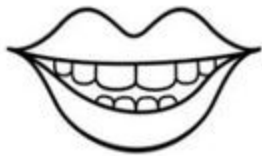


What is an SLP?

SLP stands for speech-language pathologist. SLPs focus on communication. SLPs have a master's degree and maintain national certification through the American Speech and Hearing Association. SLPs can work in schools, hospitals, or clinics with both children and adults.



Speech: SLPs work on improving a person's speech intelligibility. Articulation means the pronunciation of sounds.

Language: Language includes what is understood (receptive language) and what is said (expressive language). This includes skills like following directions, grammar, and vocabulary.



Fluency: People who stutter have trouble maintaining fluent speech. SLPs work on increasing fluency in adults and children.

Voice: SLPs work with a variety of voice disorders. Voice disorders can be caused by misuse or trauma. Teachers and singers often have voice disorders.



Social: Social pragmatic skills include the ability to use verbal and nonverbal social language with others. SLPs work on increasing these skills to improve communication between people.