, clusters did not differentiate the course of stuttering. Cluster frequency and length decreased over time for children in the persistent and recovered groups. The proportion of disfluencies in clusters was significantly lower in the recovered group than it was in the persistent group after 6 months. Clusters are an integral part of disfluent speech in preschool children in general. Although they do not serve as indicators of recovery or persistency at the onset of stuttering, they may have some prognostic value several months later.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 08: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Oct;53(5):1122-31
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: An experimental investigation of the effect of altered auditory feedback on the conversational speech of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Lincoln M, Packman A, Onslow M, Jones M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To investigate the impact on percentage of syllables stuttered of various durations of delayed auditory feedback (DAF), levels of frequency-altered feedback (FAF), and masking auditory feedback (MAF) during conversational speech. METHOD: Eleven adults who stuttered produced 10-min conversational speech samples during a control condition and under 4 different combinations of DAF, FAF, and MAF. Participants also read aloud in a control condition with DAF and FAF. RESULTS: A statistically significant difference was found between the NAF conversation condition and the 4 combined altered auditory feedback (AAF) conditions. No statistically significant differences in percentage of syllables stuttered were found in conversation or reading between the control conditions and the FAF/DAF or MAF conditions. The analysis of individual participants' data showed highly individual responsiveness to different conditions. CONCLUSIONS: Participants' varying responses to differing AAF settings likely accounted for the failure to find group differences between conditions. These results suggest that studies that use standard DAF and FAF settings for all participants are likely to underestimate any AAF effect. It is not yet possible to predict who will benefit from AAF devices in everyday situations and the extent of those benefits.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 09: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Aug;53(4):876-86
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Evidence that a motor timing deficit is a factor in the development of stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Olander L, Smith A, Zelaznik HN
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech, Language, and Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: PURPOSE: To determine whether young children who stutter have a basic motor timing and/or a coordination deficit. METHOD: Between-hands coordination and variability of rhythmic motor timing were assessed in 17 children who stutter (4-6 years of age) and 13 age-matched controls. Children clapped in rhythm with a metronome with a 600-ms interbeat interval and then attempted to continue to match this target rate for 32 unpaced claps. RESULTS: Children who stutter did not significantly differ from children who were typically developing on mean clapping rate or number of usable trials produced; however, they produced remarkably higher variability levels of interclap interval. Of particular interest was the bimodal distribution of the stuttering children on clapping variability. One subgroup of children who stutter clustered within the normal range, but 60% of the children who stutter exhibited timing variability that was greater than the poorest performing nonstuttering child. Children who stutter were not more variable in measures of coordination between the 2 hands (mean and median phase difference between hands). CONCLUSION: We infer that there is a subgroup of young stuttering children who exhibit a nonspeech motor timing deficit, and we discuss this result as it pertains to recovery or persistence of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 10: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Mar 10
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: An experimental investigation of the effect of AAF on the conversational speech of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Lincoln M, Packman A, Onslow M, Jones M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: This study investigates the impact on percent syllables stuttered (%SS) of various durations of delayed auditory feedback (DAF), levels of frequency altered feedback (FAF) and masking auditory feedback (MAF) during conversational speech. Eleven adults who stuttered produced 10-minute conversational speech samples during a control condition and under four different combinations of DAF, FAF and MAF. Participants also read aloud in a control condition with DAF and FAF. A statistically significant difference was found between the NAF conversation condition and the four combined altered auditory feedback (AAF) conditions. No statistically significant differences in %SS were found in conversation or reading between the control conditions and the FAF/DAF or MAF conditions. The analysis of individual participants' data showed highly individual responsiveness to different conditions. Participants' varying responses to differing AAF settings is likely to have accounted for the failure to find group differences between conditions. These results suggest that studies that use standard DAF and FAF settings for all participants are likely to underestimate any AAF effect. It is not yet possible to predict who will benefit from AAF devices in everyday situations and the extent of those benefits.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 11: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2010 Jun; 53(3):609-19
ANO: 2010
TÍTULO: Bivariate genetic analyses of stuttering and nonfluency in a large sample of 5-year-old twins
AUTOR(ES): Van Beijsterveldt CE, Felsenfeld S, Boomsma DI
INSTITUIÇÃO: VU University, Dept. Biological Psychology, Netherlands
RESUMO: Behavioral genetic studies of speech fluency have focused on participants who present with clinical stuttering. Knowledge about genetic influences on the development and regulation of normal speech fluency is limited. The primary aims of this study were to identify the heritability of stuttering and high nonfluency and to assess the relative contribution of genetic and environmental factors to the correlation between these 2 fluency phenotypes. Information on 6 specific speech fluency behaviors was obtained by maternal report for over 10,500 5-year-old Dutch twin pairs. Genetic analyses revealed that both fluency phenotypes were moderately heritable, with heritability estimates of 42% and 45% for probable stuttering and high nonfluency, respectively. Shared environmental factors were also significant, explaining 44% of the individual differences in probable stuttering and 32% in nonfluency. For both phenotypes, the magnitude of the genetic and environmental influences did not differ between boys and girls. The overlap between the 2 traits was substantial (tetrachoric correlation was .72). A bivariate genetic analysis showed that this overlap was due to both overlapping genetic and environmental influences. These findings provide a foundation to justify further studies in normal fluency control, a scientific area that has received little cross-disciplinary attention.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 12: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Dec; 52(6):1652-7
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Relief of acquired stuttering associated with Parkinson's disease by unilateral left subthalamic brain stimulation
AUTOR(ES): Walker HC, Phillips DE, Boswell DB, Guthrie BL, Guthrie SL, Nicholas AP, Montgomery EB, Watts RL
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Neurology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, USA
RESUMO: In this article, the authors report a case of acquired stuttering associated with Parkinson's disease (PD) that was responsive to unilateral subthalamic nucleus deep-brain stimulation (STN DBS) in the language-dominant hemisphere. A single-subject, masked, multiple baseline design was used to evaluate the effects of unilateral left STN DBS on stuttering associated with PD. The patient underwent 3 formal speech assessments of spontaneous speech and the reading of passages with DBS off and on. Speech samples were videotaped and placed in random order, and 2 independent speech-language pathologists calculated the percentage of stuttered syllables and classified individual stuttering events. RESULTS: Stuttering improved significantly in the DBS-on condition. In total, 10% of syllables were affected by stuttering events with DBS off, and less than 1% of syllables were affected by stuttering events with DBS on (n = 2,281 syllables, p < .00001, in a chi(2) test). The effect of unilateral STN DBS on stuttering was relatively independent of whether the patient was on or off dopaminergic medications. CONCLUSION: This article emphasizes the important role of the subthalamic region in the motor control of speech and language.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (neurológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 13: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Dec; 52(6):1623-39
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Effects of syntactic complexity and sentence-structure priming on speech initiation time in adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Tsiamtsiouris J, Cairns HS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Lehman College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York, USA
RESUMO: To test the hypotheses that adults who stutter will be slower in producing syntactically complex sentences than fluent adults and will benefit more from sentence-structure priming than will fluent adults. Adults who stutter (n = 15) and fluent adults (n = 15) participated in 2 experiments. In Experiment 1, adults in both groups were administered a task that required memorization and production of sentences that varied in syntactic complexity. The same individuals who participated in Experiment 1 also participated in Experiment 2. The second experiment required all participants to create and produce sentences under primed and unprimed sentence-structure conditions. Relative to adults who do not stutter, the speech initiation time of fluent utterances of adults who stutter became increasingly slower as syntactic complexity increased, and they exhibited greater facilitative effects of sentence-structure priming. In addition, adults who stutter showed a significant correlation between syntactic complexity and priming facilitation. Data from these experiments confirmed both hypotheses and provided evidence that a subgroup of adults who stutter have grammatical encoding differences when compared with adults who do not stutter.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 14: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Dec; 52(6):1610-22
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Factorial temperament structure in stuttering, voice-disordered, and typically developing children
AUTOR(ES): Eggers K, De Nil LF, Van den Bergh BR
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Language Therapy and Audiology, Lessius University College, Belgium
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to determine whether the underlying temperamental structure of the Dutch Children's Behavior Questionnaire was identical for children who stutter (CWS), typically developing children (TDC), and children with vocal nodules (CWVN). A principal axis factor analysis was performed on data obtained with the Dutch CBQ from 69 CWS, 149 TDC, and 41 CWVN. All children were between the ages of 3;0 (years;months) and 8;11. Results indicated a 3-factor solution, identified as Extraversion/Surgency, Negative Affect, and Effortful Control, for each of the participant groups, showing considerable similarity to previously published U.S., Chinese, Japanese, and Dutch samples. Congruence coefficients were highest for CWS and TDC and somewhat more modest when comparing CWVN and TDC. The Effortful Control factor consistently yielded the lowest congruence coefficients. These data confirm that although stuttering, voice-disordered, and typically developing children may differ quantitatively with regard to mean scores on temperament scales, they are similar in terms of their overall underlying temperament structure. The equivalence of temperament structure provides a basis for further comparison of mean group scores on the individual temperament scales.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 15: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Oct; 52(5):1286-301
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Measurement of speech effort during fluency-inducing conditions in adults who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Ingham RJ, Bothe AK, Jang E, Yates L, Cotton J, Seybold I
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, University of California, USA
RESUMO: This study aimed to investigate the effects of 4 fluency-inducing (FI) conditions on self-rated speech effort and other variables in adults who stutter and in normally fluent controls. Twelve adults with persistent stuttering and 12 adults who had never stuttered each completed 4 ABA-format experiments. During A phases, participants read aloud normally. During each B phase, they read aloud in 1 of 4 FI conditions: auditory masking, chorus reading, whispering, and rhythmic speech. Dependent variables included self-judged speech effort and observer-judged stuttering frequency, speech rate, and speech naturalness. For the persons who stuttered, FI conditions reduced stuttering and speech effort, but only for chorus reading were these improvements obtained without diminishing speech naturalness or speaking rate. By contrast, speech effort increased during all FI conditions for adults who did not stutter. Self-rated speech effort differentiated the effects of 4 FI conditions on speech performance for adults who stuttered, with chorus reading best approximating normally fluent speech. More generally, self-ratings of speech effort appeared to constitute an independent, reliable, and validly interpretable dimension of fluency that may be useful in the measurement and treatment of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 16: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Aug; 52(4):1088-96
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Comparison of acoustic and kinematic approaches to measuring utterance-level speech variability
AUTOR(ES): Howell P, Anderson AJ, Bartrip J, Bailey E
INSTITUIÇÃO: Department of Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: The spatiotemporal index (STI) is one measure of variability. As currently implemented, kinematic data are used, requiring equipment that cannot be used with some patient groups or in scanners. An experiment is reported that addressed whether STI can be extended to an audio measure of sound pressure of the speech envelope over time that did not need specialized equipment. STI indices of variability were obtained from lip track (L-STI) and amplitude envelope (E-STI) signals. These measures were made concurrent while either fluent speakers or speakers who stutter repeated "Buy Bobby a puppy" 20 times. L-STI and E-STI correlated significantly. STI decreased with age for both L-STI and E-STI. E-STI scores and L-STI scores discriminated successfully between fluent speakers and speakers who stutter. The amplitude-envelope-over-time signal can be used to obtain an STI score. This STI score can be used in situations where lip movement STI scores are precluded.
TEMÁTICA: avaliação da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente

DOCUMENTO 17: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Jun; 52(3):766-79
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Does language influence the accuracy of judgments of stuttering in children?
AUTOR(ES): Einarsdóttir J, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Iceland, School of Education, Iceland
RESUMO: To determine whether stuttering judgment accuracy is influenced by familiarity with the stuttering speaker's language. Audiovisual 7-min speech samples from nine 3- to 5-year-olds were used. Icelandic children who stutter (CWS), preselected for different levels of stuttering, were subdivided into 5-s intervals. Ten experienced Icelandic speech-language pathologists (ICE-SLPs) and 10 experienced U.S. speech-language pathologists (US-SLPs), the latter being unfamiliar with the Icelandic language, independently judged each 5-s interval (n = 756) as stuttered or nonstuttered on 2 separate occasions. As in previous studies, intervals judged to contain stuttering showed wide variability within the ICE-SLP and US-SLP groups. However, both SLP groups (a) displayed satisfactory mean intrajudge agreement, (b) met an independent stuttering judgment accuracy criterion test using English-speaking CWS samples, and (c) met an agreement criterion on approximately 90% of their stuttering and nonstuttering judgments on the Icelandic-speaking CWS samples. Experienced SLPs were shown to be highly accurate in recognizing stuttering and nonstuttering exemplars from young CWS speaking in an unfamiliar language. The findings suggest that judgments of occurrences of stuttering in CWS are not generally language dependent, although some exceptions were noted.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre a gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 18: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Apr; 52(2):534-46
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Influence of text type, topic familiarity, and stuttering frequency on listener recall, comprehension, and mental effort
AUTOR(ES): Panico J, Healey EC
INSTITUIÇÃO: Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, USA
RESUMO: To determine how text type, topic familiarity, and stuttering frequency influence listener recall, comprehension, and perceived mental effort. Sixty adults listened to familiar and unfamiliar narrative and expository texts produced with 0%, 5%, 10%, and 15% stuttering. Participants listened to 4 experimental text samples at only 1 stuttering frequency. After hearing the text samples, each listener performed a free recall task, answered cued recall questions, answered story comprehension questions, and rated their perceived mental effort. Free and cued recall as well as story comprehension scores were higher for narrative than for expository texts. Free and cued recall scores were better for familiar than for unfamiliar stories, although topic familiarity did not affect story comprehension scores. Samples with all levels of stuttering resulted in higher mental effort ratings for both text types and topic familiarities. Stuttering has a greater influence on listener recall and comprehension for narrative than for expository texts. Topic familiarity affects free and cued recall but has no influence on story comprehension. Regardless of the amount of stuttering, mental effort was high for both text types and levels of familiarity.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 19: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Apr; 52(2):500-15
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: What do people who stutter want – fluency or freedom?
AUTOR(ES): Venkatagiri HS
INSTITUIÇÃO: Iowa State University, USA
RESUMO: In this study, the author examined the following questions: What proportion of adult persons who stutter (PWS) choose fluency and what proportion choose to be free from a need to be fluent in managing their stuttering? What demographic and stuttering-related variables influence their choice, and how consistent are they in their choice? A survey instrument administered over the Internet was used to collect the data. Overall, 8% more of the 216 respondents opted for fluency than freedom. A larger proportion of male PWS and PWS under the age of 30 years preferred fluency. Neither nationality nor language background influenced their preference. Those who received no therapy overwhelmingly chose fluency, and a slight majority of those with fewer than 5 years of therapy preferred fluency. Those with more than 5 years of therapy were evenly divided between the 2 choices. Those who preferred freedom were more consistent in their responses across items than were those who opted for fluency. Based on the consistency of responses, 20% and 23% of the sample decisively opted for fluency and freedom, respectively, and 34% in the fluency group and 23% in the freedom group were ambivalent. A majority of PWS appear to benefit from flexible treatment programs with cafeteria-style choices.
TEMÁTICA: atitudes diante da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 20: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Feb; 52(1):254-63
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Evidence-based treatment and stuttering – historical perspective
AUTOR(ES): Prins D, Ingham RJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Washington, USA
RESUMO: A brief review of the history and development of FS (fluency shaping) and SM (stuttering management) is provided. It illustrates that both can be justified as evidence-based treatments for adults, each treatment seeking evidence of a different kind: FS seeks evidence concerning treatment outcome, and SM seeks evidence concerning the nature of the stutter event. Although outcome evidence provides the principal support for FS, support for SM comes principally from a cognitive learning model of defensive behavior as applied to the nature of the stutter event. Neither approach can claim anything like uniform success with adults who stutter. However, self-management and modeling are strategies common to both approaches and have shown consistently positive effects on outcome. It is argued that both strategies merit additional treatment efficacy study. Cognitive behavior theory may provide a useful framework for this research.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 21: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Apr; 52(2):516-33
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Effects of the SpeechEasy on objective and perceived aspects of stuttering: a 6-month, phase I clinical trial in naturalistic environments
AUTOR(ES): Pollard R, Ellis JB, Finan D, Ramig PR
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Colorado at Boulder, USA
RESUMO: Effects of the SpeechEasy when used under extraclinical conditions over several months were investigated. Primary purposes were to help establish Phase I level information about the therapeutic utility of the SpeechEasy and to compare those results with previous findings obtained in laboratory and clinical settings. Eleven adults who stutter participated. A nonrandomized ABA group design was utilized. Speech samples were collected every 2 weeks in extra clinical environments. Qualitative data were collected through weekly written logs and an exit questionnaire. Group analyses revealed a statistically significant effect of the SpeechEasy immediately postfitting but no treatment effect across 4 months' time. Individual responses varied greatly with regard to stuttering frequency and subjective impressions. Relatively more stuttering reduction occurred during oral reading than during formulated speech. Based on this protocol, Phase II trials are not indicated. However, positive individual responses and self-reports suggest some clinical utility for the SpeechEasy. The use of more challenging sampling procedures strengthened external validity and captured more modest altered auditory feedback effects compared with those previously reported in laboratory settings. Device use coincided more so with positive subjective impressions than with measurable fluency improvement, highlighting challenges facing clinicians when implementing principles of evidence-based practice, including client-based preferences.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 22: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2009 Feb; 52(1):188-205
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Measurement of phonated intervals during four fluency-inducing conditions
AUTOR(ES): Davidow JH, Bothe AK, Andreatta RD, Ye J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech-Hearing Sciences, Hofstra University, USA
RESUMO: previous investigations of persons who stutter have demonstrated changes in vocalization variables during fluency-inducing conditions (FICs). A series of studies has also shown that a reduction in short intervals of phonation, those from 30 to 200 ms, is associated with decreased stuttering. The purpose of this study, therefore, was to test the hypothesis that the distribution of phonated intervals (PIs) should change during 4 of the most well-known FICs. A repeated-measures design was used to explore the relationship between PIs and stuttering during 4 FICs: chorus reading, prolonged speech, singing, and rhythmic stimulation. Most conditions were conducted at 2 different speech rates. The distribution of PIs was measured during these conditions and was compared with PI distributions obtained during control conditions. Overall PI distributions were significantly different during all 4 FICs, as compared with control conditions. PIs in the range of 30-150 ms were reduced across all FICs, at all speech rates. These results provide further evidence of the importance of phonation variables to (a) our understanding of how FICs may operate and (b) the treatment of stuttering. These findings, along with previous studies that showed how purposefully reducing the number of short PIs resulted in the elimination of stuttering, suggest that treatment programs based on prolonged speech-or PIs, in particular-may benefit from emphasizing a reduction in the number of short PIs and a simultaneous increase in the number of longer PIs.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 23: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Dec; 51(6):1522-37
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Stuttering in English-Mandarin bilingual speakers: the influence of language dominance on stuttering severity
AUTOR(ES): Lim VP, Lincoln M, Chan YH, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech Therapy, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
RESUMO: English and Mandarin are the 2 most spoken languages in the world, yet it is not known how stuttering manifests in English-Mandarin bilinguals. In this research, the authors investigated whether the severity and type of stuttering is different in English and Mandarin in English-Mandarin bilinguals, and whether this difference was influenced by language dominance. Thirty English-Mandarin bilinguals who stutter (BWS), ages 12-44 years, were categorized into 3 groups (15 English-dominant, 4 Mandarin-dominant, and 11 balanced bilinguals) using a self-report classification tool. Three 10-min conversations in English and Mandarin were assessed by 2 English-Mandarin bilingual clinicians for percent syllables stuttered (%SS), perceived stuttering severity (SEV), and types of stuttering behaviors using the Lidcombe Behavioral Data Language (LBDL; Packman & Onslow, 1998; Teesson, Packman, & Onslow, 2003). English-dominant and Mandarin-dominant BWS exhibited higher %SS and SEV scores in their less dominant language, whereas the scores for the balanced bilinguals were similar for both languages. The difference in the percentage of stutters per LBDL category between English and Mandarin was not markedly different for any bilingual group. Language dominance appeared to influence the severity but not the types of stuttering behaviors in BWS. Clinicians working with BWS need to assess language dominance when diagnosing stuttering severity in bilingual clients.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 24: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Dec; 51(6):1465-79
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Prevalence of stuttering in African American preschoolers
AUTOR(ES): Proctor A, Yairi E, Duff MC, Zhang J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
RESUMO: In this study, the authors sought to determine the prevalence of stuttering in African American (AA) 2- to 5-year-olds as compared with same-age European Americans (EAs). A total of 3,164 children participated: 2,223 AAs and 941 EAs. Data were collected using a 3-pronged approach that included investigators' individual interactions with each child, teacher identification, and parent identification of stuttering. No statistically significant difference for stuttering was found between AA and EA children. Using the investigator and teacher method of identification, the prevalence of stuttering was 2.52% for the entire sample. For both racial groups, boys exhibited a higher prevalence of stuttering than girls. Of the 3 predictors (age, race, sex) of stuttering, only sex was a significant predictor. AA 2- to 5-year-olds are not overrepresented in the stuttering population for this age group. When data are combined for both racial groups, the prevalence of stuttering is 2.52%. More boys than girls stuttered in this sample of preschoolers.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre presença da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 25: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Dec; 51(6):1451-64
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: An experimental clinical trial of a cognitive-behavior therapy package for chronic stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Menzies RG, O'Brian S, Onslow M, Packman A, St Clare T, Block S
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, Australia
RESUMO: The aims of the present study were to (a) examine the rate of social phobia among adults who stutter, (b) study the effects of speech restructuring treatment on social anxiety, and (c) study the effects on anxiety and stuttering of a cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT) package for social anxiety. Thirty-two adults with chronic stuttering were randomly allocated to receive either speech restructuring following a CBT package for social anxiety or speech restructuring alone. Data were obtained on a variety of speech and psychological measures at pre-treatment, post-CBT, post-speech restructuring, and 12 months follow-up. Sixty percent of our cohort was diagnosed with social phobia. Speech restructuring treatment alone had no impact on the social phobia of our cohort at 12 months follow-up. At follow-up, participants who had received CBT showed no social phobia and greater improvements than control participants on a range of psychological measures of anxiety and avoidance. However, the CBT package made no difference to the speech outcomes of those with social phobia. The CBT treatment was associated with significant and sustained improvements in psychological functioning but did not improve fluency.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 26: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Oct; 51(5):1058-71
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Stuttering and natural speech processing of semantic and syntactic constraints on verbs
AUTOR(ES): Weber-Fox C, Hampton A
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Language, and Hearing Sciences, Purdue University, USA
RESUMO: Previous findings from event-related brain potentials (ERPs) indicate that adults who stutter (AWS) exhibit processing differences for visually presented linguistic information. This study explores how neural activations for AWS may differ for a linguistic task that does not require preparation for overt articulation or engage the articulatory loop for silent speech. Syntactic and semantic processing constraints were examined in AWS and adults who are normally fluent (AWNf) by assessment of their behavioral performance and ERPs in a natural speech listening task. AWS performed similarly to AWNF in identifying verb-agreement violations and semantic anomalies, but ERPs elicited by syntactic and semantic constraints indicated atypical neural functions for AWS. ERPs of the AWNF displayed an expected N400 for reduced semantic expectations and a typical P600 for verb-agreement violations. In contrast, both N400s and P600s for the semantic and verb-agreement conditions were observed in the ERPs of the AWS. The findings suggest that AWS may engage semantic-syntactic mechanisms more generally for semantic and syntactic processing. These findings converge with earlier studies using visual stimuli to indicate that whereas linguistic abilities are normal in AWS, underlying brain activity mediating some aspects of language processing may function differently.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 27: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Aug; 51(4):889-97
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The effect of frequency altered feedback on stuttering duration and type
AUTOR(ES): Stuart A, Frazier CL, Kalinowski J, Vos PW
INSTITUIÇÃO: East Carolina University, USA
RESUMO: Retrospective analyses of previously collected data from 12 adult persons who stutter who participated in an ABA time-series design while reading orally was undertaken. It was hypothesized that stuttering duration would decrease and there would be a differential reduction in the type of stuttering during FAF, concurrent with previously confirmed reduction of stuttering episodes. A total of 2,971 stuttered syllables were analyzed. The total stuttering duration (s/min) was significantly reduced by approximately 50% irrespective of stuttering type ($p = .0014$). Although significant differences in the average duration(s) of the 3 stuttering types ($p = .0064$) existed, FAF significantly reduced each type of stuttering by approximately 20% ($p = .0055$). There was no differential effect on the reduction of proportion of stuttering type during FAF ($p = .36$). FAF positively affects the speech of persons who stutter by reducing the proportion of stuttered events with a concomitant decrease in duration of residual stuttering and total stuttering time during oral reading.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 28: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Aug; 51(4):867-78
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Identification of children's stuttered and nonstuttered speech by highly experienced judges: binary judgments and comparisons with disfluency-types definitions
AUTOR(ES): Bothe AK
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Special Education, The University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: This study aims (a) to determine whether highly experienced clinicians and researchers agreed with each other in judging the presence or absence of stuttering in the speech of children who stutter and (b) to determine how those binary stuttered/nonstuttered judgments related to categorizations of the same speech based on disfluency-types descriptions of stuttering. Eleven highly experienced judges made binary judgments of the presence or absence of stuttering for 600 audiovisually recorded 5-s speech samples from twenty 2- to 8-year-old children who stuttered. These judgments were compared with each other and with disfluency-types judgments in multiple interval-by-interval assessments and by using multiple definitions of agreement. Interjudge agreement for the highly experienced judges in the binary stuttered/nonstuttered task varied from 39.0% to 89.1%, depending on methods and definitions used. Congruence between binary judgments and categorizations based on disfluency types also varied depending on methods and definitions, from 21.6% to 100%. Agreement among highly experienced judges, and congruence between their binary judgments of stuttering and categorizations based on disfluency types, were relatively high using some definitions and very low using others. These results suggest the use of measurement methods other than those based on disfluency types for quantifying or describing children's stuttering. They also suggest both the need for, and potential methods for, training to increase judges' accuracy and agreement in identifying children's stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: julgamento sobre gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 29: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Aug; 51(4):851-66
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Phonotactic probability effects in children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Anderson JD, Byrd CT
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, Indiana University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of phonotactic probability, which is the frequency of different sound segments and segment sequences, on the overall fluency with which words are produced by preschool children who stutter (CWS) as well as to determine whether it has an effect on the type of stuttered disfluency produced. A 500+ word language sample was obtained from 19 CWS. Each stuttered word was randomly paired with a fluently produced word that closely matched it in grammatical class, word length, familiarity, word and neighborhood frequency, and neighborhood density. Phonotactic probability values were obtained for the stuttered and fluent words from an online database. Phonotactic probability did not have a significant influence on the overall susceptibility of words to stuttering, but it did impact the type of stuttered disfluency produced. In specific, single-syllable word repetitions were significantly lower in phonotactic probability than fluently. In general, the differential impact of phonotactic probability on the type of stuttering-like disfluency produced by young CWS provides some support for the notion that different disfluency types may originate in the disruption of different levels of processing.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 30: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Aug;51(4):836-50
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: The influence of stuttering severity on acoustic startle responses
AUTOR(ES): Ellis JB, Finan DS, Ramig PR
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Colorado, USA
RESUMO: This study examined the potential impact of stuttering severity, as measured by the Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory (Woolf, 1967) on acoustic startle responses. Three groups, consisting of 10 nonstuttering adults, 9 mild stuttering adults, and 11 moderate/severe stuttering adults, were presented with identical 95-dB acoustic stimuli to elicit acoustic startle responses across 10 trials. Electromyographic recordings of orbicularis oculi activity were used to measure individual acoustic startle responses. Participant groups failed to exhibit statistically significant differences in initial acoustic startle response amplitude, mean acoustic startle response amplitude, habituation rates, and onset latency. Acoustic startle responses were characterized by high levels of variability across all participant groups but with highest levels of variability in the moderate/severe stuttering group. The current results suggest that stuttering severity, as measured in this study, does not effectively predict acoustic startle responses in groups of adults who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (auditivas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 31: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Jun; 51(3):669-87
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Late childhood stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Howell P, Davis S, Williams R
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Psychology, University College London, UK
RESUMO: A study was conducted that examined factors that lead children who stutter at around age 8 years to persist in the disorder when they reach age 12 years. Seventy-six children were verified to be stuttering at initial assessment. When they reached 12 years of age, they were classified as persistent or recovered. A range of measures was taken at the 2 age points, and measures were examined by recovery group. Although the tendency for more males than females to stutter was confirmed, the reasons for this tendency are not apparent for these speakers. Different patterns in speech were observed: Severity ratings of the recovered speakers dropped by age 12+. The severity ratings for the persistent speakers remained high at 12+, and dysfluency types tended to change from whole words to part words. Persistent and recovered speakers differed on temperamental performance at around age 8 years and performed differently on sensory and motor tasks at age 12+ years. Stuttering in late childhood affects mainly males. The later a child attends clinic, the longer he or she will stutter. Speech patterns of children who persist diverge from those who recover or who are fluent. As speakers persist, there are temperamental, sensory, and motor changes.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas, sensoriais e motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 32: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Jun; 51(3):636-50
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Is parent-child interaction therapy effective in reducing stuttering?
AUTOR(ES): Millard SK, Nicholas A, Cook FM
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Michael Palin Centre for Stammering Children, Finsbury Health Centre, UK
RESUMO: To investigate the efficacy of parent-child interaction therapy (PCIT) with young children who stutter. This is a longitudinal, multiple single-subject study. The participants were 6 children aged 3;3-4;10 [years;months] who had been stuttering for longer than 12 months. Therapy consisted of 6 sessions of clinic-based therapy and 6 weeks of home consolidation. Speech samples were videorecorded during free play with parents at home and analyzed to obtain stuttering data for each child before therapy, during therapy, and up to 12 months posttherapy. Stuttering frequency data obtained during therapy and posttherapy were compared with the frequency and variability of stuttering in the baseline phase. Four of the 6 children significantly reduced stuttering with both parents by the end of the therapy phase. PCIT can reduce stuttering in preschool children with 6 sessions of clinic-based therapy and 6 weeks of parent-led, home-based therapy. The study highlights the individual response to therapy. Suggestions for future research directions are made.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (terapia familiar)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 33: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2008 Feb; 51(1):184-95
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Telehealth delivery of the Camperdown Program for adults who stutter: a phase I trial
AUTOR(ES): O'Brian S, Packman A, Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Australia
RESUMO: This Phase I trial investigated the viability of telehealth delivery of the Camperdown Program with adults who stutter. This program involves speech restructuring. All treatment was conducted remotely with participant-clinician contact occurring by telephone and e-mail. Ten adults completed the program. The group showed an 82% reduction in stuttering frequency immediately after treatment and a 74% reduction 6 months after treatment. However, there was significant individual variation in response to the program. These preliminary data suggest that telehealth Camperdown has the potential to provide efficacious treatment for clients who do not have access to traditional face-to-face treatment.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 34: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2007 Feb; 50(1):229-47
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Phonological neighborhood and word frequency effects in the stuttered disfluencies of children who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Anderson JD
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Science, Indiana University Bloomington, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to examine (a) the role of neighborhood density (number of words that are phonologically similar to a target word) and frequency variables on the stuttering-like disfluencies of preschool children who stutter, and (b) whether these variables have an effect on the type of stuttering-like disfluency produced. A 500+ word speech sample was obtained from each participant (N = 15). Each stuttered word was randomly paired with the firstly produced word that closely matched it in grammatical class, familiarity, and number of syllables/phonemes. Frequency, neighborhood density, and neighborhood frequency values were obtained for the stuttered and fluent words from an online database. Findings revealed that stuttered words were lower in frequency and neighborhood frequency than fluent words. Words containing part-word repetitions and sound prolongations were also lower in frequency and/or neighborhood frequency than fluent words, but these frequency variables did not have an effect on single-syllable word repetitions. Neighborhood density failed to influence the susceptibility of words to stuttering, as well as the type of stuttering-like disfluency produced. In general, findings suggest that neighborhood and frequency variables not only influence the fluency with which words are produced in speech, but also have an impact on the type of stuttering-like disfluency produced.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (lingüísticas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 35: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2007 Feb; 50(1):196-213
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: The role of selected lexical factors on confrontation naming accuracy, speed, and fluency in adults who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): Newman RS, Bernstein Ratner N.
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Hearing and Speech Sciences, University of Maryland, USA.
<p>RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether lexical access in adults who stutter (AWS) differs from that in people who do not stutter. Specifically, the authors examined the role of 3 lexical factors on naming speed, accuracy, and fluency: word frequency, neighborhood density, and neighborhood frequency. If stuttering results from an impairment in lexical access, these factors were hypothesized to differentially affect AWS performance on a confrontation naming task. Twenty-five AWS and 25 normally fluent comparison speakers, matched for age and education, participated in a confrontation naming task designed to explore within-speaker performance on naming accuracy, speed, and fluency based on stimulus word frequency and neighborhood characteristics. Accuracy, fluency, and reaction time (from acoustic waveform analysis) were computed. In general, AWS demonstrated the same effects of lexical factors on their naming as did adults who do not stutter. However, accuracy of naming was reduced for AWS. Stuttering rate was influenced by word frequency but not other factors.</p> <p>Results suggest that AWS could have a fundamental deficit in lexical retrieval, but this deficit is unlikely to be at the level of the word's abstract phonological representation. Implications for further research are discussed.</p>
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 36: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2006 Aug; 49(4):867-78
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Guidelines for statistical analysis of percentage of syllables stuttered data
AUTOR(ES): Jones M, Onslow M, Packman A, Gebiski V
INSTITUIÇÃO: School of Population Health, University of Queensland, Australia
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to develop guidelines for the statistical analysis of percentage of syllables stuttered (%SS) data in stuttering research. Data on %SS from various independent sources were used to develop a statistical model to describe this type of data. On the basis of this model, %SS data were simulated with varying means, standard deviations, and sample sizes. Four methods for analyzing %SS were compared. Results suggested that %SS data can be adequately modeled with a gamma distribution. Simulations based on a gamma distribution showed that all 4 analysis techniques performed favorably with respect to Type I error except for F. E. Satterthwaite's (1946) t test, which had increased Type I error on two occasions. Power was generally lower for the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test compared with the other methods. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) performed on square-root-transformed data performed adequately under all scenarios, but ANOVA performed on nontransformed data and Satterthwaite's t test performed poorly when sample sizes were small or when sample sizes and variances of the groups were markedly different. Standard techniques such as t test and ANOVA are appropriate for most analysis scenarios with %SS data. Two occasions when this is not the case are when sample size is small, with fewer than 20 in each group, or when sample sizes and variances of the groups are markedly different. Under these circumstances, analyses should be based on standard methods, with a suitable transformation performed prior to analysis.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (fala)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

DOCUMENTO 37: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2006 Jun; 49(3):660-70
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Speech effort measurement and stuttering: investigating the chorus reading effect
AUTOR(ES): Ingham RJ, Warner A, Byrd A, Cotton J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, University of California, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to investigate chorus reading's (CR's) effect on speech effort during oral reading by adult stuttering speakers and control participants. The effect of a speech effort measurement highlighting strategy was also investigated. Twelve persistent stuttering (PS) adults and 12 normally fluent control participants completed 1-min base rate readings (BR-nonchorus) and CRs within a BR/CR/BR/CR/BR experimental design. Participants self-rated speech effort using a 9-point scale after each reading trial. Stuttering frequency, speech rate, and speech naturalness measures were also obtained. Instructions highlighting speech effort ratings during BR and CR phases were introduced after the first CR. CR improved speech effort ratings for the PS group, but the control group showed a reverse trend. Both groups' effort ratings were not significantly different during CR phases but were significantly poorer than the control group's effort ratings during BR phases. The highlighting strategy did not significantly change effort ratings. The findings show that CR will produce not only stutter-free and natural sounding speech but also reliable reductions in speech effort. However, these reductions do not reach effort levels equivalent to those achieved by normally fluent speakers, thereby conditioning its use as a gold standard of achievable normal fluency by PS speakers.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 38: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2006 Apr; 49(2):381-94
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: Using preference-based measures to assess quality of life in stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Bramlett RE, Bothe AK, Franic DM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, University of Georgia, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this study was to determine whether standard pharmacoeconomic preference methods can be used to assess perceived quality of life in stuttering. Seventy-five nonstuttering adults completed a standardized face-to-face interview that included a rating scale, standard gamble, and time trade-off preference measures for 4 health states (your health and mild, moderate, and severe stuttering) in the context of 2 anchor states (perfect health and death). Results showed mean utility values between .443 for severe stuttering estimated using the rating scale technique and .982 for respondents' own current health estimated using a standard gamble technique. A two-way repeated measures analysis of variance and post hoc tests showed significant effects for method, health state, and the interaction. These results confirm that utility estimates can differentiate between stuttering severity levels and that utility scores for stuttering conform to the known properties of data obtained using these standard measurement techniques. These techniques, therefore, can and should be further investigated as potential contributors to complete measurement protocols for the study and treatment of stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medicamentoso)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 39: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2006 Feb;49(1):161-71
ANO: 2006
TÍTULO: The distribution of phonated intervals in the speech of individuals who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Godinho T, Ingham RJ, Davidow J, Cotton J
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Speech and Hearing Sciences, University of California, USA
RESUMO: Previous research has demonstrated the fluency-improving effect of reducing the occurrence of short-duration, phonated intervals (PIs; approximately 30-150 ms) in individuals who stutter, prompting the hypothesis that PIs in these individuals' speech are not distributed normally, particularly in the short PI ranges. It has also been hypothesized that this nonnormal PI distribution will be present during the stutter-free speech of affected persons. A comparison was made between the distributions of PIs during oral reading by adolescent and adult speakers who stuttered (n=13; 11 males) and by age- and gender-matched, normally fluent control participants. The results did not support these hypotheses. The results showed that although there were significantly fewer PIs in the speech of the speakers who stuttered (probably because of their slower speaking rate), there was no significant difference between the PI distributions of both speaker groups. This was also true for comparisons between the stutter-free speech of the affected speakers and matched periods of speech produced by the control participants. The PI distributions from both groups were highly correlated. The null hypothesis findings are discussed in relation to speech-motor- and neurologic-systems explanations for the fluency-inducing effects of reducing short PIs in the speech of individuals who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adolescente e adulto

DOCUMENTO 40: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2005 Jun; 48(3):524-42
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Coordination of oral and laryngeal movements in the perceptually fluent speech of adults who stutter
AUTOR(ES): Max L, Gracco VL
INSTITUIÇÃO: University of Connecticut, Dept. Communication Sciences, USA
RESUMO: This work investigated whether stuttering and nonstuttering adults differ in the coordination of oral and laryngeal movements during the production of perceptually fluent speech. This question was addressed by completing correlation analyses that extended previous acoustic studies by others as well as inferential analyses based on the within-subject central tendency and variability of acoustic and physiological indices of oral-laryngeal control and coordination. Stuttering and nonstuttering adults produced the target /p/ as the medial consonant in C(1)V(1)#C(2)V(2)C(3) sequences (C = consonant; V = vowel or diphthong; # = word boundary) embedded in utterances differing in length and location of the target movements. No between-groups differences were found for across- or within-subject correlations between acoustic measures of stop gap and voice onset time (VOT). However, the acoustic data did show longer durations for devoicing interval and VOT in the stuttering versus nonstuttering individuals, in the absence of a difference for a proportional measure specifically reflecting oral-laryngeal relative timing. Analyses of combined kinematic and electroglottographic data revealed that the stuttering individuals' speech was also characterized by (a) longer durations from bilabial closing movement onset and peak velocity to V(1) vocal fold vibration offset and (b) greater within-subject variability for dependent variables that were physiological indices of devoicing interval and VOT, but again no between-groups differences were found for specific indices of oral-laryngeal relative timing. Overall, findings suggest that, for the production of voiceless bilabial stops in perceptually fluent speech, stuttering and nonstuttering adults differ in the duration of intervals defined by events within as well as across the oral and laryngeal subsystems, but the groups show similar patterns of relative timing for the involved oral and laryngeal movements.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (motoras)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 41: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2005 Jun; 48(3):509-23
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Intensive stuttering modification therapy: a multidimensional assessment of treatment outcomes
AUTOR(ES): Blomgren M, Roy N, Callister T, Merrill RM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Disorders, The University of Utah, USA
RESUMO: Nineteen adults who stutter participated in a 3-week intensive stuttering modification treatment program (the Successful Stuttering Management Program [SSMP]). A series of 14 fluency and affective-based measures were assessed before treatment, immediately after treatment, and 6 months after treatment. Measures included stuttering frequency; the Stuttering Severity Instrument for Children and Adults, Third Edition (SSI-3); a self-rating of stuttering severity; the Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory (PSI); the Locus of Control of Behavior Scale; the Beck Depression Inventory; the Multicomponent Anxiety Inventory IV (MCAI-IV); and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. Statistically significant improvements were observed on 4 of the total 14 measures immediately following treatment and on 4 measures at 6 months posttreatment. Statistically significant improvements observed immediately posttreatment included scores on the SSI and the Struggle, Avoidance, and Expectancy subscales of the PSI. Sustained statistically significant improvements at 6 months posttreatment were observed only on client-reported perceptions of stuttering (the Avoidance and Expectancy subscales of the PSI) and 2 specific affective functioning measures (the Psychic and Somatic Anxiety subscales of the MCAI-IV). The SSMP generated some anxiolytic effects but was ineffective in producing durable reductions of core stuttering behaviors, such as stuttering frequency and severity. The discussion focuses on the strengths, weaknesses, and durability of the SSMP treatment approach.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (comportamental e medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 42: J Speech Lang Hear Res. 2005 Apr; 48(2):278-94
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Lexical priming in picture naming of young children who do and do not stutter
AUTOR(ES): PelloWSki MW, Conture EG
INSTITUIÇÃO: Vanderbilt University, USA
RESUMO: The purpose of this investigation was to assess the influence of lexical/semantic priming on the speech reaction time of young children who do and do not stutter during a picture-naming task. Participants were 23 children who stutter, age-matched (+/-4 months) to 23 children who do not stutter, ranging in age from 3;0 (years; months) to 5;11. Procedures involved a computer-assisted picture-naming task, during which each participant was presented with the same set of 28 pictures in each of 3 different conditions: (a) no-prime condition, in which no auditory stimulus was presented before picture display; (b) related-prime condition, in which a word, semantically related to the target picture, was presented auditorily 700 ms before picture display; and (c) unrelated-prime condition, in which a semantically unrelated word was presented auditorily 700 ms before picture display. Results indicated that when compared with a no-prime condition, presentation of semantically related words before the picture-naming response led to shorter or faster speech reaction times for children who do not stutter, but for children who stutter, it led to longer or slower speech reaction times. Moreover, children who do not stutter and who had higher receptive vocabulary scores exhibited faster speech reaction times and a greater semantic priming effect, whereas no such relationships were found for children who stutter. Findings suggest that children who stutter may exhibit subtle difficulties with lexical encoding and that this difficulty with speech-language planning may be one variable that contributes to childhood stuttering.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
METODOLOGIA: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 01: Percept Mot Skills. 2009 Feb;108(1):271-80
ANO: 2009
TÍTULO: Effects of digital vibrotactile speech feedback on overt stuttering frequency
AUTOR(ES): Snyder GJ, Blanchet P, Waddell D, Ivy LJ
INSTITUIÇÃO: The Laboratory for Stuttering Research, Dept. Communication Sciences & Disorders, University of Mississippi, USA
RESUMO: Fluency-enhancing speech feedback, originating from internally or externally generated sources via auditory or visual sensory modalities is not restricted to a specific sensory modality or signal origination. Research suggests that externally generated digital vibrotactile speech feedback serves as an effective fluency enhancer. The present purpose was to test the fluency-enhancing effects of self-generated digital vibrotactile speech feedback on stuttering frequency. Adults who stutter read passages aloud over the telephone, both with and without digital vibrotactile speech feedback. Digital vibrotactile speech feedback was operationally defined as feeling the vibrations of the thyroid cartilage with the thumb and index finger while speaking. Analysis indicated that self-generated digital vibrotactile speech feedback reduced overt stuttering frequency by an average of 72%. As the specific neural mechanisms associated with stuttering and fluency enhancement from tactile speech feedback remain unknown, theoretical implications and clinical applications were discussed.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 02: Percept Mot Skills. 2008 Dec;107(3): 951-62
ANO: 2008
TÍTULO: Students' perceptions of face-to-face pseudostuttering experience
AUTOR(ES): Lohman P
INSTITUIÇÃO: California State University, Communicative Sciences and Disorders Department, USA
RESUMO: Students' perceptions of simulating stuttering in public were obtained in order to quantify students' increased understanding of stuttering. 34 women and 2 men (M age=30.0 yr., SD=9.0) majoring in communication disorders participated. All were graduate students enrolled in their first class in fluency disorders. None had previous experience with individuals who stuttered. Participants completed a questionnaire before and after the experiment and discussed these experiences with the group. Responses to 39 questions using a 5-pt. Likert-type scale were analyzed for students' preparation, feelings, attitudes, and perception of listeners' reactions. Participants recounted both positive and negative experiences gaining understanding of and empathy for people who stutter, changing erroneous perceptions and broadening perspective of the disorder. Participants reported that the roundtable discussion contributed to their learning. Assigning students to simulate stuttering in public and participate in a follow-up discussion is an effective evidence-based teaching practice.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (medidas de eficácia)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

DOCUMENTO 03: Percept Mot Skills. 2007 Jun;104(3 Pt 2):1060-6
ANO: 2007
TÍTULO: Preliminary study of self-reported experience of physical aggression and bullying of boys who stutter: relation to increased anxiety
AUTOR(ES): Blood GW, Blood IM
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, Pennsylvania State University, USA
RESUMO: This study examined the relationship of self-reported anxiety and vulnerability to bullying for 18 children who stuttered and 18 children who did not stutter. More children who stuttered were at significantly higher risk of experiencing bullying behavior (61%) than children who did not stutter (22%); 39% of children who stuttered scored at least one standard deviation above the mean on the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale, suggestive of higher anxiety. In contrast, only 6% of children who did not stutter scored at least one standard deviation above the mean. The correlation was .82 for children who stuttered between greater vulnerability to bullying and self-reported anxiety. A bidirectional relationship is hypothesized between high anxiety and bullying of children who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: características da gagueira (psicológicas)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: levantamento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 04: Percept Mot Skills. 2005 Aug; 101(1):63-71
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: A case study of mediated learning, delayed auditory feedback, and motor repatterning to reduce stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Radford NT, Tanguma J, Gonzalez M, Nericcio MA, Newman DG
INSTITUIÇÃO: Dept. Communication Sciences and Disorders, University of Texas Pan American, USA
RESUMO: A case study of DW, an 11-yr. old monolingual, English-speaking boy who exhibits stuttering, language delay, and ADHD is presented. DW experienced only limited improvement during stuttering therapy received in public schools, according to parents and the public school clinician. The purpose of this case study was to assess whether fluency treatment which incorporated Mediated Learning, Delayed Auditory Feedback, and Speech Motor Repatterning would enhance progress. Therapy was delivered in two treatments, with each treatment being 5 wk. of intense therapy, separated by one year. Treatment 1 of combined Mediated Learning and Delayed Auditory Feedback yielded improvement in fluency, judged by parents and the teacher to be clinically significant. The improved fluency was maintained for one year when DW was pretested for participation in Treatment 2, which combined Mediated Learning, Delayed Auditory Feedback, and Speech Motor Repatterning Exercises. As no conclusions are possible, further study is needed.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo de caso clínico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: criança

DOCUMENTO 05: Percept Mot Skills. 2005 Jun; 100(3 Pt 1):703-6
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: A critique of Venkatagiri's hypothesis (2004) about the cause of stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Onslow M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Australian Stuttering Research Centre, The University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia
RESUMO: This paper critiques a recent proposed causal hypothesis of stuttering. It is argued that the proposal is a classic example of the misuse of the representativeness heuristic in the search for the cause of the disorder.
TEMÁTICA: causa da gagueira
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: estudo documental/ bibliográfico
FAIXA ETÁRIA: não se aplica

* Percept Mot Skills. 2004 Aug;99(1):95-104.

Bridging the divide between laboratory and "real world" in stuttering.

Venkatagiri HS. - Department of Psychology, Iowa State University, USA.

Stutterers stutter significantly less in the laboratory and the clinic than in everyday speaking situations. This paper reviews pertinent literature to show that, in the outside world, stutterers have a stake in what they say and therefore message content and interpersonal dynamics command attention-relegating speech-motor planning and execution to an automatic, memory-based process called speech concatenation. In the laboratory and the clinic, content of communication and interpersonal dynamics are less important, allowing stutterers to concentrate on the motor planning of articulation and prosody. Evidence reviewed here suggests that speech construction (real time preparation of an utterance motor plan) is incompatible with stuttering. Evidence also suggests that a slight delay in retrieving motor plans from memory during speech concatenation is the immediate source of stuttering.

DOCUMENTO 06: Percept Mot Skills. 2005 Apr; 100(2):421-31
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Choral reading with filtered speech: effect on stuttering
AUTOR(ES): Rami MK, Kalinowski J, Rastatter MP, Holbert D, Allen M
INSTITUIÇÃO: Stuttering Research Laboratory, University of North Dakota, USA
RESUMO: This study investigated use of choral reading with filtered components of speech and whispered speech on the frequency of stuttering. Three passages read by a normal adult male were lowpass filtered with kneepoint frequencies at 100 Hz (approximate glottal source), 500 Hz (source and first formant), and 1 kHz (source and the first two formants). Along with a whispered passage, a normal passage, and a control condition, these stimuli were used in a repeated-measures design with 12 adult stutterers as they read passages while listening to one of the stimuli. Frequencies of stuttering in each condition were analyzed. The choral speech, the 500-Hz, the 1-kHz, and the whispered speech conditions all decreased the frequency of stuttering while the 100-Hz stimuli did not. It is suggested that articulatory events, chiefly the encoded speech output from the vocal tract, create effective cues and may induce fluent speech in people who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

Knee-point é definido como sendo o ponto onde o crescimento de 10% na tensão produz um acréscimo de 50% na corrente de excitação.

DOCUMENTO 07: Percept Mot Skills. 2005 Apr; 100(2):387-93
ANO: 2005
TÍTULO: Effect of reading with reversed speech on frequency of stuttering in adults
AUTOR(ES): Rami MK, Diederich E
INSTITUIÇÃO: Stuttering Research Laboratory, Communication Sciences and Disorders, University of North Dakota, USA
RESUMO: This study explored the effect of reading with reversed speech on the frequency of stuttering. Eight adults who stutter served as participants and read four 300-syllable passages while listening to three types of speech stimuli: normal speech (choral reading), reversed speech at normal speed, reversed speech at half speed, and a control condition of no auditory feedback. A repeated-measures analysis of variance showed a significant decrease in stuttering frequency in the choral reading condition but not in reversed speech at normal and half speed. However, the reversed speech at half-speed condition showed a large effect size ($\omega^2 = 0.32$). Data suggest that a forward moving speech feedback is not essential to decrease the frequency of stuttering in adults who stutter.
TEMÁTICA: tratamento da gagueira (recurso tecnológico)
VERTENTE EPISTEMOLÓGICA: positivista
MÉTODO: experimento
FAIXA ETÁRIA: adulto

ANEXO B - Lista de periódicos

01. Acta Neurol Colomb – Acta Neurológica Colombiana
02. AJSLP – American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology
03. Am Fam Physician – American Family Physician
04. Am J Hum Genet – American Journal of Human Genetics
05. Am J Med Genet A – American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A
06. Arch Dis Child – Archives of Disease in Childhood
07. Biomed Pap Med Fac Univ Palacky Olomouc Czech Repub – Biomedical Papers of the Medical Faculty of the University Palacky, Olomouc, Czech Republic
08. BMJ – British Medical Journal
09. Br J Neurosurg – British Journal of Neurosurgery
10. Brain – A Journal of Neurology
11. Brain Lang – Brain and Language
12. Cas Lek Cesk - Casopis Lekaru Ceskych (The Journal of Czech Physicians)
13. Cereb Cortex – Cerebral Cortex
14. Clin Neuropharmacol – Clinical Neuropharmacology
15. Clin Neurophysiol – Journal of Clinical Neurophysiology
16. Clin Psychol Rev – Clinical Psychology Review
17. CLP - Clinical Linguistics and Phonetics
18. Cortex – Cortex Journal
19. Curr Neurol Neurosci – Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports
20. Dev Neuropsychol – Developmental Neuropsychology
21. Dev Sci – Developmental Science
22. Disabil Rehabil – Disability and Rehabilitation
23. Duodecim – Duodecim Journal
24. Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci – European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience
25. Exp Neurol – Experimental Neurology, a Journal of Neuroscience Research
26. Expert Rev Pharmacoecon Outcomes Res – Expert Review of Pharmacoeconomics & Outcomes Research
27. Folia Phoniatr Logop – Folia Phoniatica et Logopaedica

28. Hum Brain Mapp – Human Brain Mapping
29. Hum Genet – Human Genetics
30. Hum Mov Sci – Human Movement Science
31. IJLCD – International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders
32. Indian J Med Sci – Indian Journal of Medical Sciences
33. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol – International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology
34. Int J Psychophysiol – International Journal of Psychophysiology
35. J Speech Lang Pathol – Journal of Speech-Language Pathology
36. J Acoust Soc Am – Journal of the Acoustical Society of America
37. J Anxiety Disord – Journal of Anxiety Disorders
38. J Clin Psychopharmacol – Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology
39. J Hum Genet – Journal of Human Genetics
40. J Neural Transm – Journal of Neural Transmission
41. J Neuro Linguistics – Journal of Neurolinguistics
42. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry – Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry
43. J Stutt Ther Advocacy Res – The Journal of Stuttering Therapy, Advocacy & Research
44. JCD – Journal of Communication Disorders
45. JFD – Journal of Fluency Disorders
46. JSLHR – Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research
47. Kulak – Kulak Burun Boğaz İhtisas Dergisi
48. Lang Speech – Language and Speech Journal
49. Lang Speech Hear Serv Sch – Language, Speech and Hearing Services in Schools
50. Laryngorhinootologie – Laryngo-Rhino-Otologie
51. Laryngoscope – The Laryngoscope
52. Laterality – Laterality: Asymmetries of Body, Brain and Cognition
53. Logoped Phoniatr Vocol – Logopedics Phoniatrics Vocology
54. Med Hypotheses – Medical Hypotheses
55. N Engl J Med – New England Journal of Medicine

56. Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue – Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao (Journal of Southern Medical University, China)
57. NeuroImage – NeuroImage, A Journal of Brain Function
58. Neurology – Journal of the American Academy of Neurology
59. Neuron – Neuron (Neuroscience Scientific Journal)
60. NeuroReport – NeuroReport
61. Neurosci Lett – Neuroscience Letters
62. Neuroscience – The Journal of Neuroscience
63. Parkinsonism Relat Disord – Parkinsonism & Related Disorders
64. Pediatrics – Official Journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics
65. Percept Mot Skills – Perceptual and Motor Skills
66. Psychiatr Pol – Psychiatria polska
67. Rev Laryngol Otol Rhinol (Bord) - Revue de Laryngologie Otologie Rhinologie (Bord)
68. Rev Neurol – Revista de Neurologia
69. Srp Arh Celok Lek – Srpski arhiv za celokupno lekarstvo (Serbian Archives for the Whole Medicine)
70. S Afr J Commun Disord – South African Journal of Communication Disorders
71. Semin Speech Lang – Seminars in Speech and Language
72. Stammering Res – Stammering Research Journal
73. Stud Health Technol Inform – Studies in Health Technology and Informatics
74. Twin Res Hum Genet – Twin Research and Human Genetics
75. Ugeskr Laeger – Ugeskrift for Laeger (Weekly Journal for Physicians)
76. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi – Chinese Journal of Medical Genetics