

Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

<p>Francis, Riddoch & Humphreys (2001). <i>Cognitive Rehabilitation of Word Meaning Deafness</i>. <i>Aphasiology</i> 15(8): 749-766</p>	<p>RoBiNT score - <i>to be confirmed</i></p>
<p>Method/Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design:</p> <p>Y Study type: SSD. ABACA (A=baseline/withdrawal, B=implicit access therapy, C=auditory access therapy).</p> <p>Y Participant: Participant 1: male, aged 71 years with word meaning deafness.</p> <p>Y Setting: Normal therapy setting not stated, but indicates that most therapy was undertaken at home.</p> <p>Target behaviour measure/s:</p> <p>Y Percentage of words correctly defined.</p> <p>Y Percentage of words correctly spelled.</p> <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <p>Y Number of words learnt after each week of therapy.</p> <p>Result: Improvement was noted following both types of therapy, although improvement on the explicit access therapy was more durable and appeared to be due to a direct effect on the audition- semantics link rather than compensation (as occurred with implicit access therapy). Word meaning deafness is amenable to treatment.</p>	<p>Aim: To examine the effectiveness of two auditory processing therapies (implicit and explicit) in the treatment of word meaning deafness.</p> <p>Materials: 78 words were selected from an initial group of 120 words. The 78 words were divided into 3 groups of 26, matched as far as possible for frequency and the participant's ability to define them. One group of words was assigned to the implicit auditory processing condition, one to the explicitly auditory processing condition, and the final group was left untreated.</p> <p>Treatment plan/procedure</p> <p>Y Duration: Baseline occurred on 3 separate occasions, then there was 3 weeks of implicit auditory access therapy, a 2 week withdrawal of treatment, 3 weeks of explicit auditory access treatment, another withdrawal of 2 weeks and then a final assessment.</p> <p>Y Procedure: Sessions were once weekly for one hour and additionally the participant completed practice at home which was documented in a diary.</p> <p>Y Content: The tasks across the two therapies were identical except for the modality of presentation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implicit access therapy</i> involved reading definitions of each of 26 words after reading these, and then completing written semantic judgment tasks where the participant matched the 26 target words to a another word in a triad that was closest in meaning to the target. • <i>Auditory access therapy</i> involved reading and listening to definitions and repeat a word aloud several times while thinking of its meaning. Another part of this treatment was written and auditory semantic judgments where the participant was required to make semantic matches on triads of words. The triads were also recorded on to a tape and the participant was required to listen to the tape while reading the same words and then to make his judgment.



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