

Abstract

Title: Relation between occurrence of specific language impairment and motor skills in children

Objectives: The aim of this thesis is detection of prevalence of risk factors for specific language impairment in children in the Czech Republic and evaluation of another possible difficulties these children may have, especially those which could be detected or influenced by physiotherapist. The emphasis was given on pre- and perinatal complications, early motor development complications and motor impairment.

Methods: The anonymous questionnaires were used for the data collection. They were distributed to the speech therapists' offices in Prague and Jesenice by Prague and filled by parents of children with specific language impairment when they visited the office. Overall 145 questionnaires were included in the research.

Results: Hypothesis n. 1 was confirmed – higher prevalence of complications during pregnancy than prevalence of assisted reproduction was found (considering the prenatal complications) and higher prevalence of complications during birth than prevalence of preterm birth or low birth weight was found (considering the perinatal complications) in children with specific language impairment in the Czech Republic. Hypothesis n. 2 was also confirmed – the prevalence of early motor development complications was higher than prevalence of any pre- or perinatal complications. The last hypothesis n. 3 was partly confirmed – motor impairment was found in children with specific language impairment in the Czech Republic affecting both fine and gross motor skills, but the prevalence was lower than prevalence mentioned in other foreign studies.

Key words: speech therapy, specific language impairment, risk factors, motor skills, motor impairment, children, physiotherapy, rehabilitation