Facts about Diagnosis of Childhood Apraxia of Speech

In the US,
a licensed speechlanguage pathologist
who is trained in making a
differential diagnosis, is
best qualified to
diagnose childhood
apraxia of speech.

The age of diagnosis of childhood apraxia of speech is different for each child and dependent upon their verbal abilities.

Childhood
apraxia of speech can
occur in children by itself,
or along with other
communication challenges
such as dysarthria,
phonological delays,
delayed language,
autism, or other
possible
comorbidities.

Children with childhood apraxia of speech who are identified early often make good progress in therapy.

The Apraxia Kids website has information for new parents about how to make a diagnosis of childhood apraxia of speech.



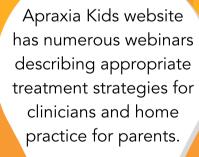
Fast Facts about Therapy for Childhood Apraxia of Speech

Children with childhood apraxia of speech require intensive speech therapy (2-4 days a week) to acquire speech and language skills.

Speech therapy
for childhood apraxia of
speech focuses on the
motor planning skills
necessary for establishing
coarticulatory transitions
between sounds,
syllables and
words.

Kids with childhood apraxia of speech require a specific type of treatment for the disorder which often includes multi-sensory cues.

Appropriate therapy for childhood apraxia of speech is based on the Principles of Motor Learning.





Navigating your Journey

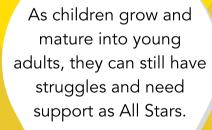
When children are suspected or diagnosed with childhood apraxia of speech, the NEW TO APRAXIA page on the Apraxia Kids website provides valuable information for parents.

Parents can find support by engaging in Apraxia Kids support groups and participating in local Walks for Apraxia.

Young children with childhood apraxia of speech sometimes use Augmentative/Alternative Communication systems to express themselves when words are hard which promotes verbal speech.



Participating in research studies helps build our knowledge base about appropriate diagnosis and treatment of childhood apraxia of speech.





What is Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS)?

About 1 in 1000 children are diagnosed with childhood apraxia of speech which is similar to the prevalence of children diagnosed with Down Syndrome.

Childhood apraxia
of speech is a
congenital, neurological
speech disorder involving
the ability to motor plan
the oral movements
needed to produce
words.

Children with childhood apraxia of speech are at a higher risk for literacy/reading difficulties.

Not all SLPs have proper training or the knowledge required to diagnose and treat childhood apraxia of speech.

The Apraxia Kids
website has a Speech
Language Pathologist
Directory to help parents
find a qualified therapist
in their area that is
well-versed
in apraxia.

