

APHASIA

Aphasia is a language problem that masks a person's inherent competence, and most dramatically affects conversational interaction (talking and understanding), as well as the ability to read and write. Without the ability to participate in conversation, every relationship, life role and almost every life activity is at risk. With additional reading and writing difficulties, the impact is devastating.

Global aphasia

The most severe form of aphasia is global — it affects the ability to speak, read, write, and understand words. A stroke survivor with an extensive injury in the brain may experience this form of aphasia, and can improve it with appropriate speech and language therapy.

Expressive aphasia

This form of aphasia is also called non-fluent or Broca's aphasia, because the person knows what they want to say but cannot communicate it appropriately through speech or writing.

Receptive aphasia

This form of aphasia is also called fluent or Wernicke's aphasia, because although the person can read/hear what is being said to them, they cannot understand the meaning of the words.

Anomic aphasia

A person experiencing anomic aphasia has difficulty finding the words they need to communicate what they want to say. Their speech is often full of random words or nouns and can make it very frustrating for them to communicate.