

Nasometer

Providing objective measures and real-time feedback in support of an evidence based clinical practice



The Nasometer is a proven clinical tool used in Cleft and Craniofacial Clinics worldwide

Since its introduction in 1986, the Nasometer has proven to be a useful tool in the evaluation of nasal resonance and treatment of nasality problems often associated with cleft palate and other velopharygeal disorders.

Designed to facilitate clinical efficiency

The Nasometer provides a simple, noninvasive method for obtaining objective measures of nasalance during speech. It is designed to enable consistent data collection in support of evidence-based treatment selection.

- Numerous clinical studies have shown that nasalance measures provided by the Nasometer II correlate with perceptual assessment of nasal resonance^{1, 2}
- The Nasometer utilizes a convenient set of industryvalidated passages and picture stimuli, which minimizes variability in application and help produce accurate results
- Easy interpretation of results by comparing patient data with standardized norms gathered from normal speakers in dozens of languages, or comparing patient results pre- and post-treatment

Contributes to improved therapy results

The Nasometer offers real-time processing enabling immediate visual and auditory feedback of nasalance measures to facilitate patients' acquisition of therapy goals.

- Studies have shown that use of the feedback provided by the Nasometer accelerates a patient's acquisition of therapy goals³
- Set patient targets on the nasogram display for a customized therapy session using powerful visual feedback
- The included Nasometer Games Module provides fun, interactive feedback to engage young patients

Patient Passages and Stimuli

Reading Passages Stimuli

- Zoo Passage
- Nasal Sentences
- Rainbow Passage
- Ball Passage (SNAP)
- Suzy Passage (SNAP)

SNAP Test Picture Stimuli

- Bilabials
- Alveolars
- Velars
- Sibilants
- Nasals



- Provides objective data for an evidence-based practice
- Correlates with perceptual assessment of nasality
- Contributes to acquisition of therapy goals

Key Studies on Nasometry:

¹Dalston RM, Warren DW, Dalston ET. Use of nasometry as a diagnostic tool for identifying patients with velopharyngeal impairment. Cleft Palate Craniofac J. 1991 Apr; 28 (2):184-8; discussion 188-9. Erratum in Cleft Palate Craniofac J 1991 Oct; 28 (4):446.

²Hardin MA, Van Demark DR, Morris HL, Payne MM. Correspondence between nasalance scores and listener judgments of hypernasality and hyponasality. Cleft Palate Craniofac J. 1992 Jul; 29 (4):346-51.
³Fletcher SG, Higgins JM. Performance of children with severe to profound auditory impairment in instrumentally guided reduction of nasal resonance. Speech Hear Disord.1980 May; 45 (2):181-94.

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