

What is a Speech-Language Pathologist?

Working with the full range of human communication and its disorders, speech-language pathologists evaluate, diagnose, and treat speech, language, cognitive-communication, and swallowing disorders in individuals of all ages, from birth to geriatrics.



AMERICAN
SPEECH-LANGUAGE-
HEARING
ASSOCIATION

Definition adapted from www.asha.org

Call Today:

269-343-7100



Independently Owned

**Certified
Rehabilitation Agency**

Est. 1986

Services Include
Physical, Occupational & Speech Therapies
Pediatric thru Adult:

Our therapists take the time to work with you and your family on an individual basis. Together, we strive to achieve the goals that matter most in your life.

The Choice Is Yours!

Rehabilitation Works

303 Balch Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49001

Ph: 269-343-7100

Fax: 269-343-1330

www.rehabilitation-works.com

We participate with a majority of insurances including Medicare.

We also offer a self-pay option.

**Rehabilitation
Works**

*Physical, Occupational,
and Speech Therapy*

**Pediatric
Speech
Therapy**



**Could my child benefit from
a Speech/Language
evaluation?**

What do we offer at Rehabilitation Works?

Experience!

If any of the examples below describe your child, a request for a speech and language evaluation through your doctor may be appropriate

- Does not quiet or smile when spoken to (0-3 months)
- Does not notice sounds in the environment (4-6 months)
- Does not vocalize excitement and displeasure (4-6 months)
- Does not respond to simple requests or directions such as “no” or “come here” (1 year)
- Does not recognize words for common items (1 year)
- Does not produce beginning or ending sounds including /p/, /b/, /m/ (1-2 years)
- Does not point to pictures when named (1-2 years)
- Does not say new words each month (1-2 years)
- Does not seem to understand verbal instructions (1 STEP = 1-2 years; 2 STEPS = 2-3 years)
- Others have difficulty understanding his/her speech

Speech/language evaluation checklist continued...

- Does not talk during pretend play such as saying “beep-beep” when playing cars (2 years)
- Has difficulty following 2-step directions (2-3 years)
- Has difficulty answering simple wh questions (3-4 years)
- Repeats words and syllables frequently (e.g., stuttering) (4 years)
- Does not communicate easily with other children or adults
- Does not ask questions
 - who, where, what (1-2 years)
 - why (2-3 years)
 - when, how (3-4 years)
- Does not put several words together using simple grammatical structures
 - 2 words (2 years)
 - 3 words (3 years)
 - 4 words (4 years)
- Does not understand basic concepts such as opposites (2-3 years) or prepositions (3-4 years)
- Has difficulty understanding simple conversations

Quality, Individualized Treatment in the Areas Of:

- ✱ **Articulation** –pronouncing sounds to make words
- ✱ **Receptive Language** – understanding of spoken or written language
- ✱ **Auditory Processing** – how the brain processes information that it hears
- ✱ **Expressive Language** – the ability to communicate wants, needs, thoughts, and ideas
- ✱ **Pragmatics** – social understanding and appropriate use of language in social situations
- ✱ **Oral Motor Weakness** – weakness of the tongue, jaw, lips, and facial muscles
- ✱ **Fluency Disorders** – disruption of the fluency of speech (i.e., stuttering)
- ✱ **Tongue Thrust** – when the tongue moves forward inappropriately during speech
- ✱ **Apraxia** – disruption in the signal from the brain to the muscles to coordinate movement of the lips, tongue, jaw, and facial muscles
- ✱ **Cognitive Impairments** – disruptions in the ability to think, put together ideas, concentrate, reason, and remember

