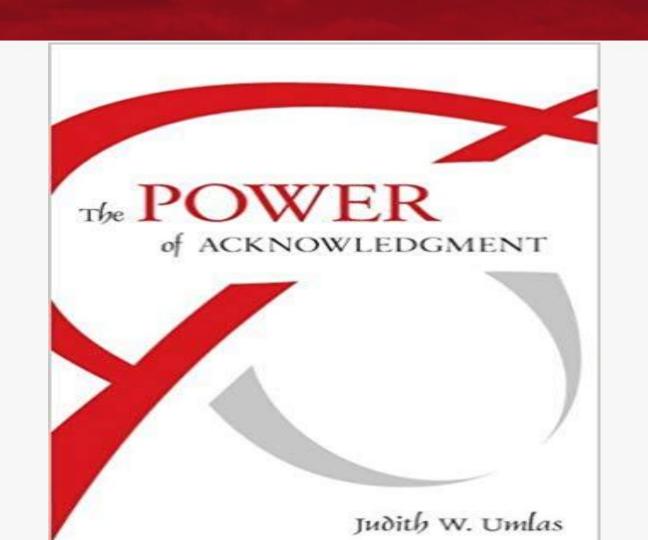


Speech and Language Therapy Works!

Victoria Joffe

School of Health Sciences City, University of London







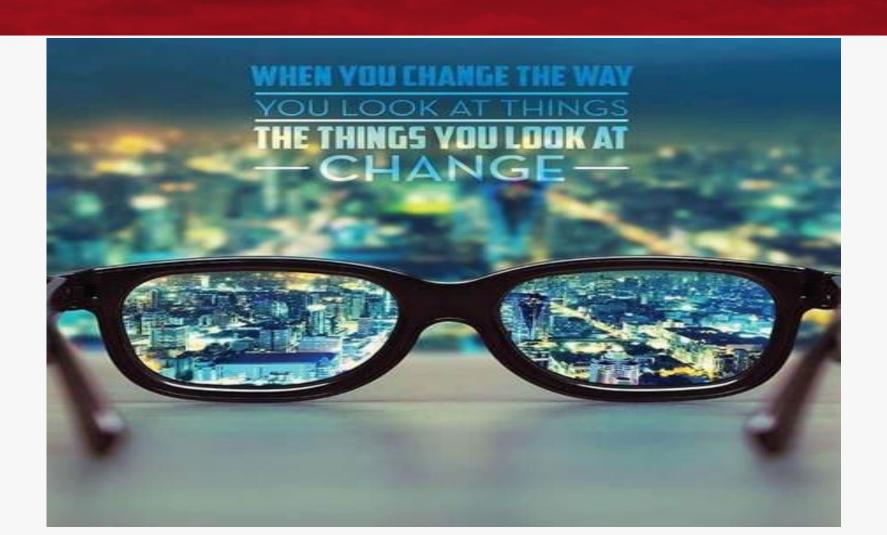
Speech and Language Therapy Works!

WHY, HOW, and HOW DO WE KNOW?

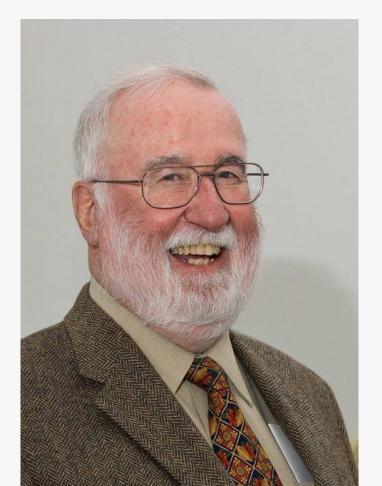
Victoria Joffe

School of Health Sciences City, University of London



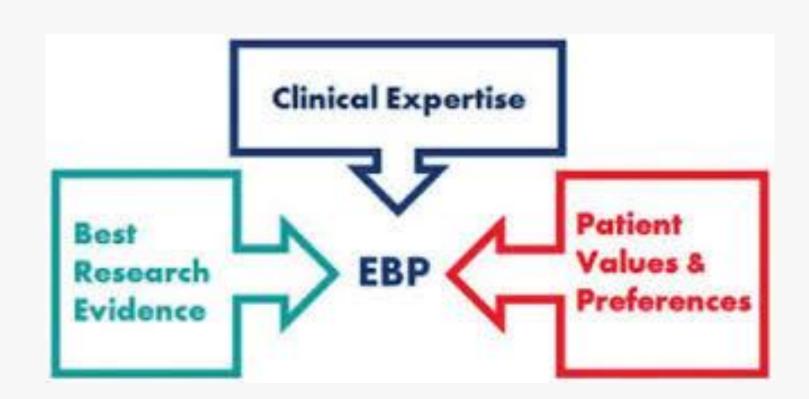






"Evidence-based medicine is the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients."

Sackett, 1996



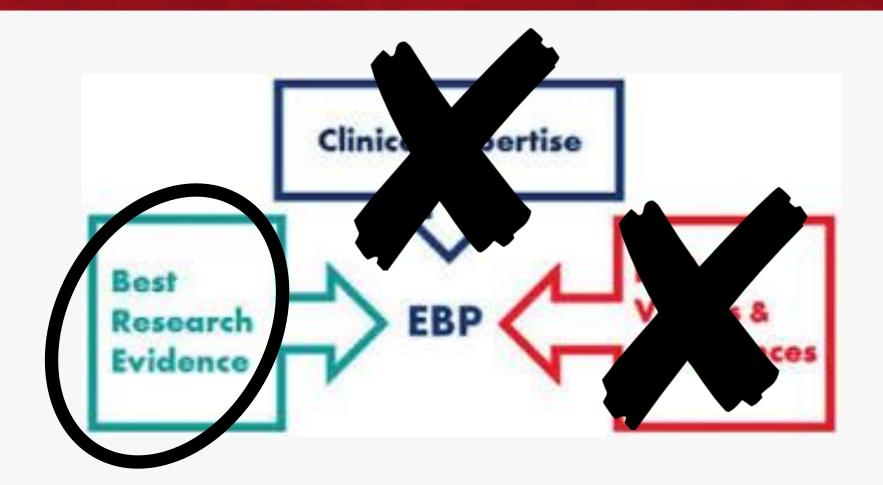
In wider health service delivery, there has been a call for further discourse and discussion around EBP



Reframing and reconceptualising the term and process to suit the reality of what we do and our service users' experiences



Evidence-based medicine is the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence, **primarily from clinical trials**, in making decisions about the care of individual patients. (Romana, 2006)



A Crisis in Evidence Based Medicine in Health Services?

- Quality of evidence
- Volume of evidence can be unmanageable
- ☐ Statistically significant versus clinically significance
- ☐ Care that is management driven, not patient centred
- Evidence based guidelines often map poorly to complex conditions/cases/comorbidities

(Greenhalgh, Howick, and Maskrey, 2014, p. 2, BMJ)

What is real evidence based medicine and how do we achieve it?

- ☐ Ethical **care** of patient/client = top priority
- Need for individualised evidence in a format that clinicians and patients can understand
- Characterised by expert judgment rather than mechanical rule following
- Shares decisions with patients/clients through meaningful conversations
- ☐ Builds on a strong clinician-patient **relationship** and the human aspects of care

(Greenhalgh, Howick, and Maskrey, 2014)

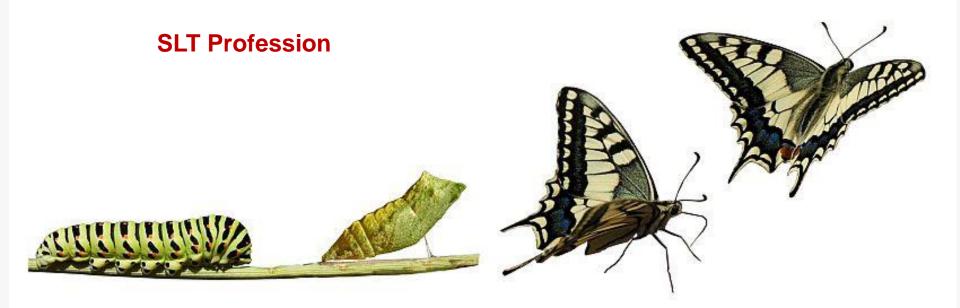
Broader, more imaginative research is needed

- Multidisciplinary
- ☐ Qualitative focus in experiences of illness
- ☐ Gain a better understanding of how **clinicians** and **patients** find, interpret, and evaluate evidence from research studies, and how (and if) these processes feed into clinical communication...and shared decision making
- ☐ Greater consideration of **behaviour change**

- ☐ Understand the importance of **practice evidence** and pragmatic constraints
- ☐ Discussion on how to interpret and apply evidence to real cases
- ☐ Consider how best to produce **expert clinicians** and **expert patients**
- ☐ Challenge, interrogate data and be curious. Look for the red flags
- **□** INNOVATE

Greenhalgh, Howick, and Maskrey, 2014

Study the past if you would define the future. Confucius

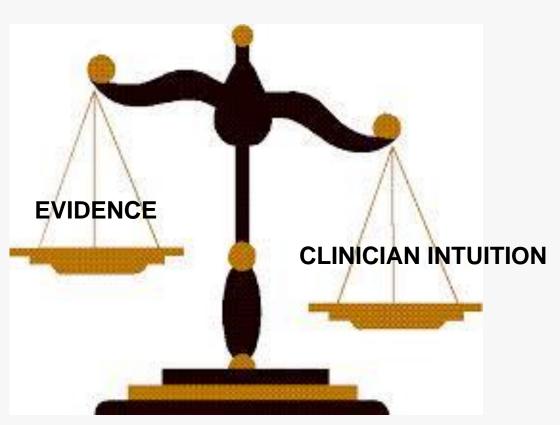








SLT Profession



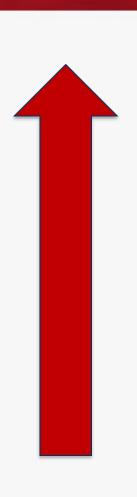
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THE TRAVELLING QUACK.

Why is evidence important?



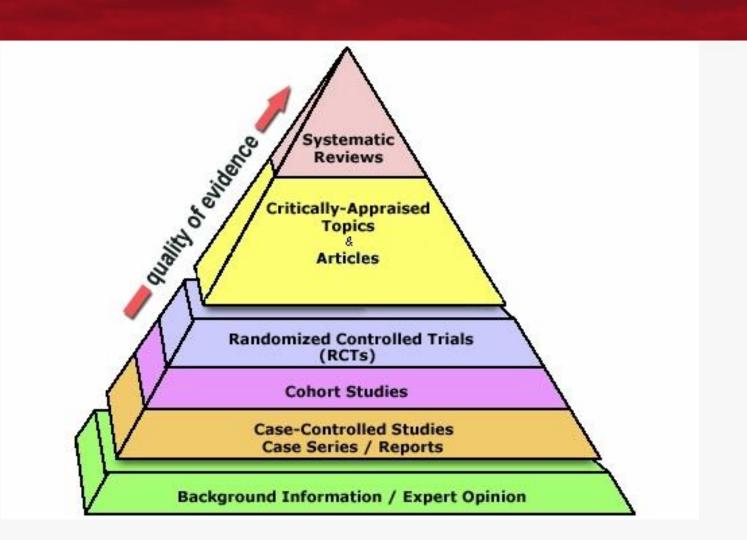


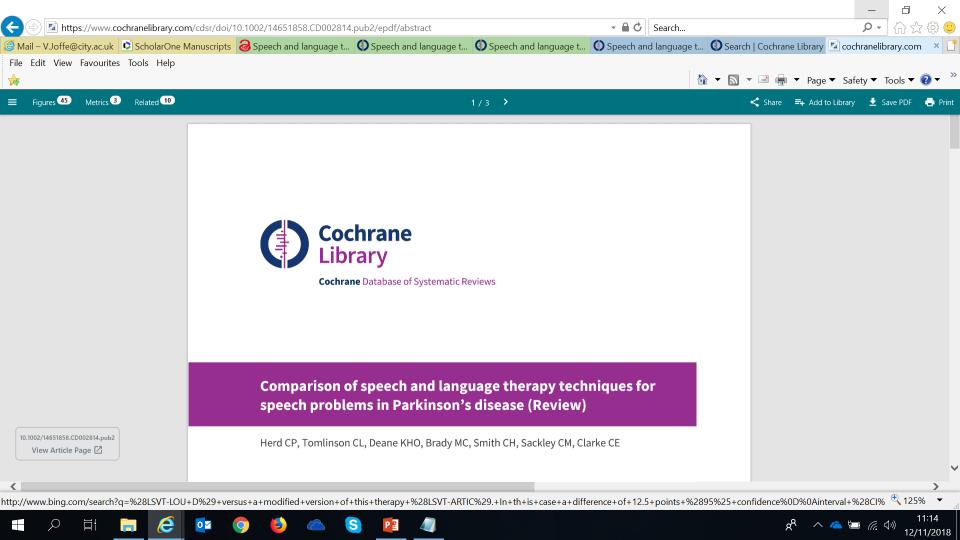
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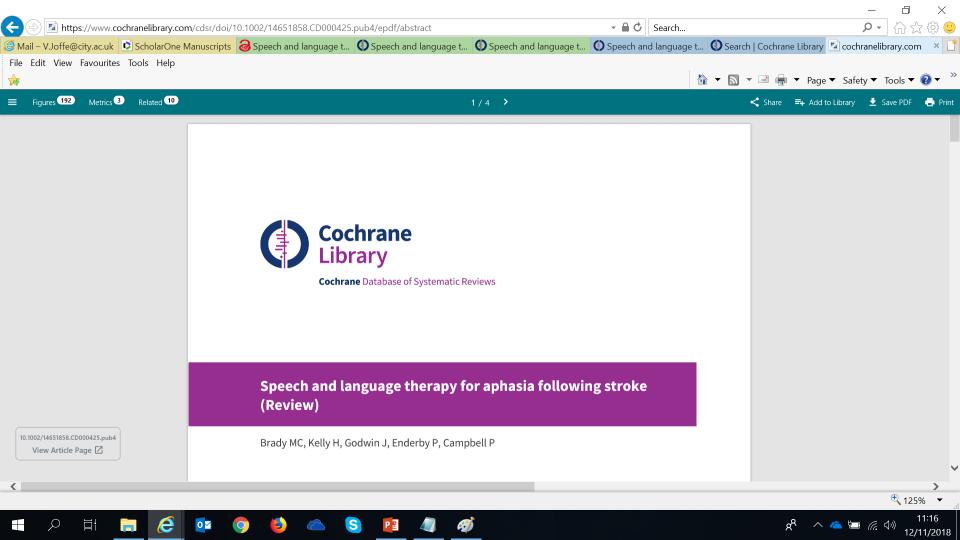
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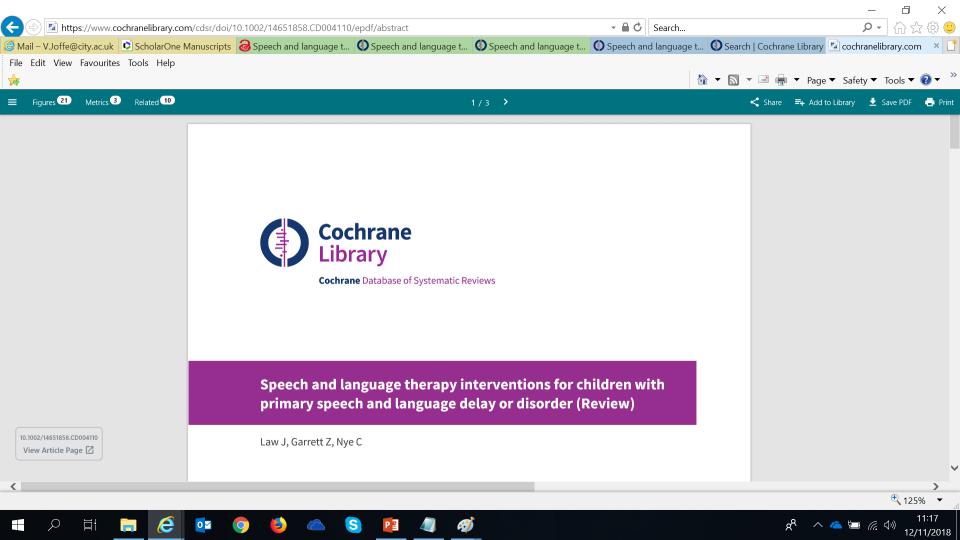
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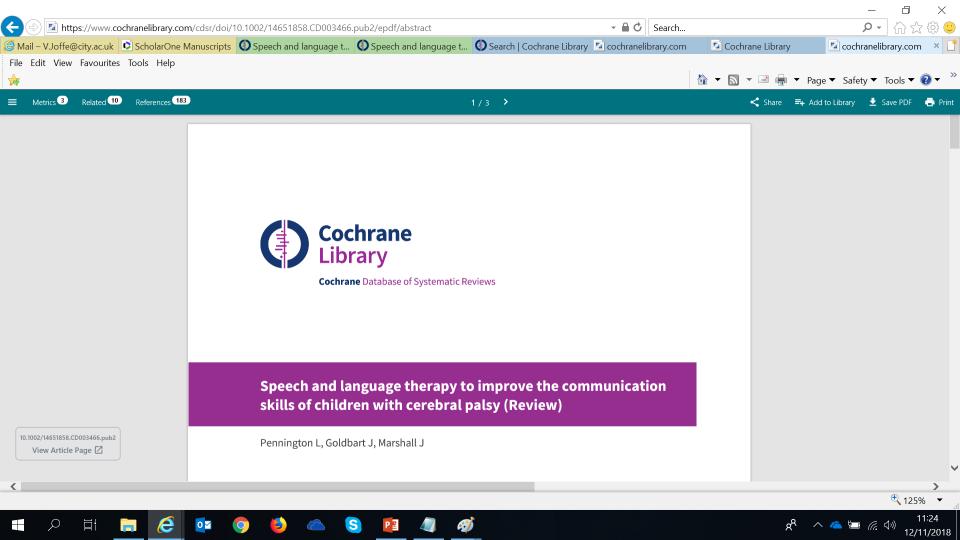
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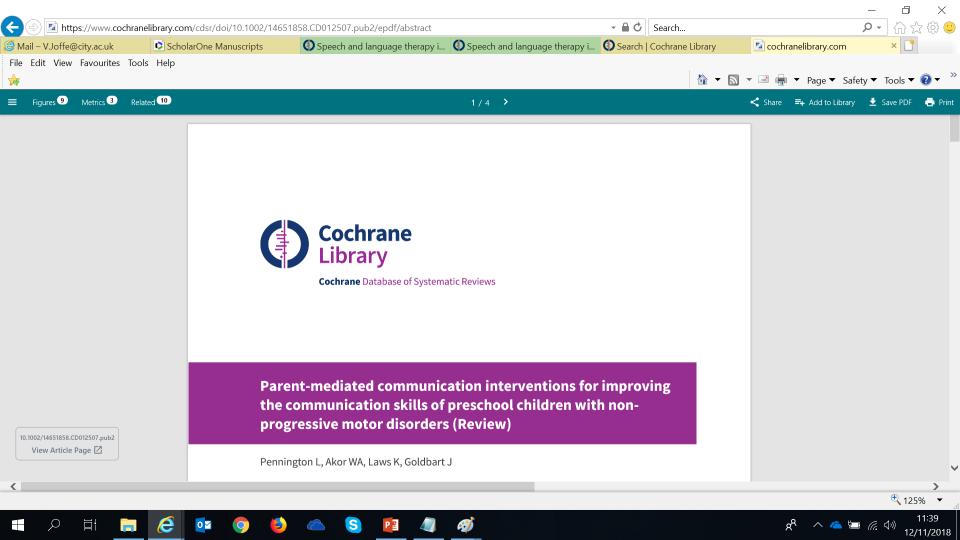


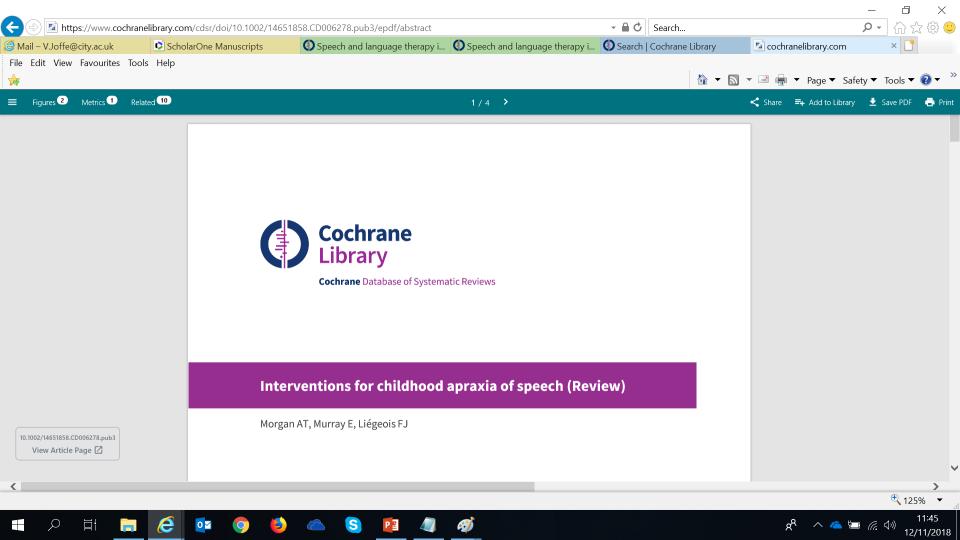


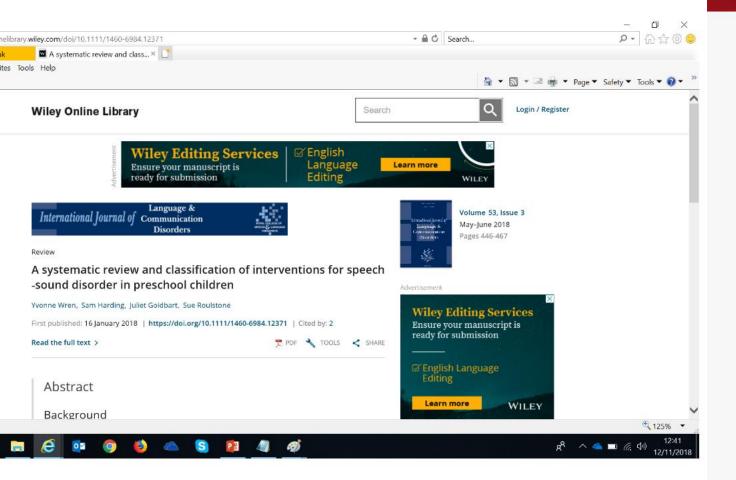


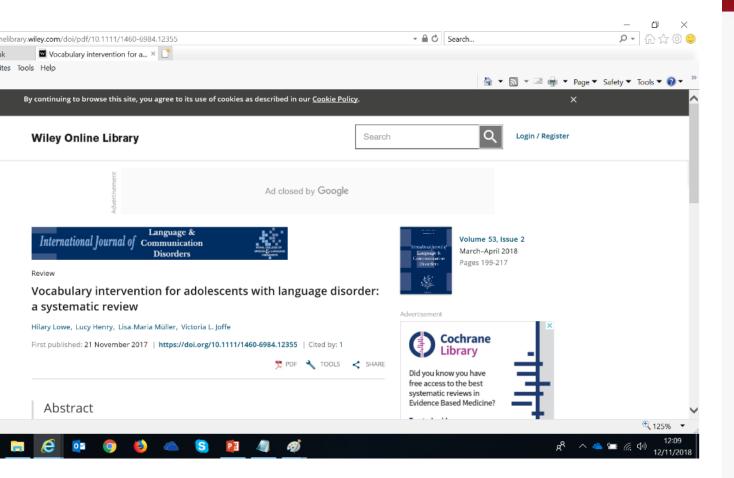
















What are the components of our evidence base?

- More sophisticated investigations not only exploring effectiveness of an intervention, but looking in much more detail at finer essential nuances, including:
 - ingredients for why it works
 - for which specific groups/disorder/client it works best for
 - how much do we need for it to work best dosage
 - how frequently do we need to deliver it intensity
 - who is best placed to deliver it service delivery model

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ume 14, 2012 - Issue 5

Commentary

Characterizing optimal intervention intensity: The relationship between dosage and effect size in interventions for children with developmental speech and language difficulties

Biao Zeng, James Law 🛂 & Geoff Lindsay

Pages 471-477 | Published online: 14 Sep 2012

66 Download citation https://doi.org/10.3109/17549507.2012.720281

Full Article

Abstract



Although Warren, Fey and Yoder (2007) have described the key components of

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SCIENTIFIC FORUM: RESPONSE

Optimal intervention intensity in speechlanguage pathology: Discoveries, challenges, and unchartered territories

Elise Baker

Pages 478-485 | Published online: 14 Sep 2012

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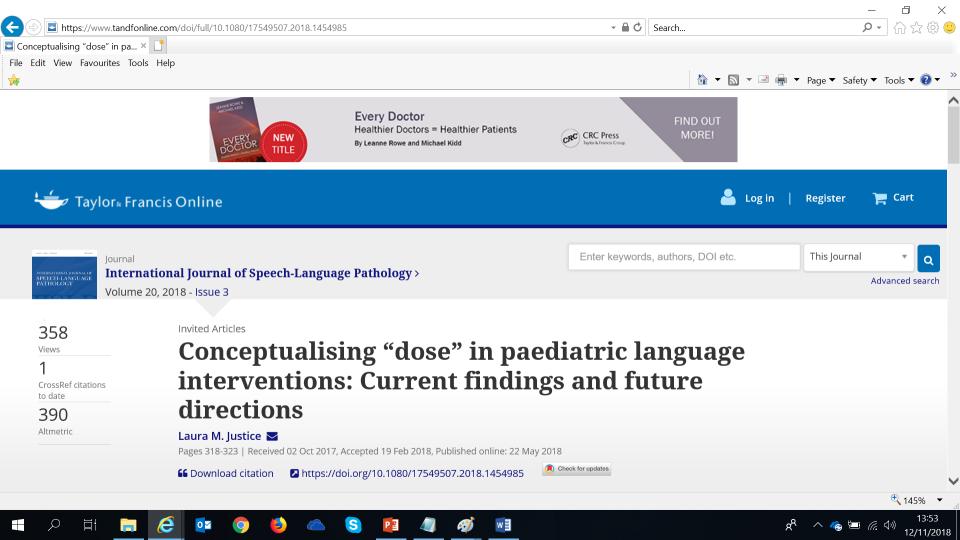
Abstract

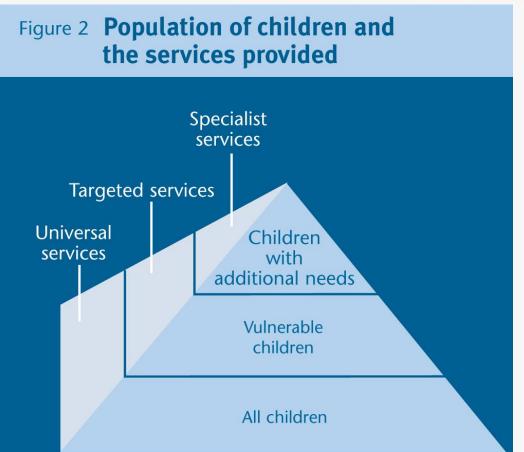
mer This a

This article is the final response in a scientific forum on the optimal intensity of intervention in speech-language pathology. It is a reflection on the state of knowledge offered by the 13 commentaries in this issue, addressing the areas of early communication and language impairment, speech sound disorders in children,

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(Gascoigne, 2006, p. 10)

International Journal of Communication Disorders



INT J LANG COMMUN DISORD, XXXX 2018, VOL. 00, NO. 0, 1–17

Discussion

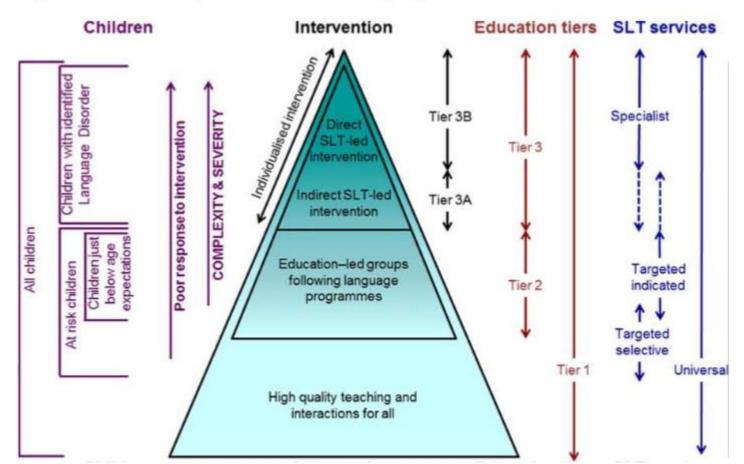
Evidence-based pathways to intervention for children with language disorders

Susan H. Ebbels†, Elspeth McCartney‡ , Vicky Slonims, Julie E. Dockrell¶ and Courtenay Frazier Norbury||

†Moor House School & College, Oxted, UK; Division of Psychology and Language Sciences, University College London ‡Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Stirling, UK

\$Children's Neurosciences, Evelina London Children's Hospital, Guy's and St Thomas NHS Foundation Trust, London

Institute of Education, University College London, London, UK





Expansion in use of qualitative methodology allowing for the experiences and views of the service users and their families

What about qualitative research? (it's not all about quantitative data

Qualitative research focuses on the beliefs, experiences and interpretations of participants, addressing psychosocial questions



Vanessa Rogers and Vicky Joffe discuss the valuable contribution qualitative research methods make to clinical research

Give qualitative research a go

e love getting feedback from members. Most of you do not hold back about what we are doing well and what we could

problem or area of investigation.
Alternatively, it can help to go
deeper and investigate nuances
and subtleties.

To begin with, qualitative research methods can

that provides opportunities to uncover the individual experiences of clients and their families. It can encourage us to develop and question our styles of interaction and their impact on patient experience. Our patients are so much more than a collection of assessment scores and qualitative research can help us to demonstrate and understand this.

There are many different methods of collecting and analysing qualitative data. Common qualitative data collection methods include interviews, observations, review of documents and focus groups. Methods of analysing qualitative data can include narrative analysis, typological classifications, event analysis, discourse analysis and thematic analysis.

Interviews

Semi-structured interviews are common in qualitative research. They provide enough

http://www.rcslt.org/members/research centre/qualitative research/introduction

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Research Report

Language development, delay and intervention—the views of parents from communities that speech and language therapy managers in England consider to be under-served

Julie Marshall, Sam Harding, Sue Roulstone

First published: 20 December 2016 | https://doi.org/10.1111/1460-6984.12288



Volume 52, Issue 4

July-August 2017

Pages 489-500

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& ^ [a] = ((1))



- Expansion in use of qualitative methodology allowing for the experiences and views of the service users and their families
- Challenging long held beliefs about and uses of diagnostic terms



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CATALISE: A Multinational and Multidisciplinary Delphi Consensus Study. Identifying Language Impairments in Children

37,439 View

D. V. M. Bishop , Margaret J. Snowling, Paul A. Thompson, Trisha Greenhalgh, CATALISE consortium

Published: July 8, 2016 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0158753



Abstract

In this article

Abstract

Purpose: There has been debate about labels in relation to speech and language impairments. However, children's views are missing from this debate, which is risky

considering that labels with negative associations may result in stigms. The aim of

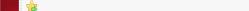
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- Expansion in use of qualitative methodology allowing for the experiences and views of the service users and their families
- Challenging long held beliefs and uses of diagnostic terms
- Explicit selection of range of outcome measures to measure meaningful changes
- Exploring effectiveness from a wider base of stakeholders





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Original Articles

Implementation of an extended scope of practice speech-language pathology allied health practitioner service: an evaluation of service impacts and outcomes

Marnie Seabrook, Maria Schwarz , Elizabeth C. Ward 🗓 & Bernard Whitfield

Received 18 Jan 2017, Accepted 11 Sep 2017, Published online: 27 Sep 2017



https://o-doi-org.wam.city.ac.uk/10.1080/17549507.2017.1380702



- □ Therapy Outcome Measures (TOMS): describes the relative abilities and difficulties of a client in the four domains of
 - impairment
 - activity
 - participation
 - wellbeing

Enderby P, and John A. (2015). *Therapy outcome measures for réhabilitation professionals* 3rd edition. Guilford: JR Press, http://tinyurl.com/n7kzc2k

POAT - 2 (Profiling Outcomes Across Time) tool:

CIT	Outcomes / Y UNIVERSITY NDON	Across Time - 2	
Name:	-	Notes:	
DOB:			
Setting:	-		
Intervention:			
Completed by:	·		
Date:			
Term:	Autumn Spring Summer		
			(Sobal and Joffe 2016)

Sohail and Joffe, 2016

The **POAT – 2** consists of a series of nine rating scales including:

- Pre-verbal communication
- Talking and listening
- Speech
- Fluency
- Voice
- Social skills
- Emotional well-being
- Behaviour
- Eating and drinking.

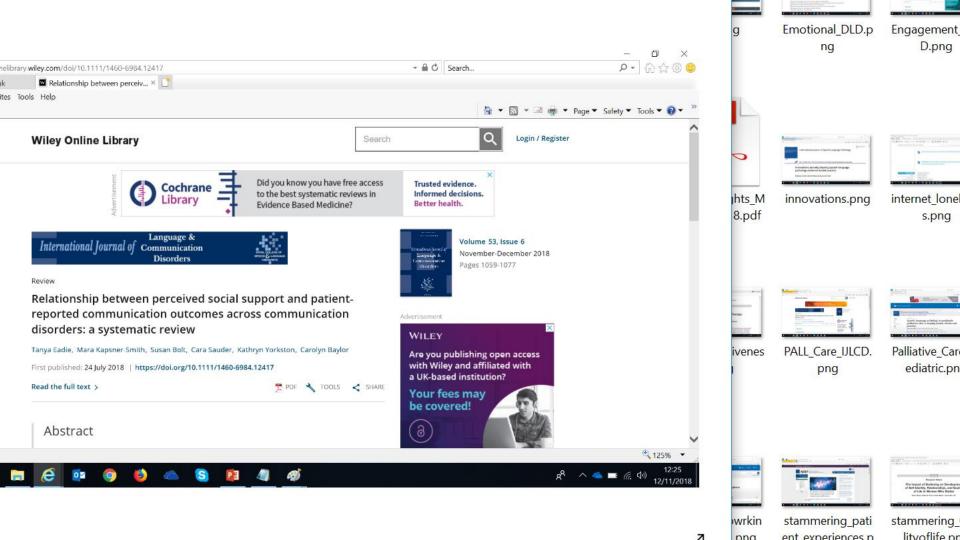


TALKING AND LISTENING

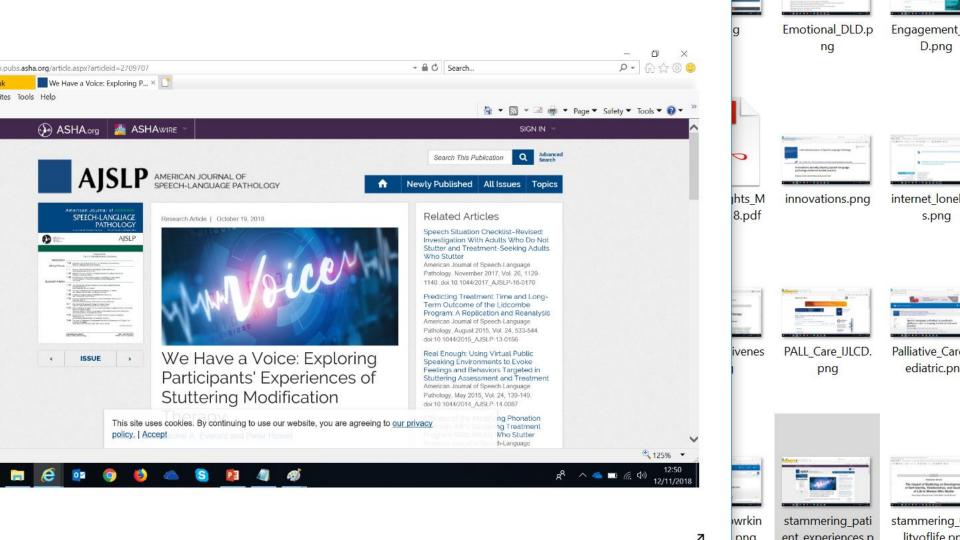
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Frequently	Always	s N/O
Listens & pays attention						
Understands one or two words or short sentences						
Understands long sentences						
Talks using one or two words or with short sentences						
Talks using long sentences						
Uses lots of different words						
Understands words with different or hidden meanings, for e.g. figurative						
language Struggles to find the right word ★						
Talks appropriately with other people						
Shows frustration when not understood	YES * = please note cha	NO ange in scoring: never = 5; r.	NOT arely = 4; sometimes = 3; fre	OBSERVED quently = 2; always = 1		(Sohail and Joffe, 2016)

EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

	Never	Rare	ly	Sometim	es Frequently	Always	N/O
Shows feelings appropriately	Ш	ш		ш		ш	Ш
Shows good self esteem							
Shows appropriate levels of confidence							
Participates/engages appropriately in class							
Joins in & participates appropriately in the playground							
Participates in extra- curricular activities							
Shows an appropriate level of interest in a hobby/hobbies							
Shows an awareness of what is happening around							
them		一					
Has friends				Ш			
Is happy							
Is aware & responsive to people's feelings							
Bullies others	YES		NO		NOT OBSERVE		
Is being bullied	YES		NO		NOT OBSERVE	D \square	(Sobail and Joffe 2016)









Interventions that best meet the needs of individuals – cultural diversity – patient-centred care

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Original Articles

Academic outcomes of multilingual children in Australia

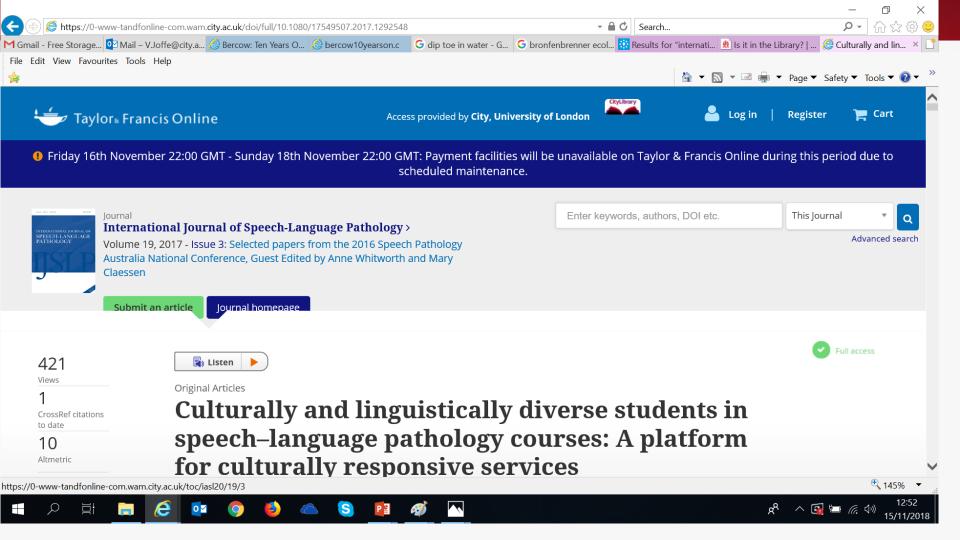
Meredith O'Connor, Elodie O'Connor, Joanne Tarasuik, Sarah Gray, Amanda Kvalsvig & Sharon Goldfeld 🔀

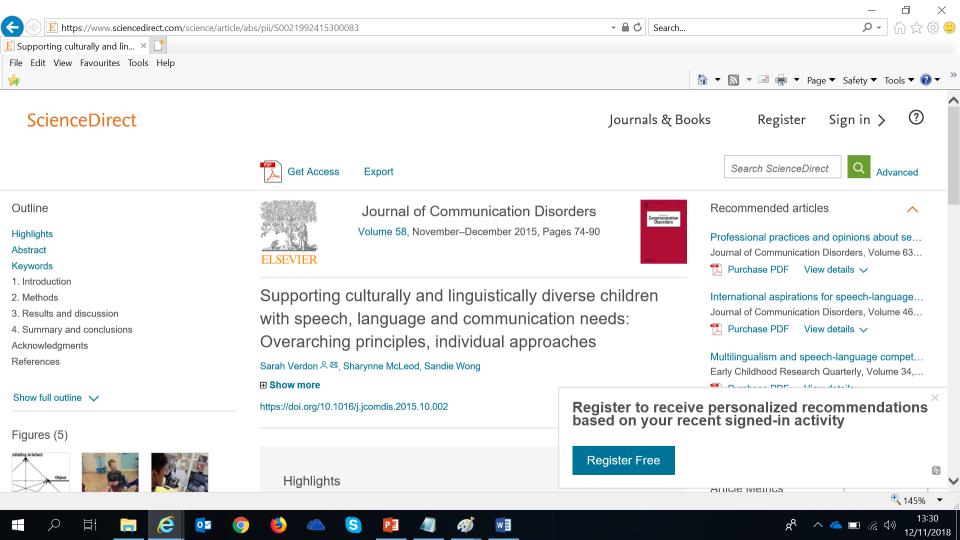
Pages 393-405 | Received 22 Apr 2016, Accepted 04 Feb 2017, Published online: 24 Feb 2017

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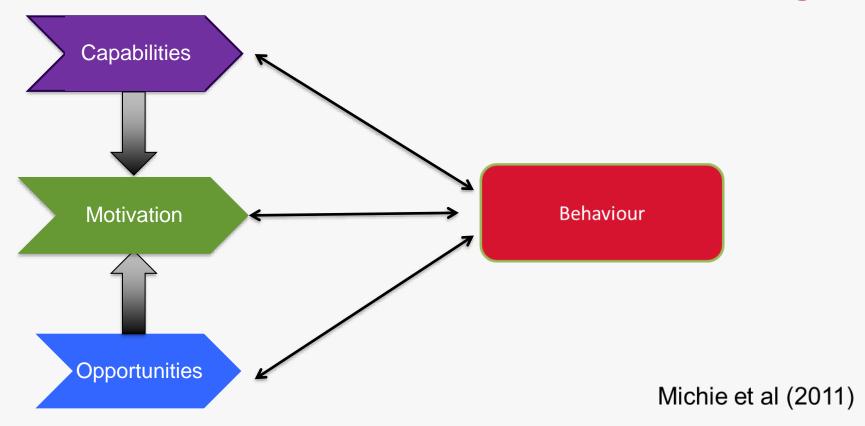




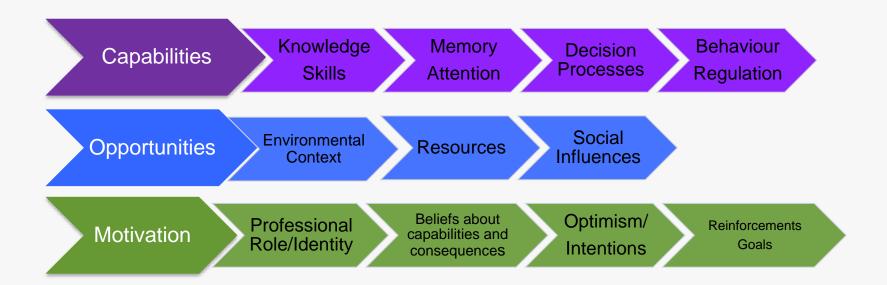


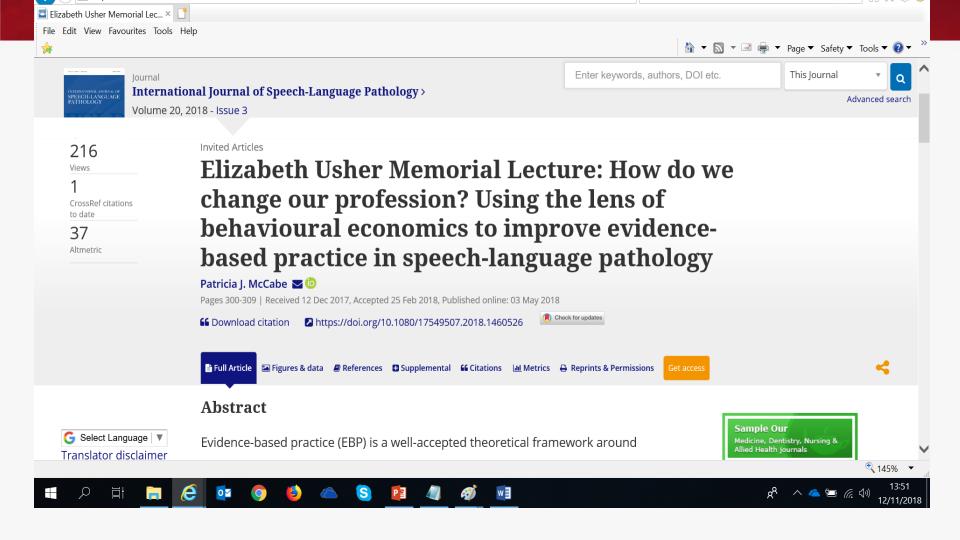
- Interventions that best meet the needs of individuals cultural diversity patient-centred care
- Greater consideration of behaviour change and implementation science

COM-B Model of Behaviour Change



Mapping COM-B with Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF) domains







- Interventions that best meet the needs of individuals cultural diversity patient-centred care
- Greater consideration of behaviour change and implementation science
- Using research evidence to advocate on a larger social and political platform



41.8%













Policy Brief

Synthesising research evidence to inform policy
NUMBER 2 MAY 2017



Developmental Language Disorder – a public health problem?

Developmental Language Disorder (DLD) is a condition where a child has difficulties understanding and/or producing language and these difficulties impact on their everyday life.

Approximately 5 to 8 per cent of children may have DLD.^{3,2} Studies suggest DLD is as prevalent as childhood obesity, reported to be 7 per cent in Australia.³

In population-based studies, which use broader criteria for DLD, prevalence estimates are even higher, with some studies reporting 14 to 20 per cent of 4-5-year-old children may be affected by DLD. Similar levels are also reported at 7 years of age. 43.6

What is a public health problem?

Is DLD a public health problem? For a health condition to be considered a public health problem, the following criteria must be met:^{2,8}

- It must place a large burden on society, a burden that appears to be increasing.
- The burden must be distributed unfairly (i.e. certain segments of the population are unequally affected).
- There must be evidence that early preventive strategies could substantially reduce the burden of the condition.

The societal burden of DLD

- In Australia, there has been a major increase in the number of speech pathology service claims made to Medicare, Australia's publicly funded universal health care system. The speech pathology Medicare service items increased from 3,051 in 2004-05, to 115,167 in 2012-13, with majority of services for children aged 0-14.°
- Early language problems are shown to be associated with externalising (e.g. physical aggression) and internalising (e.g. anxiety) mental health problems. Ochildren are often identified with either a language or a behaviour problem although in reality these difficulties often co-occur. Saccentuating the difficulties the child experiences in school. This overlap between behaviour and language often goes undetected by teachers or psychologists date children are more likely to be referred to services because of concerns about their behaviour than because of

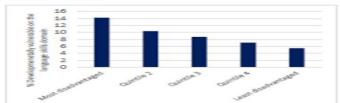
(Law et al, 12017) about language skills. 30 There are also potential consequences with evidence to suggest childhood DLD is associated with adult mental health problems. 14,12 The increased risk of behavioural difficulties for children with persistent DLD puts them at risk of

• Language is an essential foundation for educational progress. Crucially, the transition to literacy in the first three years of school will not be successful without well-established language skills. Children with DLD are likely to struggle with this transition and their academic and vocational trajectories are significantly curtailed. Leaving school without the skills required for employment or further training predisposes children to a life on the social and economic margins. This is a particular issue for young males, for whom unskilled jobs are disappearing as labour-markets are increasingly reliant on technology and higher levels of education. To Low literacy levels industry and communities and difficult to rectify.

The unfair distribution of DLD

The burden of DLD is distributed unfairly: more socially disadvantaged children are likely to have poorer developmental skills than their more advantaged peers. ^{18,20} In a national report using data from the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), which measures the development of children in Australia in their first year of full-time school (around 5 years of age), a linear relationship was found between social disadvantage and child language skills. In 2015, children from the most disadvantaged areas were shown to be three times more likely to be developmentally vulnerable than children from the least disadvantaged areas (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Social gradient in oral language skills amongst 5-6 year-old children on the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) in 2015







Bercow: Ten Years On

An independent review of provision for children and young people with speech, language and communication needs in England.





Review

A systematic scoping review of speech and language therapists' public health practice for early language development

Clare Smith, Emma Williams, Karen Bryan

First published: 29 December 2016 | https://doi.org/10.1111/1460-6984.12299 | Cited by: 2

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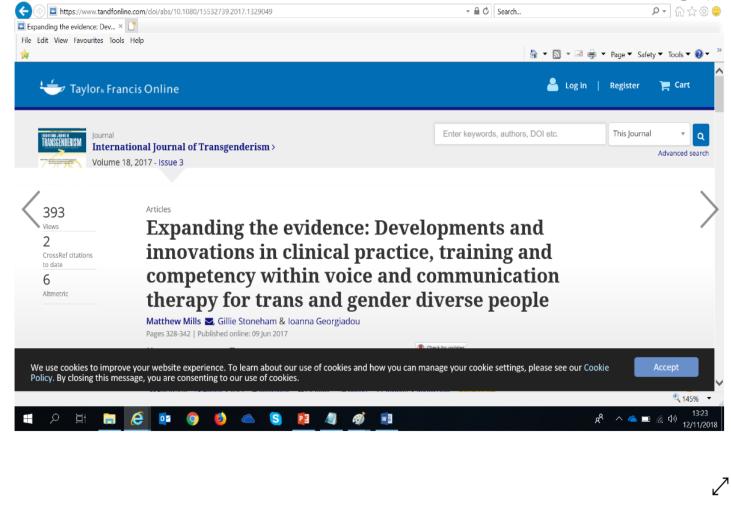






Changes in our role as an SLT...

 Expansion of our clinical areas and client groups to meet the ever-changing needs of our communities 9 Friday 16th November 22:00 GMT - Sunday 18th November 22:00 GMT: Payment facilities will be unavailable on Taylor & Francis Online during this period due to scheduled maintenance. This Journal Enter keywords, authors, DOI etc. International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology> Advanced search Volume 19, 2017 - Issue 4 690 Listen 🕨 Views Original Articles Intervening to address communication CrossRef citations to date difficulties in incarcerated youth: A Phase 1 56 Altmetric clinical trial Pamela C. Snow ■ & Mary N. Woodward Pages 392-406 | Received 02 Dec 2015, Accepted 11 Jul 2016, Published online: 07 Oct 2016 Check for updates **S** Download citation https://0-doi-org.wam.city.ac.uk/10.1080/17549507.2016.1216600 ⁴ 145% ▼



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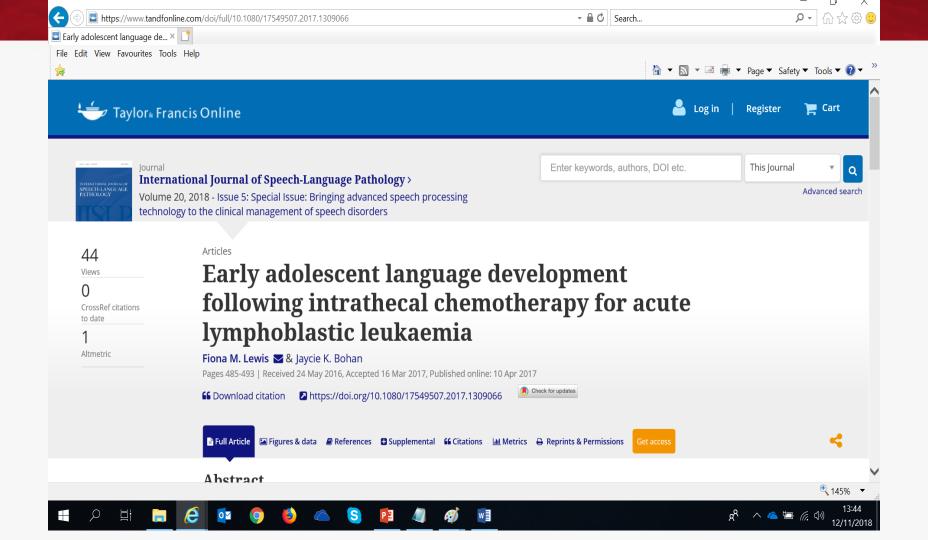


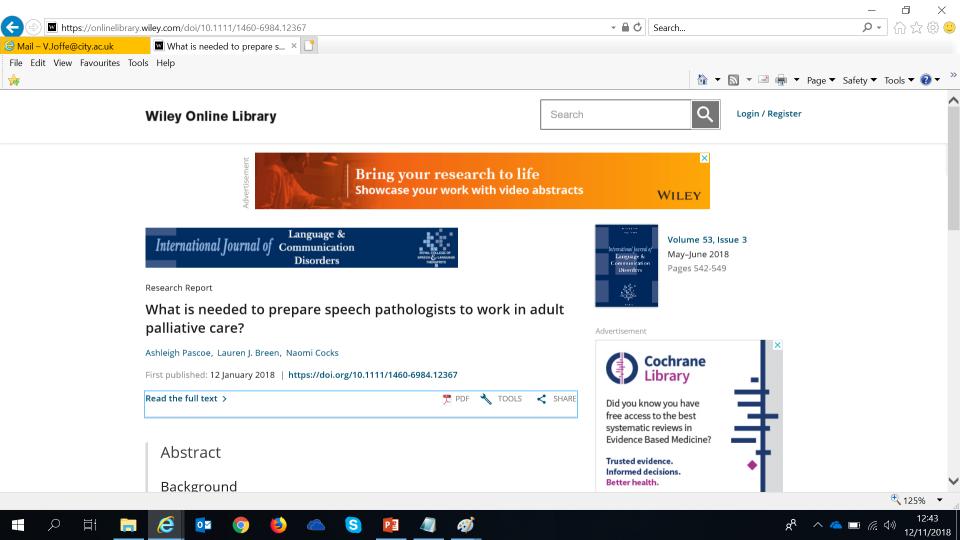
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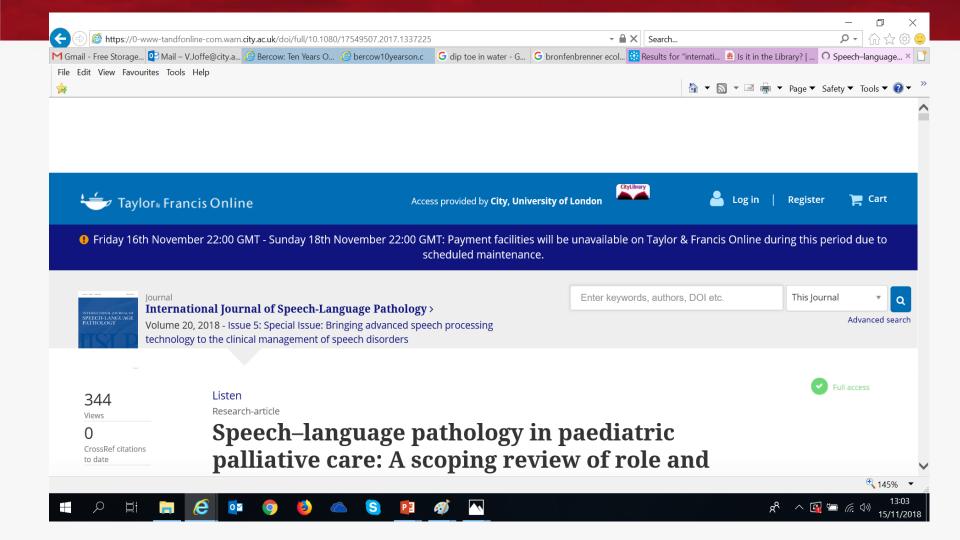
ISSN: 1754-9507 (Print) 1754-9515 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/iasl20

Is the speech-language pathology profession prepared for an ageing population? An Australian survey

Michelle Bennett, Jade Cartwright & Jessica Young





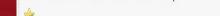




Changes in our role as an SLT...

- Expansion of our clinical areas and client groups to meet the needs of our communities
- Working with and through others as appropriate

Working across different contexts















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Research Report

A qualitative case study in the social capital of co-professional collaborative co-practice for children with speech, language and communication needs

Cristina McKean, James Law, Karen Laing, Maria Cockerill, Jan Allon-Smith, Elspeth McCartney, Joan Forbes

First published: 04 November 2016 | https://doi.org/10.1111/1460-6984.12296 | Cited by: 1

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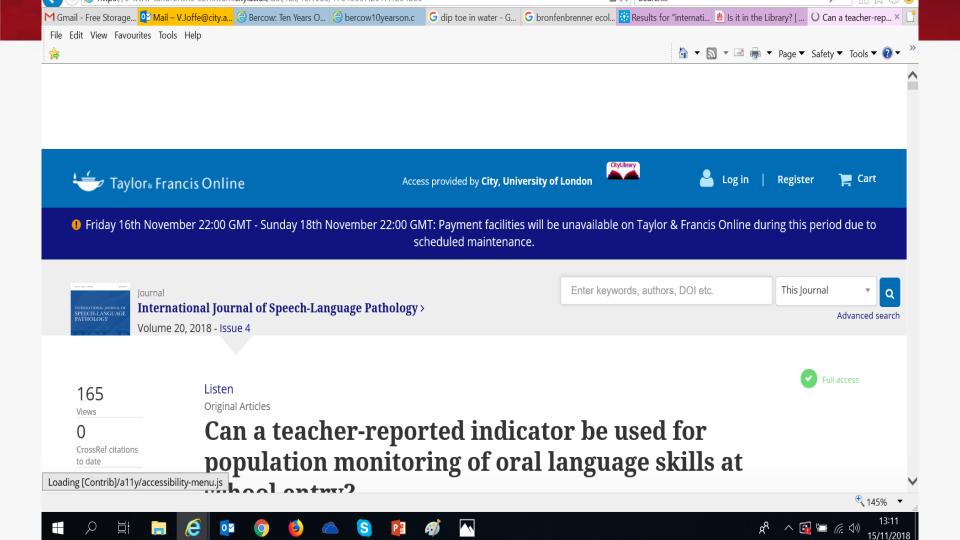












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Screening patients for communication difficulty: The diagnostic accuracy of the IFCI staff questionnaire

Robyn O'Halloran ☑, Julieanne Coyle & Sue Lamont

Pages 430-440 | Received 04 Sep 2015, Accepted 22 May 2016, Published online: 09 Aug 2016

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Articles

The feasibility and appropriateness of a peerto-peer, play-based intervention for improving pragmatic language in children with autism spectrum disorder

Lauren Parsons , Reinie Cordier, Natalie Munro 6 & Annette Joosten

Received 17 Sep 2017, Accepted 19 Jun 2018, Published online: 02 Sep 2018

66 Download citation





















Children working as a pair on computerised 'Maze Game'.



AJSLP

Research Article

Palin Parent–Child Interaction Therapy:

The Bigger Picture

Sharon K. Millard, a,b Patricia Zebrowski, and Elaine Kelman

ose: Palin Parent-Child Interaction therapy (Kelman cholas, 2008) is an evidence-based intervention for g children who stutter. The evidence consists of multiple e-subject replicated studies, and this demonstrates

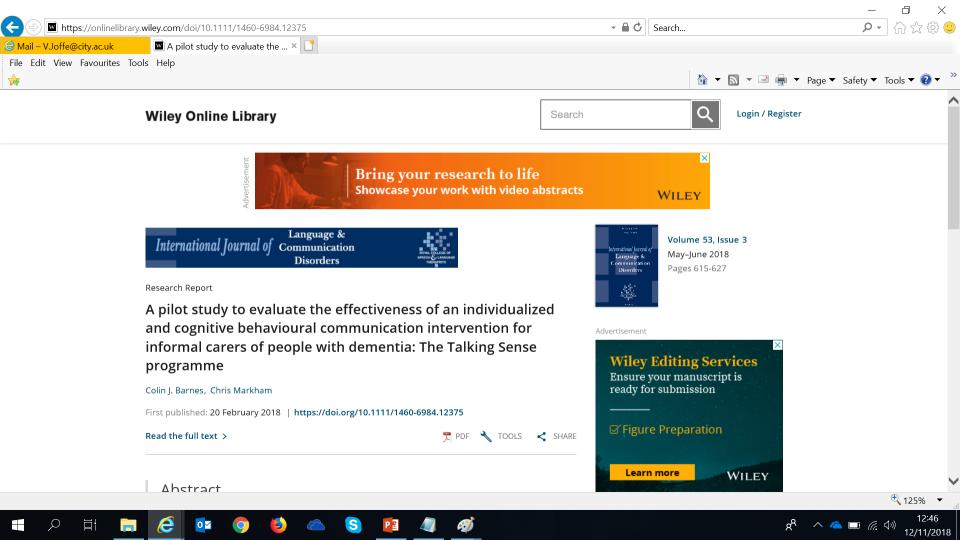
the intervention is effective. The aim of this study was

of severity and their worry about it. Furthermore, these improvements were maintained 1 year posttherapy. Severa

severity and impact the child's stuttering has on the mother

By 6 months after therapy onset, there was a significant

reduction in stuttering frequency and fathers' perception





Talk about Talk: A programme, focused on developing young people's communication skills, to enable them to co deliver communication awareness training to organisations either in the criminal justice system or those that may offer **employment** or **volunteering** opportunities.

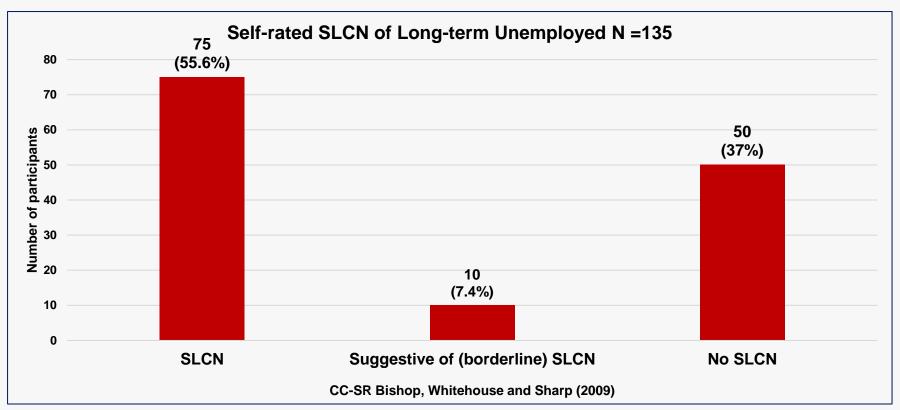
Employer Survey of Communication Skills

Top 5 Communication Priorities for Employers

The employee:

- ✓ checks when confused (39/53)
 - ✓ works well in a team (31/53)
 - ✓ is a good listener (29/53)
- ✓ is able to adjust her/his style of talking (24/53)
 - ✓ is friendly and approachable (24/53)

Prevalence of SLCN: 55.6% – 63%

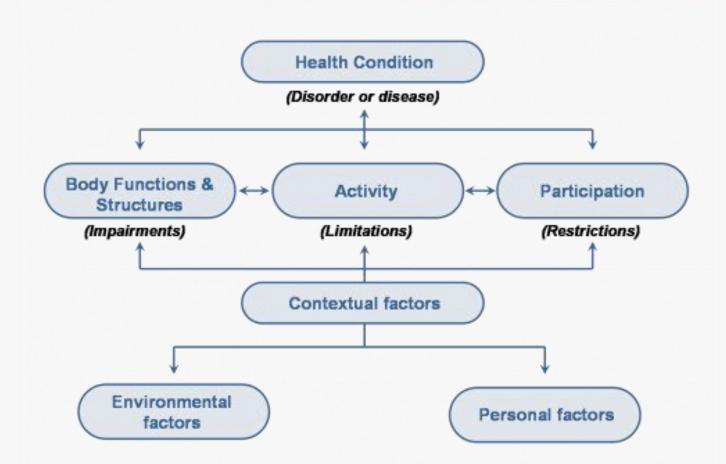


Joffe & Walinger, 2017



Changes in our role as an SLT...

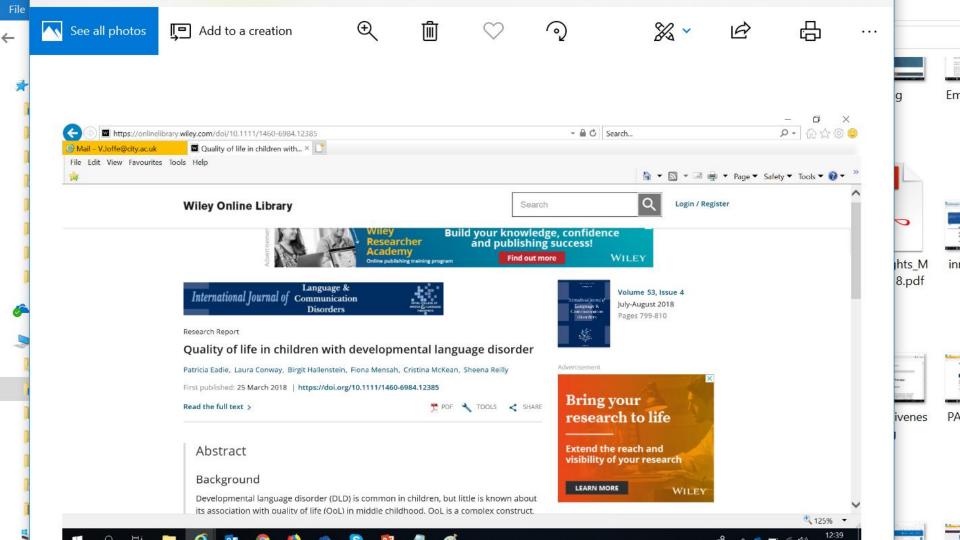
- Expansion of our clinical areas and client groups to meet the needs of our communities
- Working with and through others as appropriate
- Working across different contexts
- Focus of our work has shifted, expanded and grown more holistic



Socio-Ecological Model



(From Bronfenbrenner, 1977)





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Well-Being and Resilience in Children with Speech and Language Disorders

Lyons, Rena; Roulstone, Sue

Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research, v61 n2 p324-344 Feb 2018

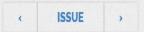
study was to understand the experiences of these children from their own perspectives focusing on risks to their well-being protective indicators that may promote resilience. Method: Eleven 9- to 12-year-old children (4 boys and 7 girls) were recusing purposeful sampling. One participant presented with a speech sound disorder, 1 presented with both a speech and disorder, and 9 with language disorders. All were receiving additional educational supports. Narrative inquiry, a qualitative was employed. Data were generated in home and school settings using multiple semi-structured interviews with each child-month period. A total of 59 interviews were conducted. The data were analyzed to identify themes in relation to potential

factors to well-being and protective strategies. Results: Potential risk factors in relation to well-being were communication

impairment and disability, difficulties with relationships, and concern about academic achievement. Potential protective si

Purpose: Children with speech and language disorders are at risk in relation to psychological and social well-being. The









Victimization, Bullying, and Emotional Competence: Longitudinal Associations in (Pre)Adolescents With and Without Developmental Language Disorder

Neeltje P. van den Bedem, Julie E. Dockrell, Petra M. van Alphen, Shareen V. Kalicharan, and Carolien Rieffe

Related Articles

Longitudinal Patterns of Behavioral, Emotional, and Social Difficulties and Self-Concepts in Adolescents With a History of Specific Language Impairment

Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, October 2012, Vol. 43, 445-460. doi:10.1044/0161-1461(2012/11-0069)

Metaphoric Comprehension in Adolescents With Traumatic Brain Injury and in Adolescents With Language Learning Disability Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, April 1993, Vol. 24, 100-107. doi:10.1044/0161-1461.2402.100

Early Development of Emotional
Competence (EDEC) Assessment Tool
for Children With Complex
Communication Needs: Development
and Evidence

American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology, February 2018, Vol. 27, 24-36. doi:10.1044/2017 AJSLP-16-0058

Reducing Vulnerability to Bullying for Children and Youth Who Are Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Perspectives of the ASHA Special Interest Groups, December 2017, Vol. 2, 72-82. doi:10.1044/persp2.SIG9.72



INT J LANG COMMUN DISORD, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2018, VOL. 53, NO. 6, 1110–1123

Research Report

Depressive symptoms and emotion regulation strategies in children with and without developmental language disorder: a longitudinal study

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Neeltje P. van den Bedem† D, Julie E. Dockrell‡, Petra M. van Alphen§, Mark de Rooij†, Andrea C. Samson¶, Elina L. Harjunen || and Carolien Rieffe†#

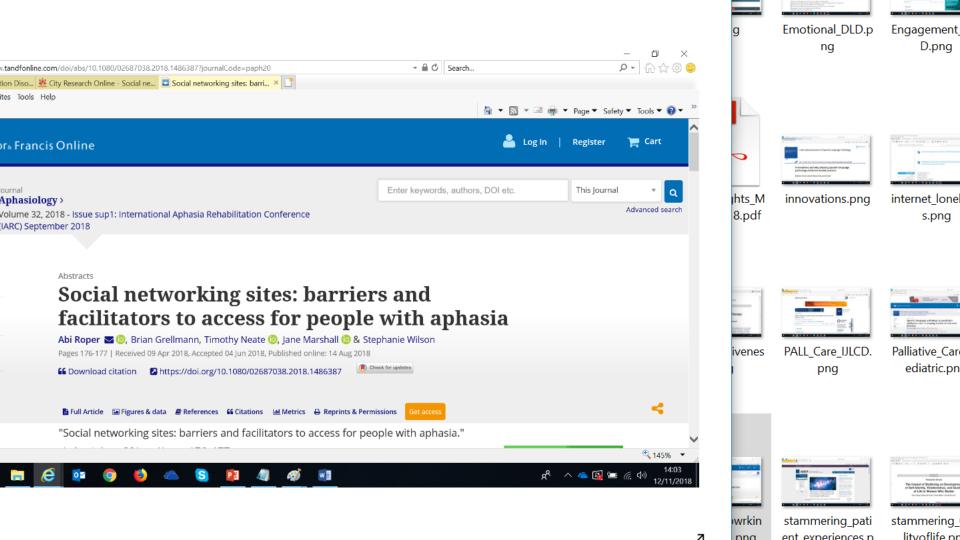
†Institute of Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands

‡Department of Psychology and Human Development, University College London, London, UK

$Royal Dutch Kentalis, Sint-Michielsgestel, The Netherlands

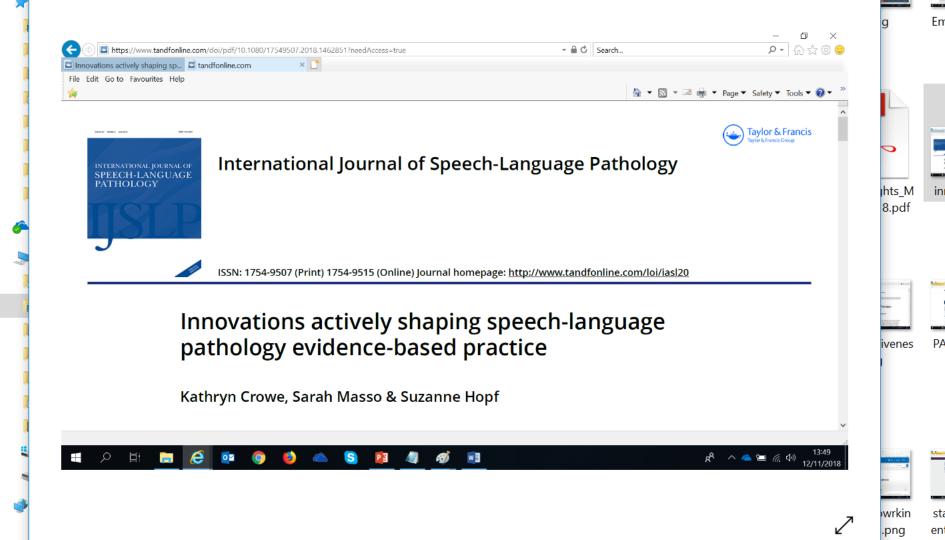
¶Swiss Center for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland
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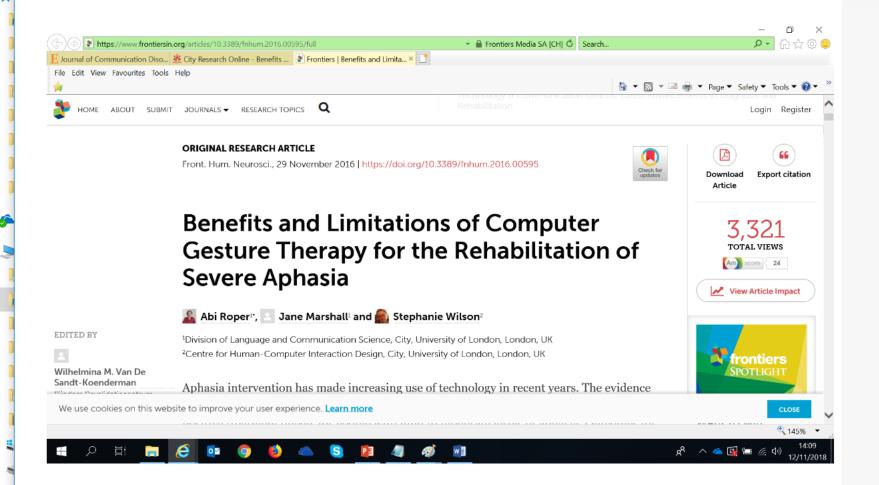
||Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland #NSDSK, Amsterdam, The Netherlands













aphasia intervention and networking programme on communication, participation, and quality of life in people with aphasia

Rachelle Pitt ☑, Deborah Theodoros, Anne J. Hill & Trevor Russell





Altmetric























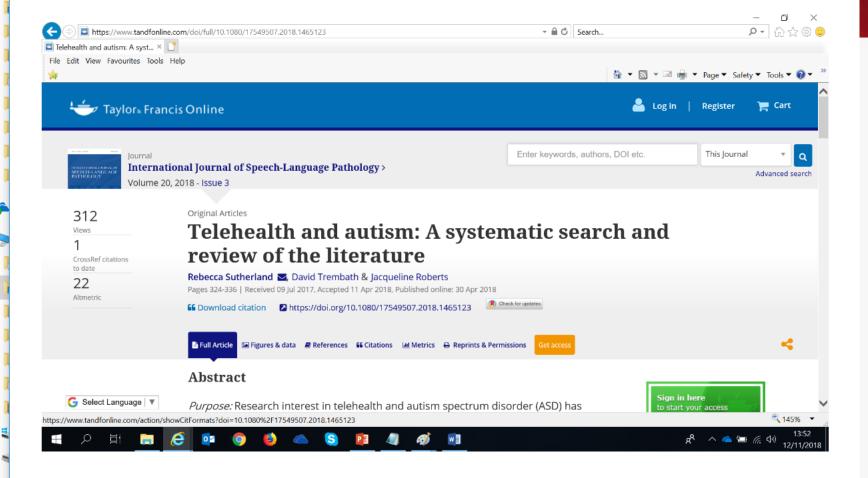














SUPERB (SUpporting wellbeing
Through PEeR Befriending) is an
Exciting interdisciplinary project
involving partners from SLT and
and mental health, led by Dr
Hilari from City, University of London, and funded by the Stroke Foundation.





Stroke survivors with long-term aphasia will be trained as peer befrienders and will then be paired with individuals with aphasia who have had more recent strokes to offer conversation, help with problem solving and social activities.





An intervention for people with aphasia delivered in a novel virtual reality platform called EVA Park. (led by Jane Marshall and colleagues in language and communication science and Computer Interaction Design at City University of London)





EVA Park

- An enclosed island built with Open Sim
- Contains distinct regions, e.g.:
 - Houses
 - A Cafe
 - A Tropical Bar
 - A Versatile Counter (e.g. for booking a holiday)
 - A Health Centre
 - A Hair Dressers
 - A Disco
- Election narrative





















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