What is communication

Def. - the process of exchanging information and ideas

All living things communicate.

Acquiring Human Communication

Humans communicate in many ways

What is a communication disorder?

Van Riper

1. Calls attention to itself
2. Interferes with communication
3. Causes its possessor to be poorly adjusted

Hegde

1. Cannot say what they want to say
2. Cannot say all they want to say
3. Cannot say it as promptly as they want to say it

Aspects of Communication (and examples of what can go wrong)

speech sound disorders/differences
voice disorders
fluency disorders
language disorders
hearing disorders
another area – dysphagia

There is a profession to help people with Communication Disorders
speech-language pathology and audiology

What we do!

Clinical Practice
screening
evaluation/diagnosis
therapy
counseling
consulting
prevention
Research
Education
Administration

Where we work

clinical service centers
hospitals
health departments/community centers
colleges and universities
industry
research centers
private practice
schools
other

Speech sound (articulation or phonological) disorders and differences

For speech articulation to develop normally you need

Adequate structure and function
Adequate environment
Time for maturation and learning

The articulatory mechanism

1 The articulatory mechanism - structure and function

Mandible
Maxilla
Lips
Teeth
Hard palate
Raphe
Alveolar ridge
Cheeks
Soft palate/velum
Uvula
Tongue
Lingua frenum
Diadochokinetic rate (DDK)
Pharynx
Faucial pillars
Tonsils
Velopharyngeal port
Gag reflex

2. The vibrator mechanism - phonation

   Trachea
   Larynx
   Vocal folds - thyroarytenoid muscle

3. Coordinating mechanism - CNS

   Brain and neurons

When and how do sounds develop?
   starts with “babbling”

When do sounds develop?

Speech sound disorders

   Older view
   Substitution
   Omission
   Distortion
   Addition

   Newer view
   Phonological Disorders
   Final consonant deletion
   unstressed syllable deletion
   initial consonant deletion
   cluster reduction
   velar assimilation
   stopping
   fronting
   backing

Phonetic disorders
   Oro-facial abnormalities
   Dental abnormalities
   Tongue abnormalities

Cleft lip/cleft palate

Definitions
   Cleft - opening in structure that is normally closed
   Cleft lip - opening in the upper lip
Cleft palate - broad term, opening in the soft and/or hard palate
Orofacial anomalies - abnormalities of the face and/or mouth
Craniofacial anomalies - abnormalities of the skull and face (cleft or not)

Incidence – Varies by race. Caucasians - 1 in 750 live births

Why does a cleft happen?
  - Superstition (never)
  - Acquired (rarely)
  - Congenital - something a person is born with (usually)
    - Genetics
      - including certain "syndromes"
        - Apert
        - Velocardiofacial
        - Pierre Robin
        - Stickler
        - Treacher Collins
    - Environmental theories
    - Multifactor or interactionist

Brief review of terms and embryology (how the palate develops)

Terms
  - Primary palate
  - Secondary palate

How does a cleft palate happen?

"Cleft palate occurs when the lateral nasal structures, medial nasal processes and maxillary structures do not grow to sufficient size at the right time to meet each other, or if fusion between paired processes and associated structures is impaired."

Types of clefts

  1. Cleft of lip only
  2. Cleft of soft palate only
     - bifid uvula
  3. Cleft of hard and soft palate
  4. Unilateral complete cleft
  5. Bilateral complete cleft
  6. Submucous cleft

Team approach necessary

  A. Medical doctors
     - Pediatrician
Oro-facial surgeon
  Categories of cleft palate surgery
  Repair cleft lip
  Close hard palate
  Close soft palate

B. Speech-language pathologist
  Feeding issues
  Speech problems
  Language delay
  Articulation problems
  Glottal stops
  Pharyngeal fricatives
  Pharyngeal affricates
  Nasal emission/nasal snort
  Facial grimaces
  Hypernasal voice quality
  Ways to improve VPI
  Speech therapy
  Prosthodontist - non-surgical
    - palatal lift
    - palatal obturator
  Surgeon
    - pharyngeal flap
    - implant

C. Audiologist and Ear Nose and Throat doctor – hearing problems
D. Teacher - academics
E. Counselor/social worker - deal with
  Social/emotional difficulties
F. Dentist/orthodontist