

# Angelman Syndrome

First described by Dr. Harry Angelman in 1965, Angelman syndrome is a genetic disorder that results in severe developmental delays and neurological impairments.

#### Fast Facts

- Usually caused by **deletion of gene region** on chromosome 15
- Typically **not passed on** from parent to child
- Affects 1 in 15,000 people
- Boys and girls equally affected
- Diagnosed around age 2 to 5
- Occasionally, but infrequently, co-occurs with Autism Spectrum Disorder
- Broad range of **different symptoms**

### Frequent Physical Features

- Wide mouth and widely-spaced teeth
- Excessive drooling and chewing behavior
- Protruding tongue
- Prominent chin
- Flat back of head
- Smaller-than-average head size
- Lack of pigmentation in skin, hair, and eyes
- Abnormal eye alignment
- Curved spine

### Common Characteristics

- Developmental delay\* (e.g., not walking until several years old)
- Jerky, poorly coordinated movements\*
- Frequent, unprovoked laughing and happy demeanor\*
- Severe **speech impairment\***
- Abnormal **patterns in brain** activity
- Attention deficits and hyperactivity
- Learning disabilities
- Abnormal **sleep patterns**
- **Seizures** (usually starting before 3 years of age)



## Effects on Language and Communication

- Speech rarely acquired for use as primary mode of communication
  - o The highest functioning kids with Angelman syndrome will only have a handful of words
- Ability to understand language is better than ability to produce it
  - o Can follow simple commands
- Communication primarily done through:
  - o Nonspecific vocalizations
  - Head nods and shakes
  - o Eye contact
  - Alternative communication devices
    - Example: B with pictures of items (snacks, toys, movies, etc.). Child points to picture to indicate choice.
  - o Gestures
    - Contact gestures: physical touching object to indicate a want or need
    - Enhanced Natural Gestures: *see side box*



#### What are Enhanced Natural Gestures?

They are gestures that...

- Child already <u>spontaneously</u> <u>produces or is able to produce</u>, given existing motor skills (e.g., lifting and cupping both hands without holding a juice cup)
- Child <u>uses in a communicative</u> <u>way</u> (e.g., to express desire for a juice cup)
- Child does <u>without relying on</u>
  <u>physical contact with the desired</u>
  <u>object</u> (e.g., child can replicate
  gesture of holding the cup
  without actually holding it)
- Are understood by strangers, given context (i.e., gestures tend to be more literal rather than figurative)

#### What to expect from therapists' approach to care:

- Team approach
  - Physical therapist for gross motor movements
  - o Occupational therapist for fine motor movements
  - o Speech therapist for communication development
  - o Including parents in aspects of intervention
  - o And more!
- Speech Therapy Goals
  - Maximizing functional communication (e.g., turn-taking, appropriately rejecting undesired object)
  - o Gesture training, especially using Enhanced Natural Gestures
  - o Picture communication to express choices between objects
- Therapists should maintain high expectations and challenge your child to reach his or her full potential!

#### FOR CAREGIVER SUPORT AND MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:

- http://www.angelman.org/
- http://cureangelman.net/
- https://rarediseases.org/
- http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/