Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

Drew & Thompson (1999). *Model-Based Semantic Treatment for Naming Deficits in Aphasia.* Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research 42(4): 972-989.	RoBiNT score – *to be confirmed*
Method/Results	**Rehabilitation Program**

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Design:
Y   Study type: SSD. Multiple baseline across behaviours and participants.
Y   Participants: n = 4 participants with severe picture- naming problems post-CVA.
   1. Participant 1: 56 year old man, PALPA oral naming 8% correct
   2. Participant 2: 59 year old woman, PALPA oral naming 22% correct
   3. Participant 3: 51 year old man, PALPA oral naming 40% correct
   4. Participant 4: 47 year old man, PALPA oral naming 17% correct
Y   Setting: Not stated

Target behaviour measure/s:
Y   Percent correct naming of food or clothing items

Primary outcome measure/s:
Y   Total errors (by error type) per phase

Results: Improvements in both trained and untrained items were observed for 2 of the 4 participants.
Improvements were seen in the remaining participants when treatment focused on the phonological form of the word. No statistical analysis was conducted on the percent correct naming. Analysis of the error types however, showed significant change in patterns for Participant 1 and 4 when comparing pre-treatment measures and post-additional measures.

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Aim: To improve naming of nouns

Materials: 60 4x6 inch cards with black and white drawings of nouns (30 of food, 30 of clothing; foil categories of animals and vehicles). 3x5 inch cards with category names printed in block capitals

Treatment Plan:
Y   Duration: 40-45 sessions (time per session not specified)
Y   Procedure: 2 sessions per day, 2-3 times /week. Treatment discontinued when 40% or more improvement noted between baseline and treatment probes. Follow up at 9 weeks post intervention.
Y   Content: Semantic based treatment consisted of 3 parts:
   1. a series of directed sorting tasks – participant sorts 45 pictures. Participants make decisions about targets in terms of structural, perceptual and functional characteristics, and sort according to how alike or different are the picture. Feedback on any errors was provided.
   2. semantic judgement – questions relate to structural, perceptual or functional characteristics of the target items and are either yes/no (e.g. "Is it used to tell time?") or either/or (e.g. "is it worn indoors or outdoors?"). Errors were corrected verbally
   3. definition-to-picture matching task – participant points to a target picture out of an array of five, following a definition read by the examiner.
   – no phonological information was made available
   – Where treatment was not effective, an additional semantic treatment including both orthographic and phonological information. Tasks were similar to the semantic treatment, but the word form was incorporated.

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