



HRVATSKO  
LOGOPEDSKO  
DRUŠTVO



# ZBORNIK SAŽETAKA

## 6. kongres hrvatskih logopeda

s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem "Izazovi moderne logopedije – perspektiva i iskustva logopeda današnjice"

### 6<sup>th</sup> Congress of Croatian SLPs

"Challenges of modern speech and language pathology -  
See the world through the eyes of a modern SLP experts"

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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# 6<sup>th</sup> Congress of Croatian speech and language pathologists

With international participation

CHALLENGES OF MODERN SPEECH AND LANGUAGE  
PATHOLOGY - SEE THE WORLD THROUGH THE EYES OF  
A MODERN SLP EXPERTS

## Abstract book

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## UČESTALOST DIZARTRIJE KOD PACIJENATA S TRAUMATSKOM OZLJEDOM MOZGA

Traumatska ozljeda mozga (TOM) uzrokuje različite govorne poremećaje, među kojima dominira dizartrija. Dizartrija je poremčaj govora koji se javlja zbog oštećenja neuro-mišićne kontrole i pokretljivosti govornih organa. Dizartrija kao govorna teškoća često perzistira vrlo dugo nakon zadobivene traumatske ozljede mozga i ometa kvalitetu komunikacije. Izolirane studije o učestalosti dizartrije kod osoba sa TOM-om vrlo su rijetke.

Cilj ovog rada bio bi utvrditi učestalost dizartrije kod osoba koje su doživjele traumatsku ozljedu mozga koji su bili na stacionarnoj rehabilitaciji u Specijalnoj bolnici za medicinsku rehabilitaciju Krapinske Toplice u razdoblju od 01.09.2020. do 01.09.2021. godine. Uzorak su činila 60 ispitanika prosječne starosti 39,1 (SD=16,55), i prosječnih godina obrazovanja 12,35(SD= 1,63) i to 6 žena i 54 muškaraca, vrijeme procjene disartrije od ozljede je 1,26 mjeseci(SD=4,49).

U određivanju postojanja dizartrije koristili smo Skrining test za dizartriju.

Od statističkih testova korištena je deskriptivna statistika, Hi kvadrat test i T test.

Dobiveni rezultati pokazali su da od ukupnog broja ispitanika njih 60 koji su bili upućeni na logopedski tretman u navedom peiodu dizartija bila prisutna kod njih 23 ,odnosno 38,33 %.

Obzirom na visoku učestalost dizartrije kod osoba sa traumatskom ozljedom mozga stručni doprinos ovog istraživanja bio bi uvid u značaj pravovremene procjene i tretmana navedenog govornog oštećenja koji bitno utječe na funkcioniranje i komunikaciju osobe u svakodnevnom životu

**Ključne riječi:** *dizartrija, traumatska ozljeda mozga, rehabilitacija, komunikacija, teškoća govora*

## INCIDENCE OF DYSARTHRIA IN PATIENTENTS WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Traumatic brain injury (TOM) causes a variety of speech disorders, among which dysarthria predominates. Dysarthria is a motor speech disorder that occurs due to impaired neuro-muscular control and mobility of muscles that are used to produce speech. Dysarthria as a speech difficulty often persists for a very long time after a traumatic brain injury and interferes with the quality of communication. Isolated studies on the incidence of dysarthria in individuals with TOM are very rare.

The aim of this study is to determine the incidence of dysarthria in individuals who have experienced traumatic brain injury. The sample consisted of 60 subjects with an average age of 39,1(SD = 16,55), and an average age of education of 12,35 (SD = 1,63), 6 women | 54 men, time of assessment of dysarthria from injury is 1,26 month (SD=4,49). Subjects were treated in the Department of Medical Rehabilitation of Neurological Patients at the Special Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation Krapinske Toplice in the period from 1 September 2020 to 1 September 2021.

To determine the existence of dysarthria the Dysarthria Screening Test was used.

For the purpose of statistical data processing, descriptive statistics, Chi square test and T test were used.

The research results showed that of the total number of subjects (N = 83) included in speech therapy, dysarthria was present in 24 subjects, or 28.9%.

Given the high incidence of dysarthria in people with traumatic brain injury, the professional contribution of this research would be an insight into the importance of early assessment and treatment of this speech impairment that significantly affects the functioning and communication of a person in everyday life.

**Keywords:** *dysarthria, traumatic brain injury, rehabilitation, communication, speech disorder*

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## UČESTALOST DIZARTRIJE KOD PACIJENATA SA MOŽDANIM UDAROM

Moždani udar (MU) može da uzrokuje različite forme dizartrije kod obolelih. Studije dizartrije u ovoj populaciji su relativno retke, a empirijski podaci o njenoj učestalosti prilično varijabilni. Cilj ovog rada je utvrđivanje učestalosti dizartrije kod pacijenata sa moždanim udarom koji su upućeni na logopedski tretman. Uzorak se sastojao od 152 ispitanika sa MU koji su upućeni na logopedski pregled. Starosna dob ispitanika bila je 55 godina ( $SD = 10.04$ ), prosečne godine obrazovanja bile su 13 godina ( $SD = 10.04$ ), osoba muškog pola bilo je 98 (64,4%), dok je osoba ženskog pola bilo 54 (35,5%). Prosečno vreme od povrede iznosilo je 8 meseci ( $SD = 18.92$ ). Ispitanici su se nalazili na stacionarnom rehabilitacionom tretmanu na Klinici za rehabilitaciju "dr Miroslav Zotović" u Beogradu, u periodu od 01.09.2020 do 01.09.2021. godine.

U određivanju prisutva dizartrije korišćen je Skrining test za dizartriju. Od statističkih testova korišćena je deskriptivna statistika, Hi kvadrat test, i T test. Rezultati su pokazali prisustvo dizartrije kod 44 (29%) ispitanika uključenih u studiju. S obzirom na visoku učestalost dizartrije kod osoba nakon MU, podaci ukazuju na značaj pravovremene procene i tretmana kako bi se omogućilo što bolje funkcionisanje osobe u svakodnevnom životu i komunikaciji.

**Ključne reči:** učestalost; dizatrija; moždani udar; rehabilitacija

## FREQUENCY OF DYSARTHRY IN PATIENTS WITH STROKE

Stroke can cause various forms of dysarthria in patients. Studies of dysarthria in this population are relatively rare, and empirical data on its frequency are quite variable. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of dysarthria in stroke patients referred for speech therapy.

The sample consisted of 152 subjects with stroke who were referred for a speech therapy examination. The age of the respondents was 55 years ( $SD = 10.04$ ), the average age of education was 13 years ( $SD = 10.04$ ), the male person was 98 (64.4%), while the female person was 54 (35.5%). The average time from stroke was 8 months ( $SD = 18.92$ ). The examinedes were in inpatient rehabilitation treatment at the Clinic for Rehabilitation "Dr. Miroslav Zotović" in Belgrade, in the period from September 1, 2020 to September 1, 2021. years.

A screening test for dysarthria was used to determine the presence of dysarthria. From the statistical tests, descriptive statistics, Chi square test, and T test were used. The results showed the presence of dysarthria in 44 (29%) subjects included in the study.

Given the high incidence of dysarthria in persons after stroke, the data indicate the importance of timely assessment and treatment to enable the best possible functioning of the person in everyday life and communication.

**Key words:** *frequency; dysatria; stroke; rehabilitation*