


 Translational Centre
for Speech Disorders
Centre of Research Excellence


Newsletter

We are excited to share the latest news with you from our NHMRC Translational Centre for Speech Disorders!



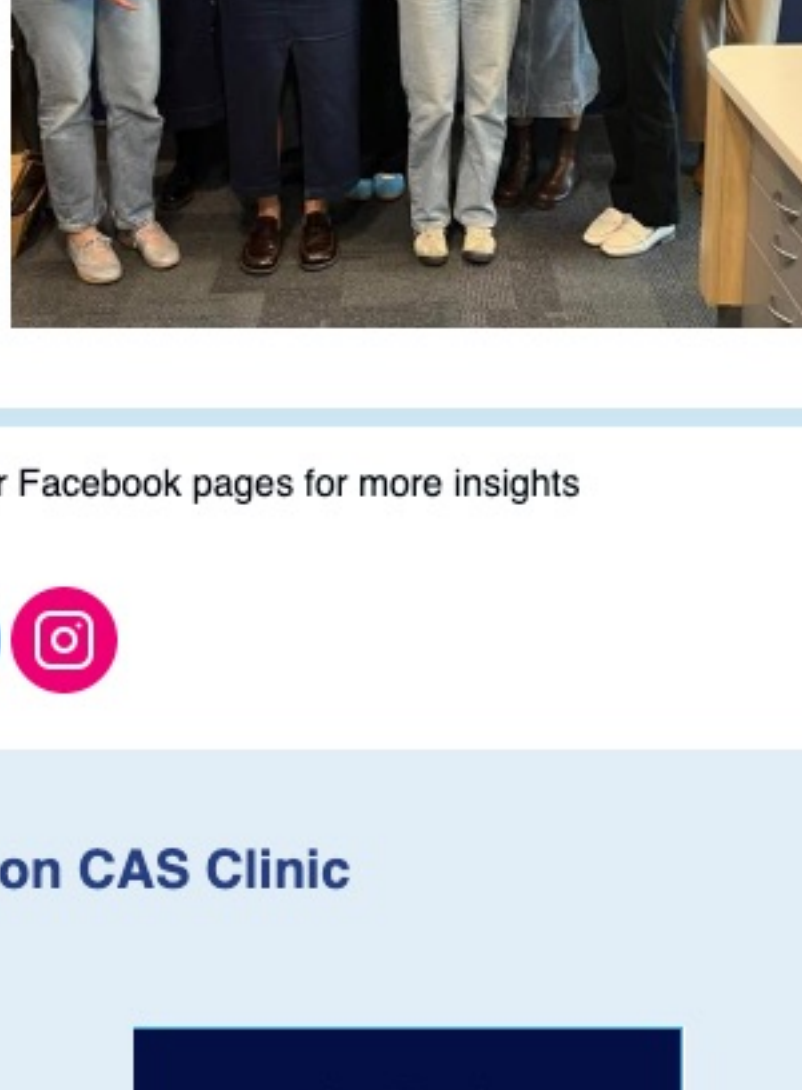
Special Blue Edition for Apraxia Awareness Month

May 14th was Apraxia Awareness Day

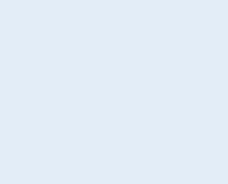
Childhood Apraxia of Speech (CAS) is a motor speech condition that makes it difficult to speak. People with CAS know what they want to say but the brain cannot plan and program the muscles and movements of their lips, jaw, and tongue to speak clearly and be understood.

This month our Speech & Language team dressed all in blue to celebrate **Apraxia Awareness Day**.

Thank you to all the amazing families we work with! We would not be able to do our research without your time, drive and dedication ❤️



Please check out our Instagram or Facebook pages for more insights



Second Opinion CAS Clinic

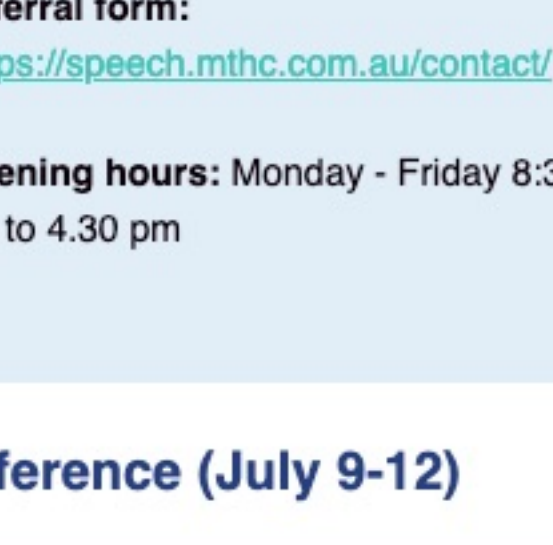
An end...

Thank you so much to all the families that have received CAS assessments in our research clinic. We have now finished our research clinic and are no longer able to provide second opinion assessments for CAS.

We'd like to thank the families and referrers who have supported our research clinic and helped us learn more about CAS. We thoroughly enjoyed the working relationship and collaboration and meeting so many wonderful families.

And a beginning...

Second Opinion CAS assessments are now being conducted at the Melbourne Speech Pathology Clinic (Level 1, [723 Swanston St](#), Carlton 3053). Please note this is a fee based service. They are now taking appointment bookings for May 2025 onwards.



Contact Information

Website: <https://speech.mthc.com.au/>

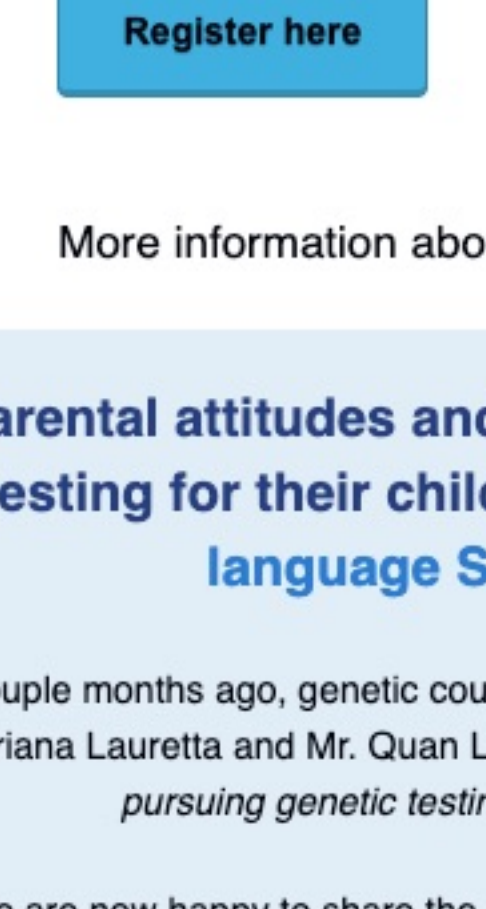
Email: speech-clinic@unimelb.edu.au

Phone: [03 9035 7199](tel:0390357199)

Referral form: <https://speech.mthc.com.au/contact/>

Opening hours: Monday - Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Apraxia Kids Virtual National Conference (July 9-12)



**2025 National Conference:
Creating Community Connections
Virtual
July 9-12th, 2025**

Genetic counsellor Mariana Lauretta and Professor Angela Morgan will be speaking at the Apraxia Kids National Conference on July 9th at 7pm EDT (**July 10th 9am AEST**).

Their talk "A Beginner's Tutorial on Genetics & Implications for CAS" will cover genetic testing in relation to CAS.

[Register here](#)

By the end of the session the participant will be able to:

- Explain the difference between a chromosomal condition and a single gene condition.
- List the different types of genetic testing relevant to a child with CAS.
- Describe 2 practical and emotional factors to consider as a parent or SLP if considering genetic testing for a child with CAS

More information about the conference can be found [here](#)

Parental attitudes and experiences in pursuing genetic testing for their child's motor speech disorder: Plain language Summary now available!

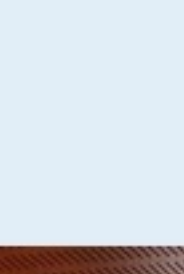
A couple months ago, genetic counsellors in our CRE team - Ms. Christy Atkinson, Ms. Mariana Lauretta and Mr. Quan Lee, published '*Parental attitudes and experiences in pursuing genetic testing for their child's motor speech disorder*'

We are now happy to share the plain language summary of the findings. See some excerpts below:

What this research is about

- ~30% of children who undergo genomic testing for motor speech disorder (such as Childhood Apraxia of Speech and dysarthria) receive an explanatory genetic diagnosis
- Understanding how parents view and experience genetic testing for their child is important in providing holistic genetics healthcare to families.

What the researchers did



20 parents whose child underwent genetic testing for motor speech disorder were interviewed

What the researchers found

Parents were **highly motivated** to pursue genetic testing for their child's speech condition

🔍 Finding an explanation

Parents wanted to determine the cause of the speech condition in their child and other family members

🖼️ Building a bigger picture

Parents wanted information about their child's prognosis and other medical issues that may arise

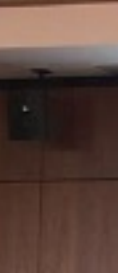
📍 Having a label

Parents felt that a genetic label adds weight to their child's speech diagnosis and improves access to NDIS funding

👥 Providing information for others

Genetic testing was thought to be informative for other families with speech conditions

Parents who **received** a genetic finding for their child:



Had a desire for **peer support**, particularly in connecting with other families with similar lived experiences

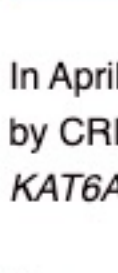


Hoped to be **notified when new information becomes available**, especially if relevant to the child's clinical care

Parents who did **not receive** a genetic finding for their child:

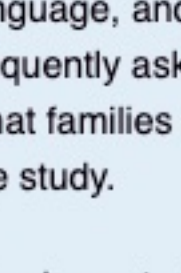


Shifted their focus to **managing their child's symptoms**, which often does not rely on a genetic diagnosis



Recognised the **unconditional love** for their child, regardless of genetic testing outcome

What this means for parents pursuing genetic testing for motor speech disorder



This research helps improve the support that we provide to families affected by childhood motor speech disorder.

Thank you again to all the amazing families that participated in this project!

[See the full version HERE](#)

New Studies

Recruiting: Okur Chung neurodevelopmental syndrome

We are recruiting for a new study looking at speech and language in individuals with Okur-Chung neurodevelopmental syndrome (OCNDS) or also known as CSNK2A1-related neurodevelopmental syndrome in collaboration with [CSNK2A1 Foundation](#)

🧐 Eligibility:

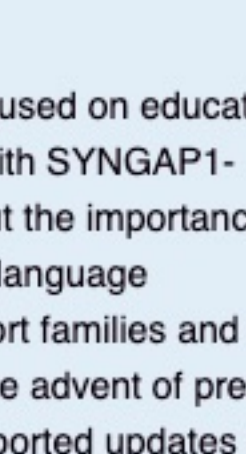
- 🔍 Aged 6 months to adulthood
- 🔍 Diagnosed with a CSNK2A1 variant/Okur-Chung neurodevelopmental syndrome by genetic test
- 🔍 Verbal or non-verbal/non-speaking

✅ What's Involved:

- 🖋️ Online or in-person meeting
- 🖋️ Surveys about speech, language, and health
- 🖋️ Surveys available in English, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Polish, or Chinese

[Register Interest here](#)

Register interest or ask any questions at:
geneticsofspeech@mcri.edu.au



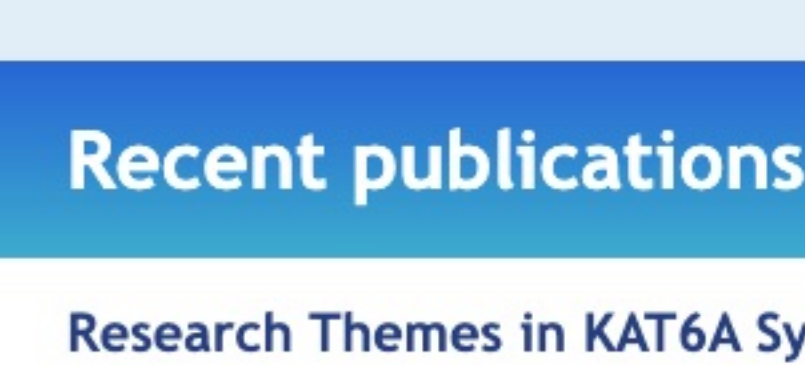
Conferences

GETA Family Conference

CRE team member and PhD student Alecka Garrett presented at the GETA (Genetic Epilepsy Team Australia) conference

This presentation focused on educating families of children with SYNGAP1-related disorder about the importance of detailed speech and language phenotyping to support families and bolster research in the advent of precision therapies. Alecka reported updates on the ongoing SYNGAP1 speech, language, and feeding study, addressed frequently asked questions, and outlined what families can expect if they sign up to the study.

Thank you to GETA for their invitation!



Recent publications

Research Themes in KAT6A Syndrome: A Scoping Review

[Access article HERE](#)

In April, the following scoping review was published by Dr Tanya Tripathi and co-authored by CRE Team members, Dr Miya St John and Prof David Amor: '*Research Themes in KAT6A Syndrome: A Scoping Review*'.

The review described current themes in KAT6A syndrome research, including (1) genotype-phenotype correlation, (2) the neurodevelopmental profile, (3) the epigenetic role of KAT6A, (4) molecular biomarkers, (5) drug discovery, and (6) the phenotypic overlap with other conditions like Rett syndrome.

This review emphasises the complexity of KAT6A syndrome and the need for a future research focus on longitudinal studies, the development of biomarkers, and precision medicine trials for individuals and their families.

Understanding speech and language in KIF1A-associated neurological disorder

[Access article HERE](#)

CRE PhD student and Speech Pathologist Lottie Morison is the lead author of the article 'Understanding speech and language in *'KIF1A-associated neurological disorder*'

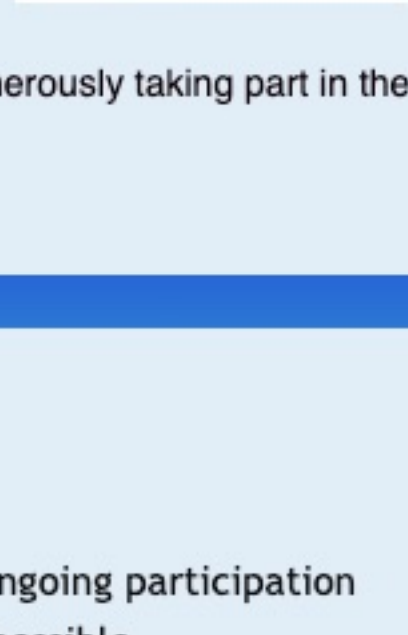
This research aimed to understand the speech and language features, support needs, and strengths in people with KIF1A-associated neurological disorder (KAND).

The researchers found there was a big range of speech and language ability in the group. Most people had delayed speech and language milestones and all people who were speaking had dysarthria. Those in the study had stronger expressive language than receptive language. Some individuals used augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) (e.g., speech generating devices, key word sign). Participants were very socially motivated.

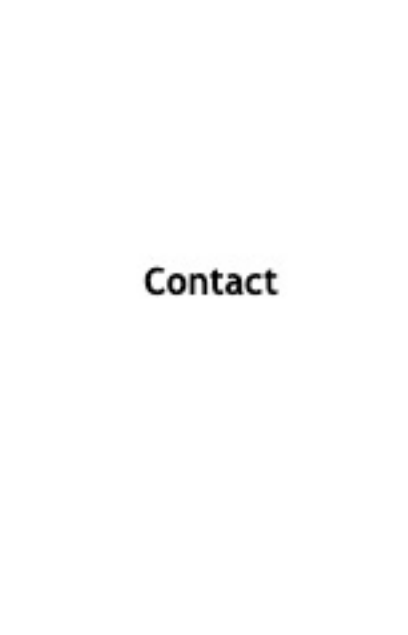
This study improves our understanding of what therapies and supports might be helpful for people with KAND including capitalising on strengths like social motivation to support success in therapy, individualised speech and language therapies, and early and adaptable AAC.

Thank you to the individuals with KAND and their families for generously taking part in the research, [KIF1A.org](#) and [KIF1A.au](#), and our collaborators.

[Click the image for a Plain Language Summary](#)



[Click the image for a KAND Fact Sheet](#)



Thank you!

Our team wishes to thank families and clinicians for their ongoing participation and support. Without your help our research would not be possible.

Centre of Research Excellence - Translational Centre for Speech Disorders

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