

Speech & Language: The Key to Child Development

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Outline

- Definitions
- Language acquisition in normal children
- Causes of delayed Speech & Language
- Intervention

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Definitions

- **Language = A symbol system for the storage or exchange of information**
 - Spoken / Written languages
 - American Sign Language
 - Braille
 - Morse Code
 - Binary (computer) code

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Definitions: Speech vs Language

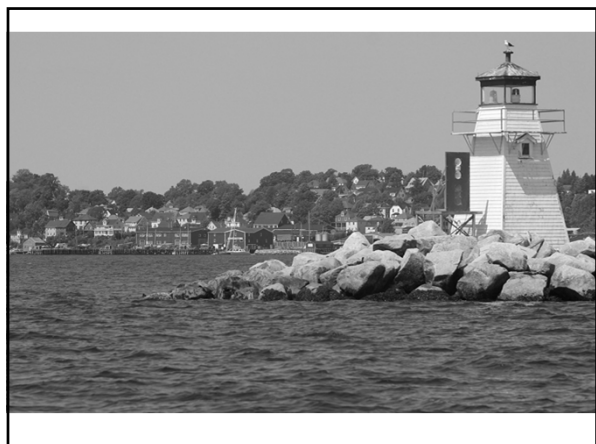
- **Components of Language**
 - Auditory Expressive
 - Auditory Receptive (listening comprehension)
 - Visual (gestures, Sign, reading & writing)

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Definitions

- **Components of auditory expressive language**
 - Semantics (word meaning)
 - Pragmatics (social function of language)
 - Syntax (structure: word order, e.g.)
 - Prosody (inflection)
 - Fluency (rate, rhythm)
 - Intelligibility (clarity)
 - Voice (hoarse? “breathy”?)

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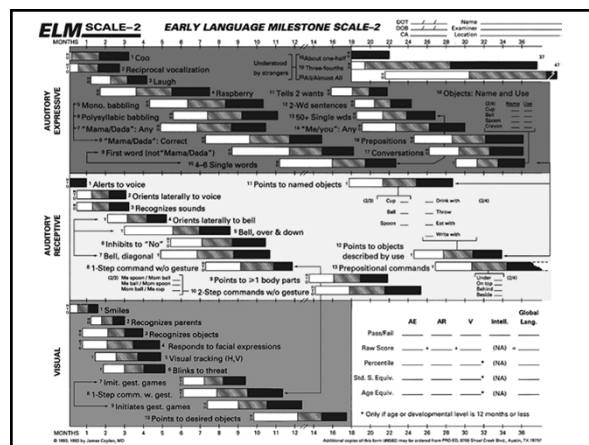
Language Acquisition in Normal Children

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Language Acquisition in Normal Children

- Auditory Expressive
- Auditory Receptive
- Visual

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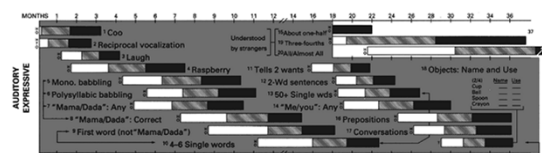


Auditory Expressive

- Content
- Intelligibility

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Auditory Expressive



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Aud. Expressive: Content

- **Prelinguistic utterances**
 - Lack symbolic meaning
- **Single words**
- **2-word phrases**
- **Telegraphic speech**
- **Sentences**

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Pre-linguistic utterances

- **Cooing**
 - open vowels
- **Monosyllabic babbling**
 - ma, ba, da, ga
- **Polysyllabic babbling**
 - lalala, nanana, mamama, dadada, etc

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Pre-linguistic utterances

- **Birth to ~ 9 mo: Universal**
 - Regardless of language of rearing
 - Regardless of ability to hear
- **After 9 mo:**
 - Hearing infants: emulate language of rearing
 - Deaf infants: Loss of babbling

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Aud. Expressive: Content

- **Prelinguistic utterances**
- **Single words**
 - Common objects; wants
- **2-word phrases**
 - “Go store,” “Where’s daddy?” etc
- **Telegraphic speech**
 - Omits tense endings, conjunctions, helper verbs
- **Sentences**

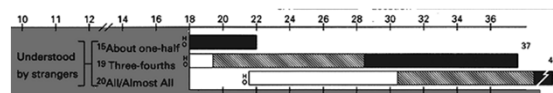
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Intelligibility (Clarity)

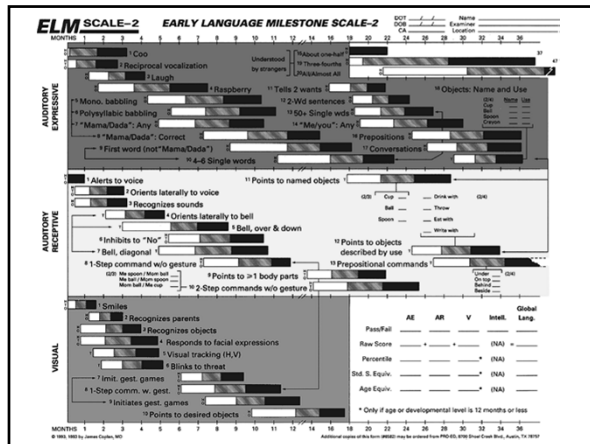
- **% of child’s speech understandable by strangers (even if mispronounced)**
- **Rule of 4’s:**
 - Age in Yrs / 4 = % intelligible
 - 1 yr: 1/4
 - 2 yr: 2/4
 - 3 yr: 3/4
 - 4 yr: 4/4

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Auditory Expressive - Intelligibility



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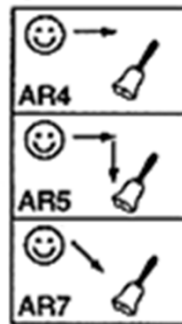


Auditory Receptive: Pre-Linguistic

- Alerting to sound (0-1 mo)
- Recognition of voice / sound (~ 3 mo)
- Orienting to sound (5-9 mo)
- Recognizes own name (9 mo)
- Follows commands
 - Understands “No” (9 mo)
 - 1-step commands with gesture: (9 mo)
 - 1-step commands w/o gesture (12 mo)
 - 2-step commands (24 mo)
 - etc.

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Orienting to sound



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Auditory Receptive: Linguistic

- Alerting to sound (0-1 mo)
- Recognition of voice / sound (~ 3 mo)
- Orienting to sound (5-9 mo)
- Recognizes own name (9 mo)
- Follows commands
 - Understands “No” (9 mo)
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 - 1-step commands w/o gesture (12 mo)
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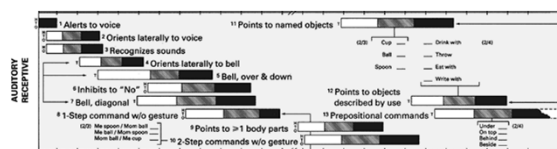
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Auditory Receptive: Linguistic

- Alerting to sound (0-1 mo)
- Recognition of voice / sound (~ 3 mo)
- Orienting to sound (5-9 mo)
- Recognizes own name (9 mo)
- Follows commands
 - Understands “No” (9 mo)
 - 1-step commands with gesture: (9 mo)
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 - 2-step commands (24 mo)
 - etc.

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Auditory Receptive



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Visual Language

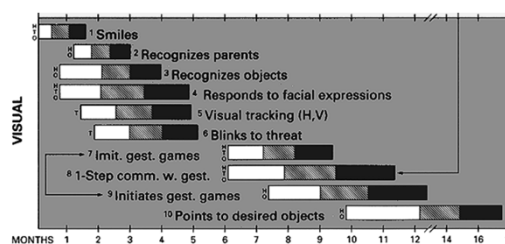
- Pre-Linguistic
 - Eye contact
 - Social smile
 - Visual recognition
 - Gesture games
- Points to desired objects

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Babbling in the manual mode: Evidence for the ontogeny of language.
Petitto LA and Marantette PF. Science 251; 1493-1496, 1991

Visual



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A simple mnemonic

As easy as 1-2-3-4

Age	Auditory Expressive		Auditory Receptive	Visual
	Content	Intelligibility		
1 yr	1 single word	1/4	1-step commands	Index finger pointing
2 yr	2-wd phrases	2/4	2-step commands	---
30 mo	3-5 wd phrases	---	---	---
3 yr	Sentences	3/4	3-step commands	---
4 yr	---	4/4	---	---

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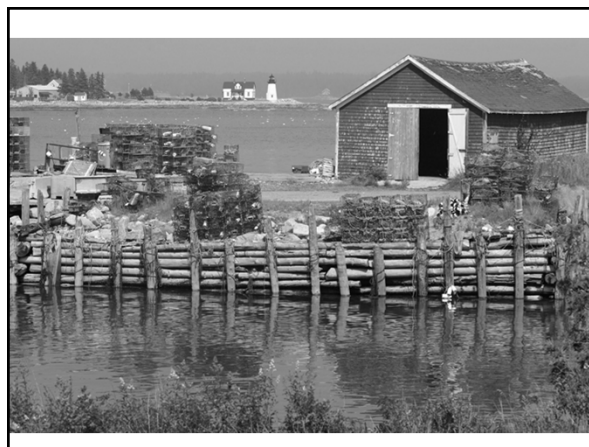
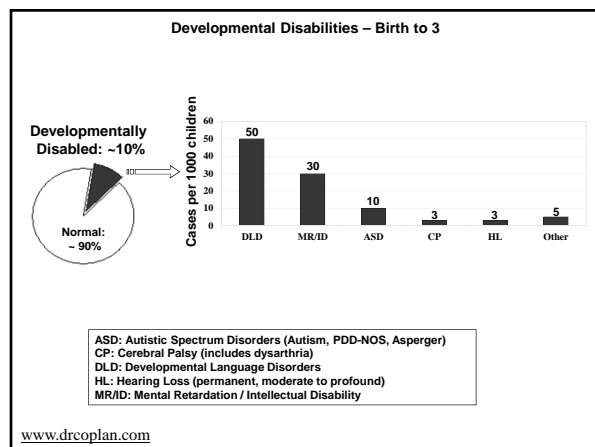
Prevalence & Etiology of “Delayed Speech”

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Delayed Speech or Language

- Most common developmental concern of childhood
 - 5 to 10% of preschool children
 - May occur in isolation, but frequently indicative of broader underlying developmental disorder

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Evaluation of the child with “Delayed Speech”

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Evaluation of the child with “Delayed Speech”

- Is it delayed speech, or delayed *language*?
- What is child’s cognitive level?
- Is there any evidence of atypicality?
- Rule out hearing loss

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Cognitive Level

- **Intelligence**
 - Language
 - Problem-Solving
 - Adaptive (self-care) skills
 - Play

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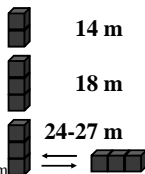


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Problem-Solving

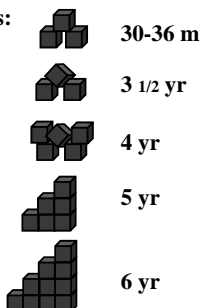
1" Cubes

- Takes one: 6 m
- Transfers: 7 m
- Bangs two: 9 m
- Takes three: 10-12 m
- Copies



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• Builds:



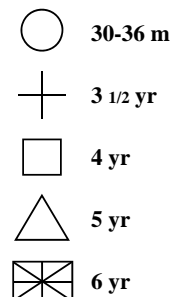
Problem-Solving

Crayon

- Mouths: < 9 m
- Makes marks 10-12 m
- Scribbles p demo: 14 m
- Scribbles spont: 16 m
- Alternates from stroke to scribble: 22 m
- | ↔ — 24-27 m

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• Draws:



Fine Motor / Adaptive

- **Tools (Spoon; ~ 12 mo)**
- **Fasteners**
 - Unbuttoning, buttoning (33-36 mo)
 - Zippers, snaps (~ 48 mo)
 - Shoe tying (5 yr)
- **Toilet training (less reliable)**

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Play

- **Midline hand play (3 mo)**
- **Banging & Mouthing (7 - 9 mo)**
- **Casting (12 mo)**
- **Tools (crayon) ~ 14 mo**
- **Cause & Effect (14 to 16 mo & up)**
- **Imitative Play (24 mo)**
- **Imaginative Play (36 mo)**
- **Rule-based Play (48 mo)**

- **Rule #1: You cannot detect HL at the bedside**
- **Rule #2: When in doubt, refer to Rule #1**

Fig 1. Diagram of frequency-amplitude distribution of common sounds. Severe to profound mid- and high-frequency sensorineural hearing loss of perinatal onset. O, right ear; X, left ear. Partial sparing of low-frequency hearing created false impression of normal hearing on physical examination. Age at audiologic diagnosis: 43 months.

- **NICU care**
- **Signs or Sx of TORCH infection**
- **Bacterial meningitis**
- **Ototoxic drugs**
- **Head trauma**
- **Anomalies**
 - Malformations of the head & neck (Branchial arches I & II)
 - Abnormal pigmentation (Neural crest)

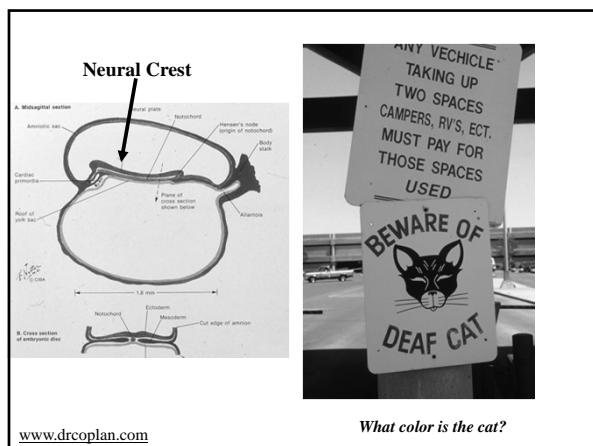
- **Family Hx of childhood onset HL**
- **Parental concern**
- **Delayed speech**
- **Other developmental disability**
 - MR
 - CP

[illegible]

1st & 2nd Branchial Arch Defect



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Developmental Language Disorders

- Isolated impairment of the brain centers responsible for S/L development
- Not: HL, MR, ASD, CP, etc

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Developmental Language Disorders

- Expressive abnormalities evident initially
 - Total output
 - Intelligibility
 - Grammatical complexity
- Receptive abnormalities evident >5 y.o.
 - Auditory Memory
 - Central Auditory Processing
- Increased risk for LD

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S=Supplemental Motor Area

B=Broca's Area

W=Wernicke's Area

A=Auditory Cortex

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Mental Retardation ("Intellectual Disability")

- **Significantly subaverage general intelligence**
 - Language (Aud Exp, Aud Recep, and Visual)
 - Problem-Solving
 - Object permanence, Tools, Cause & effect
- **Delayed adaptive skills**
 - Self-feeding, self-grooming, self-dressing
- **Onset during the developmental period (birth to 5 yrs)**

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Autism: Core Deficits (DSM-IV Criteria)

- **Qualitative impairment of social interaction**
- **Qualitative impairment in communication**
- **Restricted, repetitive, or stereotyped patterns of behavior, interests, or activities**

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Impaired Socialization

- **Poor social reciprocity**
 - Limited eye contact
 - Indifferent to others
 - Impaired "Theory of Mind" skills

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Idiosyncratic Language

- **Impaired language usage ("pragmatics")**
 - Echolalia
 - Delayed Echolalia (scripting)
 - Pronoun Reversal
- **Odd inflection ("prosody")**
 - Stilted, robotic, sing-song

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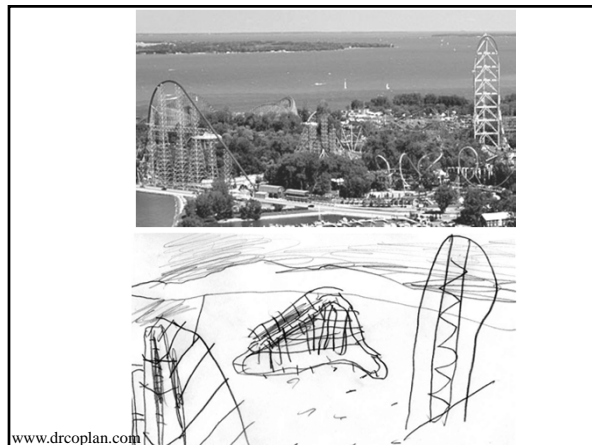
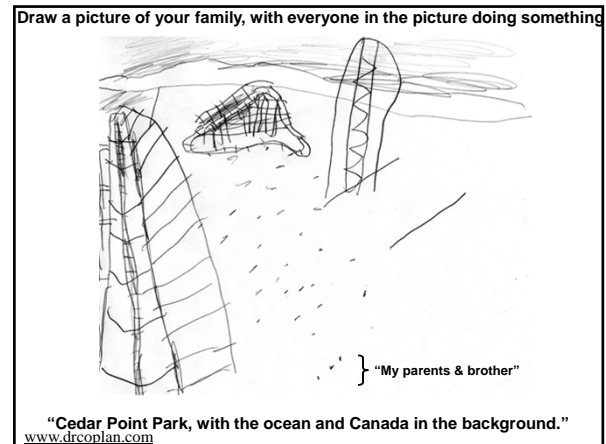
Repetitious Behaviors

- **Rigid Routines**
- **Stereotypies**
- **Lining up / spinning objects**
- **Complex, stereotyped play or preoccupations**
 - *Fascinated, Fixated, Obsessed, etc.*

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Not in DSM, but also part of ASD

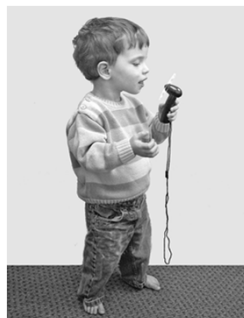
Sensorimotor Issues

- **Attraction / Aversion to sensory inputs**
 - Visual: Lights, reflections, spinning objects, looks from odd angles
 - Auditory: Hypersensitivity / "acts deaf"
 - Tactile: Deep pressure / rubbing / licking / oral aversions
 - Olfactory: Sniffing non-food objects
 - Food Selectivity
 - Pain threshold: Increased / Decreased
 - Fear: Idiosyncratic fears / absence of fear

- **Clumsiness**

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Visual self-stimulation in ASD



Quantifying severity of ASD - 1

Clinical Domain ↓	Decreasing Atypicality ⇒		
	Severe	Moderate	Mild
1. Social Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No eye contact • No physical affection • Cannot be engaged in imitative tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermittent eye contact • Seeks affection "on his own terms" • May invade personal space of others (not true affection) • Engageable in imitative tasks, although with difficulty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good eye contact • Shows interest in others, but often does not know how to join in • Easily engaged in imitative activities • Rigid; has difficulty if perceives that rules have been broken • Difficulty with "Theory of Mind" & "Central Coherence"

Coplan J Atypicality, intelligence and age: a conceptual model of autistic spectrum disorder. Dev Med Child Neurol 2003 45(10):712-6

Theory of Mind

- Realization that other people have an internal mental & emotional state, that may be different from one's own
- Ability to infer the internal mental & emotional state of others
- Able to infer motives of others

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Which one is "disappointment"?

Theory of Mind

Muff

Muff is a little yellow kitten.
She drinks milk.
She sleeps on a chair.
She does not like to get wet.

What is this story about?
How would Muff feel, if you gave her a bath?

•Clean

Theory of Mind

Camping

Six boys put up a tent by the side of the river. They brought things to eat with them. When the sun went down, they went into the tent to sleep. In the night, a cow came and began to eat grass around the tent. The boys were afraid. They thought it was a bear.

Is this a sad story, a scary story, or a funny story?

- A scary story, because the boys were scared. (PDD-NOS)
- It was a most unusual story, because you don't often find cows in the woods. (Asperger Syndrome)

Central Coherence

- Ability to see "the big picture" rather than a collection of individual elements

What's happening in this picture?



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What's happening in this picture?



"The man is swimming, and the car is about to fall on him."

What's happening in this picture?



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What's happening in this picture?



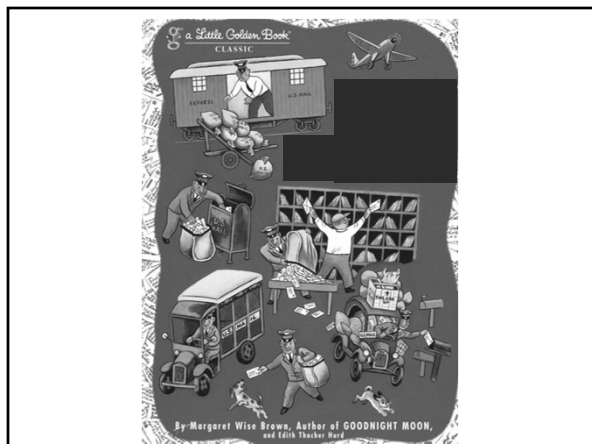
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"The girl is screaming."

What's happening in this picture?



"That girl is trying to steal the other girl's book."



Q: What's happening in this picture?

A: The kitten is on the boy's back and is about to eat him.

Quantifying severity of ASD - 2

Clinical Domain ↓	Decreasing Atypicality ⇒		
	Severe	Moderate	Mild
2. Language •Pragmatics •Prosody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nonverbal •No response to voice; may "act deaf" •No use of gestures as a means of compensating for absence of spoken language •May use "hand-over-hand" to guide caregiver to desired objects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Echolalia, Delayed echolalia •May use stock phrases in an attempt to communicate •Verbal perseveration •Makes use of visual communication modalities (symbol cards; sign language) •Odd inflection (stilted, sing-song; ↑↓ volume) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Speaks fluently, but lacks understanding of verbal nuance, inference, or humor •Difficulty with "Theory of Mind" language tasks (fibbing; framing topic for partner; conversational repair)

Coplan J Atypicality, intelligence and age: a conceptual model of autistic spectrum disorder. Dev Med Child Neurol 2003 45(10):712-6

Quantifying severity of ASD - 3

Clinical Domain ↓	Decreasing Atypicality ⇒		
	Severe	Moderate	Mild
3. Repetitious Behaviors <i>Cognitive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Extreme distress if routines are changed or when required to transition from one task to another •Fascination with odd objects (tags, wheels, fans, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Same, but with diminishing level of distress; able to accept verbal preparation for changes in routine •Complex repetitious play (lining up objects, memorizes numbers, letters, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •May demonstrate conscious awareness of preference for routines; easier to self-modulate •Play remains repetitious, but repetitive quality is more subtle; preoccupation with arcane topics
<i>Motoric</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Frequent, intense stereotypical movements (flapping, spinning, toe-walking, finger twiddling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Motor stereotypies occasional; may re-emerge when excited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Motor stereotypies rare or absent

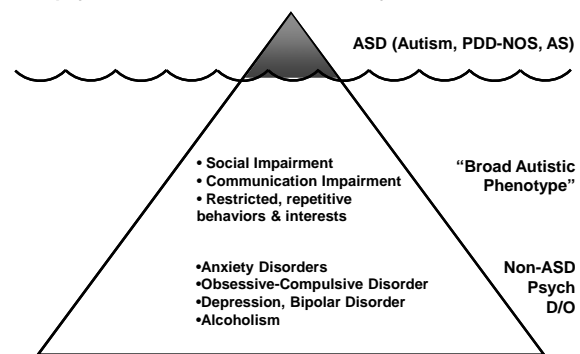
Coplan J Atypicality, intelligence and age: a conceptual model of autistic spectrum disorder. Dev Med Child Neurol 2003 45(10):712-6

Quantifying severity of ASD - 4

Clinical Domain ↓	Decreasing Atypicality ⇒		
	Severe	Moderate	Mild
4. Sensorimotor Phenomena: •Intense aversion or attraction to specific classes of stimuli •Clumsiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Auditory: Hyperacusis, covers ears, acts deaf •Visual: self-stimulation (lights/patterns); looks at objects from odd angles •Tactile: rubbing, licking, mouthing, deep pressure; aversion to light touch •Olfactory: Sniffing •Extreme food selectivity •♦ Pain threshold •Fears: Heightened / blunted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Same, but diminishing intensity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Same, but diminishing intensity

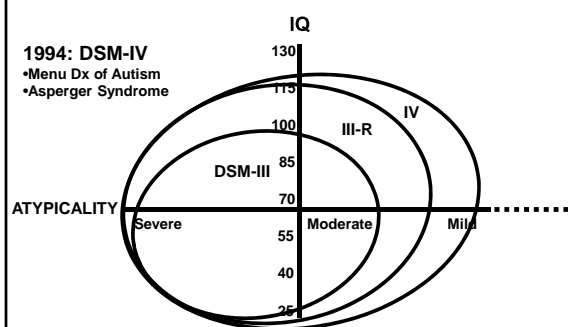
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Neuropsychiatric Disorders in Genetically Vulnerable Families



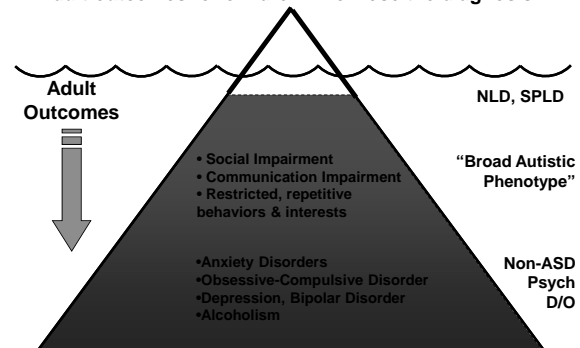
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DSM Criteria and the ASD Explosion



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Adult outcomes for children who "lose the diagnosis"



NLD: Non-Verbal LD, SPLD: Semantic-Pragmatic Lang. Disorder

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The ASD “explosion”

- Although the prevalence of ASD has risen, there is no evidence that the incidence has changed
- ⬆Prevalence can be accounted for by:
 - Expanded Dx criteria ➔ ⬆⬆Dx Milder Cases
 - Federal service & reporting requirements
 - Enhanced methods of ascertainment

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Dysarthria

- Abnormality of speech production due to impairment of muscles of articulation
- Usually due to Cerebral Palsy
- Symbolic aspects of language (comprehension, language production via non-speech methods): *unaffected*

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Stuttering - 1

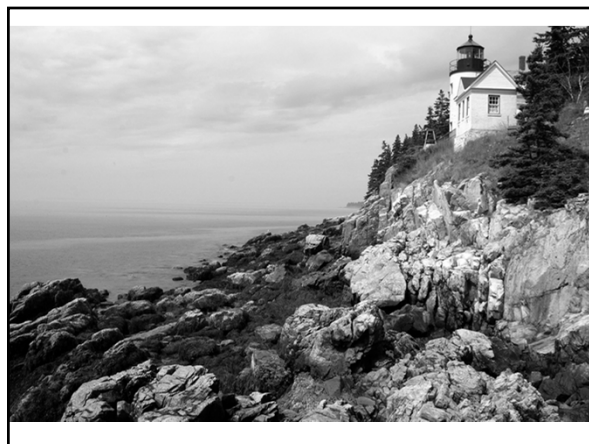
- Abnormality of rate or rhythm of speech (*dysfluency*)
- Onset coincides with period of normal, transient *disfluency* (~30-36 mo)
- Symbolic aspects of language unaffected

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Stuttering - 2

- Indication for Consultation
 - Atypical onset (<24 or >36 mo)
 - Duration > 6 mo
 - Whole word ➔ Part-wd ➔ Initial syllable
 - Parental anxiety level
 - (+) FH of lifelong stuttering

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Non-causes of speech or language delay

- Bilingualism
- Tongue tie
- Laziness
- Birth order

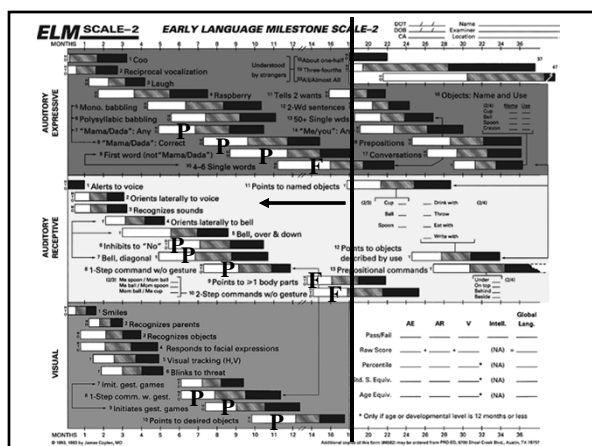
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Clinical Examples

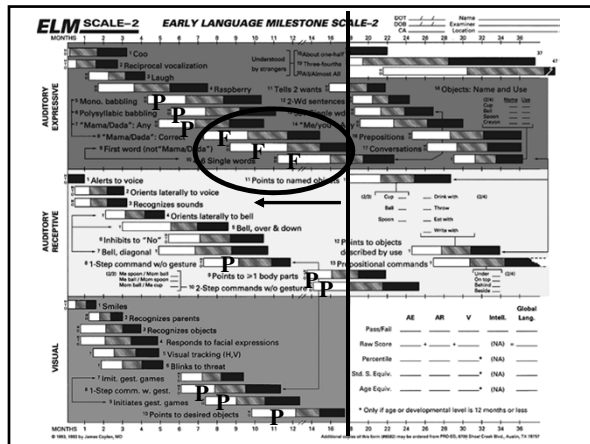
Example 1

- Normal Development
 - Normal auditory expressive skills
 - Normal auditory receptive skills
 - Normal visual communication skills



Example 2: Isolated Speech Delay

- Delayed auditory expressive abilities
- Normal auditory receptive skills
- Normal visual skills



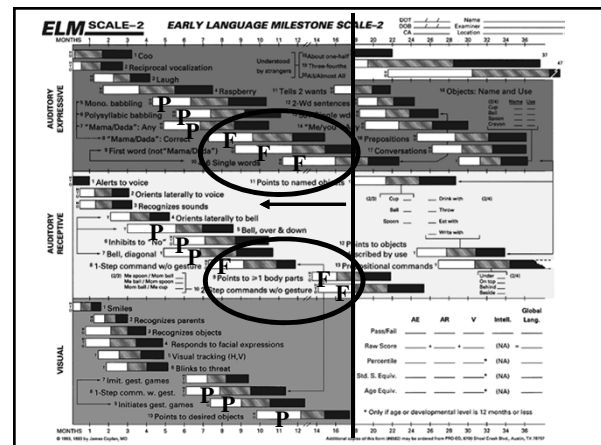
Example 2: Isolated Speech Delay

- Partial Hearing Loss
- Developmental Language Disorder
- Dysarthria / Oromotor Apraxia

Example 3:

Delayed Oral/Aural but normal *Language*

- Delayed auditory expressive skills
- Delayed auditory receptive skills
- Normal visual skills



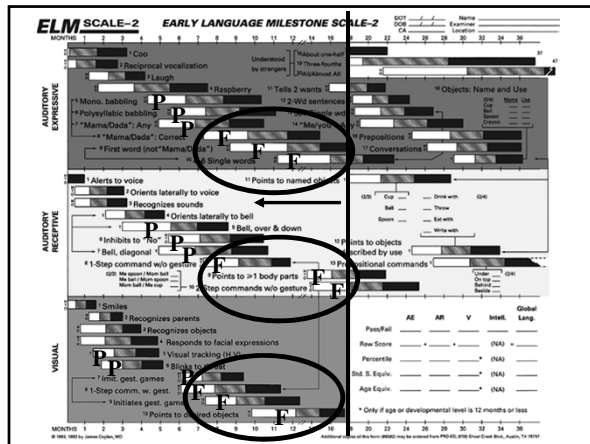
Example 3:

Delayed Oral/Aural but normal *Language*

- Moderate-Severe Hearing loss
- Developmental Language Disorder

Example 4: Delayed *Language*

- Delayed auditory expressive abilities
- Delayed auditory receptive skills
- Delayed visual skills



Example 4: Delayed *Language*

- Global Cognitive Delay (MR / ID)
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder

Evaluation of “Delayed Speech”

- Delayed speech or delayed *language*?
- Rule out hearing loss
- Determine cognitive level
- R/O Atypicality
- Laboratory testing as indicated
 - Fra-X, G-banding, CPK, HIV, etc..
 - EEG: Landau-Kleffner syndrome

Evaluation - History

- Medical Hx
 - Prematurity
 - IUGR
 - Teratogenic exposure
- Family Hx
 - Developmental disabilities
 - Hearing Loss
 - Reading level

Evaluation - History

- Developmental Hx
 - Language
 - Oromotor
 - Fine Motor / Adaptive
 - Personal Social
 - Play
 - Academic

Evaluation - Physical Exam

- Growth parameters
- Minor Dysmorphic Features
- Neurodevelopmental Assessment

Neurodevelopmental Assessment

- **Mental Status**
 - Eye contact, cooperation, attention span
- **Cranial Nerves**
- **Tone, strength, DTR's**
- **Primitive Reflexes**
- **Automatic Movement Reactions**
- **“Soft Signs”**
- **Developmental testing**

Laboratory Studies

- **Audiogram**
- **SNP, Fragile-X**
- **Other studies as indicated**
 - CPK (boys with DD, GM delay)
 - EEG (Landau Kleffner Syndrome)
 - MRI (malformation syndromes)
 - Rett Panel (girls w. deterioration)

Intervention

- **Special education**
 - Orally based speech therapy
 - Verbal Behavior (“VB”)
 - Augmentative communication
 - Sign
 - Picture Exchange Communication System
 - Treat associated Developmental Disabilities

Summary

- **Language: Symbol system**
- **Speech: only 1 component of language**
- **“Delayed Speech” is often “delayed language**
- **Often the initial symptom of larger developmental problem (HL, DLD, ID, ASD)**

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Thank you