

Case Studies In Communication Sciences And Disorders

Augmentative and alternative communication Gillam, R. ; Martin, F. Stephen Hawking, probably the best-known user of AAC, had amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and communicated through a speech-generating device. Jones & Bartlett Learning. (2000). AAC is used by those with a wide range of speech and language impairments, including congenital impairments such as cerebral palsy, intellectual impairment and autism, and acquired conditions such as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Parkinson's disease. N. B. Communication sciences and disorders: from science to clinical practice. Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) encompasses the communication methods used to supplement or replace speech or writing for those with impairments in the production or comprehension of spoken or written language. AAC can be a permanent addition to a person's communication or a temporary aid. ; Marquardt, T. P 01984a2ae2

The field of developmental language disorders has evolved significantly in recent years, with a move towards standardizing terminology to address confusion and improve communication.... 01984a2ae2

Picture Exchange Communication System Although PECS was originally developed for young children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), its use has become. PECS was developed in 1985 at the Delaware Autism Program by Andy Bondy, PhD, and Lori Frost, MS, CCC-SLP. The Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) is an augmentative and alternative communication system developed and produced by Pyramid Educational The Picture Exchange Communication System (PECS) is an augmentative and alternative communication system developed and produced by Pyramid Educational Consultants, Inc. The developers of PECS noticed that traditional communication techniques, including speech imitation, sign language, and picture point systems, relied on the teacher to initiate social interactions and none focused on teaching students to initiate interactions. Based on these observations, Bondy and Frost created a functional means of communication for individuals with a variety of communication challenges 01984a2ae2

Eating disorder These disorders do not include An eating disorder is a mental disorder defined by abnormal eating behaviors that adversely affect a person's physical or mental health. feeding or eating disorders. These behaviors may include eating too much food or too little food, as well as body image issues. Types of eating disorders include binge eating disorder, where the person suffering keeps eating large amounts in a short period of time typically while not being hungry, often leading to weight gain; anorexia nervosa, where the person has an intense fear of gaining weight, thus restricts food and/or overexercises to manage this fear; bulimia nervosa, where individuals eat a large quantity (binging) then try to rid themselves of the food (purging), in an attempt to not gain any weight; pica, where the patient eats non-food items; rumination syndrome, where the. Anxiety disorders, depression and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders 01984a2ae2

Modern use of AAC began in the 1950s with systems for those who had lost the ability to speak following... 01984a2ae2 There is widespread agreement within the scientific community and among disability advocacy organizations that FC is a pseudoscience. Research indicates that the facilitator is the source of the messages obtained through FC, rather than the disabled person. The facilitator may believe they are not the source of the messages due to the ideomotor effect, which is the same effect that guides a Ouija board and dowsing rods... 01984a2ae2

Communication Models Communication is commonly defined as the transmission of information. Many models include the idea that a source uses a coding system to express information in the form of a message. Models of communication are simplified overviews of its main components and their interactions. The main field of inquiry investigating communication is called communication studies. Many contributions in the field of communication studies focus on developing models and theories of communication. The message is sent through a channel to a receiver who has to decode it to understand it. media studies, and journalism. Its precise definition is disputed and there are disagreements about whether unintentional or failed transmissions are included and whether communication not only transmits meaning but also creates it 01984a2ae2

Neurodevelopmental disorder Often one disorder is accompanied by Neurodevelopmental disorders are a group of mental conditions negatively affecting the development of the nervous system, which includes the brain and spinal cord. All of these disorders and their levels of impairment exist on a spectrum, and affected individuals can experience varying degrees of symptoms. The key characteristic of all these disorders is that they negatively impact a person's functioning in one or more domains of life (personal, social, academic, occupational) depending on the disorder and deficits it has caused. According to the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) published in 2013, these conditions generally appear in early childhood, usually before children start school, and can persist into adulthood. groups: intellectual, communication, autism, attention deficit hyperactivity, motor, and specific learning disorders 01984a2ae2

Autism Characteristics of autism are present from early childhood and the condition typically persists throughout life. Motor coordination difficulties are common but not required. Because autism is a spectrum disorder, presentations vary and support. known as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), is a condition characterized by differences or difficulties in social communication and interaction, a need or Autism, also known as autism spectrum disorder (ASD), is a condition characterized by differences or difficulties in social communication and interaction, a need or strong preference for predictability and routine, sensory processing differences, focused interests, and repetitive behaviors. Clinically classified as a neurodevelopmental disorder, a formal diagnosis of autism requires professional assessment that the characteristics lead to meaningful challenges in several areas of daily life to a greater extent than expected given a person's age and culture 01984a2ae2

Speech sound disorder The term "protracted phonological development" is sometimes preferred when describing children's speech, to emphasize the continuing development while acknowledging the delay. disorders) and phonemic disorders (also called phonological disorders). However, some may have a mixed disorder in which both articulation and phonological A speech sound disorder (SSD) is a speech disorder affecting the ability to pronounce speech sounds, which includes speech articulation disorders and phonemic disorders, the latter referring to some sounds (phonemes) not being produced or used correctly 01984a2ae2

Facilitated communication doi:10 Facilitated communication (FC), or supported typing, is a scientifically discredited technique

which claims to allow non-verbal people, such as those with autism, to communicate. 31 (3): 287-313. (June 2001). The technique involves a facilitator guiding the disabled person's arm or hand in an attempt to help them type on a keyboard or other such device that they are unable to properly use if unfacilitated. "Facilitated Communication Since 1995: A Review of Published Studies". Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders 01984a2ae2

Developmental language disorder The language problems have a significant impact on everyday social interactions or educational progress, and occur in the absence of autism spectrum disorder, intellectual disability, or a known biomedical condition. This may not be evident unless the child is given a formal assessment. The most obvious problems are difficulties in using words and sentences to express meanings, but for many children, understanding of language (receptive language) is also a challenge. The Developmental language disorder (DLD) is identified when a child has problems with language development that continue into school age and beyond. language disorders has evolved significantly in recent years, with a move towards standardizing terminology to address confusion and improve communication 01984a2ae2

Developmental disorder The most narrow concept is used in the category "Specific Disorders of Psychological Development" in the ICD-10. Yet others include antisocial behavior and schizophrenia that begins in childhood and continues through life. In broader definitions, attention Developmental disorders comprise a group of psychiatric conditions originating in childhood that involve serious impairment in different areas. There are several ways of using this term. In broader definitions, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is included, and the term used is neurodevelopmental disorders. developmental language disorder, learning disorders, developmental coordination disorders, and autism spectrum disorders (ASD). However, these two latter conditions are not as stable as the other developmental disorders, and there. These disorders comprise developmental language disorder, learning disorders, developmental coordination disorders, and autism spectrum disorders (ASD) 01984a2ae2

A common way to classify communication is by whether information is exchanged between humans, members of other species, or non-living entities... 01984a2ae2 A study in the United States estimated that among 6-year-olds, 5.3% of African-American children and 3.8% of white children have a speech sound disorder. 01984a2ae2

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