Not all information heard will be understood or retained
Speech gets lost in noise
Unclear voices and unfamiliar voice patterns are harder to process, as are unfamiliar accents.
Facing the person with APD aids effective communication
Processing deficits lead to gaps in knowledge
Sequencing problems make shaky foundations to build upon
Delayed processing can lead to slow working and unfinished tasks
Taking dictation means notes are often incorrect or incomplete
Pre-teaching and printed materials are vital to a learner with APD
Too much noise and information leads to sensory overload
The brain needs silence and rest for delayed processing/recovery
Only parents can seek referral for APD diagnosis. Only an audiologist or audiovestibular surgeon trained in APD testing is qualified to diagnose APD (using a full battery of specialist tests, not just screening tools).