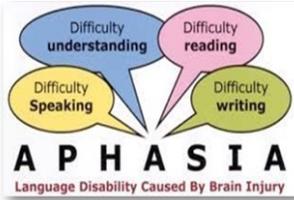


Childhood Aphasia

Childhood, or pediatric aphasia, can result from damage to the left side of the brain from a stroke or brain injury. Childhood aphasia can happen at any time – in utero, during birth, or at any time during the child's life in which a stroke or other brain injury occurs.

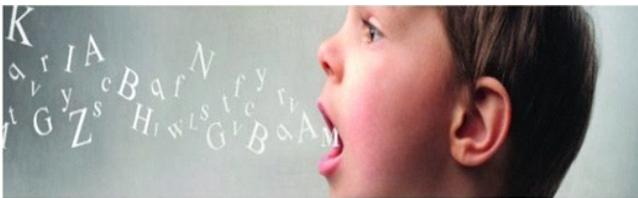


Speech sound disorder

Speech Sound Disorder: the disruption of the articulation (speech –motor-control) and phonology development (language knowledge). Speech sounds disorders can be seen in the following disorders noted below



Social communication disorder



Social (Pragmatic) Communication Disorder

DSM 5™ 315.39 (F80.89), cont'd.

- Difficulties following rules for conversation and storytelling, such as taking turns in conversation, rephrasing when misunderstood, and knowing how to use verbal and nonverbal signals to regulate interaction.
- Difficulties understanding what is not explicitly stated (e.g., making inferences) and nonliteral or ambiguous meaning of language (e.g., idioms, humor, metaphors, multiple meanings that depend on the context for interpretation.)

Childhood Apraxia

what is APRAXIA OF SPEECH?
Apraxia of speech is a motor speech disorder. The messages from the brain to the mouth are disrupted, and the person cannot move his or her lips or tongue to the right place to say sounds correctly, even though the muscles are not weak.

Signs / Symptoms

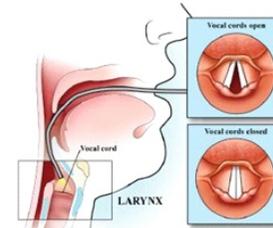
- Difficulty imitating and producing speech sounds, marked by speech errors such as sound distortions, substitutions, and/or omissions
- Inconsistent speech errors
- Groping of the tongue and lips to make specific sounds and words
- Slow speech rate

what is APHASIA?
Apraxia is a communication disorder that results from damage to parts of the brain that contain language (typically in the left half of the brain). Aphasia may cause difficulties in speaking, listening, reading and writing but does not affect intelligence.

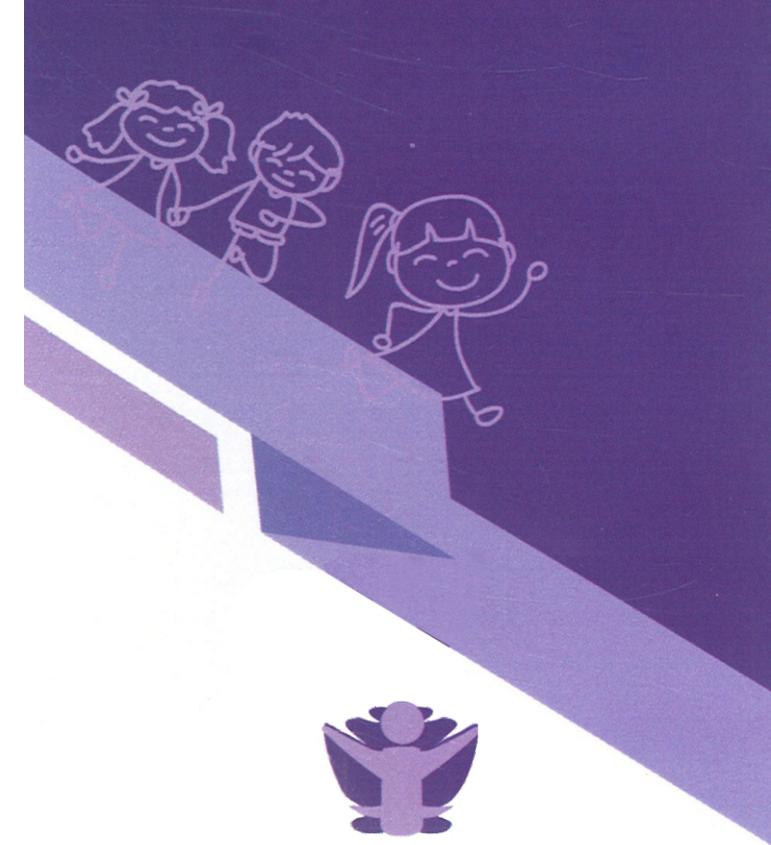
Signs / Symptoms

- **Difficulty producing / understanding language:**
 - Experience difficulty coming up with the words they want to say
 - Substitute the intended word with another word that may be related in meaning to the target (e.g. "chicken" for "fish") or unrelated (e.g. "radio" for "ball")
 - Switch sounds within words (e.g. "wish dasher" for "dishwasher")

DO YOU HAVE VOICE DISORDER?



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Speech and Language developmental milestone

AGE	SPEECH	LANGUAGE
0-3 months	Vegetative sounds (grunts, crying, etc.), coo, laugh, and babble.	Recognizes and responds to caregivers' voices, smile when you speak to them.
4-6 months	Babbling, gurgling sounds.	Responds to "no," tone of voice and to sounds other than speech (i.e., toys).
7-12 months	Babbling has more consonant and vowel sounds, 1-2 word phrases by 12 months.	Listens when spoken to, looks when called by name, plays games like "peek-a-boo." By 12 months: follow simple requests (Don't touch), understands some questions, recognizes names of familiar objects (ball, dog, etc.), understands 3-50 words.
1-2 years	Average talking vocabulary is 50-100 words, speech is understood 50 percent of the time.	Points to pictures in books, points to some body parts, follows simple directions, and likes to have same story repeated.
2-3 years	Puts 2-3 words together to talk about and ask for things, average talking vocabulary is 200-300 words.	Follows two-part directions, requests information (on, under, in, etc.).
3-4 years	Speech is understood 76 percent of the time, longer sentences, fluent speech, more complex sentences.	Understands simple "who," "what," "where" questions and understands basic color words.
4-5 years	Speech should be 100 percent understood, might continue to have errors with s, r, l, "th" and consonant blends (sl, str, bl, etc.), produces long and detailed sentences.	Understands "when" and "how" questions, understands words for basic shapes, use of size vocabulary (big, small, etc.)



If delay ... whom to seek?

- Pediatrician
- Speech language pathologist

Speech - language pathologists (SLPs) work to prevent, assess, diagnose, and treat speech, language, social communication, cognitive-communication, and swallowing disorders in children and adults.

Who is a SPEECH and LANGUAGE Pathologist?



Stepping outside your comfort zone with early intervention



Whom do we Treat?

We treat

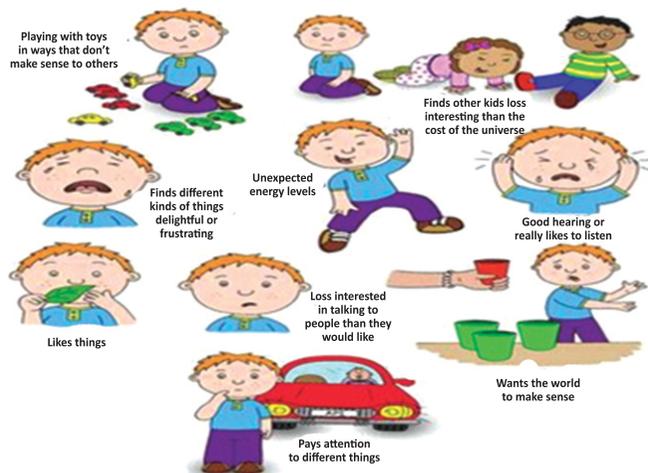
- Child speech and language disorder
- Adult speech and language disorder

AUTISM

The signs of Autism..



The reality of Autism..



Down's syndrome, fragile x syndrome and other syndromic conditions

Fragile X Syndrome: Overview

Fragile X syndrome (FXS) is a syndrome that leads to cognitive and intellectual disability (mental retardation), as well as various psychiatric manifestation in some patients.

The error is on the X chromosome, therefore males are affected more often and more severely than females.

About 1/2, 500-4,000 males are affected by FXS, compared to about 1/7,000-8,000 females.

The severity of the disease is directly related to the extent of the "mutation"



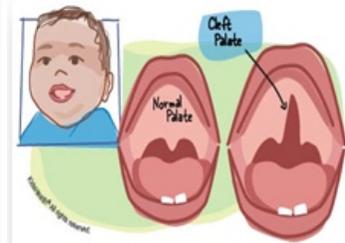
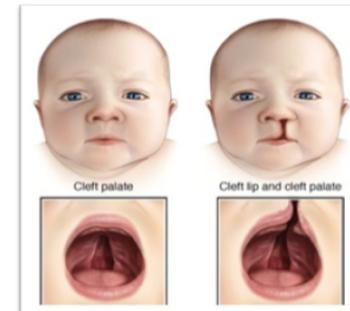
DOWN SYNDROME

Down Syndrome is a chromosomal disorder resulting from an extra copy or extra material of chromosome 21. This imbalance in chromosomal expression causes mild to moderate intellectual disability.

DOWN SYNDROME IS NOT A DISEASE AND IT'S NOT CONTAGIOUS



Cleft lip and palate



Resonance disorders

Resonance disorders result from too much or too little nasal and/or oral sound energy in the speech signal. They can result from structural or functional (e.g., neurogenic) causes and occasionally are due to mislearning (e.g., articulation errors that can lead to the perception of a resonance disorder).



Hearing Impairment

auditory	Examples of Visual Cues
auditory + visual	
auditory	
STEP 1: Auditory Provide the cue auditory "The baby is hungry and needs to eat."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point of gesture • A picture • An object • Lipreading • Highlight key word
STEP 2: Auditory + Visual Supplement the auditory cue with a visual While feeding the baby, say, "I'm helping her eat."	
STEP 3: Auditory Provide the cue auditory once more "She wants to eat some more."	

