

# Issues of differential diagnosis of erased dysarthria

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# Erased dysarthria –

speech disorder, manifested in disturbance of the phonetic and prosodic components of the speech functional system (the pronunciation side of speech) and arising as a result of unexpressed microorganic brain damage (according to L.V. Lopatina).

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

**anamnesis is not burdened.**

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

**burdened anamnesis :**

- **intrauterine developmental disorders (toxicosis, psychotrauma, hypertension, nephropathy and other diseases of a mother);**
- **prolonged labor, mild asphyxia of newborns;**
- **a slight delay in speech and psychomotor development can be observed.**

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

**absence of neurological  
microsymptoms.**

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

**the presence of neurological  
microsymptoms: erased paresis,  
MCD, features of general and  
speech motility, etc.**

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

only consonant articulation  
suffers.

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

possibly blurred obscure  
pronunciation of both consonants  
and vowels with a slight nasal  
tone.

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

a clear disturbance of the articulation of certain sounds in various conditions of their implementation.

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

in isolation, sounds can be saved, and in the speech stream they are pronounced distorted, unclear.

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

**consolidation of the formed  
sounds does not cause  
difficulties.**

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

**an automation process is difficult:  
a delivered sound may not be used  
in speech.**

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

there are no disturbance of a  
tempo-rhythmic organization of  
speech.

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

characterized by an accelerated or  
slowed down tempo of speech,  
disturbance of prosody in general.



# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

**breathing changes are not  
typical.**

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

**breathing is shallow, speech is  
noted on inspiration, phonation  
expiration is shortened.**

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

phonation disorders are not  
noted.

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

phonation disorders occur: voice  
modulations are insufficient or  
absent;  
voice is either low or too loud;  
timbre is often low, often  
characterized by the appearance of  
a nasal tone of voice.

# O.Yu. Fedosova in her work compares dyslalia and erased dysarthria

**With complex functional  
dyslalia:**

**there is no discoordination of  
breathing, voice formation or  
articulation.**

**With an erased degree of  
pseudobulbar dysarthria:**

**coordination of breathing, voice  
formation and articulation suffers.**

# The main criteria for the diagnosis of erased dysarthria

- \* presence of weakly expressed, but specific articulatory disorders in a form of a limitation of the volume of the most subtle and differentiated articulatory movements, in particular, insufficient bending of the tip of the tongue upward, as well as the asymmetric position of the tongue extended forward, its tremor in this position, changes in configuration;
- \* presence of synkinesis (movement of a lower jaw when a tongue moves up, movements of fingers during the movements of a tongue);
- \* slow tempo of articulatory movements;
- \* difficulty holding an articulatory posture;
- \* difficulty in switching articulatory movements;
- \* persistence of disturbance of sound pronunciation and difficulty of automating delivered sounds;
- \* presence of prosodic disturbance.

# **In some cases, functional tests help to diagnose the manifestations of erased dysarthria**

**Test 1. A child is asked to open his/her mouth, stick out his tongue forward and hold it motionless along the midline and at the same time watching out for an object moving in lateral directions. The test is positive and indicates erased dysarthria, if at the moment of eye movements there is some deviation of the tongue in the same direction.**

**Test 2. A child is asked to perform articulatory movements with a tongue, while placing his/her hands on his/her neck. With the most subtle differentiated movements of the tongue, tension of the cervical muscles is felt. Sometimes a visible movement with throwing the head back is observed, which indicates erased dysarthria.**

# Literature

1. Arkhipova, E.F. Erased dysarthria in children / E.F. Arkhipova. – M.: AST: Astrel, 2007. – 344 p.
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