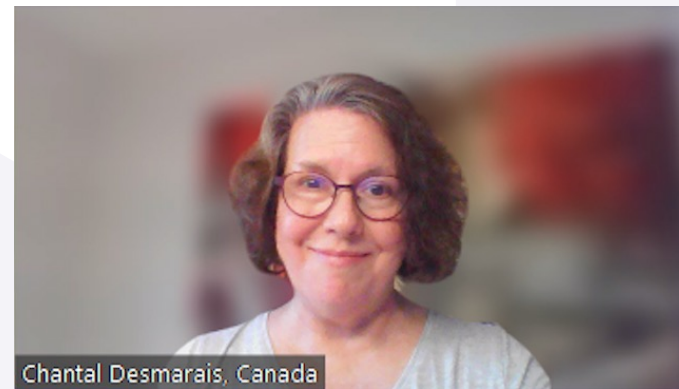
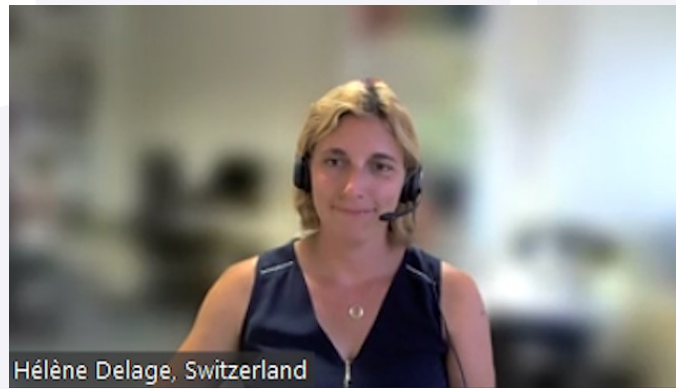
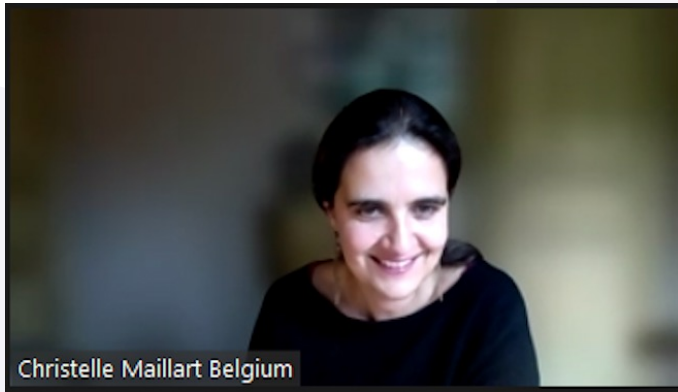


In French, DLD is TDL

**International Developmental Language Disorder
Research Conference - 2021**





Christelle Maillart, Belgium
Marie-Pier Gingras, Canada
Frédérique Brin-Henry, France
Agnès Witko, France
Hélène Delage, Switzerland

Roxane Bélanger, Canada
Chantal Desmarais, Canada
Camille Messara, Lebanon
Edith El Kouba, Lebanon
Elin Thordardottir , Canada





Presentation

-  **1 History of the terminology**
-  **2 CATALISE : « It's DLD. »**
-  **3 French adaptation : « C'est un TDL. »**
-  **4 What now ?**

1 History of the terminology

Before a recent multidisciplinary consensus (CATALISE, Bishop et al., 2016, 2017), in research and in clinic, **many terms were used** to name language difficulties in children (Bishop, 2014; Reilly et al., 2014).

Retard de langage Trouble spécifique du
Language deficit Dysphasie langage oral
Language learning Specific language
difficulties impairment
Speech/Language needs Trouble primaire du langage

Between and within countries, clinical practices are diverse : these terms refer to **different constructs** and have **different criteria**.

1

History of the terminology

- ▶ **7,5%** of 4-5 year old children have developmental language disorder (DLD) (Norbury et al., 2016)
- ▶ In the general population, **fewer people had heard of language impairment** than any of the other disorders such as Autism Spectrum Disorder or Dyslexia (Thordardottir, Topbas et al., 2021).
- ▶ Therefore, DLD is the most common learning disability that **no one has heard of.**

2

CATALISE : « It's DLD. »

- ▶ International consensus (Bishop et al. 2016, 2017)
 - ▶ A single terminology for language disorders :
Developmental Language Disorder or
Language disorder associated with X
 - ▶ Unified criteria
 - ▶ Language difficulties that affect everyday functioning
 - ▶ Poor prognosis

2

CATALISE : « It's DLD. »

- ▶ The discussion raised by CATALISE, choice of terminology and publications were **done by English-speaking countries**, thus reflecting the issues and challenges they face.
- ▶ French-speaking countries have chosen to adapt the new terminology by **translating** the chosen term and the documents

3

French adaptation : « C'est un TDL. »

- ▶ Since CATALISE, researchers, clinicians and regulatory bodies in Belgium, Canada, France, Lebanon and Switzerland considered it was very important that **the new terminology be adapted and used in French.**
- ▶ Several translations were suggested, but the one chosen was...
 - « **Trouble développemental du langage (TDL)** »



**In the last few years,
« TDL » has being used
widely by French
researchers and
clinicians.**

Le trouble développemental du langage (TDL) : mise à jour interdisciplinaire

Chantale Breault^{1,2,4}, M. P. O., Marie-Julie Béliveau^{2,3}, Ph. D., Fannie Labelle^{2,3}, B. Sc.,
Florence Valade^{2,3}, B. Sc. et Natacha Trudeau^{1,4,5}, Ph. D.

LE TROUBLE DÉVELOPPEMENTAL DU LANGAGE

Portrait du TDL



In the last few years, « TDL » is being used widely by French



Colloque ASELF : De la dysphasie...
au trouble développemental du langage

ÉVEIL TDL

ÉVEIL AU TROUBLE DÉVELOPPEMENTAL DU LANGAGE

ATELIER CLINIQUE
LA PRISE EN CHARGE MORPHOSYNTAXIQUE DES ENFANTS AVEC
TROUBLE DÉVELOPPEMENTAL DU LANGAGE

Leroy Sandrine

Organisation du continuum et de la dispensation des services aux enfants âgés de 2 à 9 ans présentant un trouble développemental du langage

4

What now ?

- ▶ DLD / TDL needs to be **more visible** in the general population and stakeholders must be more knowledgeable.
- ▶ The new French terminology is being **used by researchers and clinicians.**
- ▶ The next step is to work towards an **administrative framework** that is in line with the DLD / TDL terminology to ensure adequate services to all children who need them.



Conclusion

- ▶ The French adaptation of « Developmental language disorder » (DLD) is « **Trouble développemental du langage** » (TDL).
- ▶ Choosing **one translation per language** and using it consistently can help stakeholders, parents, and other health care professionals become more knowledgeable about DLD/TDL.
- ▶ **Increasing awareness of the DLD** could improve the quality of care and the administrative recognition.



References

Bishop, D. V. (2014). Ten questions about terminology for children with unexplained language problems. *International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders, 49*(4), 381-415.

Bishop, D. V., Snowling, M. J., Thompson, P. A., Greenhalgh, T., & consortium, C. (2016). CATALISE: A Multinational and Multidisciplinary Delphi Consensus Study. Identifying Language Impairments in Children. *PLoS One, 11*(7), e0158753.

Bishop, D. V. M., Snowling, M. J., Thompson, P. A., Greenhalgh, T., & and the, C.-c. (2017, Oct). Phase 2 of CATALISE: a multinational and multidisciplinary Delphi consensus study of problems with language development: Terminology. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry, 58*(10), 1068-1080.

Norbury, C. F., Gooch, D., Wray, C., Baird, G., Charman, T., Simonoff, E., ... Pickles, A. (2016). The impact of nonverbal ability on prevalence and clinical presentation of language disorder: evidence from a population study. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12573>

Reilly, S., Tomblin, B., Law, J., McKean, C., Mensah, F. K., Morgan, A., ... & Wake, M. (2014). Specific language impairment: a convenient label for whom?. *International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders, 49*(4), 416-451.

Thordardottir, E., Topbaş, S., & Working Group 3 of COST Action IS1406 (2021). How aware is the public of the existence, characteristics and causes of language impairment in childhood and where have they heard about it? A European survey. *Journal of communication disorders, 89*, 106057. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcomdis.2020.106057>