

## The Core Functions of Speech-Language Pathology Student and Advisor Review

Adapted from the Council of Academic Programs in Communication Sciences and Disorders (2023). A guide for future practitioners in audiology and speech-language pathology: Core functions. <https://www.capcsd.org/academic-and-clinical-resources/>

The Core Functions of speech-language pathology to function in a broad variety of clinical situations, and to render a wide spectrum of patient care, individuals must have skills and attributes in five areas: communication, m to ( )10.6o ( )10.g81-.6 (s)-6 ( f)10.3 ( f6c in)25ttttad.7 a6o ( )(o ( )10.6)8.(a)5-9.6 ( Td (iS0. f (about 3 months) of enrollment

### Communication

Statements in this section acknowledge that audiologists and speech-language pathologists must communicate in a way that is understood by their clients/patients and others. It is recognized that linguistic, paralinguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic variations are part of every culture, and accent, dialects, idiolects and communication styles can differ from general American English expectations. Communication may occur in different modalities depending on the joint needs of involved parties and may be supported through various accommodations as deemed reasonable and appropriate to client/patient needs. Some examples of these accommodations include augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) devices, written displays, voice amplification, attersupport communication, oral translators, assistive listeningides, sign interpreters, and other verbal

client/patient equipment, and practice management technology) while retaining the integrity of the process.

- x Respond in a manner that ensures the safety of clients and others.

### Sensory

Statements in this section acknowledge that audiologists and speech pathologists use auditory, visual, tactile, and olfactory information to guide clinical practice. It is recognized that such information may be accessed through a variety of means including direct sensory perception and /or adaptive strategies. Some examples of these strategies include visual translation displays, text readers, assistive listening devices, and perceptual descriptions by clinical assistants.

- x Access sensory information to differentiate functional and disordered auditory, oral, written, and visual communication.
- x Access sensory information to correctly differentiate anatomical structures and diagnostic imaging findings.
- x Access sensory information to correctly differentiate and discriminate text, numbers, tables, and graphs associated with diagnostic instruments and tests.

### Intellectual/Cognitive

- x Adhere to all aspects of relevant professional codes of ethics, privacy, and information management policies.
- x Take personal responsibility for maintaining physical and mental health at a level that ensures safe, respectful, and successful participation in didactic and clinical activities.