



Speech Language Therapists' Restricted Scope of Practice

The restrictions on scope of practice for Speech Language Therapists are broadly defined below.

Scope of Practice		Definitions
Dysphagia		Difficulty or inability to drink or eat.
Fluency		Interruption in the flow of speaking characterised by atypical rate, rhythm, and repetitions in sounds, syllables, words, and phrases. This may be accompanied by excessive tension, struggle behaviour, and secondary mannerisms.
Language	Developmental	Delayed language development.
	Disordered	Disordered language, social-pragmatic and related cognitive skills e.g. as seen in populations with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), intellectual impairment, selective mutism etc. Acquired language disorder after a neurological event e.g., stroke, brain injury.
Speech	Developmental	Delayed speech acquisition.
	Disordered	Disordered speech e.g. Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS), craniofacial anomalies. Impaired speech following a neurological event or after surgery as seen in populations like stroke, head and neck cancers.



Voice	Disordered	Quality, pitch and loudness of voice that is inappropriate to an individual's age and gender.
	Alaryngeal	Form of speech achieved after laryngectomy by using either an external vibratory source or the pharyngoesophageal segment as an internal vibratory source.