



Research Evidence Highlights the Importance of Effective Intervention, Special Education Policy and Multimodal Diagnostic Evaluation

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Introduction

Communication is the oldest art of living being to express the thought. It also helps in the progress of society through a robust and complex way of networking. Human being communicates through speech, language, sign language, drawing and complex gesture. While, non-human animals are known to use less complex procedure to communicate with each other. Echolocation and pheromone mediated communication also fascinating way of communication used by lower mammals and arthropods. However, several instance of information have been reported where abnormalities in the communication process have been identified, which not only affects the personal life but also hampers the quality of life of the sufferers.

The severity of the abnormalities could range from mild to profound but, involvement of genetic mutations has been reported to play determining role in the occurrence of communication disorder. Generally in communication disorder, speaking ability hampers a lot, which may include abnormal pronunciation, speaking sounds incorrectly or may be completely unable to speak or understand speech. The major factor that are associated with communication disorders include; hearing disorders voice problems, learning disorders, deafness, brain injury, stroke etc.

The journal of communication disorders, deaf studies and hearing aids in the volume 4, issue 4, accumulated relevant endeavour of researchers in this specific area, which is including the investigation on the effectiveness of Melodic Intonation Therapy (MIT) intervention for an aphasic population; study on the disability in school aged children in East Ethiopia and posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome etc.

Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome is a disorder of reversible subcortical vasogenic oedema in patients with acute neurological symptoms. Zhou et al. remarked a case report of 26 years old female women with 33 (+4) weeks from last menstrual period, who was admitted in emergency due to upper abdominal pain [1]. After all physical and laboratory examination, doctor prescribed miscarriage followed by symptomatic treatment, even though the situation became deteriorated and fell into coma with rapid and shallow breath and endotracheal intubated was given as a respiratory support.

Later Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) was used to scan her brain, there were extensive hyper intense lesions in T2-weighted images, especially the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia. Magnetic resonance venography was conducted to exclude cerebral venous sinus

thrombosis and soon, she was treated with emergency caesarean section, together with antispasmodic, sedative, analgesia, antihypertensive, but excluded anticoagulation therapy. After different types of treatments, the patient recovered fully. Finally, through this article they suggested the neurologist should be aware of this atypical imaging of Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (PRES) so that they can make early diagnosis and start appropriate treatment.

Disability is a barrier to schooling, and children with disability can be enrolled in ordinary schools with some modification in the environment of school. But enrolment for children with disability is nadir. The rights of children with disability, especially the right for education were neglected in developing countries. Geda et al. conducted a cross-sectional community-based study among households in Kersa Health and Demographic Surveillance System, in East Ethiopia to assess the school aged children with disability [2]. The results of the study reported very low school enrolment for children with disability. Thus, they highlighted the efforts needed to reinforce regulations which favor the enrolment of children with disability to regular schools.

Melodic Intonation Therapy (MIT) is a therapeutic process used by music therapists and speech-language pathologists that helps the patients, who are suffering from communication disorders caused by damage to the left hemisphere of the brain. This therapy involves, intoning short utterances while concomitantly using the left hand to tap the rhythm of the syllables. Crutchfield et al. tried to investigate the effectiveness of MIT intervention for an aphasic population [3]. The results of this investigation reported that, MIT may be effective method in making significant impact on basic cognitive language skills such as naming, word finding, and repetition, when compared to higher functioning skills.

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