

Real-time MRI reveals the movement dynamics of stuttering

May 3 2024, by Lena Bösch



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Researchers at the University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG) and the Max Planck Institute for Multidisciplinary Sciences (MPI-NAT) have succeeded in visualizing the movement patterns of the internal speech

muscles of a stuttering patient using real-time magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

The method helps to improve our understanding of the mechanical aspects of stuttering, to identify [muscle](#) malfunctions in speech disorders, and to aid in the acquisition and reinforcement of new speech patterns. [The results](#) have been published in *The Lancet*.

Stuttering is a speech disorder with abnormal movements and disturbed coordination of the movement dynamics of the internal speech muscles, the tongue and soft palate, which affects about 1% of the adult population.

Until now this was poorly understood, since the muscles could not be observed from the outside, and it was not known just how they malfunctioned during stuttering. Recent advances in real-time [magnetic resonance](#) imaging (MRI) has now made it possible to visualize their movement patterns as they occur.

The collaboration of the "Interdisciplinary Working Group for Fluency Disorders" led by Prof. Dr. Martin Sommer in the Department of Neurology at the University Medical Center Göttingen (UMG), and the "Biomedical NMR" research group led by Prof. Dr. Jens Frahm at the Max Planck Institute for Multidisciplinary Sciences (MPI-NAT) succeeded in making a video of the movements of the tongue and the soft palate of a 42-year-old stuttering patient while he was reading a text in the MRI scanner.

The 42-year-old healthy patient had been experiencing involuntary moments of non-fluent speech since the age of 4. Several attempts at treatment to improve fluency had had no lasting effect. He had left school early to complete a technical apprenticeship, avoided speech-related professions and obtained an academic degree in engineering after

four years of evening school. Shortly before participating in the study, he had again taken part in therapy that focused on various techniques for block release in combination with training to reduce anxiety.

For this video of the patient's movements, the MRI scanner had to provide 55 individual MRI scans per second. The video shows the movement patterns underlying the core symptoms of stuttering: involuntary repetitions of sounds and syllables, sound prolongations and audible or silent blocks.

These show up in the video as sustained muscle contractions, i.e., a tightening of the muscles, and repetitive movements in parts of the tongue, lips and [soft palate](#). Fluent speech segments were also detected, which are characteristic of this type of speech disorder.

These observations provide a better understanding of the incorrect functioning of the individual speech muscles and organs that occurs during stuttering. Translated to the clinic, the method will help to identify malfunctions in the movements of the speech muscles and organs in [speech disorders](#), and aid in the acquisition and reinforcement of new speech patterns.

Prof. Sommer states, "By showing us the mechanical origin of the symptoms, [real-time](#) MRI improves our understanding of stuttering and will be an important tool in further research. And by enabling us to directly see where the internal speech muscles and organs make 'wrong' movements, this method will also assist us greatly in the treatment of this multifaceted neuromuscular disorder."

More information: Daniela Ponsen et al, Visualising the dynamic morphology of stuttering using real-time MRI, *The Lancet* (2024). [DOI:](#)

[10.1016/S0140-6736\(24\)00624-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(24)00624-X)

Provided by University Medical Center Göttingen

Citation: Real-time MRI reveals the movement dynamics of stuttering (2024, May 3) retrieved 2 June 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-05-real-mri-reveals-movement-dynamics.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.