Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

Beeson, Rising & Volk (2003). *Writing Treatment for Severe Aphasia: Who Benefits?* Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research 46(5): 1038-1060	SCED score – *to be confirmed*
Method/Results	**Rehabilitation Program**

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Design:

Y   Study type: SSD. Multiple baseline across behaviours, replicated across participants.

Y   Participants: n=8 individuals with severe aphasia (62.5% males, M=64–78 years).

Y   Setting: Not stated.

Target behaviour measure/s:

Y   Number of words spelled correctly.

Primary outcome measure/s:

Y   Selected sub-tests of the PALPA (Written Lexical Decision, Word-to-Picture, Verbal Repetition, Picture Naming, Writing to Dictation) Pyramids and Palms Test.

Y   WAB Aphasia Quotient.

Y   Direct copy of words, writing of Lower Case letters as Upper Case letters, writing of Upper Case letters as Lower Case letters.

Result: At the study's completion, all of the participant's productions of the target words were very intelligible. There was an overall maintenance probe accuracy of 78.2%, approximating the correct productions of the target words outside the clinic. Treatment effect very good improvement in spelling of trained words for four participants, with effect sustained for up to three months after cessation of intervention. Modest improvement in three participants; no improvement in one participant. Some evidence that spelling improved for non-trained words (generalization). The f statistic calculated to determine treatment effect size

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Aim: To evaluate the application of copy and recall treatment (CART).

Materials: 20 picturable words chosen with input from family members, ranging in length from 2 to 9 letters with an average word length between 4.2 and 5.5 letters. To represent each word a line drawing or photograph was obtained or created and affixed to an index card. Word lists were divided into four sets of target words with 5 words in each set.

Treatment plan/procedure

Y   Duration: The participant received 4–5 months of treatment.

Y   Procedure: Sessions were once weekly for one hour.

Y   Content: The CART protocol used repeated copying and recall trials for each target word. Each hour long session followed a similar format: The probes for trained and untrained sets were obtained, homework was reviewed to check for completeness and accuracy and training of the current word set using CART was implemented. Participants were given homework packs at the end of each treatment which involved the participant copying the target words 20 times each day on the lines provided then cover all written words and attempt to recall the speaking of target words.

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