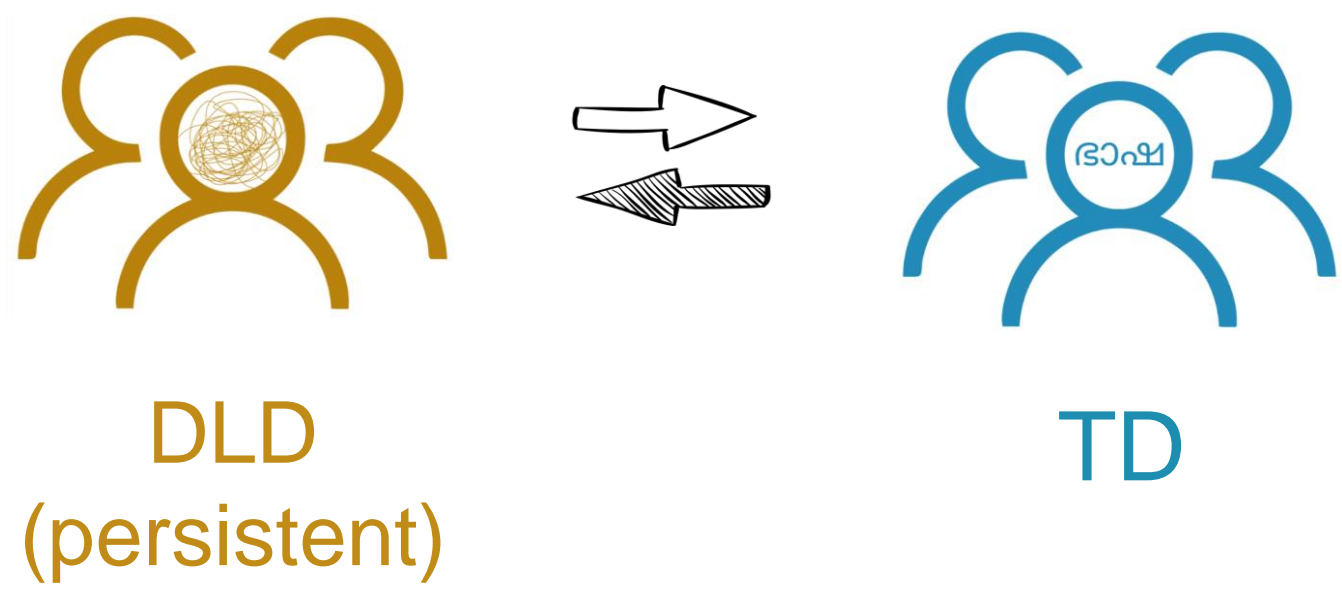


Development of a language assessment protocol for bilingual children with DLD



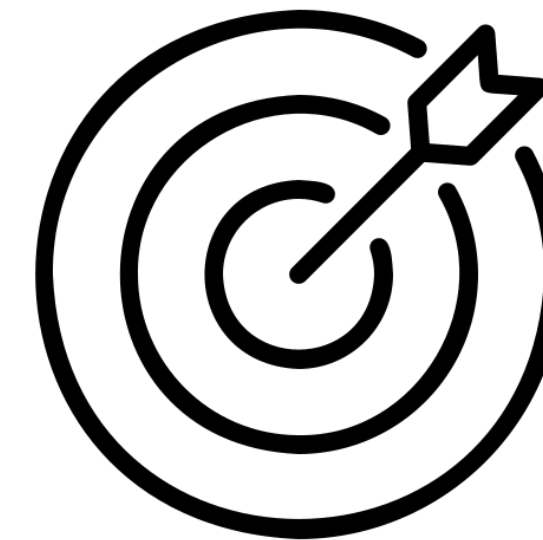
Background

Challenging differentiation



- High variation in language experiences and home languages
- 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

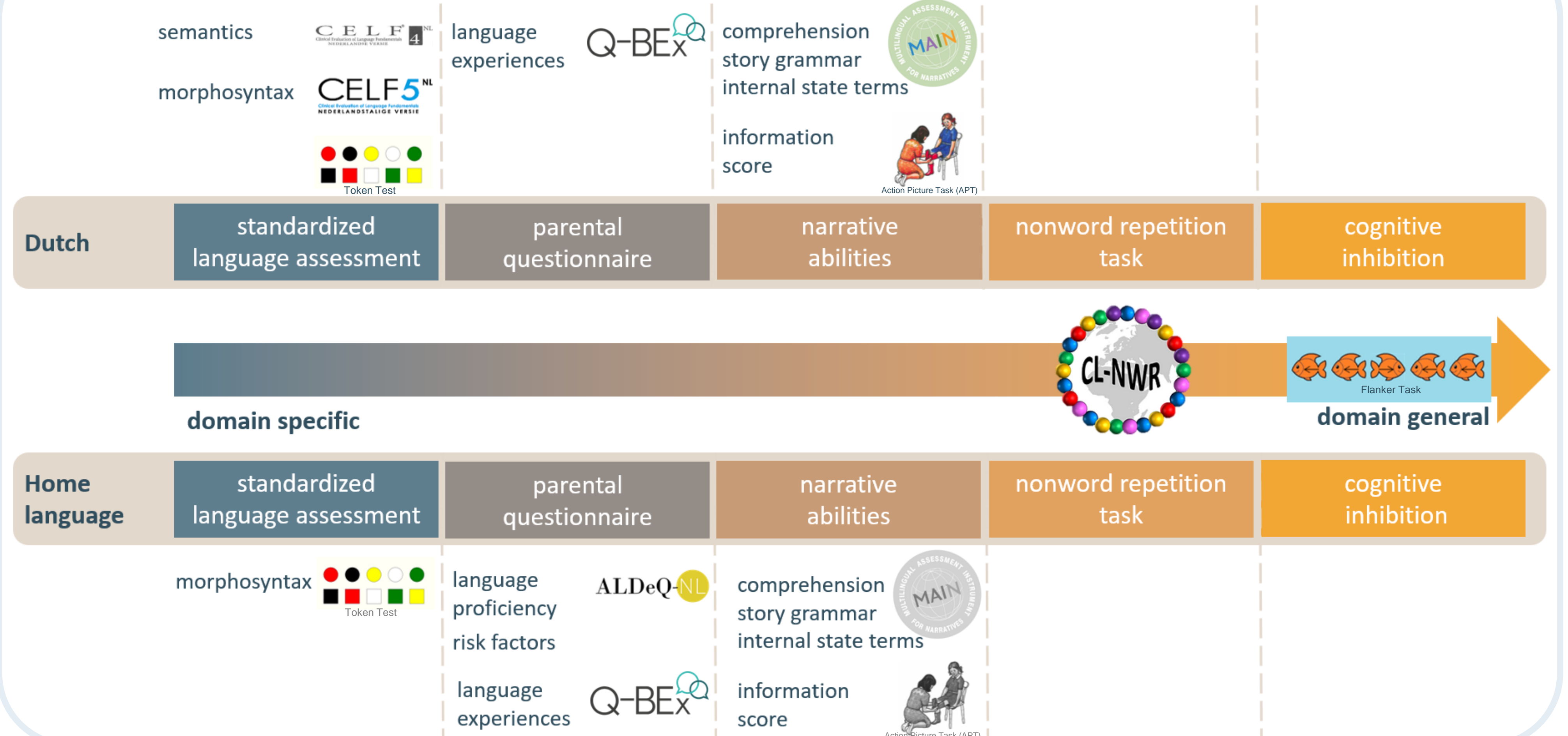
50 children with DLD

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

50 children with TD

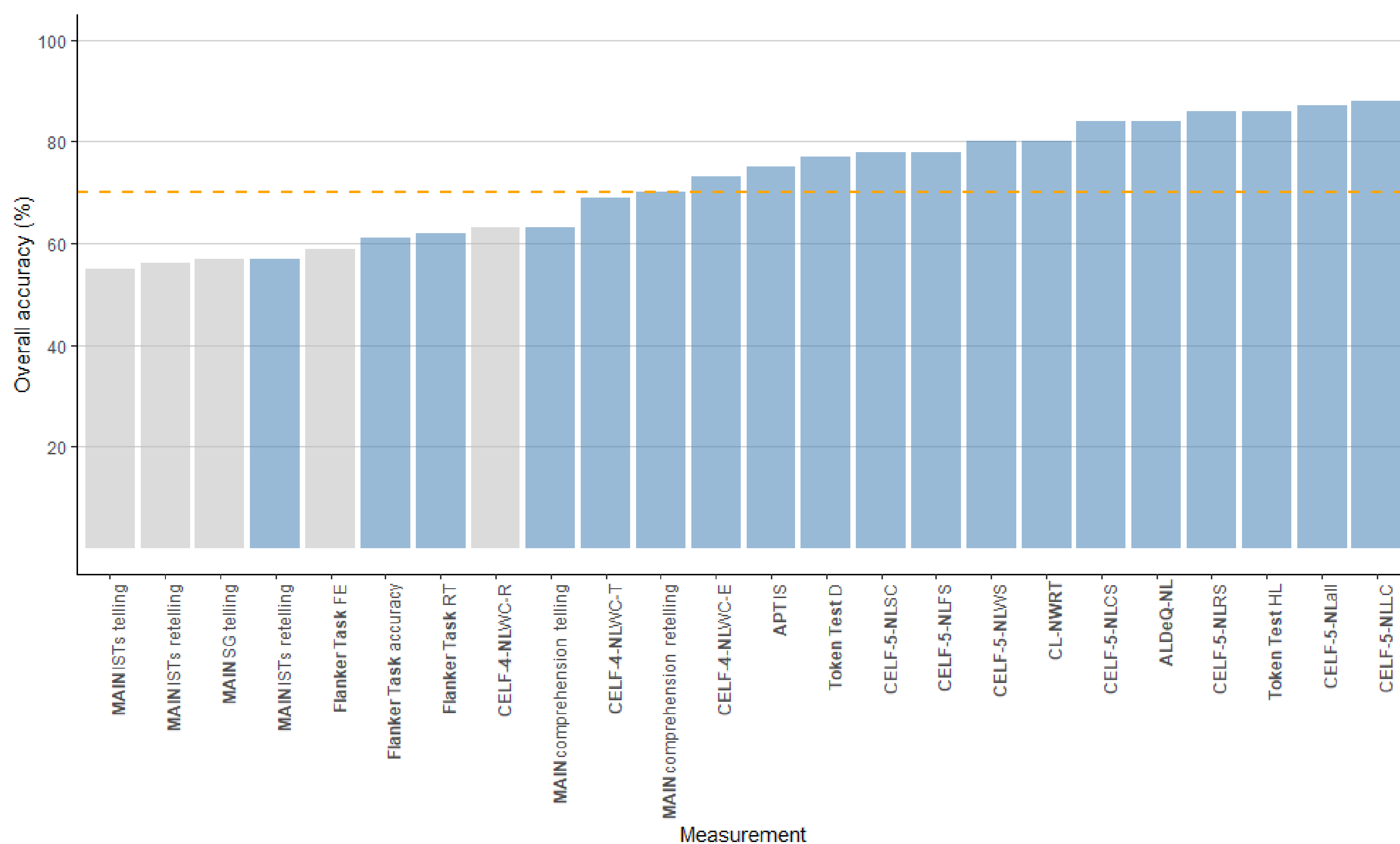
- No history of language therapy
- No language concerns among parents

Instruments



Results

Individual measurements



Binary logistic regression with leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV)

Combined measurements

n = 100

CELF-5-NL ALDeQ-NL

Information Score APT CL-NWRT

acc	sens	spec
90%	90%	90%

n = 63

CELF-5-NL ALDeQ-NL

Information Score APT CL-NWRT

Token Test home lang.

acc	sens	spec
94%	92%	95%

Binary logistic regression with leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV)

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

More information?

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