



# The Value of the Speech-Language Pathologist (SLP) in Pediatric Feeding and Swallowing Disorders (FSDs)



SLP Involvement in the Treatment of Pediatric FSDs Improves Overall Health and Function.



## Improves Swallowing and Feeding Function

Following SLP treatment, children with FSD demonstrate improved swallow function.

- Improving swallowing functionality by an average of 17%, with swallowing function improvements reported in 100%\* of children<sup>1</sup>
- Improving feeding functionality by an average of 15%, with a reported reduction in mealtime supervision needs for 51%\* of children<sup>1</sup>
- Remediating aspiration in 89% of children with pharyngeal dysphagia<sup>2</sup>



## Improves Caregiver and/or Staff Knowledge and Wellbeing

12% of parents of children with FSD demonstrate less stress following SLP involvement.<sup>3</sup>

- Increasing the accuracy of caregiver prompts by 73%<sup>4</sup>
- Increasing staff feeding and dysphagia knowledge by 19% and 67%, respectively<sup>5</sup>
- Increasing the use of safe feeding strategies by 34%-95%<sup>5</sup>



## Improves Health-Related Outcomes

With SLP involvement, children with FSD have improved health-related outcomes.

- Reducing total length of stay by 5-106 days<sup>6-10</sup>
- Reducing ICU length of stay by 38 days<sup>6</sup>
- Demonstrating 10%-19% greater weight gain than controls<sup>10,11</sup>
- Preventing frenectomy in 70% of infants referred for the procedure<sup>12</sup>
- Resulting in 8% fewer children experiencing re-intubation<sup>8</sup>
- Reducing G-tube placements by 52%<sup>13</sup>
- Remediating G-tube dependency in 22%-90% of children, with an average cost savings of \$40,000-\$365,000 per child<sup>6, 8, 14-27</sup>



## Improves Intake by Mouth

With SLP-related care, 29% more infants with FSD achieve breastfeeding, and 79% of children with FSD improve variety of food intake.<sup>28, 29</sup>

- Initiating oral feedings 3-8 days sooner<sup>8, 10</sup>
- Achieving independent oral feeding 2-13 days sooner<sup>8-11, 30-33</sup>
- Accepting 2-16 times more volume and 2-25 times more nutrition by mouth<sup>3, 4, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 29, 34-37</sup>
- Eating, on average, 6-31 more new food items<sup>20, 26, 38, 39</sup>
- Eliminating the need for altered viscosity or texture in 78% and 52% of children, respectively<sup>1, 40</sup>
- Reducing the use of oral supplements by 39%-62%<sup>18</sup>
- Reducing G-tube intake by 31%-78%<sup>4, 14, 16, 26</sup>



## Improves Behaviors

48%-86% of children with FSDs reduce refusal behaviors with SLP involvement.<sup>29, 39, 41</sup>

- Demonstrating 27%-93% fewer inappropriate mealtime behaviors<sup>4, 14, 21, 35</sup>
- Exhibiting 75%-78% fewer negative vocalizations<sup>3, 29</sup>

\* Per parent report.

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