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Speech Therapy Intervention in Relation of the Patient With Chronic Non-progressive Encephalopathy - Experience Report

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic Non-Progressive Encephalopathy, commonly known as cerebral palsy, is one of the most common childhood disorders, arising in early childhood. It is characterized by being a persistent disorder in several structures and functions (of tonus, posture and movement), causing a series of limitations regarding the accomplishment of functional activities. Objective: To report the experience of the practical activities of the compulsory supervised internship of speech therapy course in relation to the patient with Chronic Non-Progressive Encephalopathy. Methodology: During the supervised stage, actions were carried out for speech-language intervention in patients with CNPE, where was carried out anamnesis, evaluation, speech-language therapy, guidelines and, when necessary, the patients were referred to the other specialties according to the needs observed. During the speech-language evaluation process, the analysis of the development of language aspects, communicative skills, evaluation of the functions and structures of the stomatoglossognatic system and auditory perception through musical resources and sound instruments were made. The intervention occurred on a weekly basis, with half an hour of duration, being stimulated the aspects of the language and worked the orofacial myofunctional structures. Results and Discussion: It was possible to observe that all the patients had enough communicative intention, development of language appropriate to the age group, however, they presented alterations in the stomatoglossognatic system with impairment of mobility, sensitivity and tonicity of the phonoarticulatory organs, emphasizing: orofacial hypotonia, with interference of the musculature for the complete absence of lip seal, protrusion and lateralization of the tongue and phonemic articulation. Rehabilitation for speech-language disorders in individuals with Chronic Non-Progressive Encephalopathy will depend on the type and degree of overall motor impairment, comprehension and language aspects of each patient. Conclusion: It is necessary the speech-language and multidisciplinary intervention in an early, effective and humanized way, favoring the development of these skills and seeking to promote a better quality of life for these patients.

Keywords:

Cerebral Palsy; Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences; Language; Myofunctional Therapy

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