Differential diagnosis of intellectual and speech disorders

Presentation for the discipline "Psychological and pedagogical diagnosis of developmental disorders"

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Lecture Questions

- 1. Criteria for differential diagnosis.
- 2. The main approaches in the diagnosis of disorders of intelligence and speech in children: medical, psychometric, pathological, neuropsychological.
- 3. Determination of the structure of the violation.
- 4. Comparison of the clinical and psychological parameters of the structure with total and local mental underdevelopment.
- 5. Selection of diagnostic techniques for the differential diagnosis of speech and intellectual disorders.

Differential Diagnostic Criteria

Psychological aspects of the mental norm:

neuropsychological – preservation of brain structures, as indicated by the level of development of motility, attention, memory;

general psychological – safety of the behavioral sphere, adequacy of criticism and self-esteem, learning ability;

age-psychological – compliance with the standards of age development + representation of the leading type of activity for a given age period.

The main approaches in the diagnosis of impaired intelligence and speech of children

medical

 based on medical nosological diagnosis

psychometric

 based on measurements of age-related developmental norms

pathopsychological

 based on the adequacy of behavior, criticality, learning

neuropsychological

 based on the safety and individual functioning of the brain systems

Diagnostic Methods

medical
examination +
hardware
methods +
medical history



comprehensive testing



observation, conversation, experiment



functional tests

Determination of the structure of the violation

The general scheme of the structure of violation according to L.S. Vygotsky

Nuclear sign

Lack of cognitive functions and activities

Lack of personality

Difficulties in interacting with the environment

Social deprivation

The phenomenology of children's difficulties

preschoolers

- speechdevelopment
- behavioral problems
- lack of lead games

primary school students

- lack of readiness to learn as an activity + school mode
- language assimilation
- lack of learning motivation

pupils

- violation of the structure of activities
- failure
- lack of interaction and communication

Special educational needs

Educational route

Inclusive environment

Customized conditions

Criteria for differential diagnosis (according to V. I. Lubovsky)

Type of violation	Level of thinking	Speech level	Learning level
Impaired mental function	middle	middle	middle
Mental retardation	low	middle/low	middle/low
Phonetic and phonemic underdevelopment	high	middle	high/middle
Alalia	middle	low	middle/ low

Differential diagnosis of intellectual disorders				
Differential signs	Impaired mental function	Mental retardation		
Degree of brain damage	Functional disorders of the central nervous	Diffuse in combination with focal lesions.		

system. Local focal lesions of moderate and mild

Lack of verbal-logical operations, perception is

difficulties in processing verbal information

Phonetic-phonemic underdevelopment of

The lack of arbitrariness in mental functions,

Help accepts and uses it when completing tasks.

The adult explains the instructions, the rules

and in the course of the joint activity shows a

but when learning, the child goes to the

Trial and error, actions are not always

appropriate to the situation

elements of arbitrariness

sample of work

Middle

Most children have

speech

undifferentiated, attention is unstable,

Cognitive development

Speech Development

The way to perform

actions

Arbitrariness

The nature of the

Ability to carry

assistance provided

Level of mental activity

Total mental underdevelopment:

attention.

underdevelopment of visual forms of

thinking, perception is distorted and

General speech underdevelopment

methods of manipulation.

Irrational, unproductive and inadequate

Extremely low randomness in any activity

Extensive adult assistance. Accepts during

independently use it when completing tasks.

repeated playback, but does not

Extremely difficult

Low

incomplete, poor development of memory,

Selection of diagnostic techniques for differential diagnosis of speech and intellectual disorders

neuropsychological:

functional tests of motor skills (N.I. Ozeretsky, A.R. Luria) attention research methods (V. Schulte) memory research techniques (A.N. Leontyev - L.V. Zankov)

general psychological:

preservation of the behavioral sphere (observation and conversation)
the adequacy of criticism and self-esteem (T.V. Dembo - S.Ya. Rubinshtein, F. Hoppe)
learning ability (training experiment);

psychological and pedagogical:

speech development by age (understanding and reproduction of speech)

development of a leading type of activity for a given age period

Examples of diagnostic methods for the differential diagnosis of speech and intellectual disorders

functional tests of motor skills (N.I. Ozeretsky, A.R. Luria)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rwK2517WrHg

attention research methods (V. Schulte)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PIYUEQP8wW0

memory research techniques (A.N. Leontiev – L.V. Zankov – indirect memorization)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KbRUeo1fhIU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWtGjLtdd7k

Educational experiment

"Classification of concepts" (subject)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UbabuB6jqgg

"Classification of geometric shapes according to A.Y. Ivanova

"Establishing a sequence of events«

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Yoxk-JHLao

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X x-CBVqw0I

"Exclusion of the superfluous" according to B.V. Zeigarnik

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8ronzJEeG0

"Clipetz"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=noIW9hK1oF4

The study of criticality and self-esteem

technique T.V. Dembo - S.Y. Rubinstein https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q1sP3iAnFp4

Methodology F. Hoppe – job choice – level of claims

Diagnostic Results

Children with Speech Disorders

- understand and accept the survey situation
- understand speaking and instructions
- adequately respond to failure and praise
- understand their mistakes and seek to correct them
- accept help from a teacher learn how to act
- perform logical non-speech tasks better
- shy of their violation

Children with intellectual disabilities

- don't understand the examination situation
- difficulty understanding speech
- inadequate reactions to failure and praise
- do not understand the essence of the error and find it difficult to correct it on their own
- phased and multiple assistance required
- difficulty in completing logical tasks
- not embarrassed by their limitations and difficulties

Used sources

- Lubovsky, V.I. Psychological problems in diagnosing abnormal development of children / V.I. Lubovsky. – M . : Pedagogy, 1989 . – 104 p.
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- Rubinstein, S.Ya. Experimental methods of pathopsychology and the experience of their application: pract. hand-in / C.I. Rubinstein - St. P.: LENATO, 1998. – 136 p.
- Material from the personal account of I.V. Filipovich under the tag PPD DD

Thanks for attention!