

Risk Factors for Pervasive Developmental Stuttering

HIGH RISK FACTORS	LOW RISK FACTORS
Family history of stuttering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person/s relationship to child _____ • Person's gender: ___Male ___Female • Did person/s continue to stutter or report they feel they still stutter? 	No family history
Child is male gender	Child is female gender
Onset after three years, five months	Onset before three years, five months
Stuttering longer than 6 months to 1 year	Stuttering less than 6 months
Presence & Higher proportion of Stutter-Like Disfluencies compared to Other Disfluencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-word repetitions, single-syllable word repetitions, prolongations and blocks • Multiple units of repetitions, faster units, shorter pause duration between repeated units • Secondary stuttering behaviors (ie. Facial grimaces, body movements, etc.) 	Presence of Other Disfluencies within normal frequency; Stutter-Like Disfluencies not present (less than 10% based on 300 syllable speech sample) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfinished words • Revisions • Interjections • Whole word repetitions (less than 4) • Phrase repetitions Effort free disfluencies and less than 4 iterations of repeated unit.
Sensitive temperament profile: higher level of reactivity, lower sensory threshold, other	Less sensitive profile
Concerns/diagnosis regarding: language abilities, phonology, articulation, overall development, ADHD, anxiety, Tourette Syndrome, OCD, Autism, depression or learning disabilities	No other concerns
Parents/Caregivers anxious, reacting negatively to child's problem communicating	Minimal or no anxiety regarding problem
Child demonstrates frustration, negative reactions to problems.	Child not demonstrating frustration