



**LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST IS A PERSON WHO EVALUATES AND DIAGNOSES SPEECH**

**LANGUAGE, COGNITIVE, COMMUNICATION, FLUENCY, VOICE AND SWALLOWING DISORDERS AND TREAT THE SAME IN INDIVIDUAL WITH ALL AGES FROM INFANTS TO ELDERLY POPULATION**

**Who needs a speech-language pathologist?**



## Voice

**Producing Speech**  
 The vocal tract is the part of the body that produces speech sounds. It includes the larynx, pharynx, oral cavity, and nasal cavity.



## Stuttering



## Aphasia



**5 Things People with Aphasia Want You to Know**

1. I am not stupid or dumb.
2. I am not deaf or blind.
3. I am not stupid or dumb.
4. I am not stupid or dumb.
5. I am not stupid or dumb.

**Benefits of Speech Therapy**

- Assessment of communication skills
- Targeted therapy to address specific communication challenges
- Support for family members and caregivers



## Dysphagia

**Symptoms of dysphagia**



## Causes of Dysphagia

- Neurological disorders
- Structural abnormalities
- Infections
- Medications
- Aging

## HEARING & SPEECH DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES

- Startles on hearing a loud sound.
- Quiets when spoken to.
- Increases or decreases sucking behavior in response to sound.
- Makes pleasure sounds.
- Cries differently for different needs.
- Smiles on seeing you.

- Moves eyes in the direction of sound.
- Responds to changes in tone of your voice.
- Notices toys that make sound.
- Pays attention to music.
- Babbles speech like sounds with b, p, and m.
- Claps, kicks and jumps.
- Makes gurgling sounds when playing alone or with you.

- Enjoys games like "peek-a-boo".
- Turns in direction of the sound.
- Listens when spoken to.
- Recognizes few common words like cup, shoe, etc.
- Begins to respond to requests.

- Uses speech and "no" crying to attract attention.
- Uses gestures to communicate.
- Imitates different speech sounds.
- Says one- or two-words by first birthday.
- Points to few body parts when asked.
- Understands simple commands and questions.
- Listens to simple stories, songs and rhymes.
- Points to pictures in a book when named.

- Says more words every month.
- Uses some one- or two-word questions like "Can I have that?"
- Puts two words together like "Mama's book".
- Uses many different consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- Understands differences in meaning of words like "in" vs. "up", "little" vs. "big".
- Follows two requests given together.
- Enjoys to and enjoys hearing stories for longer periods of time.

- Has a large "vocabulary" - has words for almost everything.
- Hears TV and reads in the same language as ask for anything.
- Uses K, G, L, and n sounds.
- Speech is understood by a familiar listener most of the time.
- Hears when called from another room.
- Hears TV and reads in the same language as other family members.
- Uses "simple" words like "no", "yes", "where" and "what".
- Talks about activities at school or at friends' homes.
- Speech is understood by unfamiliar people also.
- Uses many sentences with 4 or more words.
- Talks easily without repeating any syllables or words.

3M

6M

1YR

2YR

3YR

4YR