

CPLOL
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WG Terminology
Diversity in terminology: In quest of a common denominator

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Background

Terminologies in the SLT area (terms and definitions for particular conditions) have been extensively debated over the years. The paradigm of training in each country is an important element in the approach to the terminologies that are adopted, and has been a major contributing factor to variability in terminology.

In many countries, terminology used is also influenced by the sector in which SLTs work (e.g. health sector or education sector). So, the observed diversity in terminology can cause misunderstanding within and between countries and between professionals within and outside country borders.

A Working Group commenced studying the diversity in terminologies throughout Europe in order to make recommendations, which could be used by all professionals across borders. The WG started by studying the CPLOL website's information under <http://www.cplol.eu/profession/generalinfo.html>.

This information was found to be outdated and in need of revision. Progress in SLT science and practice has led to the expansion of SLTs' areas of practice, as well as changes in SLTs' nomenclatures. Upon discussion it was decided that the WG's goals would be to contribute to the discussion on how to resolve the "problem" of terminology throughout Europe, to set up a questionnaire about the scope of practice and used terminology and to complete the work with a recommendation for a new framework for the CPLOL website.

The questionnaire concerning the scope of practice of SLTs and terminology has been set up and sent to delegates (Questionnaire relative to Terminology in Speech and Language Pathology within the European Union).

Questionnaire – 20 associations replied:

1. Denmark - **Audiologopædisk Forening**
2. Romania - **Asociația Specialiștilor În Terapia Tulburărilor De Limbaj Din România**
3. Estonia - **Eesti Logopeedide Ühing**
4. Finland -**Suomen PuheterapeuttiliittoSuomen Puheterapeuttiliitto**
5. Malta - **Association of Speech-Language Pathologists Malta**
6. Netherland - **Nederlandse Vereniging voor Logopedie en Foniatrie**
7. Italy - **Federazione Logopedisti Italiani**
8. Latvia- **Speech Therapists' Association of Latvia**
9. Lithuania - **Lithuanian Logopedist Association**
10. Switzerland - **Association Romande des Logopédistes Diplômés**
11. Switzerland - **Deutschschweizer Logopädinnen- und Logopädenverband**
12. Slovakia - **Slovenská asociácia logopédov**
13. Sweden - **Svenska LogopedFörbundet**
14. Slovenia – **Društvo logopedov Slovenije**
15. Croatia -**Croatian Logopedics Association**
16. Iceland –**Icelandic Association of Speech and Language Therapists**
17. UK -**Royal College of Speech and Language Therapists**
18. Czech - **Asociace klinických logopedů České republiky**
19. Portugal-**Associação Portuguesa de Terapeutas da Fala**
20. Belgia - **Vlaamse Vereniging Voor Logopedisten**

Through an analysis of the data from the questionnaires, the working group provided a recommendations for a new framework for the CPLOL website.

Recommendation for a new CPLOL website's information under <http://www.cplol.eu/profession/general-info.html>

DEFINITION OF PROFESSION	AREAS OF COMPETENCE		
	SLT's professional competence covers the following areas:	SLTs provide treatment for individuals:	SLTs are skilled in:
<p>Speech and Language Therapy (SLT) is both a scientific domain and an autonomous profession. As a science, it is at the intersection of medicine, psychology, linguistic, sociology and education.</p> <p>SLT is the profession that provides clinical services necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of speech, language, communication and swallowing disorders of different etiologies (developmental or acquired) across the life span, from infancy through the geriatric stage.</p> <p>SLTs also undertake prevention, counseling, education and research in the areas of communication and swallowing disorders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ speech sound disorders (including articulation and phonology disorders), ▶ motor speech disorders (as in dysarthria, dyspraxia), ▶ fluency disorders (including stuttering, cluttering), ▶ resonance disorders (including rhinolalia), ▶ voice disorders (including dysphonia), ▶ language disorders (including developmental language disorders, aphasia) ▶ specific learning disorders (including dyslexia, dysgraphia/dysorthographia, dyscalculia), ▶ communication disorders (as in autism spectrum disorder, social/pragmatic disorder, dementia), ▶ feeding and swallowing disorders / dysphagia, ▶ central auditory processing disorder (CAPD), ▶ orofacial myofunctional disorders, ▶ disorders affecting the Eustachian tube. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ with hearing impairment, ▶ after head and neck surgery, acquired brain injury, radiotherapy, respiratory compromise diseases, orofacial malformation and other conditions, ▶ with speech and language disorders secondary to other developmental disabilities or genetic disorders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Early Intervention, ▶ Augmentative Alternative Communication.

Through an analysis of the data from the questionnaires, the working group have provided a description of mentioned areas of competence and data base of terms (national terms and translation into English).

SPEECH SOUND DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	x		dyslalie			
2	Malta	x				phonological disorder, articulation disorder, dyspraxia	
3	Croatia	x		specifični poremećaj izgovaranja dislalija poremećaj izgovora artikulacijski poremećaj		specific sound disorders dyslalia speech sound disorders articulation disorders	Problems with the pronouncing sounds, functional or organic etiology.
4	Slovenia	x		govorno-jezikovne motnje govorne motnje fonološke motnje		speech and language disorders speech disorders, dyslalia, articulation problems phonological disorders	Dyslalia, apraxia of speech, problems with the sounds of speech, both phones and phonemes (phonetics and phonology)
5	UK	x				<i>developmental speech difficulties</i> : speech sound disorder, speech delay, speech impairment, dyspraxia, childhood dysarthria <i>acquired motor speech disorders</i> : apraxia of speech, dysarthria, dysprosody.	Developmental speech difficulties is a term used to cover difficulties that some children have with their articulation, phonological and/or prosodic development. The majority of children with developmental speech difficulties have no identifiable cause for their problems. However, speech difficulties can be associated with other conditions such as cleft palate, cerebral palsy and global developmental delay.

							Acquired motor speech disorders is a term used for changes to voice and speech associated with damage to the central and peripheral nervous systems. Many people also include here disorders associated with the nerve-muscle junction (e.g. myasthenia gravis) and with muscle function (e.g. muscular dystrophies).
6	Portugal	×		<p>perturbação da fala perturbação fonética articulatória perturbação fonológica perturbação fonético-fonológica atraso fonológico atraso fonológico inconsistente dispraxia verbal do desenvolvimento disartria apraxia do discurso perturbação motora da fala sigmatismo</p>		<p>speech sound disorders phonetic disorder articulatory disorder phonological disorder phonetic and phonological disorder phonological delay inconsistent phonological delay developmental verbal dyspraxia dysarthria acquired apraxia of speech motor speech disorder sigmatism</p>	<p><i>A speech sound disorder occurs when:</i> typical phonological processes persist after the expected age; atypical phonological errors are present; speech sounds productions is not accurate or in accordance with the standard language (inversions, additions, distortions, omissions or substitutions); there are difficulties in phonological programming and motor planning for speech production.</p>
7	Denmark	×		<p>udtalevanskeligheder, fonologiske vanskeligheder</p>		<p>phonological difficulties</p>	
8	Estonia	×		<p>spetsiifiline artikulatsioonihäire düslaalia</p>		<p>specific articulation disorder dyslalia</p>	<p><i>Specific Articulation Disorder</i> – child’s use of speech sounds is lower than the age norm, child’s language abilities are not affected, non-verbal intellect is not affected. Expressive and receptive speech abilities are considered normal. Articulation problems are not caused by sensory, structural or neurological problems. <i>Dyslalia</i> – speech sound disorder which manifests in incorrect</p>

							articulation in persons with normal hearing and normal articulation innervations. Other speech components are functioning without problems. Articulation problems affect usually one or two sounds or similar group of sounds.
9	Finland	×		f80.0 ääntämishäiriö f80.1 puheen tuottamisen häiriö <i>some descriptive terms concerning speech sound disorders, for example:</i> äännevirheet fonologian ongelmat fonologisen ohjelmoinnin häiriö motorisen ohjailun vaikeus verbaalinen dyspraksia oraalimotoriikan ongelmat		articulation problems problems in speech production can include speech sound disorders speech sound problems; articulation disorders; problems in phonology, phonological disorders, phonological planning disorder; difficulties in motor planning verbal dyspraksia, childhood verbal dyspraxia of speech oral-motor difficulties	
10	Iceland	×				speech sound disorder	
11	Italy	×		disordini del processamento uditivo disturbo fonologico e disturbo fonetico-fonologico		hearing processing disorders phonological disorder, phonetic-phonological disorder	
12	Latvia	×		skaņu izrunas traucējumi dislālija rinolālija dizartrija		articulation disorders, phonological disorders dislalia rhinolalia (palatolalia; cleft palate speech) dysarthria, anarthria	Different aetiology speech sound disorders, which manifest as distortions, substitutions or mixed.
13	Netherlands	×		fonetische stoornis slissen		phonetic disorder	
14	Romania	×		tulburari fonologice		phonological disorders	This disorder refer to the difficulty of perceiving, differentiating and manipulating speech sounds (phonemes).
15	Slovakia	×		dyslália verbálna dyspraxia fonologickáporucha		speech sound disorders verbal dyspraxia phonological disorder	Inability to use individual sounds or groups in communication process

							according to the respective language standards.
16	Sweden	×		fonologisk språkstörning, talstörning, oral/verbal apraxia		phonological language disorder speech disorder oral/verbal dyspraxia	Difficulties with pronouncing sounds, which can be either at the phonological/language level, oral motor (dyspraxia) level or anatomical level.
17	Switzerland ARLD	×		dysarthrophonie und funktionelle stimmstörungen		dysarthrophonia and functional voice disorder	
18	Switzerland DLV	×		troubles phonologiques troubles d'articulation (ou dyslalie) troubles moteurs de la parole (incl. dysarthria et dyspraxie de la parole/verbale) retard de parole		phonological disorders articulation disorders motor speech disorders (including dysarthria and dyspraxia) speech delay	An umbrella term which include all of the above.
19	Lithuania	×		dislalija dizartrija organinis hipernasumas fonetinis kalbėjimo sutrikimas fonologinis kalbos sutrikimas		dyslalia dysarthria organical hypernasality phonetical speech disorder phonological language disorder	There is no official name of "speech sound disorders". Such kind of disorders is called phonetical or phonological disorders. It refers to difficulties in pronunciation of speech sounds, which are caused by organic or functional etiology and related with different levels: phonetical and phonological.
20	Belgium Flanders	×		spraakstoornissen articulatiestoornis fonologische spraakstoornis ontwikkelingsdyspraxie dysartrie / motorische spraakstoornis		speech disorder articulation disorder phonological speech disorder, this also is treated as a language disorder developmental dyspraxia dysarthria in case of neurological conditions is seen as a motor speech disorder	

Summary:

Category (term)	Category 1	Subcategory 1 (concepts included)
Speech sound disorders	Phonetical and phonological level are separated	Phonetical disorder /dyslalia
		Phonological disorder /delay
	Common term (phonetics and phonology included)	(Specific) articulation disorder
		Developmental speech impairment / speech delay
	Neurological background of disorders	Motor speech disorder (developmental/ childhood dysarthria, speech /verbal dyspraxia

Summary:

Speech sound disorders is mainly understood as a group of functional and organical etiology speech sound pronunciation difficulties (dyslalia), which can be displayed at different levels: phonetical or/and phonological. Motor speech disorders (oral/speech/verbal dyspraxia and developmental/aquired dysarthria) is a part of this group.

Mostly used terms in this area:

- phonological disorder
- articulation disorders
- dyslalia
- a/dyspraxia (oral/verbal)

FLUENCY DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	X		KOKTAVOST BALBUTIES FLUENCY-DISORDER			Recurrent repetitions or prolongations of phonemes, syllables, or words, or recurrent pauses that disturbs the speech rhythm
2	Malta	X		Fluency disorder			
3	Croatia	X		Mucanje Brzopletost Poremećaj tečnosti Fiziološko mucanje Usporen govor		Stuttering Cluttering Fluency disorders physiological stuttering bradilalia	Problems with segmental and suprasegmental characteristics of speech with or without associative behaviour.
4	Slovenia	x		Motnje tekočnosti, motnje fluentnosti Jecljanje Brbotanje Zatikanja		fluency disorders stuttering cluttering disfluencies	Problems in speech fluency with or without associate behaviour
5	UK	x		Developmental stammering in children, young adults and adults Acquired/late onset stammering Atypical fluency disorders Cluttering			Dysfluent speech is where the forward flow and timing of speech is disrupted by repetition of sounds, syllables or words, prolongations of sounds and/or blocking on sounds (silent or audible) (Bloodstein & Bernstein Ratner 2008). These differ from those breaks in fluency typically experienced by most speakers, such as hesitations or pauses, as they often involve significant tension and struggle.

6	Portugal	x		<p>Fluência Disfluência Gaguez Gaguez adquirida</p> <p>Gaguez na infância ou transitória Taquifémia Comportamentos primários</p> <p>Repetições Bloqueios Palavras cortadas Prolongamentos Hesitações Fonação disrítmica Comportamentos secundários</p> <p>Pessoa que gagueja Adulto que gagueja Criança que gagueja Gaguez muito grave/ grave/ moderada/ligeira / muito ligeira Velocidade de fala Velocidade articulatória Perturbação da comunicação</p>		<p>Fluency Disfluency Stuttering Acquired stuttering or Neurologic Stuttering or Neurological Stuttering Early Childhood Stuttering or Non persistent stuttering Cluttering primary behaviors or primary features Repetitions Blocks Broken-words Prolongations Hesitations Disrhythmic Phonation Secondary bahaviors or secondary features Person who stutters Adult who stutters Child who stutters very severe/ severe/ moderate/ mild/ very mild stuttering Speech rate or Speaking rate Articulatory rate Communication disorder</p>	<p>Stuttering is a communication disorder characterized by involuntary interruptions in speech. These interruptions consist of repetitions, blocks, broken-words, disrhythmic phonation and/or prolongations, which may be accompanied by secondary behaviors (involuntary movements of the limbs, head, lips, eyes, among others) and tension. Moreover people who stutter often exhibit negative feelings, thoughts and attitudes toward their speech (Bloodstein & Ratner, 2008; Guitar & Conture, 2006).</p>
7	Denmark	x		Stamen og løbsk tale		stuttering, stammering	
8	Estonia	x		<p>Kogelus Ebarütmiline kõne</p>		<p>Stuttering cluttering</p>	<p>Stuttering manifests in frequent repeating, prolonging or getting stuck in words or syllables. One should code the disorder only in case the speech fluency is disturbed relevantly. Stuttering can include different face or other body part's movement. Stuttering has to be excluded from cluttering, neurological disorders that cause arhythmical speech, obsessive-compulsiv disorder, tics.</p> <p>Cluttering – breaks in hurrying speech fluency (no repetitions, no resistivity) which might make the speech less understandable. It's bounding, disordered, arhythmical,</p>

							with speeding inbetween (sentences are not correctly separated, unclear pronunciation).
9	Finland	x		Änkytys Sokellus		Stuttering cluttering	
10	Iceland	x		Stam Hökt		Stuttering cluttering	
11	Italy	x		disfluenza, balbuzie		Fluency disorders stuttering	
12	Latvia	x		Stostīšanās bradilālija tahilālija		Stuttering Bradilalia tahilalia	These are functional or organic disorders of speech fluency and speed.
13	Netherland	x		Stotteren Broddelen		Stuttering Cluttering	
14	Romania	x		tulburari de ritm si fluenta		rhythm and fluency disorders	Fluency disorders refer to those speech disorders where rhythm and fluency are affected. It is characterized by blocking stages during speech, spasmodic episodes, repetitions, prolongations
15	Slovakia	x		Zajakavosť / dysfluencie		Fluency disorder	Syndrome complex disturbance of coordination bodies participating in speaking, which is most noticeable as an involuntary tonic, clonic interrupting continuity speaking
16	Sweden	x		Stamning skenande tal		Stuttering cluttering	Recurrent repetitions or prolongations of phonemes, syllables or words, or recurrent pauses that disturbs the speech rhythm to a degree where this affects communication
17	Switzerland ARLD	x		Trouble de la fluence Bégaiement (dans l'enfance) Bredouillement		fluency disorder stuttering cluttering	
18	Switzerland DLV	x		Redeflusstörung Stottern poltern		speech fluency disorder stutter tachypharasia	
19	Lithuania	x		Mikčiojimas Greitakalbystė Lėtakalbystė Kleteringas		Stuttering rapid rate of speech slow rate of speech cluttering	Fluency disorders – speech rate and rhythm disorders.

20	Belgium Flanders	x		Vloeiendheidstoornis	Stuttering Cluttering	fluency disorder	A fluency disorder is also seen as a speechdisorder
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Summary:

It refers to those speech disorders where rhythm and fluency are affected. It is characterized by blocking stages during speech, spasmodic episodes, repetitions, prolongations.

Mostly used terms in this area:

Stuttering

Cluttering

Fluency disorder

RESONANCE DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		Huhňavost		Rhinolalia Resonance disorder	Pathological increase or decrease in nasal resonance (open, closed or mixed)
2	Malta	+				Voice disorder	
3	Croatia	+		Rinolalija ((Status post Cleft lip - cheiloschisis and cleft palate - palatoschisis) Rinofonija Poremećaj rezonancije		Rhinolalia (Status post Cleft lip - cheiloschisis and cleft palate - palatoschisis) Rhinophonia Resonance disorders	Speech with increased or decreased resonance component, functional or organic/congenital etiology.
4	Slovenia	+		Motnje resonance		Motnje resonance	Deviant resonance, quality of the amplified voice: hiper-hiponasality, cul de sac....
5	UK	+		Hypernasality Hyponasality Resonance disorder in association with ... (eg cleft palate, myasthenia gravis etc)			
6	Portugal	+		Hipernasalidade Hiponasalidade Rinolália fechada Emissão nasal Assimilação nasal Desnasalização Ressonância de fundo de saco		Hypernasality Hiponasality Hiporrinofonia Nasal emisson Nasal assimilation Desnasality Cul de sac resonance	Resonance disorders correspond to distortions in the production of speech sounds, and the difficulty or inability to differentiate between oral and nasal sounds. It can be due to velo-pharyngeal insufficiency or incompetence and also, due to congenital deformities (e.g. cleft palate), nasal/oral cavity surgeries, inflammatory processes (e.g. enlarged tonsils or adenoides) and iatrogenic.
7	Denmark	+		Stemmevanskeligheder, nasalering		Voice difficulties, being nasal	

8	Estonia	+		Ninakõne e rinolaalia, ninahääl e rinofoonia		Hypernasality, hyponasality	
9	Finland	+		Nenään puhuminen tai nenäsoinnin puuttuminen		Hypo or hypernasality	
10	Iceland	+		Hljómvandi		Resonance disorders	
11	Italy	+		Disturbi della risonanza		Resonance disorders	Disorders in cleft palate and velopharyngeal_ incompetence
12	Latvia	+		Rinofonija		Rinophonia hipernasality; hiponasality);	Rinohonia is nasal speech, which manifests as hipernasality or hiponasality
13	Netherland	+		Resonantie		Resonance (disorders)	
14	Romania	+		Tulburari rezonatorii		Resonance disorders	Disorders in which speech production is altered (hypernasalisation, hyponasalisation)
15	Slovakia	+		Fufnavosť / poruchyrezonacie		Resonance disorders	Pathological increase or decrease in nasal resonance .Manifests itself as open, closed or mixed.
16	Sweden	+		Sluten nasalitet hyponasalization öppen nasalitet hypernasalization)		Closed nasalization (hyponasalization) Open nasalization, (hypernasalization)	
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Trouble de la resonance dans le cadre d'une dysphonie ¹		Resonance disorders	A disorder of voice and speech production implying the resonators, which are the lower, middle and upper pharyngeal cavities. The disorder of resonance can be of either functional or organic origin, either developmental or acquired.

¹Can exist in the context of Dysarthrie: dysarthria

18	Switzerland DLV	+		Resonanzstörung Hyper- Hypo Nasalität		Resonance disorder Rhinophonia (aperta) (clausa)	
19	Lithuania	+		Hipernosinumas hiponosinumas Rinofonija		Hypernasality Hyponasality Rhynophonia	Voice resonance, phonation disorders, which impacts the quality of voice characteristics.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Resonantiestoornissen hyponasaliteit hypernasaliteit gemengde nasaliteit Lip-kaak-en gehemeltespleet		resonance disorders hyponasality hypernasality mixed nasality cleft lip and palate	

Summary:

Disorder of voice and speech production involving the resonators. Can be of either functional or organic origin, either developmental or acquired. It can be due to velo-pharyngeal insufficiency or incompetence and also due to congenital deformities (e.g. cleft palate), nasal/oral cavity surgeries, inflammatory processes (e.g. enlarged tonsils or adenoids) and iatrogenic.

Mostly used terms in this area:

resonance disorder
hypernasality
hyponasality

VOICE DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		Poruchy hlasu		Voice Disorders	
2	Malta	+				Dysphonia, puberphonia	A voice disorder, dysphonia, can be defined as a problem involving abnormal pitch, loudness or quality of the sound produced by the larynx. Puberphonia is prolonged use of high-pitched voice beyond puberty.
3	Croatia	+		Disfonija Poremećaj glasa		Dysphonia Voice disorders	Qualitative and quantitative disorders of voice
4	Slovenia	+		Glasovne motnje		Voice disorders	Qualitative and quantitative disorders of voice
5	UK	+		Aphonia Dysphonia due to voice misuse/abuse Dysphonia due to other medical, physical or emotional conditions such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocal fold nodules • Papilloma • Granuloma • Congenital or acquired laryngeal web • Tracheostomy • Allergy 			Aphonia refers to a complete absence of voice. Dysphonia refers to voice changes, characterised by abnormality of pitch, volume, resonance and/or quality which can be inconsistent or constant, ranging from mild to severe and which may be inappropriate for the age, gender or culture of the speaker.

				• Puberphonia			
6	Portugal	+		<p>Disfonia Infantil or Disfonia Pediátrica - Dysphonia</p> <p>Presbiphonia (EN)</p> <p>Disfonia Mutacional ou Puberfonia (PT)</p> <p>Falsa muda vocal</p> <p>Disfonia persistente/permanente/crónica</p> <p>Disfonia episódica/aguda</p> <p>Disfonia hiperfuncional</p> <p>Disfonia hipofuncional</p> <p>Diplofonia</p> <p>Fonastenia</p> <p>Disarthroponia</p> <p>Voz soprada</p> <p>Voz rouca</p> <p>Voz aspiradae</p> <p>Voz metálica</p> <p>Voz molhada/gorgolejante</p> <p>Astenia vocal</p>		<p>Childhood Dysphonia or Pediatric Dysphonia</p> <p>Presbiphonia (EN)</p> <p>Mutational dysphonia or Puberphonia (EN)</p> <p>Falsa muda vocal</p> <p>Chronic dysphonia</p> <p>Acute dysphonia</p> <p>Hyperfunctional dysphonia</p> <p>Hypofunctional dysphonia</p> <p>Diplophonia</p> <p>Phonastenia</p> <p>Dysarthroponia</p> <p>Breathy voice</p> <p>Harsh voice</p> <p>Hoarse (harsh+breathy) voice</p> <p>Methalic voice</p> <p>Wet voice</p> <p>Asthenic voice</p>	<p>Dysphonia occurs when different anatomical, physiological and functional criteria are combined, resulting from a vocal pattern that deviates from the expected for age and gender. In children dysphonia is characterized by a voice disorder that, besides the well-known anatomic and physiological differences, lie in peculiar social and behavioural characteristics.</p>
7	Denmark	+		Stemmevanskeligheder		Voice difficulties	
8	Estonia	+		<p>Häälepuue e düsfoonia</p> <p>Häälekadu e afoonia</p> <p>Alarüingeaalne kõne</p>		<p>Dysphonia</p> <p>Aphonia</p> <p>Alaryngeal speech</p>	<p>Dysphonia – caused by any kind of structural or functional changes in throat, respiratory system and vocal tract. One or two acoustical parameters of voice are deflected. Deflections are usually connected and depend on each other.</p>

							Aphonia – total loss of voice
9	Finland	+		Toiminnallinen dysfonia Spasmodinen dysfonia Atrofinen dysfonia Dysplastinen dysfonia Muu dysfonia (other dysphonia), Epämääräinen dysfonia Afonia, Äänenkato Muu tai määrittämätön äänihäiriö		Functional dysphonia, Spasmodic dysphonia Atrophic dysphonia) Dysplastic dysphonia Other dysphonia) Non-specified dysphonia), Aphonia, Other voice and resonance disorder),	
10	Iceland	+		Raddveipur		Voice disorders	
11	Italy	+		Disfonia		Voice disorders	Pathological changes in the structure of individual voice. Change is in the acoustic qualities in the process of creation and use.
12	Latvia	+		Disfonija Afonija Juvenilā balss		Dysphonia Aphonia Juvenile voice (puberfonia)	Disphonia is partial distortion of voice pitch, intensity and resonance; this disorder can be functional or organic. Aphonia is total voice loss; also can be functional or organic
13	Netherland	+		Stem stoornis Stembandverlamming vocal cord paralysis (more in adults) Heesheid		Disorders in the quality of the voice. Vocal cord paralysis (more in adults) Hoarseness	
14	Romania	+		Tulburari de voce		Voice disorders	Voice disorders refer to phonation disorder (the pitch, the quality, the intensity and the frequency on which voice is produced are altered).

15	Slovakia	+		Poruchy hlasu		Voice disorders	Pathological changes in the structure of individual voice. Change is in the acoustic qualities in the process of creation and use.
16	Sweden	+		Röstproblem		Voice disorder	Benign chronic hoarseness
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Dysphonies Troubles de la voix/phonation		Dysphonias Voice disorders/disorders of phonation	A disorder of voice production of either organic or functional aetiology implying laryngeal dysfunction, either at the level of the vocal folds (or cords) or the ventricular bands (or false cords).
18	Switzerland DLV	+		Stimmstörungen		Dysphonia	
19	Lithuania	+		a/disfonija Fonastenija		a/dysphonia Phonasthenia	
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Stemstoornissen		voice disorders	

Summary:

Voice disorders refers to phonation disorder i.e. qualitative and quantitative changes in voice quality inappropriate for the age, gender and other demographic characteristics of the speaker due to organic, functional or psychogenic etiology.

Mostly used terms in this area:

- ▶ **voice disorder**
- ▶ **a/dysphonia**

LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	Yes		opožděný vývoj řeči vývojová dysfázie		Delayed speech development Developmental dysphasia	Delay speech dev. Is delayed in all planes compared with chronological age Develop. Dysphasia – severe difficulties to express your self - “find” the word, - grammar impairment, difficulties to understand the language
2	Malta	Yes					
3	Croatia	Yes		Specifični poremećaj izražavanja Poremećaj razumijevanja Miješani poremećaj jezičnog izražavanja i razumijevanja Jezični poremećaj Posebne jezične teškoće Fonološki poremećaj <i>Razvojna</i> disfazija Usporen razvoj govora Nedovoljno razvijen govor		Expressive language disorders Receptive language disorders Mixed receptive-expressive language disorders Language disorders Specific language impairment Phonological disorders Developmental dysphasia Delayed language development Underdeveloped speech	Disorders of perception and production of language (disorders on the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic) but other functions are intact (hearing, intellectual abilities, vision...)
4	Slovenia	Yes		razvojna disfazija jezikovne motnje ali govorno-jezikovne motnje		developmental dysphasia language disorders or speech-language disorders	Disorders of perception and production or production of language (phonol., lex., morph., synt., /grammar), secondary: semantics and pragmatics
5	UK	Yes		Specific language impairment Developmental language impairment		Specific language impairment Developmental language impairment	Specific language impairment is a type of speech, language and communication need which affects the way that children understand and express language.

							Developmental language impairment refers to the same problem but can be used in association with other conditions, eg global developmental delay
6	Portugal	Yes		Atraso do desenvolvimento da linguagem Perturbação da linguagem Perturbação específica da linguagem Perturbação da comunicação		Developmental language delay Language disorder Specific Language impairment Communication disorder	Children with language impairment may have significant difficulties in one or more of the following areas of language (syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics and pragmatics). Children could have difficulties in comprehension and/or use of spoken or written language.
7	Denmark	Yes		Sproglige vanskeligheder		Language difficulties	
8	Estonia	Yes		Ekspressiivse kõne häire Retseptiivse kõne häire Sensoorne alaalia Motoorne eferentne alaalia Motoorne aferentne alaalia		Expressive language disorder Receptive language disorder Sensory alalia Motor efferent alalia Motor afferent alalia	Expressive language disorder – specific developmental language disorder which means that child’s expressive language abilities are below normal considering child’s age. Understanding speech is considered normal. Articulation problems can manifest or not. Includes: developmental dysphasia or aphasia, expressive type. Excludes: Landau-Klefferry syndrome, developmental dysphasia or aphasia, the receptive type, pervasive disorders, selective mutism, intellectual disabilities. Receptive language disorder – specific developmental language disorder which means that child’s understanding of language constructions is below normal considering child’s age. Almost in all cases also child’s expressive language abilities are affected. There can be articulation problems.

							Includes: congenital auditory imperceptions, developmental aphasia or dysphasia (receptive type), Wernicke developmental aphasia, word deafness. Excludes: Landau-Kleffeny syndrome, autism, dysphasia and aphasia (or expressive type), selective mutism, intellectual disabilities, late speakers due to hearing disorders. Alalia – In other parts of the world the term SLT (Specific language impairment) is used, in Germany for example SSES (Spezifische sprachentwicklungsstörung). In the same cases in Estonia we use the term „Spetsiifiline kõnearengu puue“ which translates basically the same – specific language impairment.
9	Finland	Yes		Puheen tuottamisen häiriö Puheen ymmärtämisen häiriö		Expressive language disorder receptive language disorder	includes usually phonological disorders and verbal dyspraxia includes also expressive problems
10	Iceland	Yes		Málþroskaröskum		Language maturation disorder	
11	Italy	Yes		ritardo di linguaggio disturbo di linguaggio(it.)		language disorders(delay)in children specific language disorders in children	Insufficient development of language system is disorder of expressive and receptive language, when problems are in all components of the language system, but intellect, hearing, vision are intact
12	Latvia	Yes		valodas sistēmas nepietiekama attīstība –alālija – alalia rakstīšanas traucējumi;		insufficient development of language system (DLD –developmental language disorder) SLI – specific language impairment) writing disabilities	

				lasīšanas traucējumi specifiski lasīšanas traucējumi		reading disabilities specific reading disabilities (developmental dyslexia)	
13	Netherland	Yes		Taalontwikkelingsstoornissen (TOS) fonologische stoornis		developmental language disorder phonological disorder	
14	Romania	Yes		tulburari de limbaj		language disorders	Language disorders refer to a wide range of disorders regarding language production and reception
15	Slovakia	Yes		Oneskorený vývin reči Špecificky narušený vývin reči- Vývinová dysfázia		Delayed speech development Specific language impairment Developmental dysphasia	Delay speech development – speech and language development is delayed uniformly in all planes compared with chronological age Specific language impairment – disruption of one or more planes evolution of language development
16	Sweden	Yes		Språkstörning språkförsening expressiv språkstörning impressiv språkstörning grammatisk språkstörning		language disorder language delay expressive language disorder comprehension language disorder grammatical language disorder	
17	Switzerland ARLD	Yes		Retard de langage = (simple) Dysphasie notions de sévérité, persistance, atypicité Dysphasie (dont le diagnostic peut être affiné en fonction des niveaux linguistiques		language delay Developmental language disorder notions of severity, persistence, atypicality). Dysphasie (different types)	Retard de langage : language delay Dysphasie (different types)= SLI or developmental language disorder (dont le diagnostic peut être affiné en fonction des niveaux linguistiques= can be further specified by linguistic level, e.g. syntactic, lexico-semantic etc.) Troubles pragmatiques : see point letter j)
18	Switzerland DLV						
19	Lithuania	Yes		Kalbos neišsivystymas kalbos išraiškos sutrikimas		specific language disorder expressive language disorder	Disorder of total or partial components of language system, difficulties to understand and/or to express language.

				kalbos recepcijos sutrikimas fonologiniai sutrikimai		receptive language disorder phonological disorder	
20	Belgium Flanders	Yes		Taal(ontwikkelings)stoornissen Ontwikkelingsdysfasie Op zichzelfstaande taalontwikkelingsstoornis Niet opzichzelfstaande taalontwikkelingsstoornis or secundaire taalontwikkelingsstoornis Verworven taalontwikkelingsstoornis bij kinderen Communicatiestoornis		developmental language disorders Developmental dysphasia specific language impairment language impairment due to... acquired aphasia in children Communication disorder	

Summary

Language disorders in children refer to a wide range of disorders regarding language production and perception ; on the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and pragmatic) but other functions are intact (hearing, intellectual abilities, vision...)

Mostly used terms in this area:

Developmental dysphasia

Language disorders

Expressive/receptive language disorders

Specific language impairment

NEUROGENIC SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		afázie- dysartrie		Aphasia - dysarthria	Af: disorder understanding and speech production in brain lesions in language dominant brain hemisphere Dys: neurogenic disorder associated communication capability the lesions in the central or peripheral nervous system
2	Malta	+		Neurogenic speech and language disorders, aphasia, dysarthria. Again, medical condition is specified.		Neurogenic speech and language disorders, aphasia, dysarthria. Aga in, medical condition is specified.	
3	Croatia	+		Afazija, Dizartrija/anartrija-a/ Govorna a/dispraksija Neurogeno mucanje		aphasia dysarthria anartria Speech, Neurogenic stuttering	Neurogenic speech and language disorders resulting from CVI, trauma, diseases.
4	Slovenia	+		Afazija, disfazija, anartrija, disartrija, apraksija		Aphasia, disphasia, anarthria, dysarthria, Apraxia-	Neurological conditioned communication, language and speech disorders
5	UK	+		Aphasia, aprosody apraxia of speech, dysarthria		Aphasia, aprosody, apraxia of speech, dysarthria	Neurogenic speech and language disorders derive from an impaired ability to exchange information with others due to nervous system impairment.
6	Portugal	+		Hipofonia, disartria, disfagia e perturbação da linguagem na Pessoa com Parkinson, perturbação da linguagem na demencia, Disartria e perturbação da linguagem na Pessoa traumatizada de crânio, Perturbações da alimentação, da fala e da linguagem e da comunicação na Pessoa com paralisia cerebral, Feeding, speech and language in Cerebral Palsy, Disfonia espasmódica, Spasmodic disphonia, Disfonia devido a paralisia das pregas vocais, Gaguez adquirida ou neurológica, Sialorreia		Speech voice and swallowing disorders in the person with Parkinson disease (hypophonia, dysarthria and dysphagia) Language impairment in dementia (Alzheimer), Dysarthria and language disorder in person with Traumatic Brain Injury, Feeding, speech and language in Cerebral Palsy, Spasmodic dysphonia Dysphonia due to vocal fold paralysis, Neurologic or neurological Stuttering, Drooling	Acquired neurogenic communication disorders include aphasia, dysarthria, apraxia, and cognitive-communication impairments. These typically result from brain injuries due to stroke, trauma, brain tumours, or progressive neurological diseases (e.g. Parkinson disease, Alzheimer's dementia, ALS, primary progressive aphasia).

7	Denmark		+	Afasi, kognitive kommunikationsvanskeligheder		Aphasia, cognitive communications difficulties	
8	Estonia		+	Hääldamispuue e düsartria ja kõneliigestamatus ehk anartria Kõnepuue e düsfaasia, kõnelemisvõimetus ehk afaasia		Dysarthria, anarthria Dysphasia, aphasia. Also voice problems, dysphagia ect.	Dysarthria is neurogenic speech impairment. Some or all of the following speech components are not in accordance with the norm: speech breathing, phonation, resonance, articulation and prosody. Speech coherence and understand ability suffers for the listener. The symptoms of dysarthria depend on the placement of neurological impairment and neuropathophysiology connected to it.
9	Finland			afferenttinen/efferenttinen, motorinen afasia, kuulomuisti afasia, sensorinen afasia, semanttinen afasia, dynaaminen afasia, dysleksia/lukemisenvaikeus, kirjoittamisen häiriö/ vaikeus, laskemisenvaikeus kielipillisten rakenteiden ymmärtämisen/ tuottamisen vaikeus äänihuulihalvaus/-pareesi, nasaalisuus monotonia, dysprosodia, dys-/hypofonia, puhemotorinen vaikeus/heikkous, dysarthria (spastinen, ataktinen, spastis-ataktinen jne..), oraallinen ja verbaalinen apraksia (oral ja verbal apraksia), agrammaattisuus		motor aphasia, sensor aphasia, semantic aphasia, dynamic aphasia dyslexia, agraphia/dysgrafia, dys-/acalculia, agrammatism, hypernasality), monotonia, dysprosodia, dys-/hypofonia, dysarthria oral and verbal apraxia, agrammatism	
10	Iceland		+	Málhomlun af tugafrodilegum toga		Language disorder due to neurogenic disorder	
11	Italy		+	afasia, aprassia, disartria e disordine articolatorio, disordini del linguaggio secondari a trauma cranico, disturbo cogniti vo-comunicativo secondario a gca, disturbi della comunicazione secondario a deterioramento cognitivo.		aphasia, apraxia of speech, dysarthria and articulation dis., language disorders due to, cognitive and communication disorders in severe brain injury, communication and language disorders in cognitive impairment and dementia	SLD and communication disorders (CD) refer to an acquired language disorder due to brain injury of any kind in adulthood, and it affects comprehension, speech, writing and reading of verbal and non-verbal language. SLD and CD include other cognitive functions (attention, memory, executive function, etc.) that are

							necessary for an appropriate micro (syntax, semantic, lexical phonological) and macro (pragmatic) structural aspects of language.
12	Latvia			afāzija, runas apraksija, runas dispraksija		Aphasia, speech apraxia, speech dyspraxia	Neurogenic speech and language disorders are due to the loss of purposeful speech movements acquired during the life time and it is hard to articulate speech sounds and connect them into syllables and words.
13	Netherland			Afasie Dysprosodie/ aprosody Verbale apraxie, Dysartrie		Aphasia, Dysprosodie, aprosody Apraxia of speech, dysarthria	
14	Romania	+		disfazie, afazie, tulburari cu substrat neurologic		dysphasia, aphasia, neurological disorders)	Speech and language disorders where the case is at neuronal level
15	Slovakia	+		Afázia, Dyzartria		Aphasia, Dysarthria	Aphasia: acquired disorder understanding and speech production in brain lesions in language- dominant brain hemisphere
16	Sweden	+		Dysartri, verbalapraxi, neurogen stamning		Dysarthria, verbal apraxia, neurogenic stuttering)	Difficulties in planning, programming and/or executing speech-motor movements
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		les troubles neurogènes de la communication		speech and language disorders.	a personal definition: neurogenic is used in french ' neurogène' to differentiate from acquired disorders which do not involve brain lesions.(such as voice disorders...) neurogneic disorders may be focal or degenerative in nature
18	Switzerland DLV						
19	Lithuania	+		Dizartrija, afazija		Dysarthria, aphasia	In the classifications we don't have such group of disorders. But we understand it as neurological disorders, which are related with the damage of central or peripheral nervous system

20	Belgium Flanders	+		Motorische spraakstoornissen Mondmotorische problemen Dysarthria/dyspraxia Verworven dysarthria bij kinderen		motor speech disorders oral-motor problems dysarthria, dyspraxia acquired dysarthria in children	
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Summary:

NEUROGENIC SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS

Neurogenic speech and language disorders refer to an acquired language disorder due to brain injury of any kind in adulthood, and it affects comprehension, speech, writing and reading of verbal and non-verbal language.

Neurogenic speech and language disorders include other cognitive functions (attention, memory, executive function, etc.) that are necessary for an appropriate micro (syntax, semantic, lexical phonological) and macro (pragmatic) structural aspects of language.

Mostly used terms:

Aphasia

Dysarthria

SPECIFIC LEARNING DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		specifické poruchy učení	Dyslexia Dysortografia Dysgrafia Dyscalculia	Specific Learning Disorder	
2	Malta	2	+	Dyslexia		Dyslexia	
3	Croatia		+	Specifični poremećaj čitanja Specifični poremećaj pisanja Specifični poremećaj računanja Specifični miješani razvojni poremećaj		Dyslexia Dysgraphia (dysorthographia is included in this term) Dyscalculia Specific mixed developmental Disorder	Specific learning disorders affect ability of reading, writing and numeracy in persons with normal intellectual and other abilities (and normal education)
4	Slovenia		+	Učne težave Specifične učne težave primanjkljaji na posameznih področjih učenja dileksija diskalkulija, motnje računanja disortografija disgrafija motnje pisanja		Learning difficulties Specific learning difficulties Deficits in specific areas of learning Dyslexia Dyscalculia Dysorthographia Dysgraphia Writing disorders	Disorders in learning Specific: disorders in learning some segments/fields
5	UK			+	Specific learning disorders ³		"Specific Learning Disorder" involves difficulties learning and using academic skills. It has become the umbrella term for mathematics, reading, and written expression disorders in the updated DSM-5.
6	Portugal		+		Perturbação da aprendizagem específica Dificuldades de aprendizagem específicas	Specific learning disorders Specific learning difficulties ⁴ Dyslexia Disortographia Dysgraphia Dyscalculia	Neurodevelopmental disorder with difficulties in specific academic skills (reading, writing, arithmetic). In the absence of any injury or other that justifies the difficulties observed.

²but a joint diagnosis is required from Educational Psychologist

³now used under one diagnosis with added specifiers (e.g., specific learning disorder with impaired reading)

⁴Used when clinically the person does not qualify but has subclinical symptoms

7	Denmark	+		sprogindlæringsvanskeligheder		Language difficulties –problems with Learning	Mostly regarding SLI
8	Estonia	+		Spetsiifiline lugemishäire Spetsiifiline õigekirjahäire Spetsiifiline arvutamislumuste häire		Specific reading disorder Specific writing disorder Specific calculating disorder	<p>Specific reading disorder – specific and obvious problems in development of reading abilities, which cannot be explained by immaturity, problems with vision or non-adequate teaching.</p> <p>Specific writing disorders – the main features are specific and relevant problems in development of spelling. Problems with reading do not occur. Problems with writing can't be explained by immaturity, problems with vision or non-adequate teaching.</p> <p>Specific calculating disorder - specific and obvious problems in development of calculating abilities, which cannot be explained by intellectual disabilities or non-adequate teaching. This disorder includes problems with adding, subtraction, reiteration and division. Algebra, trigonometry, geometry and abstract mathematical abilities do not belong under specific calculating disorders.</p>
9	Finland	+	+	Oppimisvaikeudet dysleksia lukemishäire hyperleksia luetun ymmärtämisen vaikeus		Learning difficulty/impairment/disability Dyslexia Reading impairment, disability Reading and writing difficulty	
10	Iceland	+		Námserfiðleikar		Problems in reading comprehension	
11	Italy	+		Disturbi di apprendimento Disturbi Specifici dell'Apprendimento (DSA)	Dislexia Dyscalculia Disortografia	Learning disorders Specific Learning Disorders Dyslexia Dyscalculia Dysorthography	
12	Latvia	+		Mācīšanās traucējumi		Learning disabilities	Learning disabilities are of neurological origin and affect ability to understand, remember or transfer information.

13	Netherland	+		Dyslexie		Dyslexia	
14	Romania	+		dificultati specifice de invatare	Dislexie Disgrafie Discalculie	Specific difficulties in learning	This refers to the difficulty of acquiring the main academic skills (reading, writing and mathematics).
15	Slovakia	+		Špecifické poruchy učenia	Dyslexia Dysortografia Dysgrafia	Specific learning disorders.	Inability to master reading, writing under normal intellectual abilities and current school approach.
16	Sweden		5				
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Troubles des apprentissages logico-mathématiques et/ou de la numération/numériques Dyslexie Dysorthographie Retards d'apprentissage scolaire (more general term)		Dyscalculie	Learning difficulties in domain of acquisition of arithmetical concepts/logico-mathematical reasoning Developmental reading disorder, literacy acquisition, or significant delay thereof Developmental disorder of the acquisition of spelling and writing or significant delay thereof.
18	Switzerland DLV		6				
19	Lithuania		7	Disleksija (skaitymo sutrikimas) disgrafija (rašymo sutrikimas)		Dyslexia (reading disorder) Dysgraphia (writing disorder)	
20	Belgium Flanders	+		leerstoornis dyslexie leesstoornis rekenstoornis/dyscalculie dysorthografie schrijfstoornis		specific learning disorder dyslexia reading disorder dyscalculia dysorthografia writing/grafic disorder spellingsprobleem (problems with orthography)	

Summary:

⁵However, SLTs do assess and diagnose dyslexia and sometimes also dyscalculia

⁶They do therapy of dyscalculia and legastenia as part of our profession

⁷SLTs in Lithuania can formally work (assess, provide therapy) just with spoken language disorders. Specific learning difficulties relates with the work of special needs teacher (special pedagogue). So, formally, they don't make the diagnosis.

Neurodevelopmental disorder with difficulties in acquiring specific academic skills (reading, writing, arithmetic) in persons with normal intellectual and other abilities (and normal education).

Mostly used terms in this area:

Dyslexia

Dysgraphia

Dysortographia

Dyscalculia

DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING POPULATIONS INCLUDING THOSE WITH COCHLEAR IMPLANT

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		Symtomatická Porucha Řeči Při Sluchovém Postižení	-	Symptomatic Speech Disorder Hearing Impairments	-
2	Malta	+		No specific term	-	-	-
3	Croatia	+		Jezično –govorni poremećaj kao posljedica oštećenja sluha	-	Disorders of language development due to hearing impairment	-
4	Slovenia	+		Gluhi in naglušni	-	deaf and hard of hearing	-
5	UK	+		Developmental language impairment in association with hearing impairment; Speech disorder in association with hearing impairment.	-	-	-
6	Portugal	+		Atraso/ Perturbação de linguagem secundária a surdez/ deficiência auditiva; Perturbações da fala secundária a surdez; Perturbação da voz secundária a surdez.	-	Secondary language delay/ disorder due to hearing loss; Speech sound disorders due to hearing loss; Voice disorders due to hearing loss.	-
7	Denmark	+		døve; hørehæmmede; CI-brugere.		Deaf; Hearing impaired; Users of CI.	-
8	Estonia	+		Kuulmislangusest tingitud kõnehäire; Kuulmislangusest tingitud kõnehilistumine	-	speech and language disorder due to hearing loss; language developmental delay due to hearing loss.	-

9	Finland	+		H90.3 sensorineutraalinen kv 90.0 konduktiivinen kv	-	Sensorineural hearing loss; Conductive hearing loss.	-
10	Iceland	+		Heyrnarskerðing; Heyrnarleysi;	-	Hearing Impairment; Cochlear Implant; Deafness.	-
11	Italy	+		No specific term	-	-	-
12	Latvia	+		-	-	Disorder of language development due to hearing impairment	-
13	Netherland	+		Slechthorendheid Auditieve verwerkingsproblemen	-	Hard of hearing Auditory processing problems	-
14	Romania	+		Tulburări de limbaj în contextul dizabilității auditive	-	Speech and language disorders due to hearing impairment	-
15	Slovakia	+		Symptomacká porucha reči pri sluchovom postihnutí	-	Symptomatic speech disorder with hearing impairments	-
16	Sweden	+		No specific term	-	-	-
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		No specific term	-	-	Prevention, counselling and early intervention + therapy for children with hearing loss and hard of hearing populations, including those with CI. For adults, counselling and therapy provided for recipients of CI's in adulthood and lip-reading for adults with acquired hearing loss (hard of hearing, with or without CI& hearing aids)
18	Switzerland DLV	+		No specific term	-	-	-

19	Lithuania	+	8	Specifinė kalbos raida dėl klausos sutrikimo	-	Specific language development due to hearing disorder	-
20	Belgium Flanders	+		(Ge)hoorstoornissen		Hearing disorders	

Summary:

SLTs provide services for deaf and hard of hearing populations, including users of Cochlear implants. Respondents underline that there are not specific terms labeling the speech and language disorder in the context of hearing impairments, but syntagms mentioning that the speech and language disorder appears due to hearing loss.

Most frequent syntagm used to describe this type of speech and language disorder is:

Specific language development due to hearing disorder /loss

⁸But, SLTs' usually should specialise in the area of surdopedagogy.

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS SECONDARY TO ANOTHER DISABILITIES

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		symtomatická porucha řeči přimentálním postižení		symptomatic speech disorder at the intellectual disability	
2	Malta	+					No specific terms but diagnosis specifies the primary condition too
3	Croatia	+		Dislogija		dyslogia	
4	Slovenia	+		dyslogia, alogia, anartia, dysartria, afazia, dysfazia, avtističen govor		Duslogia, alogia, anartria, dysartria, aphasia	communication and speech-language disorders in persons with intellectual disabilities
5	UK	+					speech, language, communication, feeding or swallowing disorder, and then add in association with severe learning disabilities/ autism / cleft palate etc.
6	Portugal	+					Secondary language delay/disorder due to intellectual disabilities
7	Denmark	+		Kommunikative vanskeligheder		Communicative difficulties	
8	Estonia	+		Dementse isiku kõne Segatüüpi spetsiifiline arenguhäire Alaalia		Speech of a person with dementia (Fronto-temporal dementia) Mixed disorder of scholastic skills speech delay	
9	Finland	+		Ä lylliset kehitysvammat		intellectual disabilities	
10	Iceland	+		Málhomlun vegan proskaskerdingar		Language disorder due to intellectual disability	
11	Italy	+		Disturbo del linguaggio secondario a patologie psichiatriche, disabilità intellettuali e deterioramento cognitivo		Language and communication disorders secondary to psychiatric, intellectual disabilities and cognitive deterioration	Language and communication disorders due to different kind of dementia, psychiatric and intellectual impairment that compromise social and relational competence
12	Latvia			fonētiski fonemātiski un leksiski gramatiski traucējumi bērniem ar garīgās attīstības traucējumiem, phonological,		phonological, lexical and grammatical disorders in children with intellectual disabilities; reading and writing disabilities in children with intellectual disabilities	Language or communication disorders in a child with intellectual disabilities (mental retardation)
13	Netherland	+					In persons with Down Syndrome
14	Romania	+		No specific term			

15	Slovakia	+		Symptomická porucha reči pri mentálnom (telesnom, zrakovom) postihnutí.		Speech disorders at the hearing, physical, intellectual disability	
16	Sweden	+					language and communication in children with multiple handicaps, e.g. use of AAC
17	Switzerland ARLD	+					in Switzerland, SLTs address the entire range of developmental speech, language and communication impairments (oral and written), and swallowing and feeding interventions, in the context of intellectual and other disabilities, such as stuttering in a Down Syndrome child, augmentative communication in case of non verbal infants and children, also counselling and management services to institutions (crèche, special school..) and parents (guidance précoce etc.).
18	Switzerland DLV						
19	Lithuania			Specifinė kalbos raida dėl intelekto sutrikimo		Specific language development due to intellectual disability	
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Niet opzichzelfstaande taalontwikkelingsstoornis or secundaire taalontwikkelingsstoornis Taalvertraging of verlate taalaanvang Communicatiestoornissen		language impairment due to... Developmental language delay Communication disorders	

Summary:

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE DISORDERS SECONDARY TO ANOTHER DISABILITY

Language and communication disorders due to different kind of dementia, psychiatric and intellectual impairment that compromise social and relational competence.

PRAGMATIC COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		No special terms	-	-	-
2	Malta	+		Social Communication Difficulties	-	Social Communication Difficulties	-
3	Croatia	+		1.Poremećaj socijalne komunikacije 2.Pragmatični poremećaj	-	1. Disorders of Social Communication 2. Pragmatic Disorder	Pragmatic disorder affects the use of language in a social context (autism and intellectual disabilities excluded)
4	Slovenia	+		Pragmatične motnje ali motnje pragmatike	-	Pragmatic Disorder	-
5	UK	+		Social communication disorder	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children with social communication disorder will have prominent difficulties with using language for social purposes (or pragmatics), for example in conversation, story-telling, and using figurative language (jokes and metaphors). • Children with social communication disorder will not meet the criteria for autism spectrum disorder (they will not show evidence of restricted interests and repetitive behaviours) • Social communication disorder has overlapping features with previous clinical terms such as ‘pragmatic language impairment’ and ‘semantic-pragmatic language disorder’
6	Portugal	+		Perturbação da comunicação social (pragmática)	-	Social pragmatic communication disorder	Persistent difficulties in the social use of verbal and nonverbal communication (e.g., rules for

							conversation, making inferences).
7	Denmark	+		Pragmatiske vanskeligheder	-	Pragmatic difficulties	-
8	Estonia	+		No special term	-	-	We have no specific diagnose or definition for pragmatic communication disorder (that would include the word “pragmatic”). When a person has a semantic-pragmatic disorder we usually diagnose it as alalia / specific language impairment. When the pragmatic communication problem is secondary to some other speech-language problem then we just add the remark about it to the primary diagnose, to the medical history (in case of aphasia, pervasive disorders ect.).
9	Finland	+		Social pragmatic disorders, f 84.5 aspergerin syndrooma	-	Social pragmatic disorders, Asperger syndrome	-
10	Iceland	+		No special term	-	-	-
11	Italy	+		1. disturbi della pragmatic 2. disturbo semantico-pragmatico nei disturbi dello spettro autistico	-	1. Pragmatic and Communication Disorders in Neurological Adult Patients 2. Pragmatic-Semantic Diseases in Autism	-
12	Latvia	+		semantiski pragmatiskie traucējumi	-	Semantic Pragmatic Disorder	In a case of semantic pragmatic disorders comprehension and use of language is distorted
13	Netherland	+		Stoornis in de pragmatiek	-	Pragmatic Communication Disorder	this can occur in people with autism or for example with ADHD
14	Romania	+		No specific terms	-	-	It refers to those disorders in which language pragmatic level is affected in terms of adjusting speech according to the place, interlocutor and time.

15	Slovakia	+		Semanticko-pragmatický syndrom narušeného vývinu reči	-	Semantic- pragmatic syndrome, specific language impairment	Distortion in the plane of semantic and pragmatic
16	Sweden	+		Pragmatisk språkstörning	-	Pragmatic Language Disorder	Difficulties using language in a context, turn-taking, eye-contact, responding adequately
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Troubles du spectre autistique	-	Autistic Spectrum Communication Disorders	-
18	Switzerland DLV	+		Nicht aphasische Kommunikationsstörungen	-	not aphasia like communication disorders	-
19	Lithuania		-	We don't have diagnosis of pragmatical communication disorder. Of course, these children are within our clients, but we don't make the diagnosis and provide some specific therapy	-	-	Pragmatical communication disorder is understood as difficulties to use language as a system.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Problemen in de sociale communicatie Pragmatische taalstoornis		social communication disorder pragmatic language disorder	

Summary:

New addition to the Diagnosis and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5th edition (DSM-5). It encompasses problems with social interaction, social understanding and pragmatics. Pragmatics refers to using language in proper context.

Disorder in social communication, such as inability to converse, to estimate the emotions and intentions of communication partner and choose the appropriate form of communication i.e. inappropriate use of verbal and non-verbal social communication skills.

Mostly used terms in this area:

Pragmatic disorder

Social (pragmatic) communication disorder

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		Pervazívni vývojové poruchy	-	Pervasive Development Disorders	-
2	Malta	+		ASD, Asperger's	-	ASD, Asperger's	-
3	Croatia		-	1. Autizam 2. Poremećaji iz autističnog spectra	-	1. Autism 2. Autism spectrum disorder	SLTs can't provide a diagnosis (psychiatrist do it), but SLTs are member of multidisciplinary team
4	Slovenia	+		-	-	-	Collaboration with special pedagogist
5	UK	+		Autistic Spectrum Disorder's	-	-	-
6	Portugal	+		1. Perturbação do espectro do autism 2. Síndrome de Asperger 3. Perturbação do desenvolvimento não especificada de outro modo	-	1. Autism spectrum disorders 2. Asperger syndrome 3. Pervasive Developmental Disorder Not Otherwise Specified (PDDNOS)	But as an SLT diagnosis we classify according to the results of the assessment: specified in other answers in this document: Communication disorder, Language disorder and or Speech disorder, among others.
7	Denmark	+		Autismespektrumforstyrrelse	-	Autism spectrum disorder	-
8	Estonia	+		1. Lapse autism 2. Atüüpiline autism 3. Aspergeri sündroom	-	1. Childhood Autism 2. Atypical autism 3. Asperger syndrome	-
9	Finland	+		1. Autismikirjon häiriöt 2. pragmaattiset vaikeudet	-	1. Autistic Disorders 2. Pragmatic Disorders	-
10	Iceland	+		Einhverfa	-	Autism	-
11	Italy	+		Disturbi dello spettro autistico	-	Autism Spectrum Disorders	-
12	Latvia	+		1. autiskā spektra traucējumi	-	1. Autistic Spectrum Disorders	Communication / semantic pragmatic disorders in a child with autistic spectrum disorders

13	Netherland	+		-	-	-	-
14	Romania	+		tulburari din spectru autist	-	Disorders from Autistic Spectrum	-
15	Slovakia	+		Pervazívna vývinová porucha	-	Pervasive developmental disorder	-
16	Sweden	+		Autismspektrumstörningar	-	Autism Spectrum Disorders	-
17	Switzerland ARLD		-	-	-	-	Generally, diagnosis is carried out in specialist medicalized multidisciplinary centres (psychiatrist, psychologist , SLT etc.)
18	Switzerland DLV	+		Autismus Spektrum Störung	-	Autism Spectrum Disorder	-
19	Lithuania	+	⁹				Diagnosis of ASD is provided by psychiatrist. SLT's make the diagnosis about language: specific language development due to diverse developmental disorder (or autism, etc...) Therapy of SLT's is provided to the children with ASD.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Autismespectrumstoornis		autism spectrum disorder	

Summary:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and autism are both general terms for a group of complex disorders of brain development. This disorder are characterized, in varying degrees, by difficulties in social interaction, restrictive, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests and activities. In the DSM-5 diagnostic manual, all autism disorders were merged into one umbrella diagnosis of ASD.

Mostly used term in this area:

Autism spectrum disorder

⁹ (therapy, not diagnosis)

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	Yes					
2	Malta	Yes				Early intervention service	We do not have any definition. We promote early intervention through various media.
3	Croatia	Yes				Early SLT intervention	System of SLPs services that helps babies and toddlers with developmental delays or disabilities, also helping and educating parents how to encourage a language, speech and communications skills.
4	Slovenia	Yes		zgodnja obravnava, intervencija v razvojnih ambulantah		Early SLT intervention	..especially for children with developmental delays or disabilities
5	UK	No		no specific definition			It depends on the clinical field – there is no specific definition
6	Portugal	Yes		Intervenção precoce		Early intervention	Early intervention in speech and language therapy focuses on promoting effective communication and functional capacities in day to day of the child, contributing positively to their participation and social interaction. Seeks to provide real experiences having regard to his age and social environment, maximizing performance, allowing generalization to contexts of daily life. In general, aims to develop strategies

							in order to enhance their strong areas.
7	Denmark	Yes		We do not have a specific definition for early intervention.		Early intervention service	
8	Estonia	Yes		Hilinenud arengutähis Eeldatava füsioloogilise arengujärgu saabumise hilinemine		delayed milestone delayed expected physiological development	
9	Finland	Yes				Early intervention service	
10	Iceland						
11	Italy	Yes		Late talkers		Late talkers	counselling, infant observation, guidance parentale
12	Latvia	Yes		Agrīnās runas attīstības traucējumi bērnam vecumā no 0 – 3 gadiem		Early speech development disorders in a child 0 – 3 years-of-age.	
13	Netherlands	Yes		Preventieve logopedie		Early intervention service	
14	Romania	Yes		No specific terms			Early intervention in speech and language therapy refers to approaching language (stimulating language acquisition) and monitoring language acquisition from birth to 3 years old.
15	Slovakia	Yes				Early SLT intervention	Speech therapy intervention for children under three years of age
16	Sweden	No					
17	Switzerland ARLD	Yes		Intervention précoce Guidance parentale précoce Trouble de la communication précoce Prérequis langagiers		Early SLT intervention	Early SLT intervention is a system of coordinated services that promotes the child's age-appropriate speech language and communication skills and fosters their development ; it addresses the needs of families and supports

							families during the critical early years by providing parent-centered speech and language stimulation and treatment, information, advice and counselling
18	Switzerland DLV						
19	Lithuania	Yes		Sulėtėjusi kalbos raida		Language delay	ECI – services for the children with disability (or at risk group of disorders / disability) and their family members, improving the competencies of both children (developmental skills) and families members competencies to grow the children.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Ontwikkelingsstoornissen Ontwikkelingsvertraging Preverbale therapie Prelogopedie prelogopedics		developmental disorders developmental delay preverbal therapy preverbal therapy/prespeech training and feeding therapy	

Summary:

Early intervention in speech and language therapy focuses on SLT for children with developmental delays or disabilities, it addresses the needs of families and supports families during the critical early years by providing parent-centered speech and language stimulation and treatment, information, advice and counselling

Mostly used terms in this area:

Early intervention services

SWALLOWING AND FEEDING DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+		Poruchy Polykani		Dysphagia	Eating difficulties
2	Malta	+		Dysphagia		Dysphagia	
3	Croatia	+		Poremećaj gutanja (oralna faza, faringealna faza)		Dysphagia, swallowing disorder (oral phase, pharyngeal phase)	People with dysphagia have difficulty swallowing and may even experience pain while swallowing (odynophagia). Dysphagia may occur after a stroke, throat and mouth cancer, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD), or as a symptoms of several different neurological disorders. Difficulties in transporting the bolus and SLTs works with first two phase of swallowing (oral and pharyngeal phase).
4	Slovenia	+		Motnja hranjenja, požiranja - motnje požiranja in hranjenja pri odraslih Disfagija		Swallowing and feeding disorders Swallowing and feeding disorders in adults Dysphagia	Swallowing disorders, also called dysphagia, can occur at different stages in the swallowing process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral phase (sucking, chewing, and moving food or liquid into the throat) • Pharyngeal phase (starting the swallowing reflex, squeezing food down the throat, and closing off the

							<p>airway to prevent food or liquid from entering the airway (aspiration) or to prevent choking)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esophageal phase (relaxing and tightening the openings at the top and bottom of the feeding tube in the throat (esophagus) and squeezing food through the esophagus into the stomach)
5	UK	+		<p>Dysphagia Feeding disorders Swallowing disorders</p>		<p>Dysphagia Feeding disorders Swallowing disorders</p>	<p>Dysphagia describes eating and drinking disorders in children and adults which may occur in the oral, pharyngeal and oesophageal stages of deglutition.</p> <p>Subsumed in this definition are problems positioning food in the mouth and in oral movements, including sucking, mastication and the process of swallowing</p>
6	Portugal	+		<p>Alteração/Perturbação da alimentação or Alteração/ Perturbação alimentar - Disfagia orofaríngea - Disfagia esofágica - Alteração/Perturbação da Mastigação - Alteração/Perturbação da deglutição -</p>		<p>Feeding disorder</p> <p>Oropharyngeal dysphagia Esophageal dysphagia Mastication disorder Swallowing disorder</p>	<p>Dysphagia is a congenital or acquired disorder (primary or secondary to neurological disease, oncological disease or traumatic injury) which affects the biodynamics of swallowing interfering with the regular progress</p>

				Presbifagia -		Presbyphagia	<p>of the food driving along the digestive system. This may result in disturbance in any phase of the swallow process (oral preparatory stage, oral (propulsive) stage, pharyngeal stage, oesophageal stage). Dysphagia may result in a negative impact in functionality, nutritional status, respiratory function or social participation. Adapted and atypical swallow are examples of swallowing and feeding disorders used in clinical practice. Atypical swallow corresponds to an inadequate movement of the tongue and/or other structures that participate in swallowing, during the oral phase of the swallowing process, in absence of a structural abnormality in the oral cavity. Adapted swallowing corresponds to an inadequate swallowing process due to a structural or functional abnormality in the oral cavity, which can result from malocclusion or mouth breathing.</p> <p>“In children, a feeding or swallowing disorder includes developmentally atypical eating and drinking behaviors, such as not accepting age-appropriate liquids or</p>
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							foods, being unable to use age-appropriate feeding devices and utensils, or being unable to self-feed. A child with dysphagia may refuse food, accept only a restricted variety or quantity of foods and liquids, or display mealtime behaviors that are inappropriate for his or her age". (ASHA). Swallowing disorders associated to the aging process are designated presbyphagia.
7	Denmark	+		Dysfagi, synkebesvær		Dysphagia, difficulties swallowing	
8	Estonia	+		Düsfaagia e neelamisraskus -		Dysphagia, difficulty to swallow	
9	Finland	+		Nielemishäiriö/ -vaikeus oro-faryngeaalinen dysfagia		Swallowing disorders, dysphagia Oro-pharyngeal dysphagia	
10	Iceland	+		Kyngingarerfidleikar		Swallowing disorder	
11	Italy	+		Feeding e disturbi della deglutizione, disfagia		Feeding and swallowing disorders	
12	Latvia	+		Orofaringeālā disfāgija __afāgija - rīšanas traucējumi -		oro-pharyngeal dysphagia; aphagia; swallowing disorders;	oro-pharyngeal dysphagia - this means three phases - oral phase; pharyngeal phase and oesophageal phase (SLT works with first two phases)
13	Netherlands	+		Dysfagie Kauw- en slikproblemen		Dysphagia Chewing and swallowing disorders	
14	Romania	+		Tulburari de deglutitie (baut, mancat, inghitit)		Swallowing disorders (eating, drinking)	They refer to the difficulty of swallowing, eating drinking due to

						muscle organic or functional disorder.	
15	Slovakia	+		Dysfágia		Dysphagia	Problems with swallowing due to difficulties or pain during swallowing process
16	Sweden	+		Ätsvårigheter S Sugsvårigheter Tuggsvårigheter Dysfagi		Eating difficulties Suckling difficulties Chewing difficulties Dysphagia	Difficulties in transporting the bolus from the mouth cavity to the stomach
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Troubles de la deglutition Déglutition primaire chez l'enfant (incluant protrusion de la langue) Dysphagies acquises Troubles de l'alimentation		= dysphagia =feeding	
18	Switzerland DLV	+		Schluckstörung Fütterstörung		Swallowing disorder Feeding disorder	
19	Lithuania	+		Afagija, disfagija		Aphagia, dysphagia	
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Eet-en drinkproblemen Pediatische dysfagie Voedingsproblemen Lastige en/of kieskeurige eters Dysfagie (orofaryngeale, oesofagale dysfagie) Slikstoornissen Presbyfagie		eating and drinking disorders = feeding disorders pediatric dysphagia feeding disorders picky eating Dysphagia (oropharyngeal/oesophageal dysfagia Swallowing/deglutition disorders Presbyphagia	

Summary:

Mostly used terms in this area: (pediatric) Dysphagia (14) and swallowing (deglutition) disorders (12) (ICF- function level).

Also broader terminology like feeding disorders (ICF- function level) is used.

Some countries also use the term eating/drinking problems (ICF-activity level) or more specific terms like chewing/mastication problem, presbyphagia (swallowing problems related to aging)

Dysphagia describes eating and drinking disorders in children and adults which may occur in the oral, pharyngeal and oesophageal stages of deglutition. Subsumed in this definition are problems positioning food in the mouth and in oral movements, including sucking, mastication and the process of swallowing.

Dysphagia is a congenital or acquired disorder (primary or secondary to neurological disease, oncological disease or traumatic injury) Dysphagia may result in a negative impact on daily activity, nutritional status, respiratory function, daily activity(eating/drinking/oral hygiene/managing saliva) or social participation (mealtime, inviting friends, ...).

(Adapted and atypical swallow are examples of swallowing and feeding disorders used in clinical practice. Atypical swallow corresponds to an inadequate movement of the tongue and/or other structures that participate in swallowing, during the oral phase of the swallowing process, in absence of a structural abnormality in the oral cavity. Adapted swallowing corresponds to an inadequate swallowing process due to a structural or functional abnormality in the oral cavity, which can result from malocclusion or mouth breathing. Here the relation is made between atypical swallowing and myofunctional disorders.

“In children, a feeding or swallowing disorder includes developmentally atypical eating and drinking behaviors, such as not accepting age-appropriate liquids or foods, being unable to use age-appropriate feeding devices and utensils, or being unable to self-feed. A child with dysphagia may refuse food, accept only a restricted variety or quantity of foods and liquids, or display mealtime behaviors that are inappropriate for his or her age”. (ASHA).

Swallowing disorders associated to the aging process are designated presbyphagia.

DISORDERS AFFECTING EUSTACHIAN TUBE

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech		X				
2	Malta		X				
3	Croatia	X					Speech and language problems due to "glue ears", speech and language are secondary disorder emerged as the outcomes of poorer function of Eustachian tube. It also includes a specific exercises for reduction of secretion in the ear.
4	Slovenia		X				
5	UK		X				SLT is provided if there is hearing impairment and subsequent speech/language impairment as a result of the Eustachian tube problem. We do not treat the Eustachian tube problem itself.
6	Portugal		X				
7	Denmark		X				
8	Estonia		X				
9	Finland		X				
10	Iceland		X				
11	Italy		X				
12	Latvia	X					
13	Netherland		X				

14	Romania	X				
15	Slovakia	X				
16	Sweden		X			
17	Switzerland ARLD	X				
18	Switzerland DLV		X			
19	Lithuania	X		Klausos sutrikimas Specifinė kalbos raida dėl klausos sutrikimo		Hearing disorder Specific language development due to hearing disability/disorder
20	Belgium Flanders	X				specific exercises for reduction of secretion in the ear (Learning to open the tube with exercises)

Summary: Only 7 countries have a specific diagnosis & treatment for disorders affecting the Eustachian tube. Not one of these countries uses a specific terminology for these disorder(s).

Treatment for disorders affecting the Eustachian tube (ICF- level Body function) contains specific exercises for reduction of secretion in the air. Of course SLT's treat also the consequences of disorders affecting the Eustachian tube known as Hearing disorders, language disorders due to hearing impairment.

AUGMENTATIVE NAD ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	Yes				replacement and supportive communication	
2	Malta	Yes		Augmentative and alternative communication		Augmentative and alternative communication	Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) includes all forms of communication (other than oral speech) that are used to express thoughts, needs, wants, and ideas.
3	Croatia	Yes				AAC	Augmentative and alternative communication, also known as AAC, is a term that is used to describe various methods of communication that can help people who are unable to use verbal speech to communicate.
4	Slovenia	Yes		Podporna in nadomestna komunikacija - PINK		AAC	Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) includes all forms of communication (other than oral speech) that are used to express thoughts, needs, wants, and ideas. Special augmentative aids, such as picture and symbol communication boards and electronic devices, are available to help people express themselves. This may increase social interaction,

							school performance, and feelings of self-worth.
5	UK	Yes		AAC		AAC	AAC has been defined by the International Society for Augmentative & Alternative Communication (ISAAC) as 'extra ways of helping people who find it hard to communicate by speech or writing. AAC helps them to communicate more easily.
6	Portugal	Yes				AAC	(based on ASHA 's definition and our experience) Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) includes all forms of communication (other than oral speech) that are used to express thoughts, needs, wants, ideas and can be observed and interpreted by another person as meaningful. Is an area that provides communication interventions for people who have little or no functional speech or who have complex communication needs. AAC is used with individuals who have difficulty with receptive and/or expressive language due to physical,sensory, intellectual, environmental or learning disability. It provides an opportunity to attain emotional,social,educational and vocational goals, enhance opportunities for community participation and improve quality of life.
7	Denmark	Yes					Most other communicative tools that are not verbal or gestures.

8	Estonia	Yes				Alternative communication- substitute for verbal communication. Augmentative communication – supports verbal communication.	
9	Finland	Yes		Puhetta tukeva ja korvaava kommunikaatio		Augmentative and alternative communication	
10	Iceland			Óhefðbundnar tjáskiptaleiðir		AAC	
11	Italy						c'est une technique de communication qui on emploie avec les sujets qui ne peuvent pas parler ou qui doivent potencier leur communication
12	Latvia	Yes				Alternative and augmentative communication	Alternative and augmentative communication is any method which supports or stands in speech or writing if these are distorted partially or totally and insufficient to provide necessity of person's communication
13	Netherland	Yes		Totale communicatie Communicatie hulpmiddelen		Augmentative Alternative Communication Special augmentative aids	:
14	Romania	Yes				AAC	They refer to a wide range of techniques, procedures used in order to ensure the best way for developing communication abilities.
15	Slovakia	Yes				AAC	Replacement and supportive communication, where communication ability under developed
16	Sweden	Yes				AAC	Efforts to enhance a person's ability to communicate using different tools like signs, pictures, BLISS. The definition of AAC includes the user, his/her resources and needs, the tools used for communication and the environment, the people the user communicates with.

17	Switzerland ARLD	Yes				AAC	<i>AAC is a term used to characterize all non-oral materials proposed to patient populations for facilitating interpersonal communication. It is targeted at populations of patients who, for different reasons, cannot communicate effectively orally. AAC can take the form of either high (computer software based systems) or low (custom-made communication boards and charts etc....) technology – to accompany the development of language and speech intelligibility, or in some cases, to function as a substitute for oral-based natural communication in adult and developmental populations.</i>
18	Switzerland DLV						
19	Lithuania			Additional equipments for teaching / developing / supporting the communication, because of verbal language disorders.			
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Ondersteunde communicatie Totale communicatie		Alternative and augmentative communication disorder total communication	Definition ASHA

Summary:

AAC is a term used to characterize all non-oral materials proposed to patient populations for facilitating interpersonal communication. It is targeted at populations of patients who, for different reasons, cannot communicate effectively orally.

Special augmentative aids, such as picture and symbol communication boards and electronic devices, are available to help people express themselves.

This may increase social interaction, school performance, and feelings of self-worth.

Mostly used terms in this area:

AAC - Alternative and augmentative communication

CENTRAL AUDITORY PROCESSING DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech		+		-	-	-
2	Malta	+		CAPD	-	-	-
3	Croatia	+ ¹⁰		Not explicite	-	-	Problems of processing auditory information in spite of normal peripheral hearing. CAPD refers to how the central nervous system (CNS) uses auditory information.
4	Slovenia	+		Not explicite			
5	UK	+		Central auditory processing disorder	-	-	CAPD is an umbrella term for a variety of disorders that affect the way the brain processes auditory information. Individuals with APD usually have normal structure and function of the outer, middle and inner ear (peripheral hearing). However, they cannot process the information they hear in the same way as others do, which leads to difficulties in recognizing and interpreting sounds, especially the sounds composing speech. It is thought that these difficulties arise from dysfunction in the central nervous system (Wikipedia)

¹⁰in team with ENT doctor

6	Portugal	+		Processamento auditivo; Perda auditiva; Localização de sons; Hipersensibilidade a sons; Dificuldades articatórias; Fala com ruído; Ordenação temporal; Som; Sistema Nervoso Central - Central Nervous System.		Auditory processing; Hearing loss; Sound tracking; Hypersensitivity to sounds; Articulatory difficulties; Speech with noise; Temporal organization; Sound; Central Nervous System.	Central auditory processing disorder is a disfunction in the ability to analyse and interpret acoustic events from the auditory system which are related to language acquisition and learning skills, without hearing loss.
7	Denmark	+		CAPD-use the English term		-	
8	Estonia	¹¹ +		Kuulmislangusest tingitud kõnehäire; Kuulmislangusest tingitud kõnehilistumine	-	speech and language disorder due to hearing loss; language developmental delay due to hearing loss.	
9	Finland		+		-		
10	Iceland		+		-		
11	Italy		+	Disordini del processamento uditivo centrale	-	Central Auditory Processing Disorder	
12	Latvia	¹² +		CAPD	-	CAPD	Auditory processing disorder is a problem of processing auditory information in the brain in spite of normal structure and function

¹¹No specific diagnosis

¹²Diagnosis is made by doctors, SLT provides therapy

							of peripheral hearing (outer, middle and inner ear).
13	Netherland	+		No specific term			
14	Romania	+		Tulburări de procesare auditivă		Auditory processing disorders	They refer to the difficulty in processing sounds even if there is no hearing impairment.
15	Slovakia		+	-	-	-	-
16	Sweden		¹³ +	-	-	--	-
17	Switzerland ARLD		+	No specific term	-	-	Could not get a specific answer from colleagues on this point, seems controversial.
18	Switzerland DLV		+	-	-	-	-
19	Lithuania	¹⁴ +		Fonologinis sutrikimas; Foneminė akustinė dislaliija; Kalbos suvokimo sutrikimas.	-	Phonological disorder; Phonemical acoustic dyslalia; Language reception disorder.	At the phonemic level – phonological disorder, which is related with difficulties to recognise and distinguish speech sound. At the language level, it relates with the difficulty to understand spoken language.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Auditieve verwerkingsproblemen		auditory processing problems	

¹³Probably not as such, but to the extent that CAPD is comorbid with language impairment, yes.

¹⁴ No corresponding term to central auditory processing disorder.

Summary:

CAPD covers the problems referring to processing auditory information despite of normal peripheral hearing. CAPD refers to how the central nervous system (CNS) uses auditory information. The differential diagnosis focuses on underlining the fact that CAPD is an auditory deficit that is not the result of other higher-order cognitive, language, or related disorder.

Other term used for referring to CAPD is: Auditory processing disorder (APD)

OROFACIAL MYOFUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	X					
2	Malta	X					
3	Croatia	X				Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders	Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders (OMD) occur when the muscles involved in speech and swallowing moves in inadequate way during speech and/or swallowing.
4	Slovenia	X					Not explicit
5	UK	X		Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders		Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders	Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders (OMDs) are disorders in which the structures of the face and mouth are different from the recognised norm. These differences interfere with swallowing and speech as well as the appearance and growth of the face and mouth. The structures involved in OMDs may be dental, skeletal or muscular, including the lips and tongue. "Tongue thrust" is probably the most common OMD, in which the tongue lies too far forward during rest and moves forward in an exaggerated way during speech and swallowing. (www.speechdisorder.co.uk)

6	Portugal	X		<p>Projeção lingual</p> <p>Respiração oral em repouso</p> <p>Boca aberta em repouso</p>		<p>Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders</p> <p>Tongue thrust</p> <p>Oral breathing during rest</p> <p>Open mouth posture</p>	<p>Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders (OMD) involve a variety of changes in terms of positioning at rest and/or performance of orofacial structures (particularly the jaw, lips and tongue) and functions (namely biting, chewing, manipulating food inside the mouth, swallowing, sucking, breathing, and speaking) for example:</p> <p>Projeção lingual -Tongue thrust (the tongue may lie too far forward during rest or may protrude between the upper and lower teeth during speech and swallowing, and at rest; open-mouth posture; excessive thumb or finger sucking, lip and fingernail biting, lip picking, and teeth clenching and or grinding)</p> <p>Respiração oral em repouso – Oral breathing during rest</p> <p>Boca aberta em repouso - Open-mouth posture</p> <p>Such alterations have a negative impact on the cranio-dental-facial development, contributing to the development of dental malocclusions, oral health problems and speech sounds disorders.</p>
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7	Denmark	?	?				
8	Estonia	X				Myofunctional disorders Dysfunction of orofacial area muscles	Myofunctional disorders – dysfunction of orofacial area muscles. The muscle tone of extra- and intraoral muscles is impaired. The impairment is expressed by incorrect tongue position in a state of rest and incorrect swallowing pattern. Nasal breathing and orthodontic issues are present. May also be accompanied by speech sound problems. (Bigenzahn, 2003; Hahn, 2001; Kittel, 1996;www.iaom.com; Raudik 2014)
9	Finland	?	?				
10	Iceland	?	?				Not aware
11	Italy	X					
12	Latvia					Orofacial myofunctional disorders	Orofacial myofunctional disorders are due to muscle asthenity and it influences swallowing, speech sound pronunciation etc.
13	Netherland	X					
14	Romania	X					They refer to the situation when orofacial muscles are affected in a functional way and during the SLT therapy they are trained by using different techniques (massage,

							passive stimulation, active stimulation
15	Slovakia	X					Therapy only under speech sound disorder and in embryonic swallowing
16	Sweden	?	?				Don't know, it might be part of the practice for SLTs working with children with multiple handicaps.
17	Switzerland ARLD	X		Oro-moteur (ou trouble de la motricité bucco linguo faciales)		= oro-motor, (as opposed to myofunctional) identified as being equivalent to a speech motor disorder of different severities and etiology	
18	Switzerland DLV	X					
19	Lithuania		X				
20	Belgium Flanders	X		Oral myofunctionele problemen Infantiel slikken Afwijkende mondgewoonten		Oral myofunctional disorders Infantile deglutition Deviant oral motor habits Atypical deglutition	

Summary: 4 countries are not aware of the term 'oral myofunctional disorders); 4 countries have language specific terminology. 1 country does not treat oral myofunctional disorders.

Oral myofunctional disorders is the term most widely used.

Other terminology used is: orofacial myofunctional disorders and myofunctional disorders, Infantile deglutition, deviant oral motor patterns, atypical deglutition.

Orofacial Myofunctional Disorders (OMDs) are disorders in which the structures of the face and mouth are different from the recognised norm. These differences interfere with swallowing and speech as well as the appearance and growth of the face and mouth. The structures involved in OMDs may be

dental, skeletal or muscular, including the lips and tongue. "Tongue thrust" is probably the most common OMD, in which the tongue lies too far forward during rest and moves forward in an exaggerated way during speech and swallowing.

SELECTIVE MUTISM

No.	Country	Diagnose		National terms	Subcategories	Translation in English	Definition of specific learning disorders (what is included /excluded in this concept?)
		Yes	No				
1	Czech	+				Selective mutism	
2	Malta	+				Selective mutism	
3	Croatia	+	15	Selektivni mutizam		Selective mutism	Selective mutism is a complex childhood anxiety disorder characterized by a child's inability to speak and communicate effectively in select social settings
4	Slovenia	+				Selective mutism	Absence of speech due to unconscious processes
5	UK	+				Selective mutism	Selective mutism is an anxiety disorder which prevents children speaking in certain social situations, such as school lessons or in public.
6	Portugal		+			Selective mutism	
7	Denmark	+		Selektiv mutisme		Selective mutism	
8	Estonia	+		Valikuline mutism		Selective mutism	
9	Finland					Selective mutism	
10	Iceland	+		Kjörþögli		Selective mutism	
11	Italy	+	16			Selective mutism	
12	Latvia	+				Selective mutism	Conscious or unconscious refuse to communicate when articulatory apparatus is maintained, can appear in psychological traumatic situations
13	Netherland	+		Selectief mutisme		Selective mutism	

¹⁵with clinical psychologist and MD doctor (psychiatrist)

¹⁶Only if accompanied by a speech or language disorder

14	Romania	+		Mutism elective		Selective mutism	Selective mutism is a disorder characterized by the impossibility to speak except certain situations. It has a neurotic basis.
15	Slovakia	+				Selective mutism	Childhood disorder characterized by an inability to speak in a certain situation.
16	Sweden	+ ¹⁷				Selective mutism	
17	Switzerland ARLD	+		Mutisme électif		Selective mutism	This condition can be of sudden onset and is often associated with extreme and severe social circumstances (displacement/refugees), parental mental health and violence issues...), or in some cases, to a particular psychological profile in a child. Multilingualism can be a risk factor in this issue.
18	Switzerland DLV	+				Selective mutism	
19	Lithuania		+ ¹⁸			Selective mutism	Selective mutism is defined as communication with selected people.
20	Belgium Flanders	+		Selectief mutisme		Selective mutism	

Selective mutism is complex childhood anxiety disorder characterised by a child's inability to speak and communicative effectively in select social settings. It requires a multidisciplinary team in diagnostic and therapeutic process.

Mostly used term:

Selective mutism

¹⁷mainly if it is combined with language impairment

¹⁸Psychiatrists make the diagnosis, not SLTs.