Resource List for Speech & Language Disorders
SSD Family & Community Resource Center
Parent Education & Diversity Awareness
12110 Clayton Road
St. Louis, MO 63131
314-989-8438/898-8108/898-8194

Contains checkpoints from birth through age five, tips to help your child progress on schedule, and easy methods to evaluate and monitor your child's language development, understand and deal with environmental impacts such as television and cultural styles, and recognize the signs of language development problems.

Through role playing, games, art activities, watching video clips, and using worksheets, quizzes, and charts, she shows busy educators, speech-language pathologists, and parents how to teach body language.

Ages 7 an dup. Illustrated book is full of useful information and will be an ideal introduction for young people, as well as parents, friends, teachers and speech therapists working with children who stammer. 44 pages.

Ages 4-8. Anna stops speaking when she starts kindergarten until her parents and a therapist patiently help her overcome her anxiety (14 pages)

Offers a clearer understanding of the behavioral effects of central auditory processing disorder on language and language-dependent performance in student’s school age through adolescence.

Guide to help determine the best plan for your child with a speech, language or listening problem.

Provides explicit guidelines for meeting the communication needs of people with severe disabilities such as mental retardation and autism, and other disorders.

Does My Child Have A Speech Problem? Katherine Martin (1997)
Written in response to 50 questions parents and teachers most frequently ask about children's speech.

Comprehensive, empirically tested intervention specifically designed for toddlers and preschoolers with autism spectrum disorder.

Guidebook is an introduction to improving the communication of children with disabilities.

Provides parents and professionals with the information and resources they need to improve their child's communication at home, at school and in the wider community.

Provides positive answers to the questions commonly asked by parents and teachers about behavior, causes, identification, and assessment associated with dyspraxia. Discusses the range of possible therapeutic interventions. For professionals and parents.

**Here's What I Mean to Say. Sarah Yates (1997)**
Early elementary. Third book in a series about a girl growing up with a cerebral palsy (23 pages)

**Hope Speaks: An Introduction to Childhood Apraxia of Speech. (DVD) (30 minutes)**
"Hope Speaks" was designed for those new to the apraxia diagnosis, especially the families of newly diagnosed children, students and professionals who need basic information, and most of all – HOPE.

Provides an overview of the potential benefits of using PECS, the picture exchange communication system.

**It Takes Two to Talk: A Guide to Promoting the Communication Development of Children with Language Delays. (DVD) (2006) (2 hours, 6 minutes)**
Step-by-step approach to promoting a child's early language development during everyday routines and activities.

Must have for parents, speech-language pathologists and others who work with or care for young children with language delays.

**Jay and Ben. Lulu Delacre & Katherine Swanson (2010)**
Young Children. Uses clear visual representation of text, sequenced panel of pictures and Board Maker picture symbols to enable children to gain understanding of the story plot and recognize printed words. Designed to help caregivers teach children about language, reading, story comprehension, functional skills and basic concepts.

**Late Talker: What to Do If Your Child Isn’t Talking Yet. Dr. Marilyn Agin (2003)**
Every parent eagerly awaits the day his or her child will speak for the first time. For millions of mothers and fathers, however, anticipation turns to anxiety when those initial, all-important words are a long time coming. Many worried parents are reassured that their child is 'just a late talker,' but unfortunately, that is not always the case. Balanced with a mother's perspective and an acclaimed doctor's experience, this book gives parents needed guidance on: -The warning signs of a serious speech disorder -Finding the right therapist for their child -Negotiating with school boards, teachers, and service providers -Exercises to do at home with a child.

A person with auditory processing disorder receives jumbled and distorted sounds. But the ability to hear is usually normal. Even though it affects millions of Americans, APD can be difficult to diagnose and challenging to treat.

**Lucas the Lion Loves the Tiny Talker. Ryan Rollen & Brittani Rollen. (2018)**
Preschool. The Tiny Talker Method helps children with communicative disabilities learn to use an augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) device in a more natural way. By pairing the device with a storybook, children are able to see the symbols in the story, touch the corresponding sound buttons on their Tiny Talker device, and hear the device's response.

**Mary Marony and the Snake. Suzy Kline (1992)**
Grades 2-5. With the support of her mother and new classmates, Mary sees a speech therapist about her stuttering problem (64 pages)

**Meaningful Exchanges for People with Autism:. An Introduction To Augmentative & Alternative Communication. Joanne M. Cafiero, PhD (2005)**
This guide to augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) provides an overview of the AAC techniques and devices available today.

Story-based language intervention for children with language impairments that are complicated by other developmental disabilities.
Covers a range of delays and disorders and provides information to parents with a child who might have a cognitive, physical or emotional delay.

A guide for K-12 educators who provide communication support. This book helps the readers to meet the needs of students who use augmentative and alternative communication (ACC) while satisfying the demands of their curriculum.

Promoting Language & Literacy in Children Who Are Deaf or Hard of Hearing. Mary Pat Moeller, David Ertmer, Carol Stoel-Gammon. (2016)
Covers today's best interventions for supporting language acquisition and literacy for children who are deaf or hard of hearing for tomorrow's speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and educators.

System to allow a child to make choices, answer questions, tell you about problems, and share his/her thoughts.

Describes a way of understanding and communicating with children who are not speaking, but rather using their bodies and somatic symptoms to express states of mind.

Charts the month-by-month growth of the children's vocabulary, utterances, and use of grammatical structures.

If your clients have congenital or acquired pathologies of the central nervous system or unintelligible speech and would benefit from augmentative or alternative communication means, this resource will give you the confidence to implement a program.

The Source for Processing Disorders. Gail Richard (2001)
This book is intended to help professionals differentiate among processing disorders in children in kindergarten through high school so that intervention efforts can become focused and more effective.

Written in an empathic style by a parent who “has been there”, offers hope and practical advice for parents of toddlers to teens with this neurologically-based motor speech disorder.

Text clarifies the distinct speech and language issues associated with each disorder (Down Syndrome and Fragile X) and helps readers conduct individualized assessment and intervention.

Elementary. Most kids know someone with a speech disorder. Michael's story helps them understand the cause and effects of his disorder and how speech therapy helps him communicate more clearly (22 pages)

Shows professionals and parents how to talk to and play with children in ways that directly support their emerging language skills.
Use to improve the communication skills of young children ages 3 through 7 who have delayed or ineffective speech due to autism, Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, cleft lip/palate, Childhood Apraxia of Speech, hearing loss, or another condition.

Provides ideas for more than 325 communication-enriching activities for you and your child while you're in the midst of your everyday routine.

Many school-aged children with developmental challenges need help with their listening, language, and whole-word reading skills. This book explains how to teach these skills in sequential steps using more than 100 goals and activities that can be incorporated into an IEP or used for home practice.

Teaching Communication Skills to Students with Severe Disabilities. June Downing, PhD (2005)
Guide has the comprehensive, research-based information professionals need to support students from preschool to high school as they learn and use communication skills.

This video follows the first ten months of an intensive language intervention conducted by the mother of Dani, a young girl diagnosed with autism.

Practical, user-friendly solutions to common universal challenges encountered by parents and caregivers, including communication, behavior, technology, community outings, and sensory needs.

School Age. Written by a teenager who suffered from Selective Mutism. This unique book is directed to children with Selective Mutism as well as for parents, professionals and teachers to help them understand a child's unspoken words when unable to speak and express themselves. (71 pages)

Provides educators and parents with an effective means of assessing the learning, language and social skills of children with autism or other intellectual disabilities.

Brings together the procedures and teaching methodology of ABA and Skinner's analysis of verbal behavior in an effort to provide a behaviorally based language assessment program for all children with language delays.

An understanding of how individuals with Autism process their world. (199 pages)

Looks at the importance of speech intelligibility (clear speech) for people with Down syndrome. Explains the various factors and underlying speech intelligibility problems common in Down syndrome.

Illustrates various facial expressions and the feelings they represent.

When the Brain Can't Hear: Unraveling the Mystery of Auditory Processing Disorder. Terri James Bellis (2002)
APD has been called the auditory equivalent of dyslexia, and its debilitating effects cross all ages, genders, and races. APD can cause children to fail in school and adults to suffer socially and in their careers, but until now, there has been little information available.