

# Get Started Guide

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Orofacial Myofunctional Therapist
Flow Myofunctional Therapy



# Welcome to Flow Myofunctional Therapy! I'm happy you're here!

Hello! I'm Kelsey, your orofacial myofunctional therapist!

I'm excited you are here and would like to welcome you to the exciting world of myofunctional therapy! Together we will uncover and work to correct any myofunctional impairments you may have, so that you can FLOW through life at your best!

I created this guide to help you through getting set up with therapy, and give you some more information about the process.

I can't wait to get to know you and be a part of your journey towards optimum wellness, health, and wellbeing!

Are you ready? Lets FLOW!

RDH, BSDH

Kelsey

Orofacial Myofunctional Therapist kelsey@flowmyofunctionaltherapy.com



# Expectations

Like anything in life, you get out what you put in. Myofunctional therapy is no different. You have to be ready and willing to put in the work. If you do, you will see results. If you don't, you may not reach your therapy goals. If you go beyond what is asked, you will have great results!

Once you begin therapy, a personalized program is designed for you and your needs. Each session's exercises build upon the last, and you must have the self-motivation between sessions to do the work so that we can progress!

If you are a parent on this journey with your child, you have to be all in and committed 150% to supporting your child and their success in the program. You play an integral role in their therapy!

Lets get going!



# Where to Start

## **Complete Discovery Paperwork**

FULLY complete paperwork and email back to me at kelsey@flowmyofunctionaltherapy.com

You will need to print the appropriate pages and LEGIBLY fill them out. Please see info below for which questionnaires are required based on client age. Some questions may seem repetitive, but please fill everything out completely and to the best of your ability. Feel free to add additional information if necessary.

- **Discovery Paperwork Checklist (everyone)** is a checklist of history/symptoms that I use to identify myofunctional impairment
- Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (ages 18+) evaluates your sleep quality
- Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ages 18+) evaluates your daytime sleepiness
- Fatigue Severity Scale (ages 18+) evaluates impact of fatigue on you
- Sleep Hygiene Index (ages 18+) helps us to plan sleep health promotion strategies
- Quality of Life Scores (everyone) helps to identify what you see as a problem
- Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire (under 18) is used to identify sleep concerns in children

Submit your paperwork as soon as you have it done!

Please return documents in PDF format.

There are many free and simple apps that can turn your phone into a scanner that allow you to scan and save as a PDF (I use Adobe Scan). This allows me to file your paperwork correctly.



## Where to Start

## ADD ME ON SKYPE

Search Flow Myofunctional Therapy or use this link: https://join.skype.com/invite/h8C7Z61CEucB

Please do this ahead of your appointment! Better yet, test it out with a friend or family member first so we don't waste any of your valuable appointment time with tech issues!

## **LEARN MORE**

Please write down questions and have them ready when its time for your complementary assessment or comprehensive exam!

Visit flowmyofunctionaltherapy.com for more resources!

Below you will find additional information about therapy packages, prices and other important topics you may find helpful.



# The FlowMyo Process

# STEP 1 Complimentary

- Hit the "high points" of your Discovery Paperwork
- Make sure we are a good client/therpist match
- Decide if moving on to a comprehensive exam makes sense for you

# STEP 2 Comprehensive

- Discuss Discovery
   Paperwork/photos in more detail
- Discuss therapy goals
- Breathing demonstration
- Functional Assessment
- Choose therapy package

#### Kit, Photos, Prepare

### STEP 3

- · Receive your kit
- Take additional photos required to start therapy
- Watch "Welcome to Therapy" video
- Schedule your first session!

## STEP 4

#### Phase 1 Therapy

- Frenectomy prep if needed (about 8 weeks)
- Begin working on coordination and strength, proprioception, and neuromuscular connections
- TMD work

# STEP 5

#### Comprehensive Therapy

- Snoring/Sleep Apnea
- Breath Work
- Sleep Health Promotion
- Behavior Modification
- Swallow
- Eustachian Tube
   Dysfunction

Depending on your chosen therapy program, duration is either 6 months or 1 year.

Preparation for a frenectomy (togue-tie release) is about 8 weeks.



# **Current Pricing**

During your comprehensive exam, we discuss which program is best for you based on your personality, learning style, and support needs.

## **ADULT THERAPY**

#### COMPREHENSIVE

1 year, unlimited sessions
1:1, 30 minute sessions
\$2250

#### PHASE 1

6 months, 10-12 sessions 1:1, 30 minute sessions \$1550

Payment due before beginning therapy.

Payment plans and family discounts available.

Therapy plans are customized to each individual's needs and therapy goals.

## YOUTH THERAPY

#### **COMPREHENSIVE (9-18)**

1 year, unlimited sessions 1:1, 30 minute sessions \$2250

#### FLOWMYO MINI (4-8)

1 year, unlimited sessions 1:1, 30 minute sessions \$1225



#### **Discovery Paperwork Checklist**

Please check any/all that apply. It is very important to **FULLY COMPLETE** this paperwork **LEGIBLY**.

Name:	
Today's l	Date:
DOB:	
Age:	
	referred by someone?
	ou like me to communicate with your doctor? Yes / No
Dr. Nam	
Dr. Emai	o you live? This helps me know if I have a provider / partner in your
area.	you live: This helps life know it I have a provider / partiler in your
Infancy/	Early Childhood
	Difficulty nursing or used a nipple shield
	Fall asleep while nursing or need to nurse frequently
	Bottle-fed more than 50% of the time
	Had trouble with (or medicated for) reflux
	Colic symptoms or crying a lot, and unhappy
	Spit up often
	Gassy
	Messy feeding
	Chronic congestion
	Gagging/choking/coughing when eating
	Noisy / mouth breathing
	Multiple ear infections
	Tubes placed
	Difficulty transitioning to solid foods
	Other:
Airway /	Breathing Concerns
	Asthma or any other breathing condition
	Allergies
	Dry, chapped lips
	Chronic congestion, unmedicated
	Chronic congestion, medicated
	Deviated septum
	Nasal surgery completed, details
	Nasal surgery recommended, details
	Tonsils removed
	Adenoid removed
	Tonsils enlarged
	Estimated % of <b>daytime</b> NASAL breathing?
	Estimated % of <b>nighttime</b> NASAL breathing?
	Trouble catching breath
	Over breathing/sighing

Other:

#### **Oral Resting Posture** Full tongue rests on the roof of the mouth Full tongue rests in the middle of the mouth Full tongue rests on the floor of the mouth The tongue pushes on teeth Resting mouth posture is mouth closed with lips completely sealed Resting mouth posture is mouth closed with lips MOSTLY sealed Resting mouth posture is mouth open and lips open The lips are unable to close Other: Digestive / Eating Behaviors / Chewing / Swallowing Frequent digestive issues Reflux: unmedicated Reflux: medicated Bloating **Burping** Hiccupping Gas Constipation Slow, adequate chewing on BOTH sides of the mouth Poor, quick chewing or chewing on one side of the mouth Slow eating behaviors because eating is a chore Rapid eating behaviors because I'm in a hurry to swallow Tongue thrusts forward during swallowing The back of the tongue doesn't lift during swallowing Difficulty with breathing while eating Open mouth chewing Use of liquids to swallow Difficulty swallowing pills Strong gag reflex Picky with textures Choking Prefer soft/easy to chew foods $\Box$ Eustachian tube concerns? Other: **Tongue-Tie History** Lingual frenectomy as a baby Family members with tongue-ties Tongue-tie previously diagnosed by\_\_\_ Labial / buccal tie suspected Previous frenectomy? When? Previous myofunctional therapy? When? \_

Sucking/	/ Toxic Oral Habits	Sleep	
	Thumb/finger sucking		Quiet sleeping at night with mouth closed, lips sealed
	Prolonged pacifier use		Occasional snoring
	Another habit:		Frequent, snoring/loud breathing > 3 nights per week
			Loud snoring can be heard through a wall or door
Dental /	Orthodontic History		Has anyone ever said that you gasp or stop breathing?
	For children under 18, age of first orthodontic exam?		Sleep in strange positions
	Previous orthodontic treatment, when?	_	Wakes easily or often
	Experiencing orthodontic relapse		Prolonged bedwetting
	Previous cervical headgear		Wakes tired and not refreshed
	Previous expansion completed, when?		Restless sleeping
	Expansion recommended		Tooth grinding/clenching
	High, narrow palate		Grinding appliance
	Dental crowding		Sleeps with mouth open
	Permanent teeth extracted (other than wisdom teeth)		Sleep apnea test taken, when?
	Wisdom teeth extracted		Previous sleep-disordered breathing diagnosed, when and what?
	Using an oral appliance:		
	Tongue crib or past habit corrector		Fatigue/daytime drowsiness
	Past jaw surgery, when?		Snoring appliance
	Recommended jaw surgery		Frequent urination
	High decay rate		Night terrors
	Can't reach the back molars with the tip of the tongue		Night sweats
	Small, recessed jaw		Wakes with headache
			Mouth taping at night?
		_	Sleep aid/CBD/melatonin at night?
Speech			Are you male with a collar size > 17 inches?
	History of speech therapy		Are you female with a collar size > 16 inches?
	Trouble with certain sounds, what?		BMI greater than 30
	Difficulty speaking fast		Being treated for hypertension
	Speech delay		Being treated for diabetes
	Stuttering / mumbling		Being treated for heart disease
	Trouble projecting voice		Being treated for Alzheimer's/ dementia  Being treated for anxiety
			Being treated for depression
		_ 🗆	Being treated for chronic pain
TMJ / TM	MD		being treated for chronic pain
	TMJ treatment past		
	TMJ treatment current	Behavio	r Challenges / Stress
	Very strong pain		Sensory processing
	Intense, throbbing		Oppositional defiance
	Moderate pain		Hyperactivity / Inattention
	Mild pain		Average stress level in last month (10 high, 1 low)
	Paresthesia		Other:
	Numbness		oner.
	Tingling		
	Burning	Head / N	leck / Tension (Adults)
	Acute inflammation (less than 2 weeks)		Frequent headaches
	Chronic inflammation (longterm, ongoing)		Jaw / facial pain / tension
	Sharp and localized pain	_	Clenching / grinding
	Pain on movement		Neck tension / pain
	Pain reduced with rest		Shoulder tension
	Dull ache		Forward head posture
	Diffuse (spread out) pan/ache		Slouching
	Stiffness		·····
	Deep ache, often at rest		
	Inconsistent, variable pain		
	Tenderness of the skin in area of pain		
	"Knife-like" pain symptoms		

Medical Conditions & Medications
Who Else is On Your Healthcare Team? (Chiro, massage therapist,
physical therapist, myofascial release, etc)
strated the apiet, injectional records, etc.
Any Additional Information

ame				_ Da	ate
	Sleep Quality Assessm	ent (	PSQI)	)	
	What is PSQI, and what is it	measur	ing?		
erentiates "poo	eep Quality Index (PSQI) is an effective instrument used to mean or from "good" sleep quality by measuring seven areas (composleep efficiency, sleep disturbances, use of sleeping medication	nents): sub	jective slee	p quality,	sleep latency,
ISTRIC	TIONS:				
following que	stions relate to your usual sleep habits during the past month o the majority of days and nights in the past month. Please answ			ould indica	ate the most
During	the past month,				
<ol> <li>When have</li> <li>How long (ir</li> <li>What time h</li> <li>A. How man</li> </ol>	you usually gone to bed? n minutes) has it taken you to fall asleep each night? lave you usually gotten up in the morning? ny hours of actual sleep did you get at night?				
D. HOW IIIa		T			
5. During the past m	nonth, how often have you had trouble sleeping because you	Not during the past month (0)	Less than once a week (1)	Once or twice a week (2)	Three or more times a week (3)
A. Cannot get to	sleep within 30 minutes				
B. Wake up in the	e middle of the night or early morning				
C. Have to get up	to use the bathroom				
D. Cannot breath	e comfortably				
E. Cough or snor	e loudly				
F. Feel too cold					
G. Feel too hot					
H. Have bad drea	ms				
I. Have pain					
	s), please describe, including how often you have had trouble sleeping because of this reason (s	s):			
6. During the past m	nonth, how often have you taken medicine (prescribed or "over the counter") to help you sleep?				
7. During the past m social activity?	nonth, how often have you had trouble staying awake while driving, eating meals, or engaging in	1			
8. During the past m	nonth, how much of a problem has it been for you to keep up enthusiasm to get things done?				
9. During the past m	nonth, how would you rate your sleep quality overall?	Very good (0)	Fairly good (1)	Fairly bad (2)	Very bad (3)
	Scoring				
Component 1	#9 Score		C	1	
Component 2	#2 Score (<15min (0), 16-30min (1), 31-60 min (2), >60min (3))				
Component 3	+ #5a Score (if sum is equal 0=0; 1-2=1; 3-4=2; 5-6=3) #4 Score (>7(0), 6-7 (1), 5-6 (2), <5 (3)		C	2 3	
Component 4	(total # of hours asleep) / (total # of hours in bed) x 100 >85%=0, 75%-84%=!, 65%-74%=2, <65%=3				
Component 5	# sum of scores 5b to 5j (0=0; 1-9=1; 10-18=2; 19-27=3)		C	4	
Component 6	#6 Score		C	6 7	<del></del>
Component 7	#7 Score + #8 score (0=0; 1-2=1; 3-4=2; 5-6=3)		C	1	
Add tì	he seven component scores together Glo	bal PSQI _			

A total score of "5" or greater is indicative of poor sleep quality.

If you scored "5" or more it is suggested that you discuss your sleep habits with a healthcare provider

Patient Name:	DOB:	Date:

## **Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS)**

The following questionnaire will help you measure your general level of daytime sleepiness. You are to rate the chance that you would doze off or fall asleep during different routine daytime situations. Answers to the questions are rated on a reliable scale called the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS). Each item is rated from 0 to 3, with 0 meaning you would never doze or fall asleep in a given situation, and 3 meaning that there is a very high chance that you would doze or fall asleep in that situation.

How likely are you to doze off or fall asleep in the following situations, in contrast to just feeling tired? Even if you haven't done some of these activities recently, think about how they would have affected you.

Use this scale to choose the most appropriate number for each situation:

0 = would never dose 2 = moderate chance of dozing

1 = slight chance of dozing 3 = high chance of dozing

It is important that you circle a number (0 to 3) on each of the questions.

Situation	Chance	of do	ozing	z (0-3)
Sitting and reading	0	1	2	3
Watching television	0	1	2	3
Sitting inactive in a public place for example, a theater or meeting	0	1	2	3
As a passenger in a car for an hour without a break	0	1	2	3
Lying down to rest in the afternoon	0	1	2	3
Sitting and talking to someone	0	1	2	3
Sitting quietly after lunch (when you've had no alcohol)	0	1	2	3
In a car, while stopped in traffic	0	1	2	3
	Total Sc	ore:		

#### Scoring your results

Now that you have completed the questionnaire, it is time to score your results and evaluate your own level of daytime sleepiness. It's simple. Just add up the numbers you put in each box to get your total score.

#### The Epworth Sleepiness Scale key

A total score of less than 10 suggests that you may not be suffering from excessive daytime sleepiness. A total score of 10 or more suggests that you may need further evaluation by a physician to determine the cause of your excessive daytime sleepiness and whether you have an underlying sleep disorder.

#### Your next steps

This scale should not be used to make your own diagnosis. It is intended as a tool to help you identify your own level of daytime sleepiness, which is a symptom of many sleep disorders.

If your score is 10 or more, please share this information with your physician. Be sure to describe all your symptoms, as clearly as possible, to aid in your diagnosis and treatment.

It is important to remember that true excessive daytime sleepiness is almost always caused by an underlying medical condition that can be easily diagnosed and effectively treated.

Patient Name:	DOB:	Date:

## Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS)

The Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS) is a method of evaluating the impact of fatigue on you. The FSS is a short questionnaire that requires you to rate your level of fatigue.

The FSS questionnaire contains nine statements that rate the severity of your fatigue symptoms. Read each statement and circle a number from 1 to 7, based on how accurately it reflects your condition during the past week and the extent to which you agree or disagree that the statement applies to you.

- A low value (e.g., 1) indicates strong disagreement with the statement, whereas a high value (e.g., 7) indicates strong agreement.
- It is important that you circle a number (1 to 7) for every question.

#### **FSS Questionnaire**

During the past week, I have found that:	Disagree <del>← − − − − − − − − − − − − − − − − − − </del>		$\Rightarrow$	→ Agree			
1. My motivation is lower when I am fatigued.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Exercise brings on my fatigue.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. I am easily fatigued.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Fatigue interferes with my physical functioning.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Fatigue causes frequent problems for me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. My fatigue prevents sustained physical functioning.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Fatigue interferes with carrying out certain duties and responsibilities	s. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Fatigue is among my three most disabling symptoms.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. Fatigue interferes with my work, family, or social life.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Score:					:		

#### Scoring your results

Now that you have completed the questionnaire, it is time to score your results and evaluate your level of fatigue. It's simple: Add all the numbers you circled to get your score.

#### The fatigue Severity Scale key

A total score of less than 36 suggests that you may not be suffering from fatigue.

A total score of 36 or more suggests that you may need further evaluation by a physician.

#### Your next steps

This scale should not be used to make your own diagnosis.

If your score is 36 or more, please share this information with your physician. Be sure to describe all your symptoms as clearly as possible to aid in your diagnosis and treatment.

#### SLEEP HYGIENE INDEX (SHI)

Below you will find a list of statements. Please rate how true each statement is for you by circling a number next to it. Use the scale to make your choice.

0	1	2	3			4		
Never	Rarely	sometimes	Frequent			Always		
I take daytime naps lasting two or more hours.			0	1	2	3	4	
2. I go to bed at diffe	erent times from day to da	ay.	0	1	2	3	4	
3. I get out of bed at	different times from day	to day.	0	1	2	3	4	
4. I exercise to the p	oint of sweating within 1	hr of going to bed.	0	1	2	3	4	
5. I stay in bed longe	er than I should two or thr	ee times a week.	0	1	2	3	4	
I use alcohol, tobacco, or caffeine within 4hrs of going to bed or after going to bed.			0	1	2	3	4	
	at may wake me up befor , use the internet, or clea		0	1	2	3	4	
8. I go to bed feeling	stressed, angry, upset, o	or nervous.	0	1	2	3	4	
	hings other than sleeping read, eat, or study).	or sex (for example:	0	1	2	3	4	
	omfortable bed (for exam or not enough blankets).	ple: poor mattress or	0	1	2	3	4	
	<b>11.</b> I sleep in an uncomfortable bedroom (for example: too bright, too stuffy, too hot, too cold, or too noisy).			1	2	3	4	
	<b>12.</b> I do important work before bedtime (for example: pay bills, schedule, or study).			1	2	3	4	
13. I think, plan, or wo	orry when I am in bed.		0	1	2	3	4	
						Total	score =	:

#### **Quality of Life Scores:**

These are common issues rated on a 1 (no problem) to 10 (significant problem) scale.

Please enter today's date at the top, and then please rate each box in that column with a number between 1 and 10 based upon what your experience is.

10 means it is a significant problem, 1 means there is not a problem.

Date		
breathing through the nose. (congestion, colds, earaches, swollen tonsils, infections)		
keeping lips together at rest (open mouth, lips apart at rest, chapped lips)		
chewing & swallowing (uses face muscles, sloppy, noisy, quickly, drooling, tongue-tie)		
sitting and standing with good posture (slouching, forward head, aches or pains)		
eating and nutrition (picky, difficulty chewing, not nutritious, digestive issues)		
daytime breathing (asthma, allergies to food, pollen, animals, toxins, parasites)		
getting a good night's sleep (restless, snoring, messing bed, awakening, accidents)		
breathing while sleeping (snoring, heavy breathing, open mouth)		
body aches or pains (jaw aches, headaches, migraines, neck or back pain)		
behavioral issues at home or in school (attention, learning, hyper, sleepy, spectrum)		

## **Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire**

(Screening)

Name of the child:	Date of birth:
Person completing this form:	
Date that you are completing the questionnaire:	

**Instructions**: Please answer the questions about how your child **IN THE PAST MONTH**. Circle the correct response or *print* your answers in the space provided. "Y" means "yes," "N" means "no," and "DK" means "don't know." For this questionnaire, the word "usually" means "more than half the time" or "on more than half the nights."

#### Please answer the following questions as they pertain to your child in the past month.

		YES	NO	Don't Know
1.	While sleeping, does your child:			
	Snore more than half the time?	Υ	Ν	DK
	Always snore?	Υ	Ν	DK
	Snore loudly?	Υ	Ν	DK
	Have "heavy" or loud breathing?	Υ	Ν	DK
	Have trouble breathing, or struggle to breath?	Υ	N	DK
2.	Have you ever seen your child stop breathing during the night?	Υ	N	DK
3.	Does your child:			
	Tend to breathe through the mouth during the day?	Υ	N	DK
	Have a dry mouth on waking up in the morning?	Υ	N	DK
	Occasionally wet the bed?	Υ	N	DK
4.	Does your child:			
	Wake up feeling unrefreshed in the morning?	Υ	Ν	DK
	Have a problem with sleepiness during the day?	Υ	N	DK
5.	Has a teacher or other supervisor commented that your child appears			
	sleepy during the day?	Υ	Ν	DK
6.	Is it hard to wake your child up in the morning?	Υ	Ν	DK
7.	Does your child wake up with headaches in the morning?	Υ	N	DK
8.	Did your child stop growing at a normal rate at any time since birth?	Υ	Ν	DK
9.	Is your child overweight?	Υ	N	DK
10.	This child often:			
	Does not seem to listen when spoken to directly	Υ	Ν	DK
	Has difficulty organizing tasks and activities	Υ	Ν	DK
	Is easily distracted by extraneous stimuli	Υ	N	DK
	Fidgets with hands or feet, or squirms in seat	Υ	N	DK
	Is "on the go" or often acts as if "driven by a motor"	Υ	N	DK
	Interrupts or intrudes on others (eg butts into conversations or games)	Υ	Ν	DK