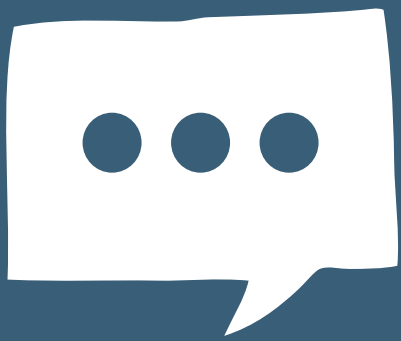


What is the Connection Between Apraxia, Echolalia and Autism?

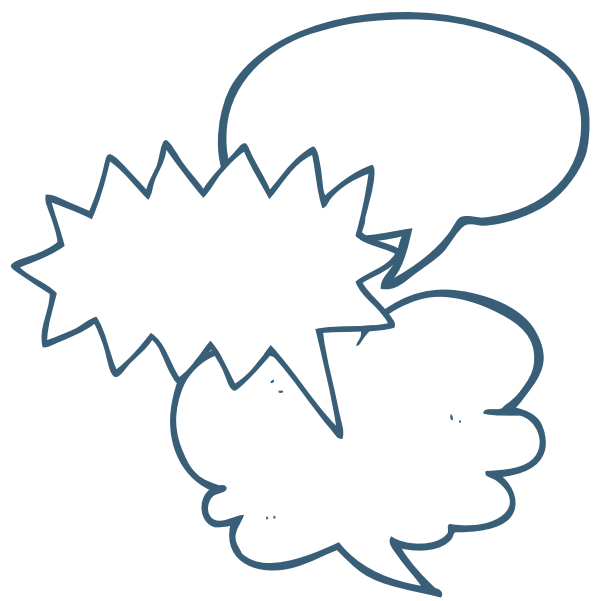
What is Apraxia?



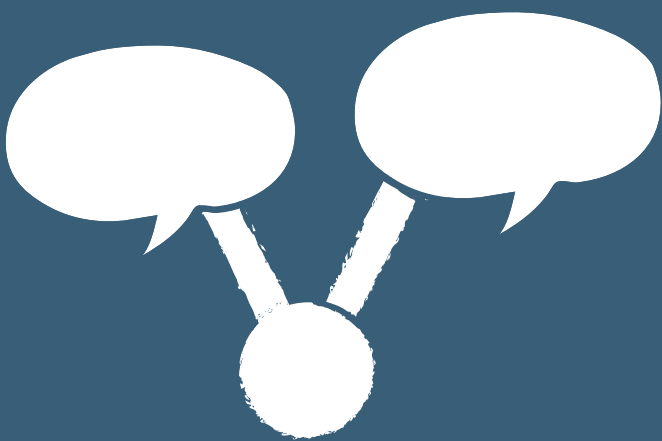
1. Someone with Apraxia of speech can physically speak and they know what they want to say - they just have trouble getting it out because the brain can not properly plan and sequence the required speech sound movements.
2. AOS can vary from mild to severe - someone may just struggle with stuttering but someone else may have extreme difficulty with speaking.

What is Echolalia?

1. Echolalia occurs when someone, typically a young child, repeats words or phrases they've heard from people or from TV or other media. It can either happen immediately or they may be repeating something they heard earlier.
2. Echolalia is common in children under three years of age, and this repetition is normal and important in the process of learning to talk.
3. In children over three years of age, Echolalia may be a sign of autism.



How are they connected to autism?



1. It's estimated that up to 75% of people with autism have exhibited echolalia and that apraxia may be the reason many children on the spectrum do not develop speech.
2. If your child is diagnosed with apraxia, echolalia or autism, they should be evaluated for the other disorders, because they frequently occur together.

Relationship Development Intervention

- [Webinar: Communication & Autism - https://www.rdiconnect.com/communication-with-autism/](https://www.rdiconnect.com/communication-with-autism/)
- [Webinar: The Importance of Non-Verbal Cues - https://www.rdiconnect.com/the-importance-of-non-verbal-cues-in-communication/](https://www.rdiconnect.com/the-importance-of-non-verbal-cues-in-communication/)
- [Podcast: All About Eye Contact - https://www.rdiconnect.com/episode-12-asd-myths-about-eye-contact/](https://www.rdiconnect.com/episode-12-asd-myths-about-eye-contact/)
- [RDIconnect Website: https://www.rdiconnect.com/](https://www.rdiconnect.com/)