What is the name of the article?
Teaching Preschoolers with Down Syndrome Using Augmentative and Alternative Communication Modeling During Small Group Dialogic Reading

Who are the authors of the study?
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What was the goal of this study?
To find out if children with Down Syndrome benefit when Speech Therapists involve them in the story using specific techniques.

What did we find?
Reading in small groups using dialogic reading and AAC helped preschool children with Down Syndrome engage in storytelling. For example, the therapist might read a page containing a target word while pressing the word on an iPad visible to the students. ("I see a red RADISH.") The therapist would then pause and ask a question ("What is that?") and wait for the child to answer. Then they would prompt the child to answer the question while pointing to the target word on the iPad. Next, the therapist would add one to two words to the child’s message. For example, if the child pressed the symbol for GROW, the therapist would exclaim, “The seeds grow!” and activate SEED and GROW.

What did we learn?
When therapists use AAC cues, children with Down Syndrome and their typically-developing peers increased their word use. Children showed that they had learned new words from the story several ways. They could say the word aloud, press a symbol on an iPad, or use a manual sign.

Why is this important?
Using AAC and dialogic reading together is a way to help children with Down Syndrome engage and communicate better with their teachers and peers. This improves both learning and social skills.