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Development of a language assessment protocol for bilingual children with DLD



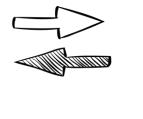
Background

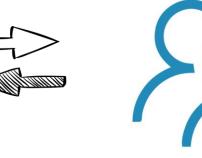
Challenging differentiation



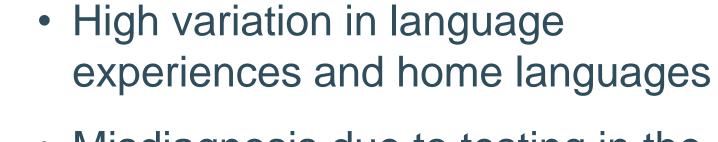
DLD

(persistent)



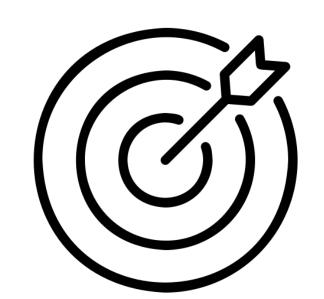






- Misdiagnosis due to testing in the majority language
- Practical impossibility of testing in both languages

Need for an alternative protocol



- Protocol useful for SLPs in Flanders (Belgium)
- Time-efficient
- Accurate
 - → sensitivity and specificity

Method

Participants

Selection criteria

- 5;00 8;11 years old
- Bilingual: Dutch and other language
- Normal intelligence and hearing

50 children with DLD



- After language therapy (> 1 year) still score below -1,5 SD on language test
- Language difficulties home language

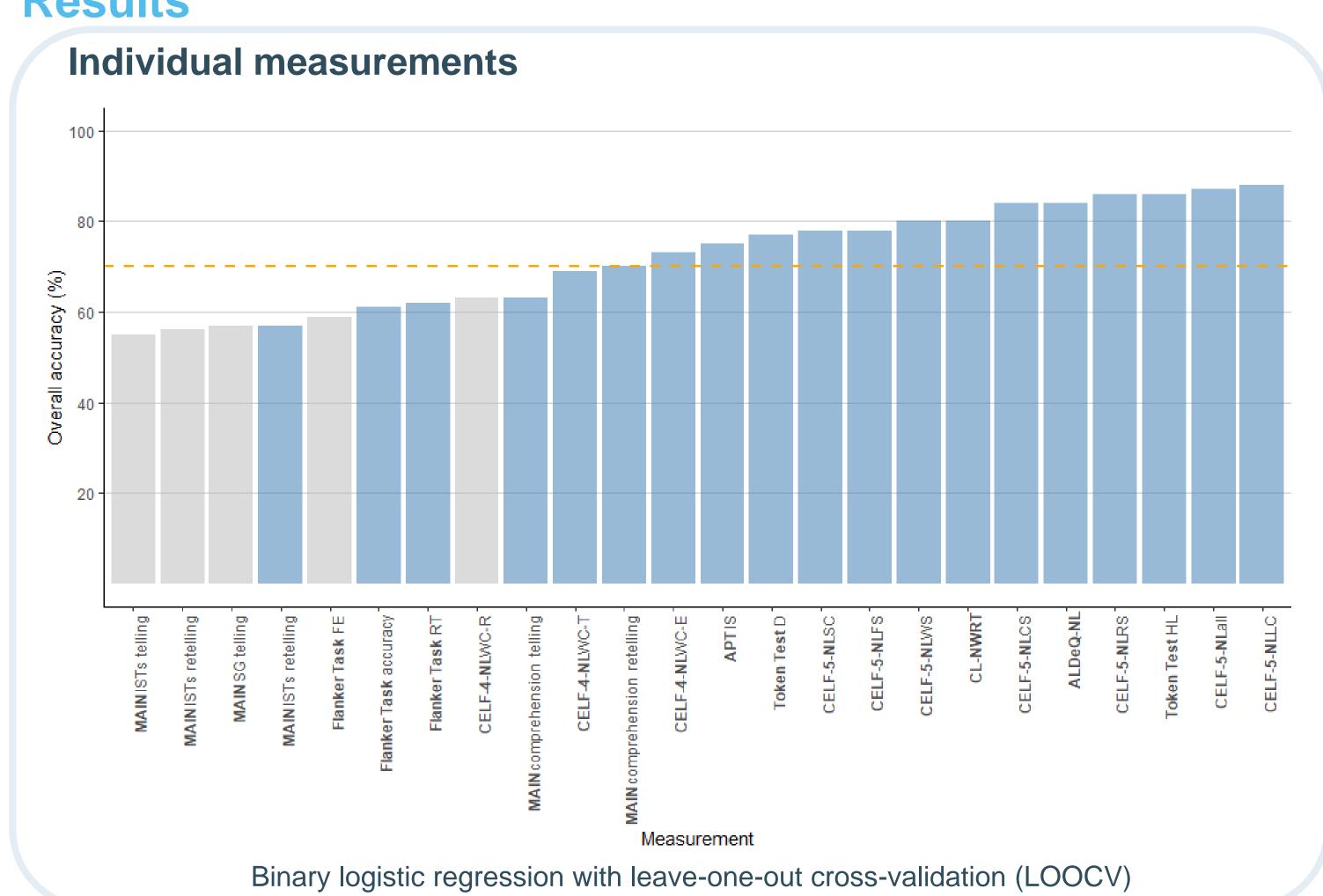
50 children with TD

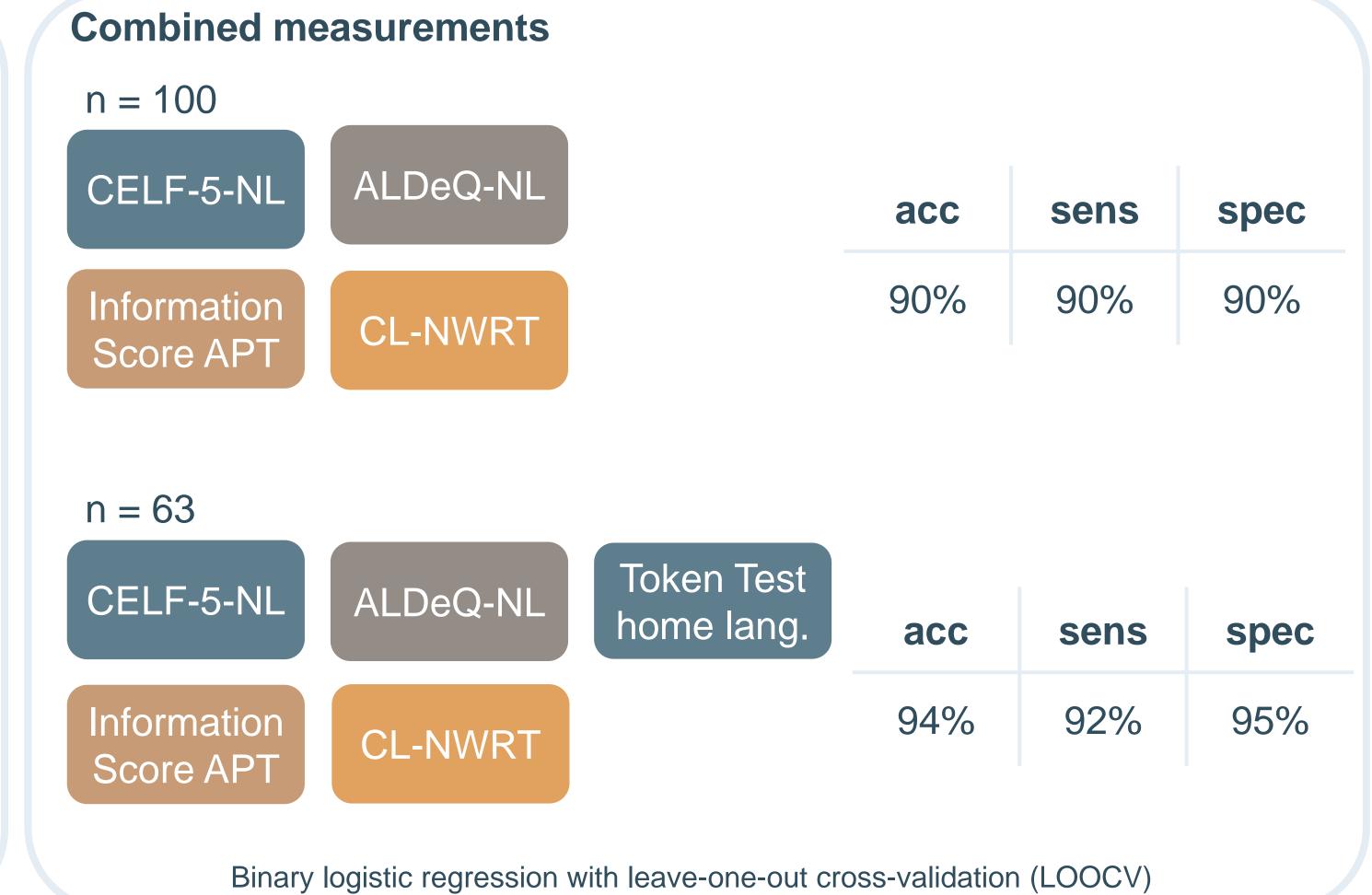


- No history of language therapy
- No language concerns among parents

Instruments comprehension semantics CELF experiences story grammar CELF5 Citated fredworten of Language Fundamentals NEDERLANDSTALIGE VERSIE internal state terms morphosyntax information score standardized nonword repetition parental cognitive narrative **Dutch** inhibition abilities language assessment task questionnaire CL-NWR domain general domain specific standardized parental Home nonword repetition cognitive narrative language inhibition abilities language assessment task questionnaire morphosyntax language ALDeQ-N comprehension proficiency story grammar internal state terms risk factors information language experiences

Results





Conclusion

- Confirms findings from previous studies
- Remarkable results
 - Added value of the APT and home language Token Test
 - Unexpected low contribution of the MAIN
- Exhaustive and accurate, yet time-efficient (!) protocol
 - → useful for SLPs in Flanders

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