

Financial compensation
will be provided



Your child will receive:

- Free speech, language, and hearing testing
- A small book or toy



Others who stutter:

- Will benefit because you will help scientists understand stuttering and develop better treatments



Call us to make an appointment:

(206) 543-3161

Or e-mail Dr. Ludo Max:

LudoMax@u.washington.edu

*Appointments can be scheduled for
weekdays as well as weekends*

Driving directions:

We are located in the
University of Washington
Speech and Hearing Clinic
4131 15th Ave NE , Seattle, WA
(between NE 42nd St. and NE 41st St.)

From I-5:

Take NE 45th/50th St. exit
Go east on NE 45th St.
Turn right onto 15th Ave NE traveling south

From 520:

Take the Montlake Blvd. exit
Cross over the Montlake Bridge going north
Stay in the left lane
Turn left at the stop light onto NE Pacific St.
Turn right onto 15th Ave. NE traveling north

Help advance stuttering research



And receive
free speech,
language, and
hearing testing
for your child

Laboratory for Speech
Physiology and Motor Control

Tel: (206) 543-3161

Department of Speech and
Hearing Sciences

We need volunteers to participate in our research studies. The goal of these studies is to investigate the causes and development of stuttering.



We are recruiting children who stutter and children who do not stutter between the ages of 3 and 9 years. Both boys and girls can participate.

Different types of studies are taking place in the laboratory. A telephone interview with the parent(s) and speech-language-hearing testing of the child will indicate in which study the child can participate.

In the first type of study, the child plays a game or looks at a computer monitor. The game or the computer shows pictures of objects, and the child names the pictures. During this task, the child wears earphones so that he or she can hear his or her own speech or other sounds.

When the child names the pictures, his or her speech is recorded with a microphone. The research data from this study are obtained when the researchers later analyze these microphone recordings of the child's speech.

Those analyses can reveal various aspects of how the child moved his or her lips, tongue, jaw to produce the words.



In the second type of study, the child watches videos on a television monitor while wearing earphones and a soft elastic cap (like a swimming cap). Different sounds are played through the earphones, first in one ear and then in the other ear.



The child is asked to ignore the sounds from the earphones and to focus on the videos. Throughout this task, sensors in the cap record the child's brainwaves resulting from the presentation of the sounds.

The recorded brainwaves will be analyzed to study how the auditory system perceives the different sounds, and how this process changes during different stages in childhood.

In the third type of study, we examine stuttering and nonstuttering children's ability to learn new movements that are not related to speaking. In this task, the child points to small light-spots that are projected onto a special table-top.

For example, the light-spot can be in the shape of a small star, and the child then points to this target by putting his or her finger on the spot.

A small sensor is taped to the child's finger so that we can record all these pointing movements. Later analyses can then reveal how the child learned to make correct movements to various targets.

