









Apraxia

aprax•ia | uh–prak–see–uh

- Acquired apraxia of speech is a speech disorder.
- Apraxia of speech is a neurological condition.
- Apraxia makes it difficult to make the necessary motor movements to speak.
- If you have apraxia, you know what you want to say, but you have difficulty using your lips, jaw, or tongue to say it.
- Sometimes words come out easy, sometimes it may feel impossible.
- May occur with dysarthria (weakness of speech muscles.)

Apraxia symptoms:

-  Groping for sounds, placement, and movement
-  Long pauses between words or syllables
-  Slowed or slurred speech
-  Sound distortions, additions, or substitutions
-  Inconsistent errors
-  Initiating speech may be the hardest part













Aphasia

apha•sia | uh–fey–zhuh

- Aphasia is an acquired language disorder.
- Aphasia is often caused by a stroke or brain injury.
- About 180,000 people are diagnosed with aphasia every year.
- If you have aphasia, you may have mild or severe communication problems.
- You may be able to talk but not say the most meaningful words, or you may only be able to say one or two meaningful words.
- May occur with apraxia of speech.

Aphasia Symptoms:

-  Difficulty understanding
-  Needing extra time
-  /  Trouble finding words
-  /  Saying the wrong word
-  Difficulty reading
-  Writing problems
-  Confusing yes/no
-  Limited speech

(These conditions are typically diagnosed by an SLP or physician.)