

Communication Sciences & Disorders

CONGRATULATIONS

DR. RUTH CRUTCHFIELD AND DR. MENGXUAN WU



Dear Ruth Crutchfield:

Surprise, and congratulations! We are delighted to inform you that your 2024 ASHA Convention presentation titled, "Perspectives/Priorities on Selfmanagement for Healthy Aging Among Adults With Developmental Disabilities and Their Families", has been designated as an ASHA Convention Visionary Session.

Dear Mengxuan Wu:

Surprise, and congratulations! We are delighted to inform you that your 2024 ASHA Convention presentation titled, "Predicting Spatial Preposition Naming Accuracy in Mandarin-Speaking Children from Acoustic Features Using Machine Learning", has been designated as an ASHA Convention Visionary Session.



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MENGXUAN WU, PH.D



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Parental mindful parenting and adolescent resilience: the chain mediating role of self-compassion and emotion regulation

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The present study utilized the theoretical frameworks of family systems theory, the protective theory of resilience, and the family resilience framework to investigate the effect of family-based minutes. The present study utilized the theoretical frameworks of family systems theory, the protective theory of resilience, and the family resilience framework to investigate the effect of family-level mindful parenting on adolescent resilience at the individual level. Dyadic data from 410 pairs of adolescents and their parents participated in the survey, using the clasin mediation model to examine the effects of parental mindful parenting on adolescent resilience through adolescent self-compassion and emotion regulation, and resilience, and had a significant indirect effect on adolescent resilience. In addition, the largest indirect effect of parental mindful parenting on adolescent resilience was through emotion regulation mainly on the cognitive reappraisal dimension. Research indicated that mindful parenting training could be an effective way to promote the development of resilience in adolescents.

Keywords Adolescents · Self-compassion · Emotion regulation · Resilience · Parental mindful parenting

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challenges effectively (Connor & Davidson, 2003; Rutter, 2006). Consequently, enhancing adolescent resilience has garnered significant attention across education, psychology, and clinical medicine (Connor & Davidson, 2003; Rutter,

Adolescents aged 12 to 18 often face conflicts between selfidentity and role confusion, a critical stage in personality
development (Erickon, 1985). This period is also marked
by various psychological challenges, including interpersonal interactions (Kenny et al., 2013), emotional outbursts
(Sorter et al., 2022), and eademic stress (Huan et al., 2008).

Resilience is essential for adolescents to manage these

Service of the properties o of social, external environmental, and biological factors. Remarkable resilience aids in preserving, growing, and restoring individuals' mental well-being (Southwick et al., 2014; Zautra et al., 2010). Within the framework of positive psychology (Luthans et al., 2007), resilience denotes the process wherein individuals explore their inherent strengths and resources.

Internal resources for resilience: self-compassion and emotion regulation

Two key internal resources that contribute to adolescent resilience are self-compassion and emotion regulation. Self-compassion refers to individuals treating themselves

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AJSLP ...

Review Article

Augmentative and Alternative Communication Interventions in Critical and Acute Care With Mechanically Ventilated and Tracheostomy Patients: A Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Communication with nonspeaking patients is a critical challenge of person-centered care. This scoping review aimed to map the literature on augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) interventions for nonspeaking mechanically ventilated and tracheostomy patients in critical and acute care settings.

Method: Electronic database, ancestry, and forward citation searches were conducted using eligibility criteria established a priori. Data were extracted, synthesized, and summarized according to scoping review methodology. Studies were categorized by type of intervention and summarized in terms of purpose, participants, design, quality appraisal (including validity and reliability of selected efficacy, measures), and efficacy.

efficacy measures), and efficacy.

Results: Small-to-large treatment effect sizes indicated demonstrable impact on patient health and communication efficacy with high-tech and no-tech visual interface-based interventions and systematic nurse training interventions. Treatment effects primarily pertained to dependent variables of patient anxiety, communication satisfaction, comfort, symptom self-reporting, and nursing practice changes.

Conclusions: There is a paucity of high-quality AAC intervention research for mechanically ventilated and tracheostomy patients in critical and acute care settings. Emergent evidence suggests that select visual interface and nurse training interventions can impact efficacy of patient-provider communication and patients' overall health.

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