

Poster presentation

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The speech and language disturbances of aphasic Greek population

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Background

Purpose of the present study was to record the auditory disturbance that occurs in adult's aphasia for the Greek population. This record was made by the use of the Minnesota test for the differential diagnosis of aphasia (M.T.D.D.A) which was originally created by Hildred Schuell in 1946 [1] and was later revised in 1972 by Jenkins, Jimenes-Pabon, Shaw and Sefer [2] and preliminary standardized for the Greek language by Arampatzi and Tafiadis [3].

Materials and methods

The battery is used as diagnostic scale for the differential diagnosis of adult aphasia and measures the language skills in the aphasic population. The third part is specialized to track the speech and language disturbances (articulation, fluency, sensomonitor impairments without paralysis or paresis, sensomonitor impairment by phonemic disintegration in conjunction with reduce of auditory and proprioceptive discrimination, imperfect auditory recall of auditory patterns or defective auditory monitoring, any reduction of vocabulary, reduction of verbal retention span, and vocabulary comprehension), and was administered to 45 aphasic participants recruited from Greek health settings, aged 37-83 years. All the aphasic subjects had ENT examination normal.

Results

Statistical analysis of the data revealed that the results obtained are generally consistent with the results reported

in other countries. No statistically significant differences were found between the results obtained for the Greek population and the results reported in the USA population in all speech and language subtests.

Conclusions

The battery appears to be sensitive to adult aphasic symptomatology for the speech and language disturbances in the Greek population and presents satisfactory criterion among the types of aphasia, as the aphasic participants assessed demonstrated clear patterns of deficit.

References

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