Abstract

The Neuroscience Group of Antioquia evaluated two hundred and four children from 6 to 16 years old with speech and language problems and 51 of them meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria for Specific Language Impairment (SLI). The SLI group underwent a neuropsychological and linguistic test to compare their cognitive and linguistic skills with a control group of asymptomatic children. When compared to the control group, SLI children showed significant differences in comprehension tests, particularly in complex morphosyntactic structures and elaborated sentences; in verbal expression, especially formulated sentences; repetition test of non-sense words; naming errors and marked disadvantages in readingwriting sub-tests.

Keywords