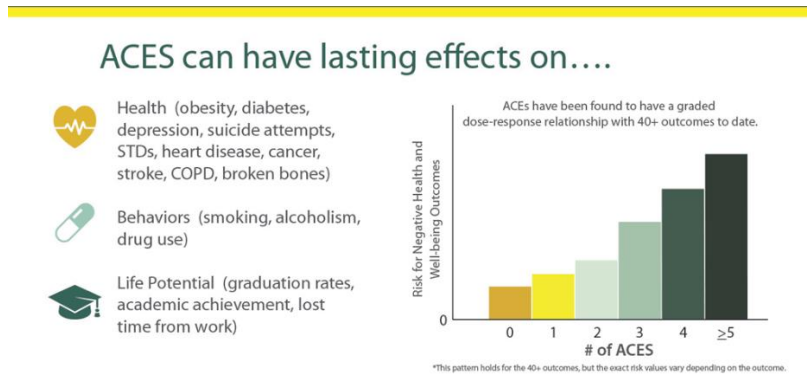


Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse Childhood Experiences were first studied by Felitti et al., in 1998. The study found that ACEs correlate with negative health outcomes. Categories of ACEs include abuse, household challenges, and neglect.



“The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) is advocating interprofessional collaboration in all aspects of speech-language pathology/audiology. The need for interprofessional collaboration is especially essential when working with young children who have experiences multiple ACEs.” (Westby, 2018).

Examples of Interprofessional collaboration include:

- Psychology
- Social work
- Educators
- Administration

SLPs cannot give a diagnosis of trauma. Psychologists may give that diagnosis.

Additional Resources:

Center for Disease Control. 2016. Adverse childhood experiences: Looking at how ACEs affect our lives & society. Retrieved from: https://vetoviolence.cdc.gov/apps/phl/images/ACE_Accessible.pdf

National Congress of American Indians. (2016 June 23). *Dr. Vincent Felitti: Reflections on the adverse childhood experiences (ACE) study* [Video File]. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ns8ko9-ljU>

Westby, C. (2018). Adverse childhood experiences: What speech-language pathologists need to know. *Word of Mouth*, 30(1), 1-4.

Winder, F. (2015). Childhood trauma and special education: Why the Idea Is failing today's impacted youth. *Hofstra L. Rev.*, 44, 601.