Nasometer II

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



Providing standardized measurement of nasalance

Engineered to allow for accurate data collection

Supports therapy with visual and auditory feedback



The Nasometer II 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 II utilizes a convenient set of industryvalidated passages and picture stimuli, which minimizes variability in application and help produce accurate results
- Easily interpret 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 II 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 Stimu

Zoo Passage

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

NAP Test Picture Stimuli

- Bilabials
- AlveolarsVelars
- veiars
- SibilantsNasals
- ° 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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