



Which words are most important for people with aphasia to relearn?

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Background

 Word retrieval often targeted in speech and language therapy for aphasia

Use picture material of words to be retrieved in therapy

Does it matter which words we use in therapy?

Salience

Average number of words learned in CACTUS computerised word finding therapy 14 12 Average number words learned 10 6 2 personally chosen words standard words

Generalisation

- Only 1 in 4 patients generalise word finding from treated to untreated words (Nickels et al 2002, Best 2013)
- Phonological output deficits
 Semantic difficulties
 (Best 2013)

Suggests: To maximise impact of therapy, need to target words that patients identify as personally relevant

Big CACTUS

NIHR HTA & Tavistock Trust for Aphasia funded project

 Pragmatic RCT to evaluate clinical and cost effectiveness of computer word finding therapy for aphasia

 278 participants with aphasia chose 100 words each to learn

Computer aphasia therapy: approach to word finding therapy

Volunteer to support language practice and computer use

StepByStep© software



Patients carry out regular independent self-managed practice

SLT tailors software



100 words of personal interest

Questions

1) What are the topics that people with aphasia are interested in talking about?

2) What are the most common words selected for practice by people with aphasia?

Method

- Use of data from first 100 participants randomised to Big CACTUS.
- Two SLT researchers conducted a quantitative content analysis of 9999
 - Identified word 'types' and number of 'tokens'
 e.g. banana, banana, banana, bananas, bananas
 - Coded word types into topics and subtopics
 - Frequency counts of topics and words
 - Subgroup analysis: age and gender

Participants

63 Male 37 Female

49 mild 27 moderate 25 severe

Age range 23-85, median 64

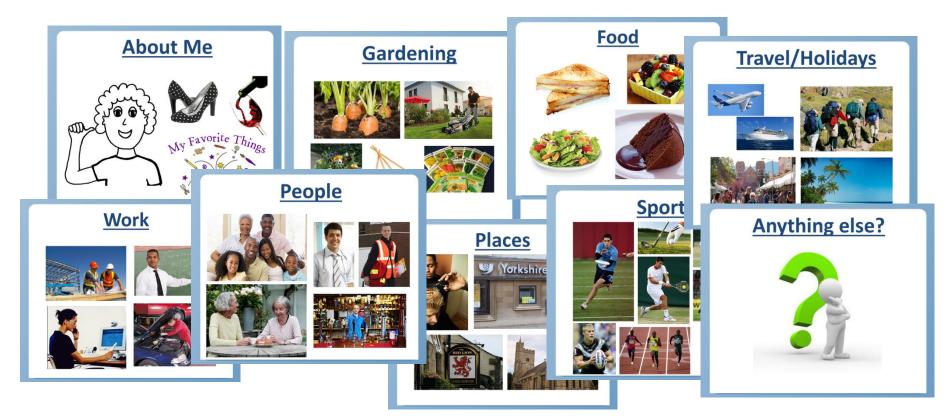
52 < 65 years, 48 65 years or above

All >4 months post stroke



Word selection

- SLT asked participant to think of 100 words
- 18 Prompt cards informed by pilot study and StepbyStep content (35,000 words)



What are the topics of interest?

3095 different words in 27 categories

79.4% words from 8 categories

Food & drink

Nature & gardening

Entertainment

Places

People

House

Clothes

Travel

Actions

Money & numbers

Personal care

Shopping

Time

Health

Work & education

Personal items

Maths & science

Descriptive terms

Organisations & groups

Feelings & senses

Weather

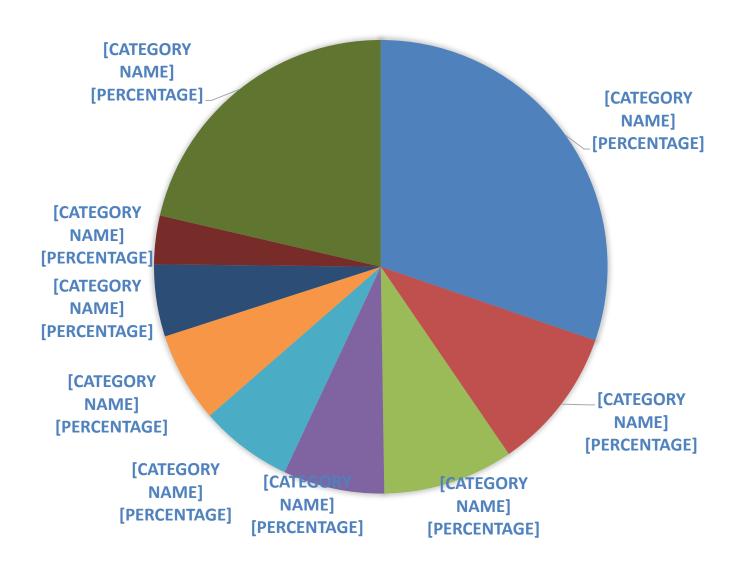
Technology & equipment

Non content words

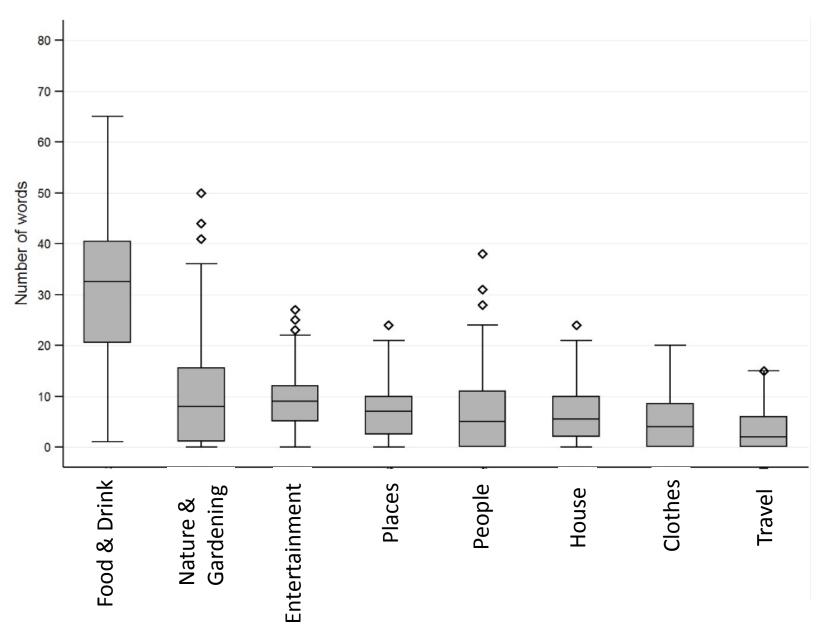
Stationery

Events

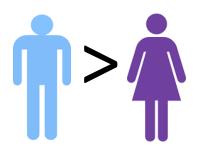
Religion



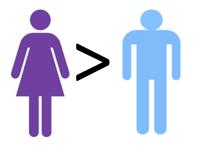
Distribution of popular topics across participants



Male/female differences



- Nature & gardening (11.7% vs 7.7%)
- Travel (4.5% vs 1.7%)



- Clothes (7.5% vs 3.8%)
- Money & Numbers (3% vs 1.5%)
- Personal care (3% vs 1.5%)
- Shopping (2.5% vs 1.7%)

Age differences

3 topics chosen more by those <65 years

- Travel (4% vs 2.8%)
- Actions (2.8% vs 1.8%)
- Time (2.6% vs 1.1%)

100 words chosen with greatest frequency



Key learning points

- It is important that words used in word finding therapy are functionally useful for the individual with aphasia.
- Although likely to require some specific/specialist words, there is some commonality in words selected by PWA.
- Pre-prepared pictures of commonly chosen words could:
 - Reduce time taken to prepare sets of words individuals wish to work on
 - Enable therapy to focus on words likely to be useful for those unable to choose for themselves.

Impact

 Commonly chosen words identified could inform evidence based content of preprepared resources (apps/software/colour flash cards)

 These could facilitate use of salient practice material → increased impact of word finding therapy

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Full study details and word lists available:

Palmer R, Hughes H, Chater T (2017)

What do people with aphasia want to be able to say? A content analysis of words identified as personally relevant by people with aphasia.

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