Speech Language Pathologist (SLP) Nursing Exam: Study Guide

Review Basic Safety and Infection Prevention

Review patient assessment, including:

- Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) assessment, purpose
- Bilingual assessment, what is included
- Broca’s aphasia, difficulty producing speech
- Chinese child, l-r substitution, prognosis
- Cognitive-communication assessment, TBI
- Diet progression from pudding-thick to mechanical soft
- Fluency assessment
- Infants and toddlers, approach to assessment
- Motor speech assessment adults, voice quality
- Orofacial myofunction
- Resonance and airflow
- Severe communication impairment, identifying need to assess for
- Severe communication impairment, monitoring progress
- Swallowing function, importance of safety and nutrition
- S/Z ratio interpretation
- Tracheoesophageal prosthesis, incorrect fit
- Tracheostomy, consult to find out if patient can safely cover opening

Review developing plans of care, including:

- Aphasia, priority
- Aural rehabilitation or habitation for children
- Cleft palate, soft, what to treat for
- Cough after swallowing liquids, intervention
- Down syndrome, initial short-term goal
- Dysarthria, what therapy will address
- Dysphagia, compensatory strategy to decrease airway diameter (chin tuck)
- Dysphagia, sequence of foods in diet progression
- Desired outcome cognitive-communication intervention, example
- Severe communication impairment, goal
- Swallowing therapy, airway protection

Review documentation, including:

- Comprehensive evaluation report, components
• Correcting error in handwritten documentation
• Evaluation report, mid-moderate stroke, what to include comprehensive information
• Unconventional behavior pattern, severe communication impairment

Review principles and content of communication and patient teaching, including:

• AAC teaching
• Artificial larynx, what to teach
• Communicating with parents about intervention for infant or toddler
• Patient satisfaction

Review principles of safety and infection prevention, including:

• Feeding tube, positioning of patient
• Patient identifiers
• Prevention of spread of MRSA, gown and gloves
• Washing hands between patients