

文字学習と音韻訓練が構音習得に有効であった機能性構音障害の一例

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Language study and reading training are effective for patients with functional dyslalia; A case report

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要旨

小児の不明瞭な発話の要因には様々なものがある。その1つに機能性構音障害がある。機能性構音障害とは、構音器官の形態や機能自体には異常が認められないのにも拘わらず、構音に誤りが認められる病態で、系統的構音訓練によって、日常生活に汎化しやすいとされている。

今回経験した例は、当院初診が4歳2ヵ月の女児である。言語発達遅滞がベースにあり、機能性構音障害による未熟構音のほか、音節脱落や音位転換、付加など、音韻意識の低さが影響していると考えられる誤りがみられ、汎化に難渋した。

5歳6ヵ月の時から訓練を開始し、機能性構音障害の系統的構音訓練に加えて、音韻訓練と文字学習を主として、言語発達の遅れに対するアプローチを行い、正常構音を獲得した。言語発達の遅れを伴う構音障害では、発達全体に関する評価を行い、苦手な能力については構音発達への影響を考慮しつつ、その発達を促す訓練や、得意な能力を用いた支援を行うことが必要であると再確認した。鳥取臨床科学 10(4), 202-207, 2018

Abstract

There are various causes of unclear speech in children, one of which is functional dyslalia. Dyslalia is defined as a disorder wherein errors are seen in articulation even though there are no abnormalities in the morphologically articulatory organs or the function of the same. Systematic articulation training may offer improvement in the disorder to a degree such that patients can lead a normal daily life.

This experience involves a girl who presented to our hospital for initial examination at the age of four years and two months. She had a basic delay in language development and showed immature articulation caused by functional dyslalia, as well as errors potentially affected by poor phonological awareness such as the omission of a syllable, metathesis, and addition, which took time to improve to a degree such that she could lead a normal daily life.

Training started at the age of five years and six months; in addition, to systemic articulation training for dyslalia, reading training and language study were mainly performed as procedures for delayed language development, and normal articulation was acquired. In patients with dyslalia who experience delayed language development, we reaffirmed that we should comprehensively evaluate the degree of development in which training prompting the development of their poor abilities and that using their advanced abilities are needed in consideration of effects on articulatory development. Tottori J. Clin. Res. 10(4), 202-207, 2018

Key words: 機能性構音障害, 構音訓練, 言語リハビリテーション, 言語発達遅; functional dyslalia, articulation training, speech rehabilitation, delayed language development