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Motor Speech Disorders in Idiopathic Speech Delay and in Complex Neurodevelopmental Disorders using the Speech Disorders Classification System: Introduction

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ABSTRACT
This introduction to a special issue of Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics includes an overview of the contents of each of the six articles. Each of the articles use the finalized version of the Speech Disorders Classification System (SDCS).

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apraxia; dysarthria; speech motor delay; speech sound disorders

This issue of Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics reports findings from research studies of motor speech disorders in speakers with idiopathic Speech Delay (SD) and in speakers with complex neurodevelopmental disorders. The conceptual and methodological framework for each of the six articles is the finalized version of the Speech Disorders Classification System (SDCS) described in the first article of this series. The SDCS posits pathways from causal constructs to speech assessment for four classifications of motor speech disorders: Speech Motor Delay, Childhood Dysarthria, Childhood Apraxia of Speech, and concurrent Childhood Dysarthria and Childhood Apraxia of Speech. A Supplement to this research series provides detailed information on SDCS classification methods [Supplementary Data].

Prevalence estimates

The first two articles use SDCS classification measures to obtain initial estimates of the prevalence of motor speech disorders concurrent with idiopathic SD and in speakers with complex neurodevelopmental disorders.


Speech motor delay

The second two articles use the SDCS framework to describe findings from initial studies of the phenotype, persistence, and a frequent acoustic sign of Speech Motor Delay. Speech
Motor Delay was previously studied using the provisional classification term, Motor Speech Disorder—Not Otherwise Specified.


**Down syndrome**

The last two articles illustrate research and clinical applications of the SDCS framework to assess, classify, and treat speech and motor speech disorders, focusing on prevalence and intelligibility questions in persons with Down syndrome.


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