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THE ROLE OF HEREDITARY AND ORGANIC NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES IN SPEECH DELAY IN CHILDREN AND DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

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Annotatsiya: maqolada bolalarda nutq rivojlanishining kechikishi (NRK) yuzaga kelishiga ta'sir etuvchi irsiy omillar va organik asab tizimi kasalliklarining o'rni hamda erta diagnostika algoritmi yoritilgan. Muammoning zamonaviy ilmiy talqini, nevrologik, genetik va psixorivojlanish xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Bolalar nevrologiyasi amaliyotida nutq rivojlanishi kechikishining ko'p omilli tabiati, kompleks yondashuv zarurligi hamda skrining va erta tashxislashning ahamiyati ilmiy asoslangan.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq rivojlanishining kechikishi, bolalar nevrologiyasi, irsiy omillar, organik patologiya, epileptik entsefalopatiya, erta diagnostika.

Abstract: The article discusses the role of hereditary factors and organic nervous system diseases in the development of speech delay (SLD) in children, as well as an algorithm for early diagnosis. The modern scientific interpretation of the problem, neurological, genetic and psychodevelopmental features are analyzed. The multifactorial nature of speech delay in the practice of pediatric neurology, the need for an integrated approach, and the importance of screening and early diagnosis are scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: speech delay, pediatric neurology, hereditary factors, organic pathology, epileptic encephalopathy, early diagnosis.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается роль наследственных факторов и заболеваний органической нервной системы в развитии задержки речи (ЗРР) у детей, а также алгоритм ранней диагностики. Анализируются современная научная интерпретация проблемы, неврологические, генетические и психоразвитийные особенности. Научно обоснованы многофакторный характер задержки речи в практике детской неврологии, необходимость комплексного подхода и важность скрининга и ранней диагностики.

Ключевые слова: задержка речи, детская неврология, наследственные факторы, органическая патология, эпилептическая энцефалопатия, ранняя диагностика.

Delayed speech development in children is one of the most common and potentially long-term defects in pediatrics and neurology. Speech is directly related to the child's cognitive abilities, social adaptation, emotional development, educational process and intellectual potential. Therefore, speech disorders are of urgent importance not only as a medical, but also as a socio-pedagogical problem.

In the literature, hereditary factors, genetic syndromes, perinatal events, hypoxic-ischemic injury, organic diseases of the central nervous system and epileptic encephalopathies occupy a leading place among the main causes of delayed speech development. In particular, the first 3-year period is a crucial stage in the formation of speech centers, with high neuroplasticity. This necessitates the early detection

of speech defects, a clear diagnostic approach and the formation of a comprehensive rehabilitation program.

This article also attempted to analyze modern scientific literature on speech delay in children, international clinical recommendations (WHO, AAP, ESPR), scientific and theoretical views in the field of neurology and genetics.

Typically, in clinical practice, a comprehensive approach was analyzed in children with delayed speech development, which includes the following examinations:

collection of anamnesis and family genetic data;

neurological examination and cognitive assessment;

speech therapy and psychological diagnostics;

instrumental methods (EEG, NSG, MRI);

genetic analysis and genetic counseling, if necessary.

The medical and theoretical significance of speech delay and an early diagnostic algorithm were developed, in which the role of hereditary and genetic factors was especially noted.

Scientific research and analysis show that hereditary factors play an important role in speech delay. It is known that families with parents or close relatives who have speech disorders, learning disabilities, DLD (Developmental Language Disorder), autism spectrum disorders are at increased risk of speech disorders. Chromosomal syndromes (Down, Williams, etc.), genetic-metabolic diseases, hereditary epileptic encephalopathies have a serious impact on the development of speech centers.

Secondly, organic neurological causes also play a major role in the emergence and development of speech disorders, and include perinatal encephalopathy, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathies, congenital anomalies of the brain structure, craniocerebral trauma, epileptic encephalopathies (in particular, early childhood epileptic syndromes). In these cases, speech disorders are usually accompanied by motor, cognitive and behavioral disorders.

Thirdly, there are additional influencing factors, and according to observations, the developmental environment, pedagogical deficiencies, psycho-emotional stress, somatic diseases and the lack of a speech environment can also negatively affect speech development.

The data obtained indicate that speech development delay has a multifactorial pathogenesis. Hereditary and organic neurological causes occupy a leading position. In this regard, if speech disorders are suspected, it is advisable to have the child examined by a neurologist, psychologist, and, if necessary, a geneticist, rather than limiting themselves to a speech therapy approach.

Early diagnosis expands the possibilities of effective correction during the period of neuroplasticity, has a positive effect on cognitive development and creates conditions for the child's

social integration. Late detection of speech disorders can lead to difficulties in education, psychological trauma and problems with social adaptation. In short, the analysis revealed that delayed speech development in children is a multifactorial pathological condition. Hereditary and organic neurological factors are of leading importance, and a comprehensive examination and a multidisciplinary approach are of great importance in the early detection of speech disorders. Modern neurological, genetic and speech therapy diagnostics allow for timely assessment, correction and rehabilitation of speech disorders. This plays a decisive role in the cognitive development of the child, educational success and social adaptation.

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