



## References

see also: [Main Story](#)

**Forrest, K.** (2003). Diagnostic criteria of developmental apraxia of speech used by clinical speech-language pathologists. *American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, 12*, 376-380.

**Magill, R. A.** (1998). *Motor learning: Concepts and applications*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

**Rosenbek, J., Lemme, M., Ahern, M., Harris, E., & Wertz, T.** (1973). A treatment for apraxia of speech in adults. *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders, 38*, 462-472.

**Schmidt, R. A. & Bjork, R. A.** (1992). New conceptualizations of practice: Common principles in three paradigms suggest new concepts in learning. *Psychological Science, 3*, 207-217.

**Schmidt, R. A. & Lee, T. D.** (2005). *Motor control and learning: A behavioral emphasis* (4th edition). Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics.

**Strand, E. A., & Debertine, P.** (2000). The efficacy of integral stimulation intervention with developmental apraxia of speech. *Journal of Medical Speech-Language Pathology, 8*, 295-300.

**Strand, E. A., Stoeckel, R. & Baas, R.** (2006). Treatment of severe childhood apraxia of speech: A treatment efficacy study. *Journal of Medical Speech-Language Pathology, 14*, 297-307.

**Swinnen, S. P., Schmidt, R. A., Nicholson, D. E., & Shapiro, D. C.** (1990). Information feedback for skill acquisition: Instantaneous knowledge of results degrades learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 16*, 706-716.

**Wulf, G. & Schmidt, R. A.** (1997). Variability of practice and implicit motor learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory and Cognition, 23*, 987-1006.

©1997-2008 American Speech-Language-Hearing Association -