

Groups That May Benefit From SLP Services

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)



Autism is a developmental condition with no known exact cause. It affects one's behavior, ability to interact, and communicate feelings and opinions. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], n.d.)

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)



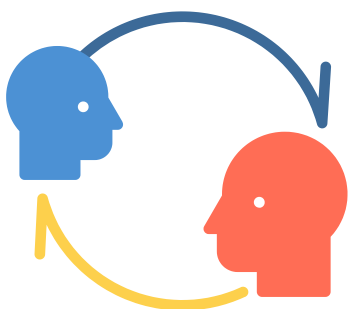
ADHD is a neurological condition that may manifest in impulsive, inattentive and/or overactive behavior. This often leads to challenges affecting communication and the performance of activities of daily living. (CDC, n.d.)

Learning Disability (LD)



LD is a condition seen in significant struggles in specific academic areas - such as reading, writing or mathematics. It is sometimes associated with neurological issues. (American Speech-Language-Hearing Association [ASHA], n.d.)

Communication Disorder



A communication disorder is the breakdown in the effective exchange of ideas and emotions rooting from the impairment of understanding, processing and/or use of verbal, nonverbal and graphic symbol systems. (ASHA, n.d.)

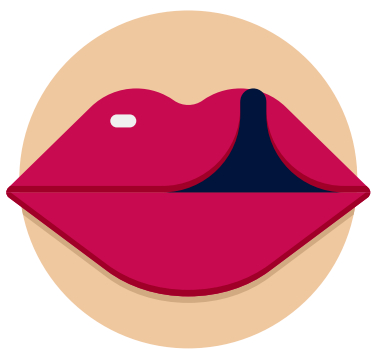
Intellectual Disability (ID)



ID is said to exist when formal tests indicate an IQ below 70. Persons with ID (such as some children with Down's Syndrome or other medical conditions) find daily living activities, social skills, conceptual skills and practical skills difficult. (NeuroCognitive & Behavioral Institute [NCBI], n.d.; Schaepper et al., 2021)

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Cleft Lip and Palate (CLAP)



A cleft lip and/or palate is a birth defect characterized by openings on the upper lip and palate (roof of the mouth) which may lead to issues in producing speech clearly and/or swallowing safely. It may also be accompanied by frequent ear infections. ([Mayo Clinic, 2018](#))

Down Syndrome (DS)



Also called Trisomy 21, this is a genetic condition where the individual is born with a set of physical features and may exhibit difficulty with participating in daily living activities due to limitations in mental and functional capacity ([Epstein, 1989](#)).

Hearing Impairment (HI)



Also commonly referred to as hearing loss, HI occurs when any part of the ear or the auditory (hearing) system is not working in the usual way. Deafness refers to a complete lack of the ability to hear ([CDC, n.d.](#))

Stuttering and other Fluency Disorders



An interruption in the smooth flow of speech characterized by irregular rate and rhythm, word, parts of words or speech sound repetitions, prolongations, and blocks. It is associated with some neurological issues and/or difficulties coordinating respiration, voice production and speech sound production. ([ASHA, n.d.](#))

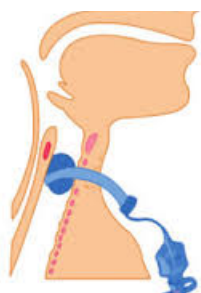
Voice Disorders



A voice disorder occurs when voice quality, pitch, and loudness differ or are inappropriate for an individual's age, gender, cultural background, or geographic location. Voice disorders can be associated with inflammation or growths on the vocal folds, paralysis of one or both vocal folds, or with habitual inappropriate voice production patterns. ([ASHA, n.d.](#))

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Laryngectomy



A laryngectomy is a person whose larynx or voice box has been removed, usually due to cancer. (National Cancer Institute, n.d.)

Dysphagia (Swallowing disorders)



Dysphagia occurs when a person experiences difficulty in swallowing, pain while swallowing, or trouble swallowing safely or is completely unable to swallow. Adults who have had a stroke, or who have Parkinson's Disease or other sensory-motor problems might experience dysphagia. Children with Down's syndrome, autism, cerebral palsy and other conditions may likewise have difficulty swallowing (National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, 2017; Jackson & Maybee, 2019)

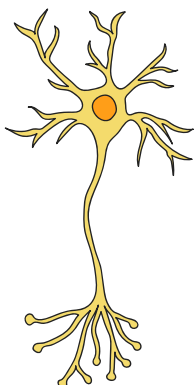
Stroke or Head Injury and other Neurogenic Disorders



A stroke occurs when there is a loss of blood supply to parts of the brain, usually due to arteries being blocked or ruptured. (American Stroke Association, n.d.)



Head injury or traumatic brain injury (TBI) is physical injury to the head (such as a bump or wound) that results in some damage to the brain. This damage may be temporary or permanent. (Johns Hopkins Medicine, n.d.)



Neurogenic Communication Disorders result from impairments of the nervous system that affect speech or language production and/or comprehension. (NIDCD, n.d.)

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