

Neurogenic Speech and Language Disorders: Understanding Impairments in Communication and Cognitive Function Resulting from Neurological Conditions

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Abstract

Neurogenic speech and language disorders arise from damage to the nervous system, affecting communication and cognitive function. These disorders encompass conditions such as aphasia, dysarthria, apraxia of speech, and dysphagia, each with distinct symptoms and underlying causes such as stroke, traumatic brain injury, and neurodegenerative diseases. Diagnosis involves comprehensive assessment by speech-language pathologists and neurologists, including medical history, speech and language evaluations, and neuroimaging. Treatment focuses on speech therapy, augmentative communication strategies, and supportive care to improve communication abilities and quality of life. Prognosis varies, emphasizing early intervention and ongoing therapy for optimal outcomes. Understanding these disorders is critical for effective management and enhancing the lives of individuals affected by neurogenic speech and language impairments.

speech plans into motor commands.

Definition: Dysphagia refers to difficulty swallowing, which can