

APRAXIA

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Based on research published in 2019, we now have 7 characteristics of childhood apraxia of speech (CAS) that can be observed in children under age 2

Reference: Overby, Caspari, & Schreiber (2019). Volubility, Consonant Emergence, and Syllabic Structure in Infants Later Diagnosed with CAS. *Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research*, 62(6), 1657-1675.

1 *First 2 years...*

Limited vocalizations with little babbling history during the first two years of life



2 *By age 12 months...*

Lack of a consonant sound by the child's first birthday

3 *By age 16 months...*

Use of fewer than 3 consonant sounds by 16 months of age



4 *By age 2...*

Use of fewer than 5 consonant sounds by 24 months of age

5 *By age 2...*

Limited use of posterior consonant sounds /k/ and /g/ by 24 months of age



6 *First 2 years...*

Favoritism of stops /p, b, d, t/ and nasals /m, n/ while missing other classes of consonant sounds

7 *13 - 18 months...*

Productions from 13 - 18 months are largely vowels, with little use of other syllable shapes



Says "o" for "open"

Clinically, other signs of suspected apraxia of speech may include lack of verbal imitation skills, history of saying a word clearly one time and never repeating it, use of a "go-to" sound or default word that is used for everything, ability to produce a speech sound in one word but not in other speech contexts, effort associated with talking tasks (groping), lack of progress with traditional speech therapy, and receptive language skills that are significantly greater than expressive language skills (*these signs are not from the research article cited above).