



At Huddle Up, we bring our specialist providers, children, school staff, and families together with high quality care that supports the whole community.

Better Care Together.

www.huddleupcare.com

Speech Therapy
Occupational Therapy
Mental Health Counseling
Resources & Education

“A child with Childhood Apraxia of Speech knows what they want to say. The problem is not how the child thinks but how the brain tells the mouth muscles to move.”

American Speech, Language
Hearing Association



LET'S LEARN MORE ABOUT

**CHILDHOOD
APRAXIA OF SPEECH**

ABOUT CAS

Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) is a motor speech disorder that causes difficulty planning and producing the series of oral movements that are needed to produce words.

- Key characteristics of CAS include:
- limited vowel repertoire and vowel errors
- inconsistent/variable productions of words
- groping for the appropriate placement of articulators for speech
- disturbances in prosody (e.g., slow/fast rate or stress on the wrong syllables).

Speech errors often increase when sentences or words become longer or more complex, such as in multisyllabic words. Children with apraxia often have more difficulty producing self-initiated speech compared to automatic speech or when imitating an example.



SUPPORT TIPS

Children with CAS benefit from therapy with a licensed speech therapist or other professional to help them overcome academic challenges.

If you know someone with CAS, the following activities can help them develop important speech skills:

- AAC (Augmentative and Alternative Communication) such as sign language, picture boards, or speech-generating electronic devices can help support communication.
- Provide multiple opportunities to practice words and phrases.
- Be patient and give them time to speak without pressuring them and affirm their efforts.

FAST FACTS

- CAS is not a result of weakness, paresis, or paralysis of speech muscles.
- Children with CAS usually have a good understanding of language and know what they want to say, but have difficulty carrying out the speech movements.
- Children with CAS can make good progress with early, frequent, and intensive speech therapy multiple days a week.
- Children with CAS are at a higher risk for literacy/reading difficulties.
- Using a multi-sensory approach when learning how to say sounds can help (e.g., touch cues, visual cues, or listening cues)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Apraxia Kids](#)
- [American Speech, Language, Hearing Association](#)

FOR EXPERT HELP

www.huddleupcare.com