Who is a Speech-Language Pathologist?

- Highly trained professional with either a Master’s or doctorate degree
- Certified by the American Speech-Language Hearing Association
- Meets state licensure requirements
- Works in a variety of settings: schools, skilled nursing facilities, hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals, early intervention, and private practice

What does a Speech-Language Pathologist do?

- Evaluates the physician-referred person
- Establishes an individual treatment plan based on person’s degree of impairment and goals for recovery
- Conducts therapy, provides feedback to patient and family regarding current status and home exercise program
- Consults with family, friends, educators, professionals, and allied health professionals

Call today 603-893-2900 x 3210

ADHD may affect 5% of the adult population in the United States
How can a Speech-language Pathologist help with my ADD/ADHD?

- Provide counseling and education regarding ADD/ADHD
- Utilize symptom checklists and severity rating scales for both patient and their family members to dynamically assess strengths and weaknesses relating to ADD/ADHD
- Introduce strategies to improve organization and planning as well as ways to reduce distractibility
- Establish a home exercise program for patient to complete daily and weekly to hone skills taught in therapy and ensure seamless carryover into everyday settings
- Therapeutic activities to address auditory comprehension, working and short term memory, and information processing
- Provide self-monitoring skills for patient to utilize after their course of therapy to ensure continued success in their management of ADD/ADHD

How to make and appointment

- A physician’s prescription is required at the time of evaluation
- Diagnosis directives to evaluate and treat, and anticipated length of therapy should be on the script
- Fax prescription to the admissions department at: 603-898-4361
- Call outpatient scheduling for questions at: 603-893-2900 x 3210 or 3216

ADHD symptoms persist into adulthood in 30-80% percent of those diagnosed at a younger age