LISHA PROVIDES THE COMMUNITY WITH:

- Resources for the community regarding speech-language and hearing issues
- The latest information on legislative issues affecting individuals with disabilities
- Speakers for school, community and professional groups
- Public service announcements through our website
- Responses to requests for information

WHAT DOES AN AUDIOLOGIST DO?

Audiologists are the primary health care professionals who evaluate, diagnose, treat and manage hearing loss and balance disorders in adults and children.

- Fitting of hearing aids and selecting of FM systems
- Evaluation of central auditory processing disorders (CAPD)
- Aural rehabilitation
- Assist in cochlear implant programs
- Perform ear or hearing related surgical monitoring
- Design and implement hearing conservation and newborn hearing screening programs

WHAT DOES A SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST DO?

An SLP is a professional trained in the study of human communication and its normal development. The SLP diagnoses and treats individuals with difficulties in:

- Language development-spoken and written language: cognition and understanding related to learning and maximizing potential
- Articulation and phonology
- Auditory reception/listening skills
- Social/Pragmatic aspects of communication
- Feeding/Swallowing/Dysphagia
- Oral motor skills
- Fluency/Stuttering/Cluttering
- Voice production/vocal quality
- Non-Verbal/Augmentative/Alternative communication and technology devices

why?

JOIN LISHA

Are you a professional Speech, Language or Hearing professional?

The Long Island Speech-Language-Hearing Association (LISHA), founded in 1953, is a professional not-for-profit organization of over 1100 Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists. The Association:

- Provides educational and professional programs in the field of communication development and disorders
- Promotes and maintains the highest professional and ethical standards within the profession
- Offers a network of local professionals as a means of support
- Supports research and improved educational standards
- Encourages leadership roles and involvement within the organization and statewide associations
- Advocates for the profession and also for individuals with communication disorders
- Awards scholarships to graduate students in the field
- Honors local organizations and treatment facilities

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Long Island Speech-Language-Hearing Association

Your Partner in Communication SINCE 1953

Professional and Consumer Guidelines for the Speech-Language Pathologist and Audiologist

GUIDELINES

SPEECH-LANGUAGE ISSUES FOR CONSUMERS

Signs of common speech and language disorders in adults and children between birth to 4 years of age, an important stage in early detection of communication disorders.

Children: Signs of a Language Disorder

- Does not smile or interact with others (birth and older)
- Does not babble (4-7 months)
- Makes only a few sounds or gestures, like pointing (7-12 months)
- Does not understand what others say (7 months-2 years)
- Says only a few words (12-18 months)
- Words are not easily understood (18 months-2 years)
- Does not put words together to make sentences (1.5-3 years)
- Has trouble playing and talking with other children (2-3 years)
- Has trouble with early reading and writing skills (2.5-3 years)

Children: Signs of a Speech Sound Disorder

- Says p, b, m, h, and w incorrectly in words (1-2 years)
- Says k, g, f, t, d, and n incorrectly in words (2-3 years)
- Produces speech that is unclear, even to familiar people (2-3 years)

Children: Signs of Stuttering (Disfluency)

- Repeats first sounds of words—"b-b-b-ball" for "ball"
- Speech breaks while trying to say a word—"––boy" for "boy"
- Stretches sounds out—"ffffff-farm" for "farm"
- Shows frustration when trying to get words out

Adults: Signs of Speech & Language Disorders

- Struggles to say sounds or words (stuttering)
- Repetition of words or parts of words (stuttering)
- Speaks in short, fragmented phrases (expressive aphasia)
- Says words in the wrong order (expressive aphasia)
- Struggles with using words *and* understanding others (global aphasia)
- Difficulty imitating speech sounds (apraxia)
- Inconsistent errors (apraxia)
- Slow rate of speech (apraxia)
- Slurred speech (dysarthria)

GUIDELINES

AUDIOLOGY ISSUES FOR CONSUMERS

Signs of hearing loss are often subtle and occur gradually or they can come on all of a sudden. Regardless, there are some common indications that you might have a hearing loss if you…

- ask people to repeat frequently.
- have difficulty following conversations with more than two people or in a crowd.
- speech sounds muffled.
- have more difficulty with children and women's voices.
- raise your television or radio to a high volume.
- have ringing in your ears.
- have a feeling of fullness in your ears.
- have been exposed to noise at work or for leisure activities.

There is also a checklist for normal hearing development for children:

Birth - 3 months-should startle and jump at sudden loud sounds; stirs, wakes or cries when someone talks or makes a noise; shows voice recognition and quiets down when someone speaks.

3 - 6 months-should localize toward sound source; appears to listen and awakens easily to sounds.

6-12 months-should turn head toward soft sounds; understands "no" and "bye-bye," begins to imitate speech sounds.

If you, a loved one or your child has any of the problems above, contact a speech-language pathologist OR audiologist to be evaluated. You can find a list of speech-language pathologists or audiologists on the LISHA website. (www.lisha.org)