

Speech and Language Therapy

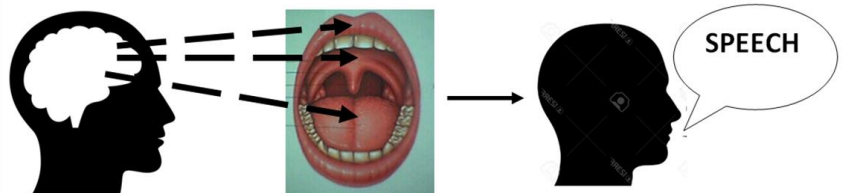
Dyspraxia: Apraxia of Speech (Aphasia-friendly version)

Dyspraxia is caused by **injury** to the **brain**.



When we talk the brain sends **messages** to **muscles**.

The messages tell the **muscles** how to **move**.



Dyspraxia causes the messages to become **jumbled**.

Speech can be **slow**.

The **wrong sounds** might occur.

People might **not understand** you.



Patient Information

Speech may be **worse** when you feel **anxious, frustrated** or **tired**.

Dyspraxia does **not** affect **intelligence**.

Dyspraxia does **not** affect muscle **strength**.

Speech and Language Therapy can **help**.

A therapist will:

- **Explain strategies to support communication**
- Provide **activities** to assist with your speech
- Give **advice** and **support**
- You will work **together**



A therapist may see you:

- In **hospital**



- Or at **home**



Patient Information

Friends and family can help:

- Be **patient**, give the person extra time to express themselves
- **Repeat** to check you understand correctly
- Ask questions that need a **yes or no answer**



Strategies to help **your speech**:

- **Reduce** background noise



- Take your time



- Try and stay **relaxed**



To help others understand you:

- Use **actions**



- Use **drawing and writing**



- Use **facial expression**



Patient Information

More information?

<https://www.stroke.org.uk/resources>

You can also call the Speech and Language Therapy team on 024 7696 5709.

The Trust has access to interpreting and translation services. If you need this information in another language or format please contact 024 7696 5709 and we will do our best to meet your needs.

The Trust operates a smoke free policy.

Document History

Department:	Speech and Language Therapy
Contact:	02476965709
Updated:	January 2020
Review:	January 2022
Version:	1.1
Reference:	HIC/LFT/2183/17