



9 Nuggets to Know about CAS

Cari Ebert, MS, CCC-SLP

Laura Smith, MA, CCC-SLP

- 1** Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) wasn't recognized as a disorder until 2007
 - 2** CAS is a label for a speech sound disorder; it is not a medical diagnosis
 - 3** CAS is both OVER diagnosed and UNDER diagnosed
 - 4** CAS cannot be diagnosed until the child has the verbal imitation skills to participate in a dynamic motor speech assessment (i.e., a nonverbal child cannot be diagnosed with apraxia)
 - 5** A speech-language pathologist with post-graduate training and experience in assessing and treating motor speech disorders is the professional most qualified to diagnose CAS
 - 6** Children with apraxia often have co-existing conditions; CAS rarely occurs in isolation
 - 7** Children with apraxia are at high risk for having later language based academic difficulties (i.e., reading, writing, and spelling)
 - 8** Speech therapy is the ONLY evidence-based treatment for CAS
 - 9** Children with apraxia CAN and DO make progress when speech therapy is based on the principles of motor learning
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