



TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF RETARDATION OF MENTAL AND SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

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Abstract

This article describes the causes and their consequences of mental and speech development disorders in preschool children. The study was conducted on the basis of the Regional Children's Psychoneurological Dispensary, this explains the reliability of the information presented in the article. 100 medical records of patients were taken and a retrospective analysis was carried out, where a parallel was drawn between the relationship between mental and speech development.

Keywords

psycho-speech development, speech therapy analysis, research in children, psychoneurological clinic.

INTRODUCTION

At the moment, in our modern society, parents whose children have any speech development disorders are well aware that this pathology has consequences. But it is very difficult to realize that a child is not developing on time in terms of the level of speech development; if this pathology is not recognized in time, then not only speech but also mental development is often impaired. If a child cannot express a thought through speech, the entire process of brain activity suffers. In the modern world, children do not grow up communicating with other children: but on cartoons, children's programs, educational gadgets, various children's shows, where children develop passively without transmitting information in verbal form to adults or other children. Problems of speech development include: a lag in the level of actual speech development compared to the generally accepted age norm, disturbances in the formation of phrasal speech, low vocabulary, and disturbances in sound pronunciation [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Thus, impaired speech development leads to a decrease in mental development: children's memory, attention, and intelligence are impaired. Delayed mental development always leads to various disorders of speech activity and, therefore, delayed mental and speech development are often observed in children in parallel and are a complex disorder. In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in speech development disorders. In the CIS countries, the incidence of speech development disorders is up to 25%, in foreign countries the numbers are not much lower, up to 16%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem of raising and educating preschool children with developmental disabilities is very acute and relevant today. This is due to the trend towards an increase in the number of children with developmental problems, which are most noticeable when entering secondary schools [2]. In children with mental retardation, the functions of voluntary attention, memory, thinking and other higher mental functions are not sufficiently formed. In some children with mental retardation, intellectual disability predominates, in others - emotional and volitional disorders. Problems of speech development include: a lag in the level of actual speech development compared to the generally accepted age norm, disturbances in the formation of phrasal speech, low vocabulary, and disturbances in sound pronunciation [3]. Delayed mental development

always leads to various disorders of speech activity and, therefore, delayed mental and speech development are often observed in children in parallel and are a complex disorder.

We conducted a retrospective analysis of 100 medical records of patients (74% boys, 26% girls) aged 4 to 7 years (4 years - 3%, 5 years - 28%, 6 years - 36%, 7 years - 33 %) day hospital of the Regional Children's Psychoneurological Dispensary.

Analysis of the anamnesis of pre- and postnatal development, the successful origin of pregnancy and childbirth, a woman's illness during labor, illness during pregnancy based on the patients' medical records revealed the following features:

1. Pregnancy with complications: 68% (anemia, toxicosis, edema, etc.)
2. Route of birth: 17% via cesarean section, 4% premature.
3. Asphyxia during childbirth: in 17% of children born.
4. Labor: with stimulation in 11%, rapid in 9%.
5. Viral infection in 48% of pregnant women
6. Post-birth trauma: in 8% of children.
7. Hereditary predisposition: in 20% of parents.

Speech therapy analysis of the speech map revealed disturbances in the formation of phrasal speech in 45%, low vocabulary in 78%, impaired sound pronunciation in 98%. It is also noted that in 6% of children the first words were formed only at 15-18 months of birth, in 13% in 24 months. Having analyzed the mental status, along with the above pathology, a limited amount of knowledge and ideas about the environment that does not correspond to age, a low level of cognitive activity, insufficient regulation of voluntary activity and behavior, and a low ability to receive and process information were noted.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the relationship between speech and mental development in preschool children has been identified. That is why prevention (prophylaxis) of delayed psycho-speech development, early diagnosis, speech therapy correction, and clinical observation are an important component in preserving the health of the future generation. The main directions of correction for speech development disorders in children are: speech therapy, psychological and pedagogical, psychotherapeutic assistance to the child and his family, as well as drug treatment. Of particular importance when organizing assistance to such children is the complexity of the impact and continuity of work with children by specialists in various fields (doctors, speech therapists, psychologists, teachers).

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