

Utility of a Novel Mobile Lip-Reading Application for Patients After Total Laryngectomy

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INTRODUCTION

- Total laryngectomy (TL), or complete removal of the voice box, remains an important treatment option for patients who present with locally advanced laryngeal cancer¹
- The loss of natural voice from TL can worsen a patient's quality of life and lead to significant psychosocial discomfort.² It is estimated that 22-30% of laryngectomy patients experience depression and anxiety^{3,4} and 40% withdraw socially.⁵
- Methods for voice rehabilitation following TL include esophageal speech, tracheoesophageal speech, and electrolaryngeal speech.
- Voice rehabilitation options are not available immediately following TL as they require either sufficient healing or a significant learning curve until intelligible speech is obtained. **In summary, there is an urgent need for novel mechanisms of communication in the postoperative TL patient.**
- The Speech Recognition App for the Voice Impaired (SRAVI) developed by Liopa (Lancashire, UK). Figure 1 shows the app's workflow and Figure 2 shows the user interface

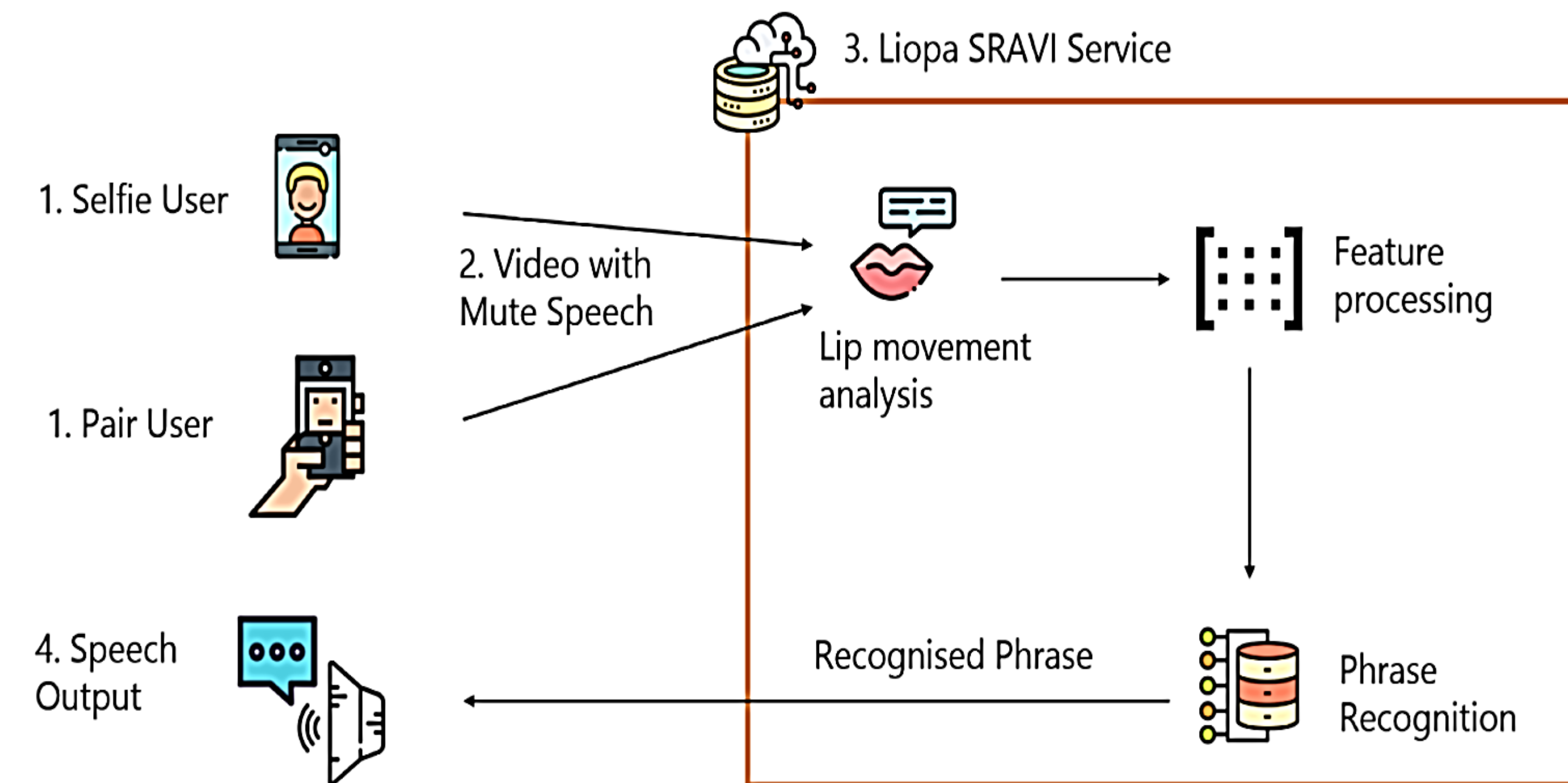


Figure 1: SRAVI workflow

AIMS and HYPOTHESIS

- **Aim 1: Determine the Rank 1 accuracy and total recognition accuracy of SRAVI in the postoperative TL patient.** We hypothesize that Rank 1 accuracy and total recognition accuracy of SRAVI will exceed 80% and 90% respectively based on prior data in tracheotomized ICU patients (86%).
- **Aim 2: Investigate the potential benefit of SRAVI on postoperative care and communication of total laryngectomy patients.** We hypothesize that a majority of patients will prefer SRAVI over written communication

METHODS

- English-speaking and literate patients scheduled to receive a total laryngectomy starting October 2022 at VUMC
- Informed consent was obtained on postoperative day 1.
- At the conclusion of their inpatient stay, patients were surveyed using the following surveys (calculating mean and standard deviation):
 - a modified version of the 35-item Self-Evaluation of Communication Experiences After Laryngectomy (SECEL) questionnaire
 - SRAVI experience survey
 - Ease of Communication Scale questionnaire (10-question scale out of 40).

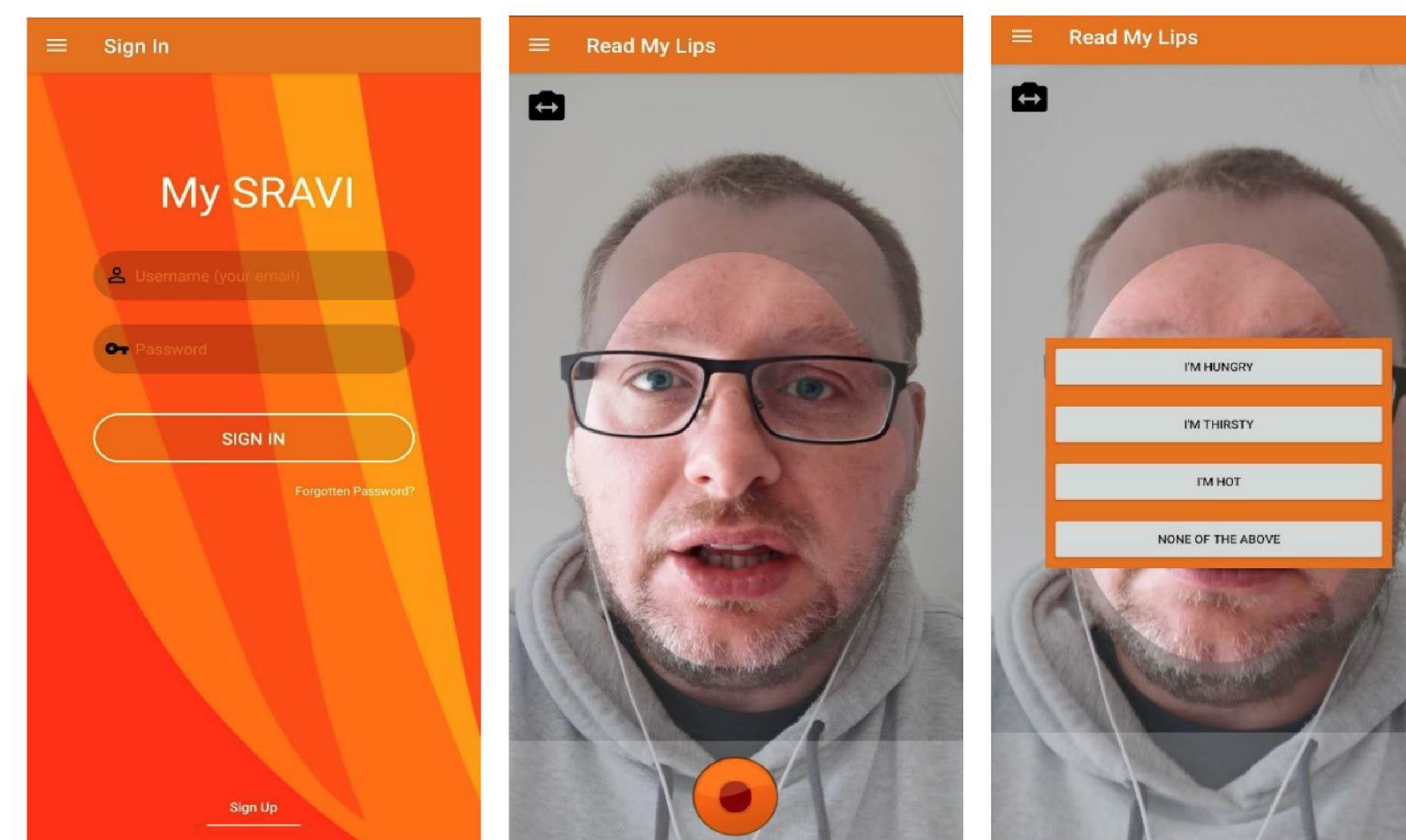


Figure 2: User interface in the SRAVI app

RESULTS

- 10 patients were enrolled (one withdrew due to difficulty coping with surgery)
- Mean (SD) age was 64.2 (5.9) with 6 male and 4 female patients

Metric	Value
Total Valid Transactions	285
Accurate on 1 st Response	120
Rank-1 Accuracy	42%
Total Accuracy	70%

Patient ID number	Number of Eligible Samples	Recognition Accuracy
1	7	100%
2	49	55%
3	37	78%
4	29	45%
5	73	67%
6	68	80%
7	1	100%
8	10	90%
9	11	82%

RESULTS CON'T

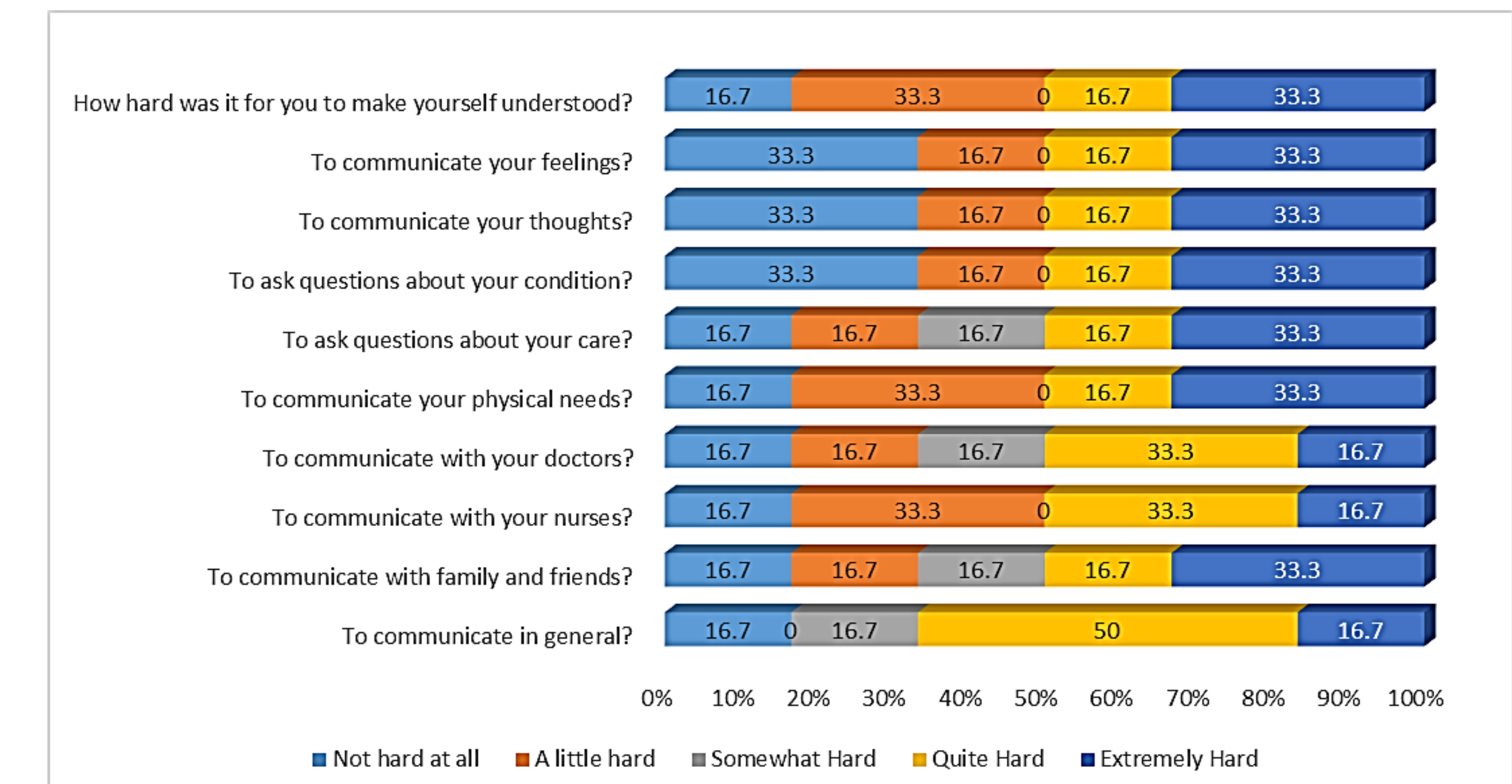


Figure 3: Ease of Communication survey results broken down by question, demonstrating communication challenges faced by TL patients

Question	Subject Number								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
How helpful do you find SRAVI (1-10)?	10	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	6
How easy do you find SRAVI to use (1-10)?	10	10	8	8	10	10	8	10	7
How strongly do you prefer SRAVI over written communication (1-10)?	10	10	4	5	10	10	6	9	5
Using SRAVI positively impacted your experience (1-10)?	10	10	5	5	10	10	6	8	5

DISCUSSION

- Patients enjoyed using SRAVI and a majority preferred SRAVI over written communication
- Data shows a lower overall accuracy of 70% when compared to prior validation studies of 86% (however, prior studies involved providers using the app with the patients rather than giving patients full autonomy).
- Improvements made to the app: larger "record" button, a "try again" option, and the option to manually select the phrase you were trying to say after two incorrect attempts (manual validation).
- **Limitations:** incomplete patient accrual (target: 20 patients) and lack of control group as this is an initial feasibility study
- **Future directions:** continued accrual, multi-institutional expansion to Augusta Medical Center, impact of the application on quality of life/social isolation, working with Liopa on voice-banking integration, and a future randomized controlled study

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the Liopa team for their collaboration on this project and to the Vanderbilt Head and Neck Cancer Department for their support

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