

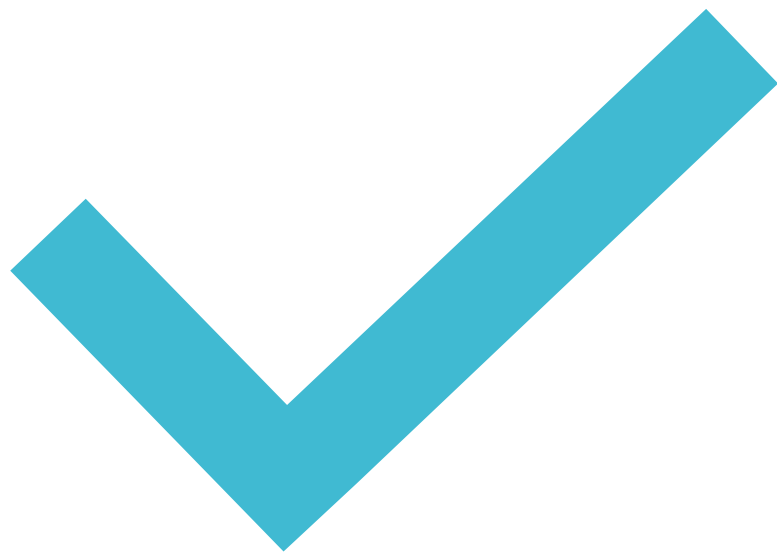


Sensible Rehab

Speech-Language Development for Preschool Ages

Presented by:

Laine Fisher-Gayle, MS, CCC-SLP & Leisha Vogl, MS, CCC-SLP, COM®



Disclosures

Financial Disclosures

Salem Keizer School District has contract with Sensible Rehab for supports for the Early Education Programs

We are directly related to an outpatient private practice clinic that provides speech therapy and occupational therapy

Leisha Vogl is the owner of Sensible Rehab

Laine Fisher-Gayle is an employee at Sensible Rehab

Non-Financial Disclosures

Both Laine and Leisha have worked in school settings

Laine – Oregon School for the Deaf, Willamette ESD EI/ECSE & K-12, Green Hills AEA

Leisha – Willamette ESD EI/ECSE, Salem Keizer School District K-12

We are NOT teachers! 😊

Objectives



Services in the Community



The "COVID effect"



Signs of difficulties & home strategies



When to seek out additional help / support

"The first 5 years have so much to do with how the next 80 turn out."

- Bill Gates



Community Services

- Sensible Rehab
 - All ages
 - Spanish / ASL / English
 - Accepts most insurances
- Salem Hospital / Rehab
 - All ages
 - Spanish / English
 - Accepts most insurances
- Creating Pathways
 - Pediatrics only
 - English
 - Accepts most insurances

Special education services:

< 7th percentile or lower

Outpatient services:

< 17th percentile or lower

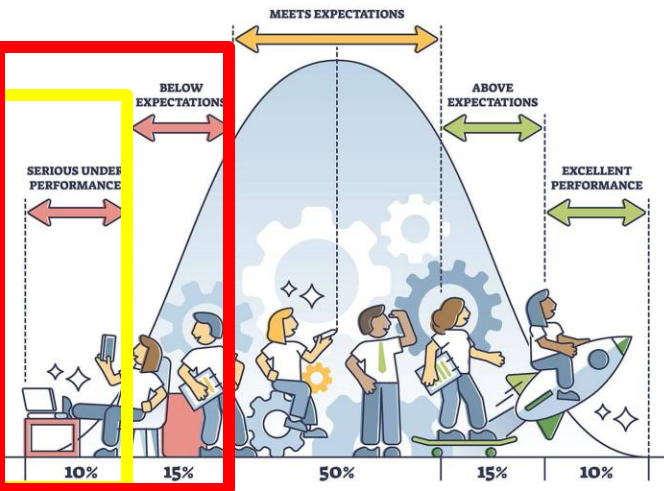
Bottom line:

MANY students who don't qualify for special education DO still qualify for medical services!

Facts:

Parents/students don't always need a referral
Insurance usually covers therapy

BELL CURVE



The COVID Effect

- "The year that shall not be named"
 - Current preschoolers were only 1-2 years old
 - Minimal concerns, led to minimal referrals interventions
 - Isolation
 - Minimal daycare
 - Working from home
 - Minimal other interactions – limited social skills, increase anxiety
 - Now there's not only an increase in the general population with delays, but instead of being referred over the last two years, they're all being referred at once
 - Causing backlogs/delays
- **PROBLEM:** now we have an increase in not only the number but SEVERITY of delays/disorders across all settings (e.g., ESD, schools, outpatient, etc.)



Signs of Language Disorder



Does not smile or interact with others (birth and older)

Does not babble (4-7 months)

Makes only a few sounds or gestures, like pointing (7-12 months)

Does not understand what others say (7 months-2 years)

Says only a few words (12-18 months)

Words are not easily understood (18 months-2 years)

Does not put words together to make sentences (1.5-3 years)

Has trouble playing and talking with other children (2-3 years)

Has trouble with early reading and writing skills* (2.5-3 years)

Listen and respond to your child

Talk, read, and play with your child

Talk about what you are doing and what your child is doing

Use a lot of different words with your child

Use longer sentences as your child gets older

Have your child play with other children





Benefits of Bilingual Development v. Myths

BENEFITS

- Ability to communicate at home and with family
- Future success, employers prefer native bilingual speakers and often pay more
- Suggestions that there are increased cognitive benefits

LANGUAGE PLANNING

- Parents, family, caretakers decide what languages and exposures to support bilingual



Benefits of Bilingual Development v. Myths

MYTHS

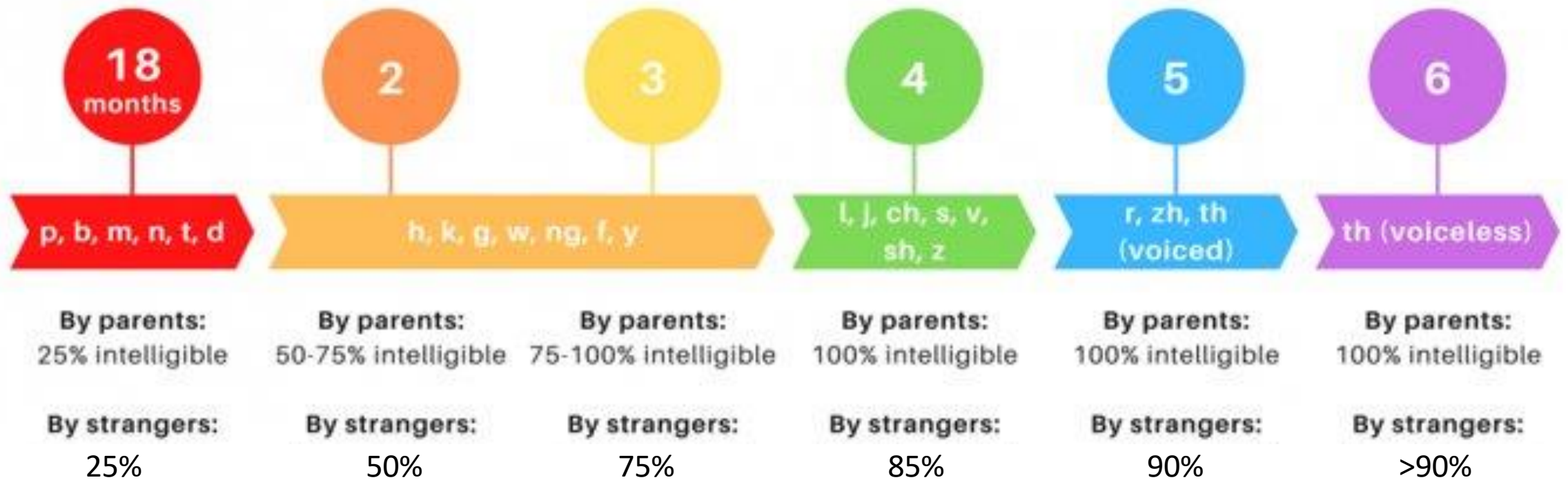
1. Exposing infants and toddlers to more than one language may cause delays in their speech or language development.
2. Speaking two languages to a child may cause a speech or language disorder
3. Learning two languages will confuse your child.
4. Children with speech or language processing disorders can have more difficulty learning a second language.
5. Bilingual children will have academic problems once they start school.
6. If a child does not learn a second language when he or she is very young, he or she will never be fluent
7. If a child is not equally fluent in both languages, he or she is not truly bilingual.

Signs of a Speech Sound Disorder

Says p, b, m, h, and
w incorrectly in
words (1-2 years)

Says k, g, f, t, d,
and n incorrectly in
words (2-3 years)

Produces speech
that is unclear,
even to familiar
people (2-3 years)



Speech Sound Development

English

3

m

b

p

4

k

l

w

f

y

t

n

5

d

g

ñ

r

ch

6

x

s

7

rr

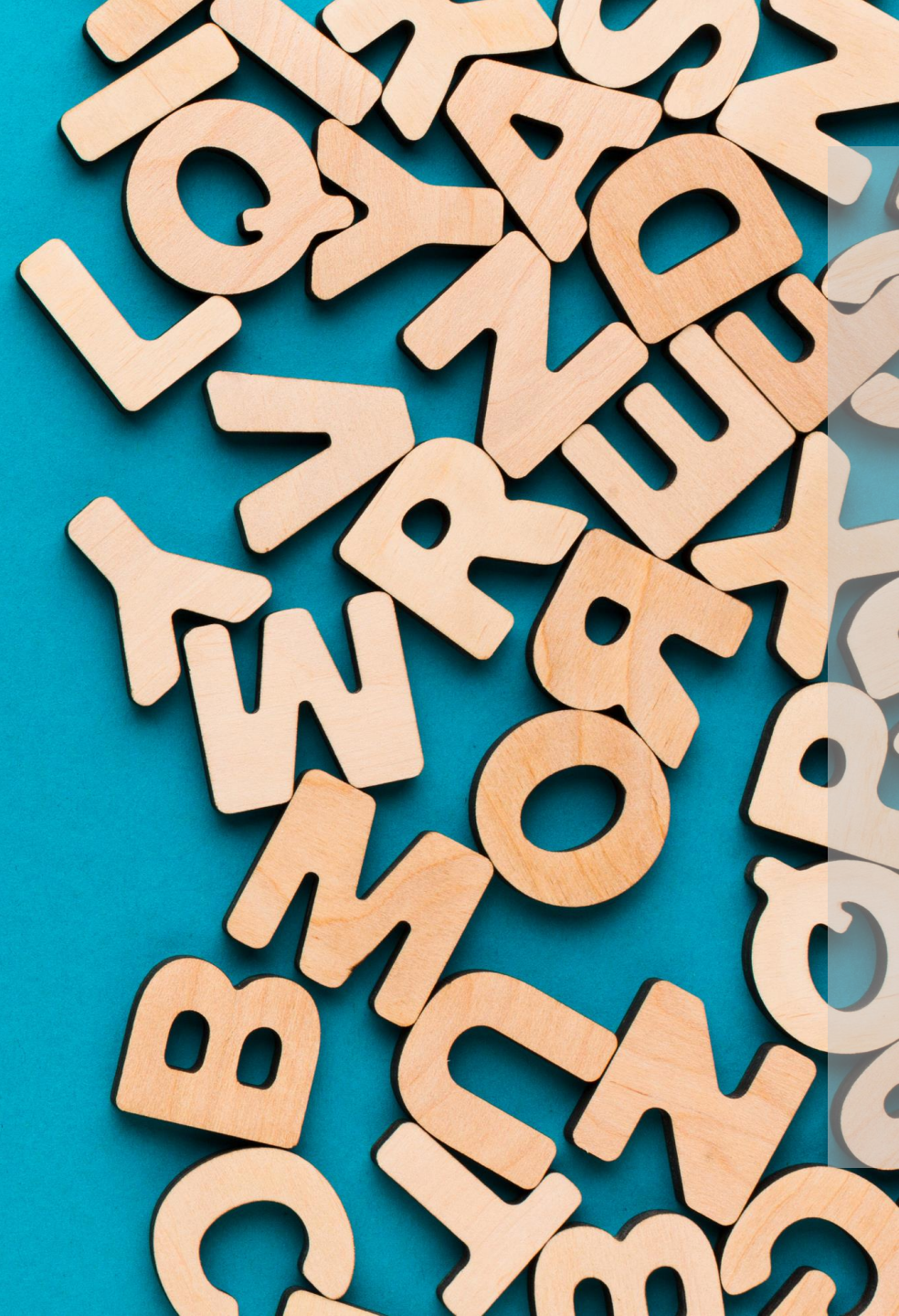
Desarrollo de sonidos de la habla

Español

Say the sounds correctly when you talk—
it is okay if your child makes some
mistakes with sounds

Do not correct speech sounds—it is more
important to let your child keep talking

Once they're done talking can
emphasize a word with that sound in
it 1-2x's



Signs of Stuttering

Repeats first sounds of words—
“b-b-b-ball” for “ball”

Speech breaks while trying to say a word—
“—boy” for “boy”

Stretches sounds out—
“ffffff-farm” for “farm”

Shows frustration when trying to get words out

Give your child time to talk

Do not interrupt, stop, or tell your child to slow down while they are speaking

See a certified speech-language pathologist if you are concerned



Signs of Voice Disorders

- Loss of voice
- Uses a hoarse or breathy voice
- Speaks with strain and effort



- See a doctor if your child sounds hoarse or breathy
- Tell / model for your child to avoid shouting and screaming
- Drink water throughout the day
- Include quiet time/voice rest during the day



Signs of Hearing Loss



Lack of attention to sounds (birth-1 year)

Does not respond when you call his/her name (7 months-1 year)

Does not follow simple directions (1-2 years)

Shows delays in speech and language development (birth-3 years)

Pulls or scratches at his/her ears

Difficulty achieving academically, especially in reading and math

Socially isolated and unhappy in school

Persistent ear discomfort after exposure to loud noise (regular and constant listening to electronics at high volumes)



[Identify the Signs, ASHA](#)

See an audiologist if your child did not pass the newborn hearing screening

See an audiologist if you have any concerns about your child's hearing (some hearing losses can begin months or years after birth)

Ask your audiologist about the need for hearing aids or cochlear implants

Learn sign language

Connect with the Deaf community.



[Identify the Signs, ASHA](#)



Work

Grocery Shopping

Mealtimes

Bedtime Routines

"Free" Time

While in transit:

- Talk with your kids about their day
- Play "I spy"
- Singing songs
- 20 questions
- Rhyming
- Find items that start with a certain sound



Grocery Shopping

- Talk about the foods you see or are going to get
 - Categories (fruits, vegetables, dairy, grains, etc.)
 - Colors, shapes, textures
 - Quantity (count how many)
- Help them check things off your list
- Help them "read" the labels (names and numbers)

Mealtimes:

Ask / talk to your child about their day

Talk about the food they are eating

Color, shape, texture

Like / dislike

Fruit / vegetable / meat

Where does it come from?

Help make the food, follow a recipe

Take turns talking

When able to, share a meal together.



Bedtime Routines

Bath

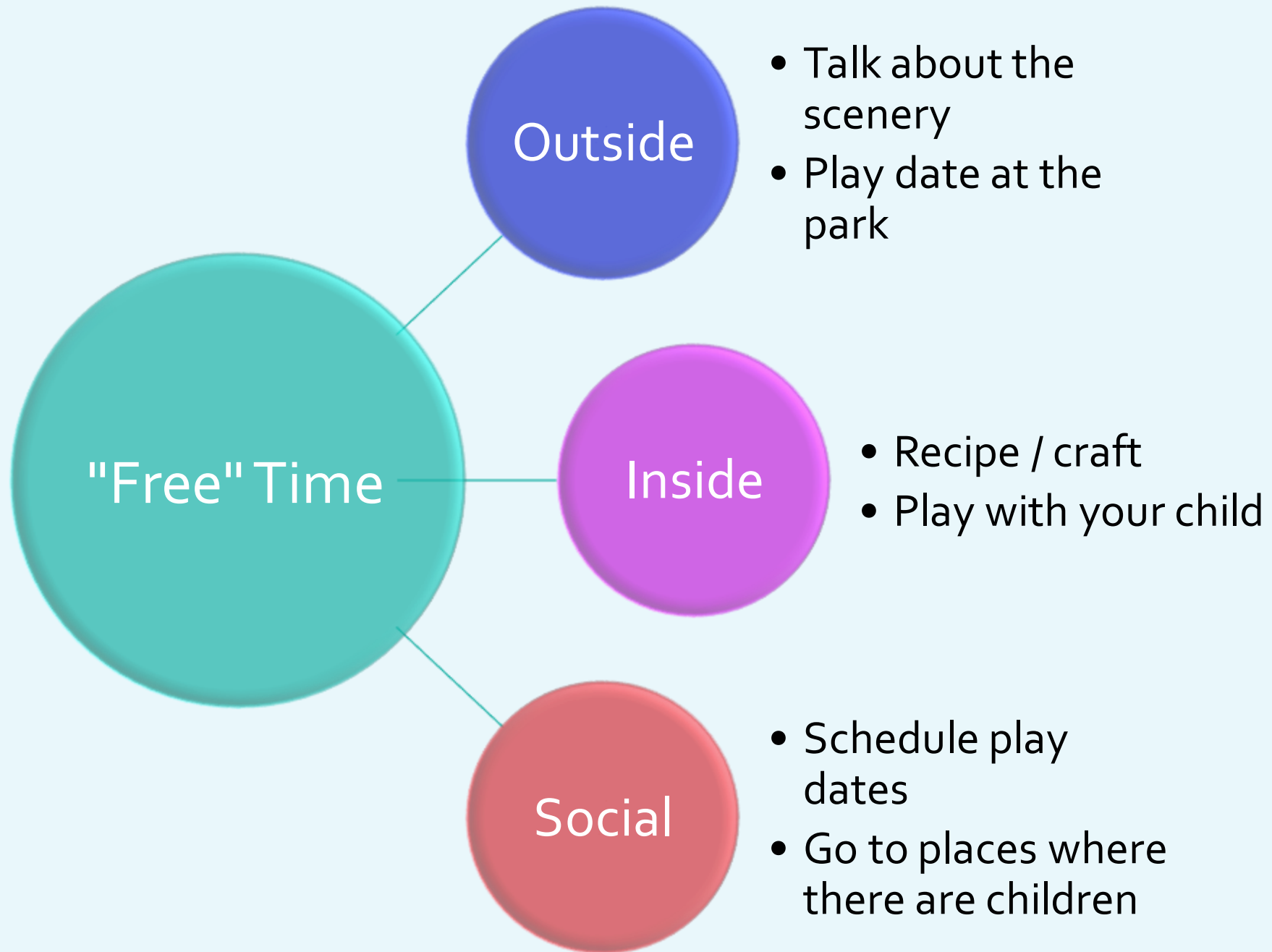
Changing clothes

Brushing teeth

Read a book

Sing a song





Do NOT "wait and see"



**DO start the process for an
evaluation by a qualified
professional**




Questions?

CONTACT US



1475 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301

220 NE Norton Ln, McMinnville, OR 97128

 (971) 599-1712

 Contact Us info@sensiblerehab.com