

HOW DO SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS PROVIDE THESE SERVICES?

Speech Pathologists work collaboratively with clients of all ages, their families and carers and other professionals in the home, school/preschool and community.

INTERVENTION IS PROVIDED THROUGH A VARIETY OF MEANS INCLUDING:

- Consultation/collaboration with client/ parent/ carer/ teacher/ other service providers.
- Individual intervention and programming
- Group programming
- Education and training.

SPEECH PATHOLOGISTS IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY ARE EMPLOYED BY:

- The Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care (DADHC)
- The Spastic Centre
- Department of Health
- Centacare
- Private Practices
- The Department of Education & Training

- Other Non Government Agencies

For information on how to contact a Speech Pathologist suited to your needs contact your local Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care office and ask for Disability Services or the Community Support Team.

WHAT IS SPOT ON DD?

SPOT on DD is a group of Speech Pathologists, Physiotherapists, and Occupational Therapists who together aim to provide:

- promotion of best practice of therapy in the area of developmental disability.
- professional support
- continuing education information

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SPOT ON DD WRITE TO:

SPOT on DD
P.O. Box 1222
PENRITH 2751

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Speech Pathology



Working with people who have a Developmental Disability

SPEECH PATHOLOGY IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

Within the field of developmental disability, speech pathologists work as part of a team to improve a person's ability to function in the family, at school/preschool, work, play and in the community.

The person with a disability can benefit from an assessment from a speech pathologist when:

- ◆ They have difficulty communicating and interacting with others.
- ◆ They have difficulty with eating and drinking.

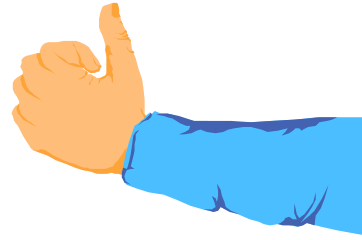
SPEECH PATHOLOGY CAN ASSIST IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

1. Communication

- ◆ Developing understanding or comprehension of others' language and behaviour and their environment.
- ◆ The use of words and / or sentences to verbally express messages.



- ◆ The production of intelligible speech for functional communication, including articulation of sounds, fluency of speech and voice quality.
- ◆ Recognising and supporting the use of gestures and other natural communicative behaviours.



- ◆ The use of alternative nonverbal systems to augment the person's receptive and expressive language skills. For example, key word signs, visual communication symbols and voice output communication aids.



- ◆ Developing the use of appropriate social interaction skills, for example, eye contact, turn-taking and greeting.
- ◆ Use of communicative behaviours to convey a variety of messages, such as making choices, requesting, expressing feelings and rejecting or protesting.

- ◆ Developing appropriate communication skills to assist people displaying challenging behaviours.

2. Eating and drinking

- ◆ Developing safe and effective chewing and swallowing of food and drink.
- ◆ Supporting people with saliva management needs.

