Phonological differences between syndromes with neurodevelopmental disorders: evidences from the most frequent phonological processes [

Ediciones Complutense,
2019-09-10

info:eu-repo/semantics/article info:eu-repo/semantics/publishedVersion

Analítica

Neurodevelopmental disorders present in different genetic disorders such as Down syndrome, Williams syndrome and Smith Magenis syndrome underlie the cognitive, behavioral and linguistic characteristics of people who suffer from them. Despite theses three genetic disorders have phenotype aspects in common, like intellectual disability, studies show that each syndrome has different linguistic profiles. Regarding the phonetic and phonological abilities of people with these three syndromes, peculiarities have been identified related to the way they develop their phonology. That might mean certain specificity of some phonological patterns for each syndrome. A prolix description about these phonic profiles implies an advance in the speech assessment process and an improvement in the effectiveness of speech therapy by the design of specific therapy tools for the linguistic conditions of each alteration. Thus, the speech of three groups of children, teenagers and adults with Down syndrome (DS), Williams syndrome (WS) and Smith Magenis syndrome (SMS) has been evaluated. The first one consists of 13 cases, the second group with SW is made up of 15 cases and the group with SMS is formed by 21 participants. The speech analysis has been carried out from the productive level by tasks of naming, repetition and spontaneous speech samples. The results represent significant findings that allow us to deepen the most active phonological processes in each of these three populations with intellectual disabilities. These findings highlight that it is necessary a thorough description of the specific linguistic profiles for each disease with neurodevelopmental disorders

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Editorial: Ediciones Complutense 2019-09-10

Tipo Audiovisual: Down syndrome; Williams syndrome; Smith Magenis syndrome; phonological processes; phonetic and phonological profile síndrome de Down; síndrome de Williams; síndrome de Smith Magenis; Procesos de Simplificación Fonológica; perfiles fonético-fonológicos

Variantes del título: Diferencias fonológicas entre síndromes del neurodesarrollo: evidencias a partir de los procesos de simplificación fonológica más frecuentes

Documento fuente: Revista de Investigación en Logopedia; Vol. 9 Núm. 2 (2019); 81-106

Nota general: application/pdf

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Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista de Investigación en Logopedia; Vol. 9 Núm. 2 (2019); 81-106 2174-5218

Otras relaciones: https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/RLOG/article/view/62942/4564456552105 /*ref*/Antonell, A., Del Campo, M., Flores, R., Campuzano, V., y Pérez-Jurado, L. A. (2006). Síndrome de Williams: aspectos clínicos y bases moleculares. Revista de Neurología, 42(Supl. 1), 569-75 /*ref*/Bellugi, U., Sabo, H., y Vaid, J. (1988). Spatial deficits in children with Williams syndrome. Spatial Cognition: Brain bases and development, 298, 273 /*ref*/Bosch, L. (1983). La evaluación del desarrollo fonológico en niños de 3 a 7 años. Anuario de Psicologia, 28, 86-114 /*ref*/Bosch, L. (1984). El desarrollo fonológico infantil: una prueba para su evaluación. En M. Siguan (Ed.), Estudios sobre Psicologia del Lenguaje Infantil (pp. 33-57). Barcelona. Pirámide /*ref*/Bosch, L. (2004). Evaluación fonológica del habla infantil. Barcelona. Masson /*ref*/Chamiz, A. M., y Urbina, G. N. R. (2013). Síndrome de Down, cerebro y desarrollo. Summa psicológica UST (En línea), 10(1), 143-154 /*ref*/Clahsen, H., y Temple, C. M. (2003). Words and rules in children with Williams syndrome in Levy, Y., y Schaeffer, J. C. (Eds.), Language competence across populations: Toward a definition of specific language impairment (323-352). Nueva Yersey. Lawrence Earlbaum Associates /*ref*/Diez-Itza, E., y Martínez, V. (2004). Las etapas tardías de la adquisición fonológica: procesos de reducción de grupos consonánticos. Anuario de psicología, 35(2), 177-202 /*ref*/Dodd, B. y Thompson, L. (2001). Speech disorder in children with Down's syndrome. Journal of Intellectual Disabilities Research, 45(4), 308-16 /*ref*/Elsea, S. H., y Girirajan, S. (2008). Smith-Magenis syndrome. European Journal of Human Genetics, 16(4), 412-421 /*ref*/Galeote, M., Soto, P., Sebastián, E., Rey, R. y Checa, E. (2012). La adquisición del vocabulario en niños con síndrome de Down: datos normativos y tendencias de desarrollo. Infancia y Aprendizaje, 35(1), 111-122 /*ref*/Garayzábal Heinze, E. (2005). Habilidades lingüísticas y comunicativas en el Síndrome de Williams. El perfil clásico a debate. En Serra, E y M. Veyrat (eds.). Estudios de lingüística clínica, 4, 21-38. Valencia. Universitat de València /*ref*/Garayzábal Heinze, E. y Cuetos Vega, F. (2008). Aprendizaje de la lectura en los niños con síndrome de Williams. Psicothema, 20(4), 672-677 /*ref*/Garayzábal Heinze, E., Lens Villaverde, M., Conde, T, Moura, LF, Fernández, M. y Sampaio, A. (2011). Funcionamiento cognitivo general y habilidades psicolingüísticas en niños con síndrome de Smith-Magenis.

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