

THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW BEFORE YOU GRADUATE
(prepared by 2 former graduate students)

In order to graduate, you need:

- 375 clock hours and 25 hours of observation

- at least two applied clinics
 - at least one external practicum (15-20 hours/week)
 - an externship in the final semester (40 hours/week)

- Externship

- Your externship can be completed anywhere where there is a full-time CCC clinician

- You should start looking for finalizing plans and getting contracts for an externship no later than August before your last semester of classes

- Mrs. Vinson has a list of contact information for externships around the country. You can choose from that list, or have her develop a contract for any place in which you are interested. Hospital contracts take the longest to execute, so you should have this process started no later than the end of the summer semester.

- Audiology hours

- There is no set amount of audiology hours required by ASHA. However, the department requires that you get at least 5 hours. These can be done through screenings (posted outside Dr. Wingate's office – most are in the fall semester) or aural rehab clients.

- Apply for graduation at the registrar's office (2-3 weeks into the final semester)

- Pass the Praxis exam

- 120 question multiple choice test in 2 hours

- Sign up at least one month in advance

- This is usually taken during your last semester of classes (for most of you, that is November of your 2nd year).

- www.ets.org

- Cost of test is \$115.00

- Comprehensive exams

A full day of essay questions.

You need to answer six out of eight (your choice) questions correctly. The questions are based on the graduate courses.

- Pass all the academic and clinical courses
- Complete an exit interview with Dr. Griffiths.

All clock hours must be turned in to Dr. Wingate at least 24 hours prior to your exit interview.

Bring your clinic folder and your “Just for the Record” form to the interview

In order to get your provisional license you need:

- Graduation from a Master’s program.

Your transcript may have the date the degree was conferred stamped on it by the registrar’s office.

- Complete a one hour HIV course
- Complete a two hour Prevention of Medical Errors course
- Be employed
- When above have been done, contact the Department of Health (850)245-4161 and request a application packet for provisional license.
- For ASHA certification after completing the CFY, contact ASHA and request a membership and certification handbook. www.asha.org actioncenter@asha.org 1-800-498-2071

How we studied for the Praxis (and passed)

- Between 2-3 months before the exam, review all your material from your undergraduate and graduate courses
- You can purchase a practice text booklet online at ets.org for \$35.00.
- Know your vocabulary!

□ **Some sample questions from the Praxis:**

The parents of a newborn child have been referred to a speech-language pathologist because of the child's low birth weight and anoxia at birth and because of maternal trauma. Based only on this information, the most appropriate action for the speech-language pathologist is to

- a) tell the parents that the long-term prognosis for the child is not good, even if speech and language training are started immediately
- b) ask to observe the child at regular intervals and discuss speech and language developmental norms with the parents**
- c) refuse to accept the referral because only medical problems are involved
- d) suggest professional psychological counseling for the parents to help them accept the child's potential problems before providing speech and language assistance
- e) tell the parents to report back in six months with their observations on the child's development based on a checklist.

A nasometer can be used in treating which of the following?

- a) vocal breathiness
- b) hypernasality**
- c) puberphonia
- d) production of a pharyngeal fricative for [k]
- e) substitution of [n] for []

This question is based on knowing how to read an audiogram. Which of the following indicates the status of the hearing of an individual for the audiogram shown above?

- a) normal hearing
- b) a sensorineural hearing loss
- c) a mixed hearing loss
- d) a conductive hearing loss**
- e) a central auditory processing deficit