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ULOGA LOGOPEDA U MULTIDISCIPLINARNOM TIMU

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Hrvatska

Logopedija je mlada znanost koji se intenzivno počela razvijati tijekom dvadesetog stoljeća iako njen razvoj, kroz prizmu oštećenja sluha i audiorehabilitacije, možemo pratiti od 16. st. i pojave prvih rehabilitacijskih centara koji su rehabilitirali slušno oštećene osobe. Nakon drugog svjetskog rata Aleksandar Romanović Lurija postavlja temelje moderne neuropsihologije ujedinjujući znanja iz fiziologije središnjeg živčanog sustava i ponašajnih osobina pacijenta, a njegov interes za područje jezika značajno je unaprijedio praktičnu primjenu logopediju, posebice na području traumatskih ozljeda mozga, afazija. Područje djelovanja logopeda pokriva različitu kazuistiku u različitoj kronološkoj dobi. Razvoj medicinske prakse kao i razvoj novih tehnologija u medicini i rehabilitaciji zahtijevaju usvajanje novih znanja i vještina kod svih profesija pa tako i logopeda. Translacijska znanost i praksa temelji se na konceptu koji potiče razmjenu znanja između sudionika procesa kako kliničkih istraživanja, tako i svakodnevnih dijagnostičke i terapijske prakse. U sustavu zdravstva, nju provode stručnjaci koji povezuju rezultate temeljnih znanstvenih istraživanja u različitim područjima rada i novonastale inovacije s kliničkim istraživanjima uključujući podatke iz područja socijalnih, odgojnih i drugih znanosti. Poremećaji gutanja često su dio kliničke slike kod neurorizične djece kao i kod djece s karniofacijalnim malformacijama te je i uloga logopeda na odjelima neonatologije jako važna. No, multi i transdisciplinarni pristup podrazumijeva holističko zahvaćanje samog pacijenta u sinergiji s njegovom okolinom. Složenost kliničke slike često podrazumijeva različiti tim stručnjaka te je sklonost i sposobnost rada u multidisciplinarnom timu imperativna vještina koju svaki član tima mora imati. No, rad u timu podrazumijeva širenje opsega znanja i ishoda koji temeljno obrazovanje mora obuhvatiti svojim programima. Osim rane intervencije te rada s pacijentima s neurogenom kazuistikom, demografske promjene mijenjaju strukturu pacijenata. Udio starije populacije povećava se u ukupnom udjelu pacijenata obuhvaćenih logopedskom dijagnostikom i terapijom. Cilj ovog rada je prikazati različita područja rada logopeda koja zahtijevaju rad u multidisciplinarnom timu.

Ključne riječi: logoped multidisciplinarni tim, translacijska područja znanosti

THE ROLE OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS IN A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM

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Speech and language therapy is a young science that began to develop intensively during the twentieth century, although its development, through the prism of hearing impairment and audio rehabilitation, can be traced back to the 16th century together with the emergence of the first rehabilitation centres that rehabilitated hearing impaired patients. After the Second World War, Alexander Romanovich Lurija laid the foundations of modern neuropsychology by uniting both, the knowledge in the physiology of the central nervous system and the behavioural characteristics of the patient, while his interest in the field of language significantly improved the practical application of speech therapy, especially in the field of traumatic brain injuries-aphasia. The speech and language pathologists' (SLPs) scope of practice include different casuistics at different chronological ages. The development of medical practice as well as the development of new technologies in medicine and rehabilitation require the acquisition of new knowledge and skills in all professions, including speech and language pathologists. Translational science and practice is based on a concept that encourages the exchange of knowledge between the participants in the process of both clinical research and daily diagnostic and therapeutic practice. In healthcare system, this is implemented by experts linking the results of basic scientific research from different fields of work and emerging innovations together with clinical research including data in the field of social, educational, and other sciences. Swallowing disorders, for example are often a part of the clinical status in children with neuro-risks as well as in children with craniofacial malformations. Therefore, SLPs working in neonatology play an important role in patient's life. To sum up, a multidisciplinary approach implies a holistic approach to the patient oneself in synergy with its surroundings. The complexity of the clinical status often implies the cooperation of different expert members. For this reason, it is vital for each member of a team to have the tendency and ability to work in a multidisciplinary team. For this reason, gaining such skills should be included in basic educational programs. Apart from the early intervention and working with patients with neurogenic casuistics, demographic changes also alter the structure of patients in SLTs practice. As a result, the number of elderly patients included in speech and language diagnostics and therapy keeps rising. The aim of this paper is to show the variety of different fields that a speech therapist must cover as a part of one's work in a multidisciplinary team.

Key words: SLTs, multidisciplinary team, translation science