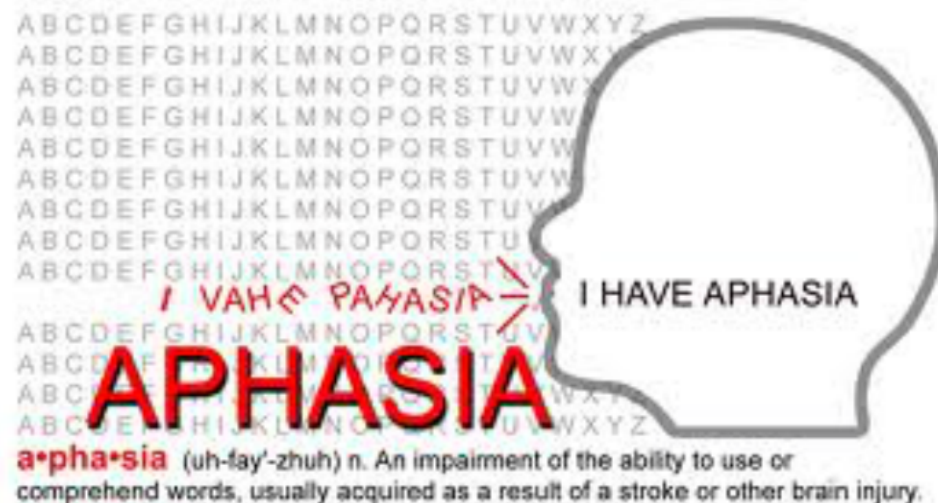


# Final Exam (Part B)

TheCaseSolution.com



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# Aphasia

- Aphasia is an acquired communication disorder that impairs a person's ability to process language, but does not affect intelligence.
- Aphasia impairs the ability to speak and understand others, and most people with aphasia experience difficulty reading and writing.



# Aphasia: Etiology

- Cerebrovascular Accidents
- Traumatic Brain Injuries
- Brain Tumors
- Other Neurological Pathologies



# Aphasia: Prevalence

- Aphasia affects about one million Americans
- 1 in 250 people
- More than 100,000 Americans acquire the disorder each year
- 30-50% of stroke survivors acquire aphasia (Kirmess & Maher, 2010).



# Aphasia: Characteristics

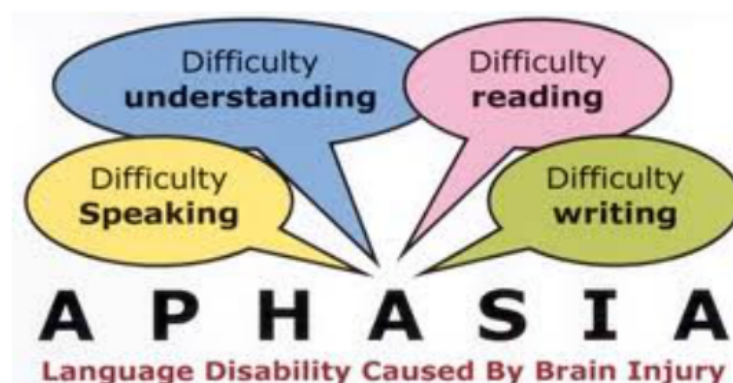
## Speech production deficits

- Telegraphic speech
- Fragmented phrases
- Anomia
- Paraphasia
- Syntax deficits
- Perseveration

## Speech comprehension deficits

- Slow comprehension of language
- Comprehension deficits in normal or fast speech
- Inability to follow directions
- Impaired recognition of letters or numbers
- Unreliable yes-no responses

## Reading and writing deficits

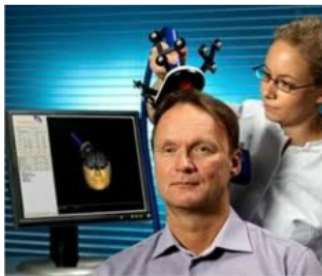


(LaPointe, 2010)



# Treatments Examined:

- Conventional Language Therapy (CLT)
- Constraint-Induced Language Therapy (CILT)
- Volunteers Involved in Treatment
- Group Aphasia Therapy
- Intensity of Therapy
- The Future of Aphasia Therapy
  - rTMS



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# Pulvermuller et al. (2001)

- 17 patients with aphasia
- Language impairment from single ischemic stroke affecting left MCA area with a lesion in the perisylvian area
- Aphasia diagnoses were confirmed using Aachen Aphasia Battery (AAB) using the following subtests:
  - Token Test
  - Comprehension Test
  - Repetition Test
  - Naming Test
- Randomly assigned to either conventional treatment (n=7) or constraint induced language therapy (n=10)

