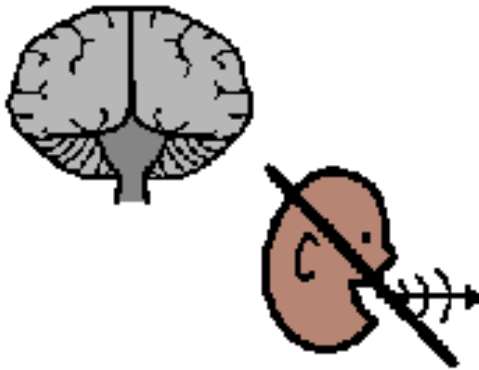


What is dyspraxia?

'Dyspraxia' means the brain has difficulty telling the speech muscles how to move.



The muscles are not weak.



Stroke and head injury are the most common causes of dyspraxia.

Types of dyspraxia

You may have:

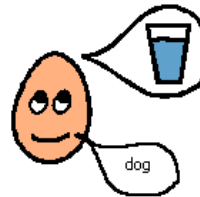
1. Difficulty moving your tongue and face muscles when asked to e.g. poke out your tongue



2. Difficulty producing speech



You know what you want to say but you can't say it.



Sometimes another word pops out.

Some people have severe dyspraxia.

For others it is not so bad.

Who will help?

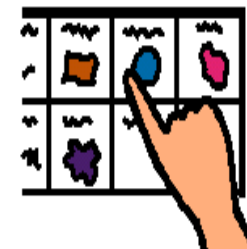
The speech pathologist will assess the difficulties you have with your speaking.



You may need to do exercises daily.



You may need to use a picture communication board to let people know what you want.

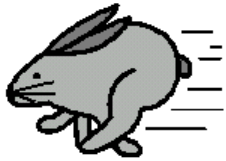


Will I get better?

In the first few days and weeks a lot of changes can happen.



Some people recover quickly.



For others it is a long, slow process.



You may never communicate as well as you did before.

Some people still see progress after many years.

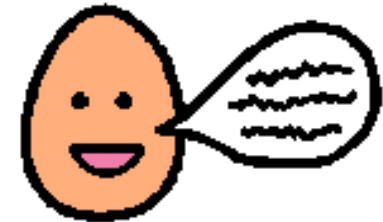
What can my family and friends do to help?

- allow time for you to get your message out
- be patient when you are frustrated
- encourage you to gesture or write things down
- encourage you to use your communication board
- reduce distractions
- help you practice your speech exercises.



Speech Pathology and Dyspraxia

"Difficulty producing speech"



General Information