



INTRODUCTION

- Dysphagia is an independent predictor of mortality in stroke patients and is an important risk factor for aspiration pneumonia and malnutrition¹
- Speech Therapists (ST) advise on compensatory swallowing manoeuvres and/or diet or fluid modification which helps to reduce aspiration risk²
- Non-compliance with recommendations is associated with adverse outcomes such as high mortality rates and aspiration pneumonia as a cause of death³
- Based on a pre-intervention questionnaire, 85.7% of ST in the Ng Teng Fong General Hospital often or sometimes require a translator i.e., nursing staff, when conducting caregiver training (CGT) to Burmese and Malay speaking helpers. Within the department, 42.9% of ST felt that the quality of our CGT to helpers with language barrier was poor and it was difficult to find a translator.

PROBLEM

- Nursing staff that can speak Burmese/Malay are not always available resulting in time lost looking for help
- Translators may not translate verbatim which might lead to miscommunication or loss of information
- There is no standardised way of measuring these helpers' understanding post CGT

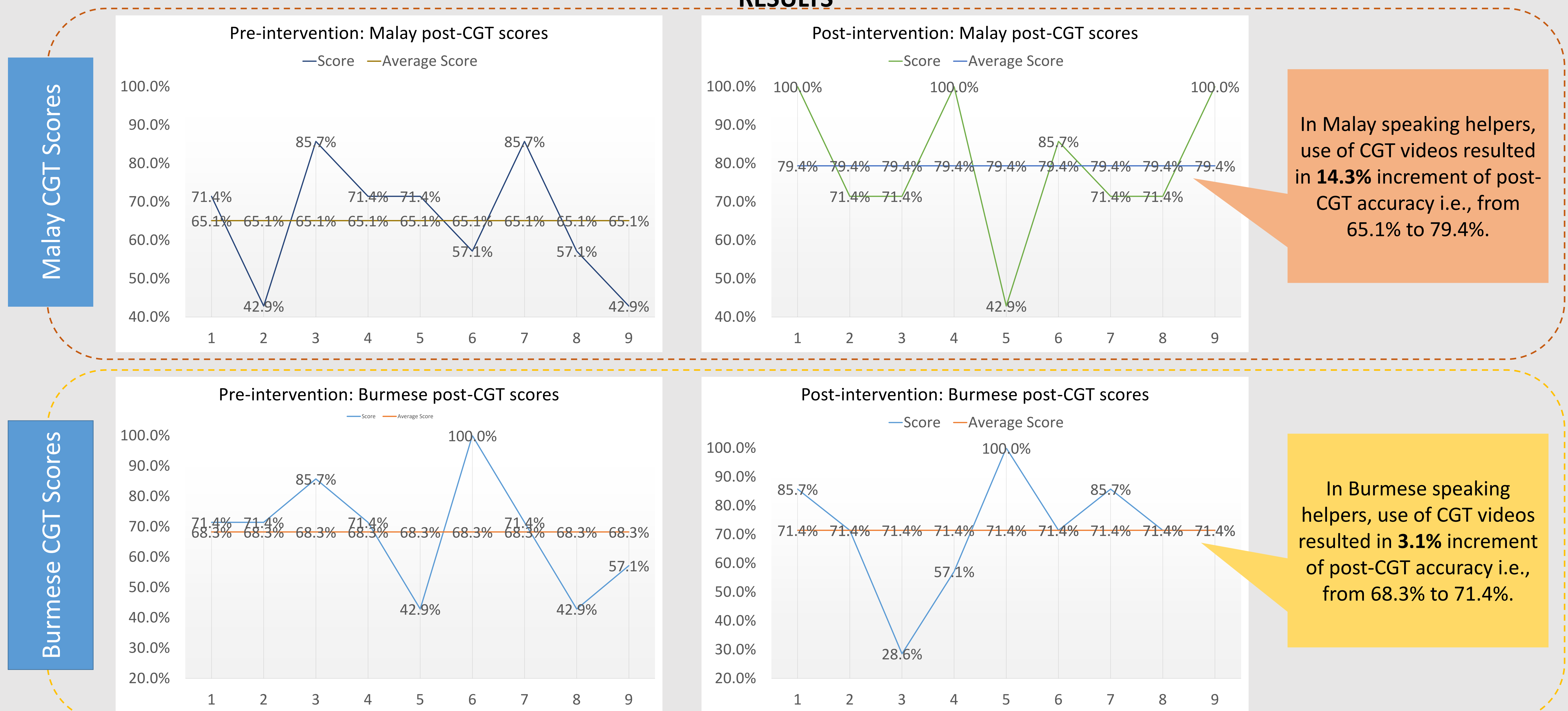
AIM

- To significantly reduce reliance on translators.
- To develop a standardised way of evaluating these helper's understanding.
- Pre-intervention, Burmese helpers who underwent traditional CGT obtained 69.6% accuracy on the post-CGT quiz. The aim is to increase the percentage accuracy of quiz post-CGT through use of videos in helpers' native language.
- Pre-intervention, Malay helpers who underwent traditional CGT obtained 66.1% accuracy on the post-CGT quiz. The aim is to increase the percentage accuracy of quiz post-CGT through use of videos in helpers' native language.

METHODOLOGY

Materials created in Burmese and Malay languages		Phase 1: Pre-Intervention		
<p>CGT videos detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs of aspiration Diet preparation Fluid preparation Mode of feeding Safe feeding strategies 	<p>A written quiz consisting of 7 questions to evaluate helper's understanding post CGT</p>	Subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Burmese speaking helpers recruited 9 Malay speaking helpers recruited 	CGT method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional method of CGT e.g., gesturing, translation via nursing staff, google translate etc. 	Evaluation method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written quiz of 7 questions in helper's native language
		Phase 2: Post-Intervention		
		Subjects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Burmese speaking helpers recruited 9 Malay speaking helpers recruited 	CGT method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CGT videos in helper's native language 	Evaluation method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written quiz of 7 questions in helper's native language

RESULTS



On a post-intervention questionnaire, 50% of ST felt that there was no need to use a translator. This is a significant reduction as 85.7% of ST felt there was a need to use a translator pre-intervention.



Written CGT quiz created in Malay and Burmese served as a standardised method for evaluating these helper's understanding.

FUTURE WORKS

- To obtain larger sample size. Marginal increment seen in post-intervention Burmese scores were possibly due to a small sample size which was further affected by a large drop in the score of 1 helper.
- To improve delivery method of post-CGT quiz to Burmese helpers as reading might not be efficient for those with lower literacy rate. Hence, the marginal increment post-intervention for Burmese helpers could be attributed to their poor understanding of the quiz rather than the intervention method.
- There are aims to extend this project into other languages.

CONCLUSION

- The use of Burmese and Malay videos improved helpers' overall understanding of CGT, reduced reliance on translators and minimised miscommunication due to language barrier.

REFERENCES

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