

SLTH 32422 Adult Motor Speech Disorders

Status	Optional (SLT)	
No of Hours	30 hours	
No of Credits	2	
Learning Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the anatomical and physiological structures relevant for speech production. • Understand the causes and characteristics of different types of motor speech disorders. • Recognize the various communication needs and challenges faced by the clients with different types of motor speech disorders. • Describe the principles of formal and/or informal assessments in motor speech disorders (both subjective and objective measures) • Demonstrate the ability to interpret assessment results and to identify relevant targets for any type of motor speech disorder based on current clinical guidelines and evidence based practice. • Write an assessment and intervention plan for an individual or group, showing awareness of adaptations for the client's individual contexts and needs and giving examples of materials needed. 	
Method of Teaching and Learning	Lectures and practicals	
Module Content	<p>Unit 1: Neuromotor organization and sensorimotor control of speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor control – cortex, subcortical structures, brain stem, cerebellum and spinal cord • Role of central and peripheral nervous system in speech motor control • Centrifugal pathways and motor control • Neuromuscular organization and control for speech <p>Unit 2: Dysarthria in adults</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition, classification and types of dysarthrias in adults b. Neurogenic disorders leading to dysarthria in adults <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vascular – dysarthria following strokes, CVA, cranial nerve palsies and peripheral nerve insults • Infection – Dysarthria following infections in the brain – Meningitis, polyneuritis etc • Trauma – Dysarthria following trauma to the brain 	

- Toxic – Dysarthria following toxic conditions – endogenic and exogenic
- Degenerative and demyelinating – Dysarthria following degenerative and demyelinating conditions in brain – Multiple sclerosis, Parkinsons disease, Motor neurone diseases, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- Genetic – Dysarthria following genetic conditions – Huntington's chorea, Guillian – Barre syndrome
- Other conditions – Anoxic conditions, metabolic conditions, idiopathic conditions and neoplasm

Unit 3: Assessment of dysarthria

- Subjective methods – perceptual analysis, standard test and methods, assessment of speech intelligibility, advantages and disadvantages
- Objective – Physiological and Electrophysiological methods, Acoustics – advantages and disadvantages
- Differential diagnosis of dysarthria from functional articulation disorders, apraxia of speech, aphasia and allied disorders.
- Evidence for different assessments and their relevance to the Sri Lankan context.

Unit 4: Management of dysarthria in adults

- Medical, surgical and prosthetic approaches
- Speech therapy techniques
 - Vegetative exercises
 - Oral sensori motor facilitation techniques
 - Compensatory approaches – correction of respiratory, phonatory, resonatory, articulatory and prosodic errors
 - Strategies to improve intelligibility of speech
- AAC in acquired dysarthrias
- Relevant therapeutic approaches and their evidence in clinical practice.

Unit 5: Apraxia of speech in adults

- Apraxia of speech in adults /Acquired apraxia of speech
 - Definition, description of types – verbal and non-verbal apraxia
 - Specific and non-specific etiology
 - Assessment and diagnosis of apraxia of speech in adults and differential diagnosis
 - Management of apraxia of speech in adults – Various approaches, facilitation techniques, speech techniques, generalization and improving speech intelligibility
- AAC in the management of apraxia of speech in adults
- Evidence base practice in apraxia for both assessment and intervention

Assessment	Exam 40% Video based exam / Client presentations /assignment 60%
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