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[VIDEO] Forget pricey gym

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http://t.co/jPaghTVR7D

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memberships! Here are some fun ways

RT @parksvictoria Celebrate Parks

9:45am http://t.co/fAykK0s8iu

Week Join the Heart Foundation's guided walk @ Pipemakers Park Fri 8 March

RT @jeanhailes: Prof. Jane Fisher (JH)

& Ms Maya Avdibegovic (inTouch) discuss intimate partner violence

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http://t.co/RiCQs57zz7 #IWD

06/03/2013 03:42:52 PM

What is twitter?

Have more difficulty saying longer rather than shorter words and sentences.

Signs shown by small children

Some very young children show signs that they may be having difficulty planning movements of their tongue, lips and jaw. Signs that may indicate a child is at risk of future speech difficulties include:

- Babies who don't play with sounds for example, coo or babble
- Babies and young children who have difficulties sucking, swallowing and chewing
- Young children who are not starting to speak like other children their age (although remember that there is enormous variation between children)
- Young children who only use noises, gestures and vowel sounds to communicate.

The cause is unknown

There is no known cause of CAS. Some people think that a particular area of the brain has been affected or has not developed normally. There is no evidence to suggest this is correct. Others think there may be a genetic factor that causes a person to have CAS. Again, there is no evidence to support this view. Further research is ongoing to see if a cause can be found.

Some people may have other difficulties as well

People who have a diagnosis of CAS may experience the following difficulties: Feelings of frustration because they can't get their message across

- Oral language difficulties, such as the ability to put sounds into meaning
 - Difficulties with reading and spelling
- Difficulties with other motor skills, such as using scissors, writing or riding a bike
 - Sucking, chewing and swallowing problems
- Difficulty performing movements with their tongue and lips when asked to do so Clumsiness.

A clear diagnosis is important

work with the person to improve their speech and their reading, spelling and language abilities (if required).

It is important for a speech pathologist to make a clear diagnosis of CAS. The speech pathologist will then

Planning a support program

There are lots of things a speech pathologist will consider when planning a support program for a person with CAS. Factors to consider include:

- The severity of the speech disorder The person's ability to concentrate on the program The person's ability to understand what is expected
 - The commitment of the person and/or their family to support the program

will need to participate in an intensive therapy program for a number of years. Frequent sessions with a speech pathologist will help.

People with a diagnosis of CAS may take time to show improvements in their speech and language. They

A speech pathologist working with a person with CAS may:

Speech pathology strategies

Ask the person to imitate sounds, syllables and words

- Teach the person about sounds and explain the rules about when to use certain sounds in words
- Use gestures, pictures or touch specific points on the face or neck to help the person make the right sound or sequence of sounds Introduce other ways to communicate such as communication boards, key word signing or voice
- person has difficulty getting their message across. A team of professionals may be involved

output devices. This will also help to reduce some of the frustration that naturally occurs if a

A number of people may make up the team of professionals who support a person with CAS. Speech

pathologists are key members of this team. Other team members may include: Teachers Psychologists

- Occupational therapists.
- The person with CAS and their parents or carers (in the case of children) are important members of the team and should be encouraged to contribute to goal setting and reviews of the treatment program.

Suggestions for parents, carers and family members

Remember that the person with CAS will need to work through an intensive therapy program for an extended period of time.

Try to be supportive and allow the person time to communicate. Placing pressure on a person with CAS may make speaking more difficult for them. Remember, a person with CAS is not intellectually impaired

and they do understand what is being said. Where to get help Your local school or Education Department speech pathologist (if available)

Your local hospital or community health centre

Tweet < 1

- Speech Pathology Australia Tel. (03) 9642 4899 A qualified speech pathologist – look in the Yellow Pages to find a practitioner near you.

sounds together in the correct order to make words.

A person with CAS is not intellectually impaired.

Recommend < 13

Things to remember CAS is a disorder that involves difficulty in making speech sounds voluntarily and stringing these

Speech pathologists assess, diagnose and support people with CAS.



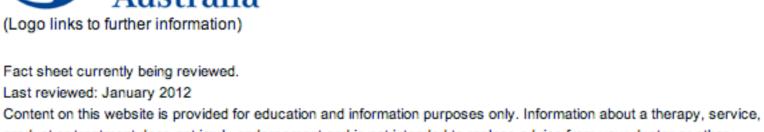
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Want to know more?

Go to More information for support groups, related links and references.

This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by:

Speech **Pathology** Australia



diagnose and support people with CAS.

product or treatment does not imply endorsement and is not intended to replace advice from your doctor or other registered health professional. Content has been prepared for Victorian residents and wider Australian audiences, and was accurate at the time of publication. Readers should note that, over time, currency and completeness of the information may change. All users are urged to always seek advice from a registered health care professional for diagnosis and answers to their medical questions.

If you would like to link to this fact sheet on your website, simply copy the code below and add it to your page: Childhood apraxia of speech - Better Health Channel
br/> Childhood apraxia of speech (CAS) is a disorder that affects a person's ability to organise the

movements of the muscles used in speech. The cause is unknown. Other names for the disorder are developmental apraxia of speech or developmental verbal dyspraxia. Speech pathologists assess,

Feedback





Last updated 01/30/2013