

21 - Disturbed Language processing

Disturbed Language processing:

© SPMM Course b. Hysterical mutism: This is relatively rare, and the most common hysterical disorder of speech is aphonia. c. Akinetic mutism is associated with lesions of the upper midbrain or posterior diencephalons and Crutzfeld Jakob Dementia. Here the patient is mute but remains aware of the environment though cannot move or respond. 3. Repetitive speech: Verbigeration: Repetition of phrases or sentences. This occurs spontaneously and without any goal. This should not be confused with echolalia. This is not catatonia. Palilalia: Repetition of last uttered word, without any apparent purpose; seen in learning disabled, pervasive developmental disorders and in Tourette's. Verbigeration is a closely associated phenomenon though neurologists prefer to use the term palilalia for both. Logoclonia: Repetition of last syllable of a word, seen in Parkinson's. Disturbed Language processing: Sound received by ears is transmitted to Wernicke's area and auditory association cortex, which processes the language component. Arcuate fasciculus connects Wernicke's area to Broca's area. Broca's area is the higher motor area of language production. Signals from Broca's area are relied on onto the motor area to coordinate the delivery of language via the tongue, lips and vocal cords.

© SPMM Course Arcuate Fasciculus (conduction aphasia)

Wernicke's area A Wernicke's area A Auditory association cortex Auditory association cortex
Broca's area C Broca's area C Language association cortex Language association cortex Peripheral
speech areas (tongue, lips) Peripheral speech areas (tongue, lips) Ears Ears

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