

# ALI YAVAR JUNG NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING DISABILITIES DIVYANGJAN

KC Marg, Bandra Reclamation, Bandra West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400050



## Outreach & Extension Service Department (OESD)

### Communication Disorder

1. Speech Disorder
2. Language disorder
3. Hearing disorder

## **Disorder of communication:**

This is an impairment in the ability to receive, send, process, and comprehend concepts or verbal, nonverbal and graphic symbol systems.

There are many different types of communication disorders involving both speech and language.

1. Speech Disorder
2. Language disorder
3. Hearing disorder

**Speech disorder:** speech is considered abnormal or distorted when it attracts attention of listener.

Speech Impairments: include impairments in

1. Respiration
2. Voice
3. Articulation
4. Fluency disorder
5. Motor speech disorder

**Language disorder:** (language is a basis of learning and communication,) It is a difficulty in expression, comprehension, reading, writing and calculation. Disorders of language may have a serious impacts on academic performance.

- Receptive language disorder.
- Expressive language disorder.

Language disorders:

1. Delayed speech and language development
2. ADHD/Autism
3. Poor speech and language stimulation
4. Aphasia: paralysis or head injury may damage speech centre in brain causing language disorder.

**Hearing disorder:** It is an inability of the individual to hear sound adequately, could be partially or totally

Hearing Disorder:

1. Conductive
2. Sensory neural
3. Mixed hearing loss.
4. Central hearing loss: malformation or infection of the neural pathway and the hearing centre in brain.

Any disorder in language, speech and hearing becomes a barrier in communication.

**Causes of Speech Disorders:**

1. Cleft palate
2. Absence of teeth.
3. Paralysis of speech muscles
4. Neuromuscular impairment
5. Brain injury

**Causes of language disorders:**

1. Intellectual disabilities
2. Hearing impairments
3. Behavioral disorders
4. Environmental deprivation.

**Normal development of Speech and Language**

Most children follow the relatively predictable sequence in their acquisition of speech and language

- Birth to 6 months smiling, crying, and babbling
- 7 to 1 years babbling is more differentiated.
- 1 to 1 ½ years speaks several words
- 1 ½ to 2 years more words begins , increase in vocabulary
- 2 to 3 years talks in sentences , vocabulary grows

Knowledge of normal language development can help determine whether a child is developing language at a slower than normal rate or shows abnormal pattern of language development.

**Risk factors for speech and language delay...**

- Intellectual disability
- Hearing loss
- Central Nervous System Impairment affecting the speech production mechanism
- Autism
- Extreme environmental deprivation
- Cleft palate
- Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

**Identification and assessment:**

Communication disorders are usually first identified by parents/teachers observations.

The Speech and Language Pathologist and Audiologist is the professional with the primary responsibility for identifying, assessing and providing appropriate intervention.

- Early identification
- Assessment and treatment of Speech, Hearing, Swallowing and Language problems
- Provide rehabilitation
- Home training program
- Counselling

The other team members includes:

1. ENT
2. Paediatrician
3. Neurologist
4. Psychologist
5. Special Educators
6. Vocational counsellor

**Some of the signs that will help you to determine if your child has a speech and language problem**

- Does not smile or interact with others – birth to 3 months
- Does not babble sounds like /ba-ba/ , / ma-ma/ - 4 to 7 months
- Child producing only few sounds even after 1 year
- Does not use gestures like pointing, waving even after 7 to 12 month
- Does not understand what others says even after 7 to 2 years
- Says only few words even after 12 to 18 months
- Does not put words together to produce sentence even after 1 to 3 years
- Does not recognize objects
- Has trouble playing and talking with other children even after 2 to 3 years
- Produce speech that is unclear, even to familiar people even after 2 to 3 years
- Impaired reasoning skill
- Hyperactivity
- Increased screen time

**If your answer to any above signs is ‘Yes’ consult a speech-language pathologist and Audiologist who is RCI registered**



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