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Speech-Language Pathologists— Who Are We, and What Do We Do?

A Presentation for Administrators, Teachers, and
Other School Personnel



What's up with that title? CCC-SLP

- SLP = speech-language pathologist
- CCC = Certificate of Clinical Competence
 - Earning a master's or doctorate degree from an accredited university
 - Passing a national exam
 - Completing a 1-year, supervised clinical fellowship.
- Many states require SLPs to have state licenses to practice.
- An SLP must complete a certain number of continuing education units(CEUs) each year to maintain the CCC.



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What is a *communication disorder*?

- An impairment in the ability to receive, send, process, and comprehend concepts or verbal, nonverbal, and graphic symbol systems.
- It may affect one's ability to speak, read, write, process information, interact socially, and so forth.



What do SLPs do?

Provide services for:

- Speech production
- Language
- Cognition
- Feeding and swallowing
- Fluency
- Voice
- Resonance
- Auditory habilitation/rehabilitation



What is a *speech disorder*?

–An impairment of articulation of speech sounds, fluency, or voice





What is a *speech sound/articulation disorder*?

An atypical production of speech sounds characterized by

- Substitutions (*tool/cool, wash/watch*)
- Omissions (*sip/slip, boo/book*)
- Additions or distortions (*lisps, wabbit/rabbit*)

This disorder may interfere with intelligibility.

Significant speech sound disorders impact a child's self-esteem, peer relationships, and ability to read, spell, and write accurately.



What is a *language disorder*?

- A *language disorder* is impaired **comprehension** and/or **use** of spoken, written, and/or other symbol systems.
- The disorder may involve, in any combination,
 - the **form** of language (phonology, morphology, syntax);
 - the **content** of language (semantics); and/or
 - the **function** of language in communication (pragmatics).



What are the different types of language disorders?

- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics
- Pragmatics/Social Language





What are *cognitive disorders*?

Cognitive disorders refers to difficulties with

- attention;
- memory;
- problem solving; and/or
- executive functioning.

These symptoms may be the result of a traumatic brain injury (TBI) due to concussions and other head injuries.



What are *feeding and swallowing disorders*?

- A *feeding disorder* includes difficulty getting food to the mouth, food selectivity, refusal, and/or difficulty with food textures or colors.
- A *swallowing disorder* is difficulty managing foods/liquids once they are in the mouth.
- Risks include malnutrition, dehydration, choking, and aspiration pneumonia.
- This disorder is educationally relevant because children must be kept safe when eating and drinking in school.



What is a *fluency disorder*?

- An interruption in the flow of speaking characterized by atypical rate, rhythm, and repetitions in sounds, syllables, words, and phrases.
- Prolonging, repeating, or blocking on sounds or words are typical signs of stuttering.



What is a *voice disorder?*

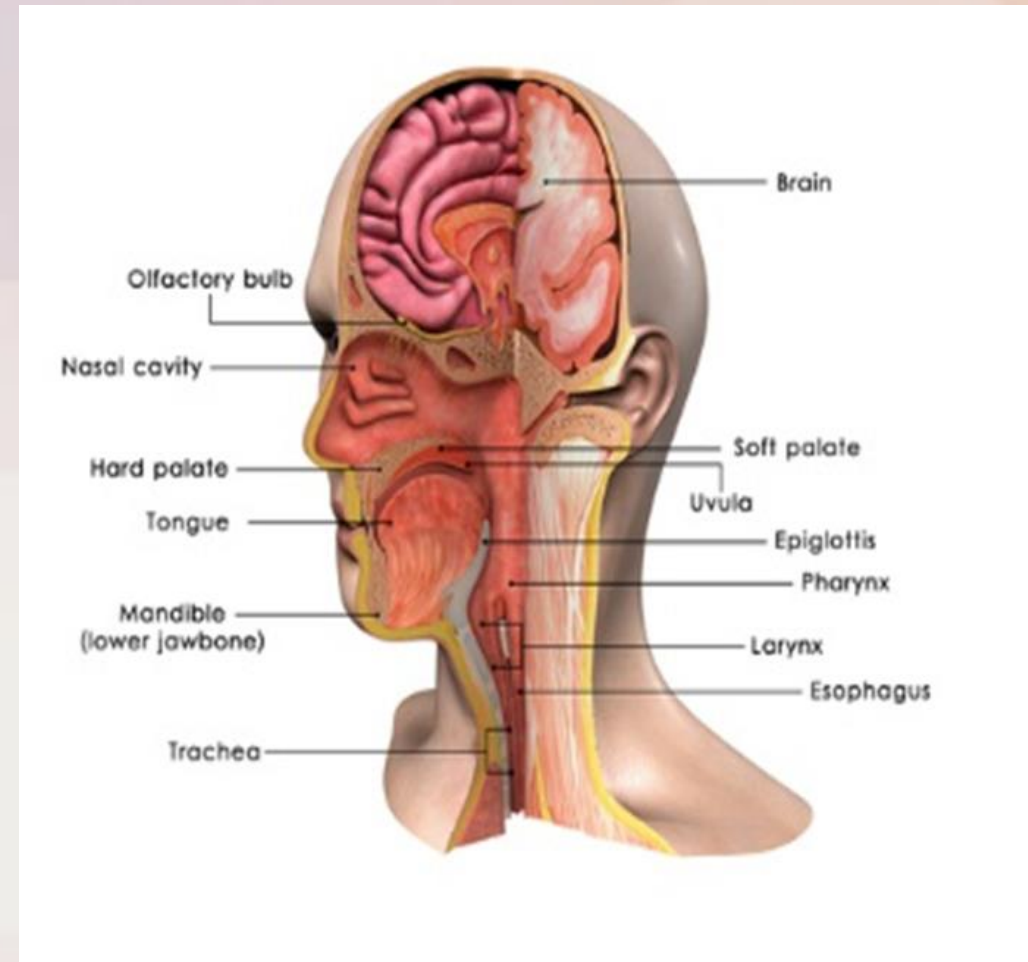
- Abnormal production and/or absences of vocal quality, pitch, loudness, resonance, and/or duration, which is inappropriate for an individual's age and/or sex gender .
- Voice may sound hoarse, raspy, too soft, high pitched, or choppy.



What are *resonance disorders*?

Difficulties with:

- Hypernasality
- Hyponasality
- Cul-de-sac resonance
- Forward focus





What is Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC)

- an area of clinical practice that attempts to compensate for the impairment and disability patterns of individuals with severe expressive communication disorders
- AAC uses a variety of techniques and tools including:
 - picture communication boards
 - line drawings
 - speech-generating devices
 - tangible objects
 - manual signs
 - gestures
 - finger spelling
- -Speech-language pathologists (SLPs) play a central role in the screening, assessment, diagnosis and treatment of persons requiring AAC intervention.

What is *auditory habilitation/rehabilitation*?

- Speech, language, communication, and listening skills that are affected by hearing loss, deafness



What is Telepractice?

Telepractice is the application of telecommunications technology to the delivery of speech-language pathology and audiology professional services at a distance by linking clinician to student/client/patient for assessment, intervention, and/or consultation.



Where do SLPs provide services?

- Classrooms
- Lunchrooms, playgrounds, media centers
- Communities
- Job training sites
- Homes
- Preschools
- Therapy rooms
- Clinical settings/private practices/hospitals



What do SLPS do?

- Conduct screenings and diagnostic evaluations
- Work with children who have a wide range of mild to severe disabilities
- Provide services on an individual, small-group, or classroom basis to infants, toddlers, preschoolers, school-age children, and adolescents
- Work on listening, speaking, reading, writing, and learning strategies in general education and special education settings



- Analyze what may be contributing to students' difficulty mastering various aspects of the curriculum and state standards
- Work within the context of MTSS/RTI to provide materials, strategies, data collection and analysis, and short-term interventions
- Provide training on communication-related topics
- Select, program and help students to use augmentative and alternative communication devices



What more do SLPs do?

- Develop individualized family service plans (IFSPs) and individualized education programs (IEPs)
- Complete documentation as required by federal, state, and local agencies
- Provide counseling and education to families
- Serve as consultants to other educators and related professionals
- Supervise support personnel in public schools
- Supervise clinical practice and clinical fellowships



What do SLPs do to support literacy?

Teach language underpinnings of literacy, including

- Vocabulary
- Grammar
- Phonology
- Idiomatic concepts
- Sequencing
- Categorizing
- Summarizing
- Social language skills



How do SLPs assist teachers?

- Coaching teachers to facilitate improved communication
- Developing modifications and accommodations
- Setting expectations for students
- Establishing reinforcement and motivation strategies
- Collecting and analyzing student data
- Providing resources to supplement instruction
- Provide technological assistance when needed (e.g., text to speech software/apps, accessible materials, etc.)

How do SLPs support college and career readiness?

- SLPs support college and career readiness in these ways:
 - SLPs are great partners and useful resources who can serve on a variety of teams (concussion management, professional learning community, curriculum teams, AAC etc.).
 - SLPs are teaching speech and language skills that are foundational to literacy, behavioral, and academic success for students with IEPs and for at-risk students (e.g., MTSS).
 - SLPs can provide staff training on many topics.





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Why should teachers consider making the SLP their new best friend?

- There is emerging evidence that collaborating to provide speech and language services within the classroom shows greater improvement in academic and social functioning.
- All students may benefit from the SLP's work in the classroom.
- Students with behavioral problems often have an underlying language weakness or disorder.
- A causal element of literacy problems may be weak or disordered language skills.



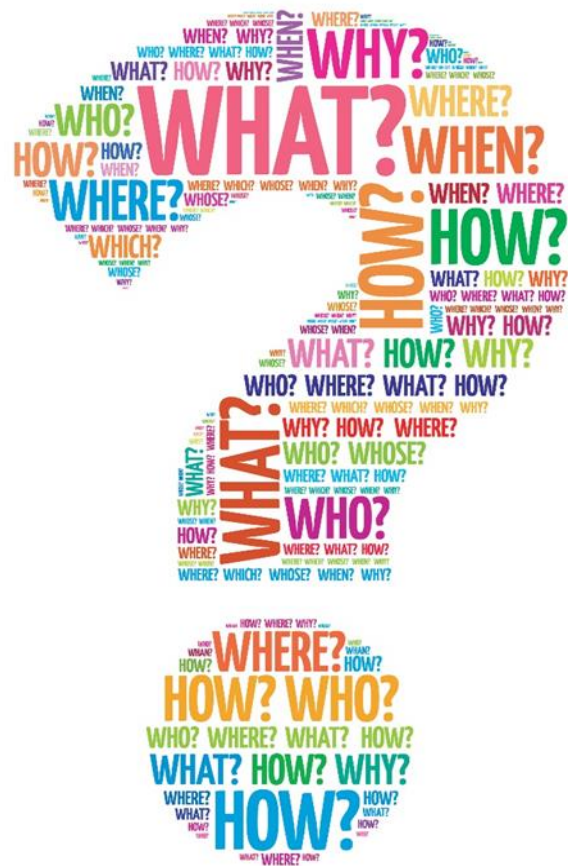
We are better together !

SLPs look forward to partnering with you to improve student outcomes and contribute to students' college and career readiness!





Questions/Comments/Invitations





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American Speech-Language- Hearing Association

Empowering audiologists,
speech-language pathologists,
and supporting speech,
language, and hearing scientists.

