

Ass. and Diagnosis:

Preschool child:-

- ① Diagnostic statement $\Rightarrow$ type of ~~diff~~ disfluency and the severity.

Case history:- inf. gathering

$\rightarrow$ by interviewing Parents / Teachers ...

$\rightarrow$ Speech samples (2 samples)

$\Rightarrow$ then we analyse these inf. to reach a diagnostic statement.

- *② Prognosis (after the diagnostic stat.)
 $\rightarrow$ the enhancement expectation

[Onset, severity, type, motivation of the client, family cooperation serv.]
 $\rightarrow$ an indicator of good or bad prognosis

- ③ Recommendation $\rightarrow$ 1. therapy "if needed or not"
 $\rightarrow$ if he doesn't we ~~cannot~~ Concl the parent
 $\rightarrow$ if needed the freq. and time expected for it

2. Referral :- therapist / dentist... (if needed)

how to know we need therapy:-

$\rightarrow$ in ass $\rightarrow$ ① formal tests

② Samples $\rightarrow$ if they aren't enough we go to his Kindergarten / ask parent / make a sec. session.

Referral $\Rightarrow$ for assessing $\rightarrow$ Physical dev.
 $\rightarrow$ Cognitive dev.
 $\rightarrow$ Social-emotional dev.

a way to know if it's stuttering-like or ~~normal~~ normal disfluency

① normal disfluency ^{stutter-like}

- frequency = no. of disfluency / no. of syllables

- we compare non-stutter and stutter-like disfluency

• $\square < 50\%$ normal disfluency

$\square > 50\%$ Stutterer.

Ex:- 35 non-stutter like

25 stutter-like = 60 dis.

25/60 41% $< 50\%$ $\Rightarrow$ normal disfluency

② Border line Stuttering

stutter like disfluency / total $> 50\%$

stutt. = 35 non stutt. = 25

35/60 $> 50\%$

③ Beginning

sec. behaviors are present.

Risk factors for Persistent Stuttering

→ gender

→ lang. behaviors

→ fam. history

→ Problems in articulation.

→ Temperament and sensitivity

→ Reactions to Stuttering (by client or people around)

read stuttering's natural Dys. It is ^{linked to} persistent stult.

① environmental

② genetic

③ neurological

* go ⑤ within the child:

have

* ① gender: males are much more persistent stult. than females

* if the dysfluency lasts for more than one year in female this is an indicator that they developed real stult.

* linked to the ^{higher} linguistic ability ~~to~~ of the female.

② family history:- for females:- ① more relatives ^{that} stutters
② first degree relatives

④ speech and lang. skills:- we have some problem in lang. and speech for stutters
- Capacity Vs demands

⑤ temperament:- emotions / sensitivity of the child towards their ~~mis~~ mistakes (speech production) and towards the listener's reaction.

* Drawing inf. together

rule of the fam / treatment plan

* Closing interview:- discuss ass findings / family ^{with the parent} desire

↳ ass if ^{the} child is ^{happy} initial interest

↳ we have to write summary about the child's status.

* Recommendations => ① therapy:- if he need therapy or not
② referral:-

- therapy :- frequency of intervention / plan / what inter. I want to use

- children with normal dysh. have a certain recomm. $\Rightarrow$ indirect therapy by the parents $\Rightarrow$ consultation for the parents

* Factors associated with spontaneous recovery :-

① if the Stuttering like dysfluency is decreasing gradually in the 12 mon after the onset

② being a female.

③ no relatives with real stuff.

④ good nonverbal intelligence

⑥ temperment is better than real stuff.

⑥ good lang. and articulations.

School age child ass.

pre-ass:- ~~clinical~~ clinical questions

~~II~~

لجبر المدارس بصورة تأصيل الطلبة في المدرسة $\leftarrow$ بتقوى
في المدرسة في SPL.

* asking the farm.

* case history

* ~~adv~~ Samples.

بدراسة أكل تكتين صحتي ويحبب الحزن تكتين
* trial therapy → the most appropriate therapy.
tec.

Adults and adolescents:-

- video record & use need consent from the client himself

Treatment:-
 - to stutter less ^{for adults}
 - to become a fluent person ^{child}
 - to get rid of secondary beh. and the negative feelings
 - according to his age & type and severity of the stuff.

- goals:-

- ① reduce the f of stuff.
- ② Reduce the abnormality of stuff.
 ↳ Sticks in the stuff is very little but once he starts with the stuff, it is he makes an abnormal
 * Duration high * blocks with mandibular tremors and muscular tension in all muscles.
- ③ reduce negative feelings and attitudes
- ④ " avoidance
- ⑤ to become a better communicator
- ⑥ create env. that facilitates f.

* the therapy plan could have one or more of these goals depend on the sev.

- Clinician charac.:-

- ① Empathy (إعتراف بالمشكلة)
- ② authority (I am the leader)
- ③ warmth
- ④ genuineness (honest)
- ⑤ preference for evidence-based practice
- ⑥ Continuing Education.
- ⑦ Critical thinking and creativity

- clinician's Belief

الكل يتبع نفس الطريقة في العلاج
 Psychology
 parent / intern / ass
 coun. /

* Procedures to help clients and families Deal ^{with feelings} ... :-

① Counseling → to make empathy, warmth and genuineness.

- Parents ~~must~~ must develop faith in the clinician

- listen ~~can~~ must respect the client and family description and listen to them.

- share inf ~~at~~ about recovery (Prognosis)

- we must to work directly with ~~about~~ ^{older} clients

- teaching certain tech.

* Procedures to reduce the f of stuttering:-

- operant conditioning → behavioral

→ Positive reinforcement

→ negative / (punishment) mild

- Prolonged speech affect the duration

* procedures to reduce abnormality:-

- reward and mild punishment

- reduce negative emotions

- stath. modification → Van Riper

and sometime fluency shaping tech.

* procedures to reduce negative feeling:-

- behavioral therapy tech

- referral to psychologist

Procedures to reduce avoidance

- reduce negative emotions.
- Fear from listener reaction: - desensitization
- extinction of the sensitivity toward the stuttering.
- Voluntary stuttering.
- we have to make the client face their stuttering

Procedures to increase overall comm. abilities.

- reduce fear & avoidance
- observe and report overall

Procedures to create an env.

⊕ Parent counseling

- Parent child interaction is important → the way they talk and communicate with the child
- easier and age appropriate lang. for the child.
- School (fluency-friendly) env.
- Disclosure or openness about stuttering.

لا تترك الطفل يتعلم مع فكرة ان لا يملك صوتا سليما
في stuttering وهو من الحزن والاضطراب.
لا يبدأ برب الأختين كمن ينادي بهن.

Motor planning learning principles

→ how to generalize these strategies to all settings.

- Feedback → لا يراقب ويصحح FB على الآخرين
- we are building self-monitoring abilities and self-corrections
- old habits must be suppressed by conscious inhibition.