oral, and nasal cavities. In the present context, this complete postsurgical separation between previously integrated regions of the lungs, larynx, and vocal tract starts a series of changes that directly influence all methods of alaryngeal speech. An illustration of this anatomical change from before to after laryngectomy is provided in Figure 5-1.

Of critical importance to the topic of postlaryngectomy alaryngeal speech methods is the fact that the person’s airway will no longer be linked to other upper airway structures (e.g., the oral cavity), where physiology supports nasal resonance and the articulation of individual speech sounds. In addition, because of the loss of the larynx and its potential to generate sound to support speech, alaryngeal speakers must be instructed to acquire new sources for vocal communication. Although some postlaryngectomy communication methods may use residual biological tissues as a new source of sound generation, others require that an external electronic alaryngeal voicing source be used. Thus, alaryngeal speech options are distinguished as either intrinsic or extrinsic methods of communication (Doyle, 1994; Graham, 1997; Weinberg, 1982). The term intrinsic indicates that the new sound source is one that is generated by anatomical structures of the body, whereas extrinsic methods rely on some type of external source for voice generation. A brief explanation of each of

**Box 5-3**

Despite wide acceptance and encouragement for the use of first-person language specific to clinical populations (i.e., person who stutters rather than stutterer), the term laryngectomee has long been the preferred term used by those who have undergone a total laryngectomy. Hence, this term appears where appropriate throughout this chapter.

**Figure 5-1.** Prelaryngectomy (left) and postlaryngectomy (right) alterations in anatomy and the respective relationships between the airway and upper regions of the vocal tract. Directional arrows represent changes in breathing for speech purposes. (Illustration drawn by and reprinted with permission from Dr. Jenna Rebelo, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.)