

CONCEPTUAL OUTLINE



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Digest:

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Key words:

Speech Language Pathology · Speech Language Therapy · Disorders of Language Development and Articulation · Disorders of Reading and Writing · Evidence-Based Practice · Primitive Reflexes

Description

Current research interests include **the persistence of primitive reflexes in individuals with speech-language disorders**. As a speech-language therapist she treats language holistically, addressing both the peripheral anatomical aspects of speech sound production and the central cause-effect connection between language development and acquisition of reading and writing skills. After all, speaking and reading are two sides of the same coin, so within therapeutic and research interests there are also **developmental language delays** or disorders, leading to **disorders of reading and writing**.

[1] SPEECH-LANGUAGE DISORDERS

The essential part in speech-language therapy is not only to work on difficulties that are manifested by a person, but also to search for causative factors. This is why the interests are focused on reasons for delays and disorders, which may be omitted in the process of speech-language diagnosis and therapy. Retained primitive reflexes or well-being in children with speech-language disorders are these in the center of attention currently.

The last but not least point is the quality of diagnosis and following therapy. As speech-language pathology is a young branch of science, its methodology still needs enhancing. This should lead all the therapists to the idea of evidence-based practise.

Key findings:

- speech-language disorders may evolve from central and peripheral impairments
- retained primitive reflexes may disturb speech and language development
- modern speech-language pathology needs evidence-based medicine and practice

[2] DISORDERS OF READING AND WRITING

As most children with different kinds of reading and writing disorders had language delay or disorder in their early childhood, it seems justified to view speech-language therapy as a training to further reading and writing learning. Retention of primitive reflexes is also a notable point in this matter. These factors determine the modification of understanding and treating language, reading and writing skills.

Key findings:

- language development is the key point to further reading and writing skills
- reading and writing skills may be disturbed by retained primitive reflexes

Issues further elaborated in:

<https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paulina-Czarnecka-2>