Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

Ousset, Viallard, Puel, Celsis, Demonet and Cardebat (2002). *Lexical Therapy and Episodic Word Learning in Dementia of the Alzheimer Type.* Brain and Language 80(1): 14-20	PEDro score – 5/10
Method/Results	**Rehabilitation Program**
Design Y Study type: RCT. Y Population: 8 anomic mild patients associated with probable mild Alzheimer's Disease matched with a control group of 8 participants matched according to MMSE scores and severity of anomia. Y Groups: 1. Treatment group: Lexical therapy group (62.5% male, M=67.7 ±12.9 years) 2. Control group who completed an occupational program (37.5% male, M=73.8 ± 7.5 years). Y Setting: Not stated. Primary outcome measure/s: Y Naming hits in picture naming of 120 nouns. Secondary outcome measure/s: Y Naming errors including the absence of production, semantic errors, and perceptual errors. Result: The Lexical Therapy group benefited significantly from the language therapy as shown by improvements in naming post treatment. There was no significant generalization to untreated items.	Aim: To examine the effect of lexical therapy compared to an occupational program (control condition) on the naming performance when naming black and white line drawings. Materials: A naming test which included 40 nouns that were reinforced both semantically and episodically during lexical therapy, 40 nouns that were reinforced only episodically and 40 nouns that were not treated during the program that included pottery, drawings and conversations during the same time and at the same rate for the control group. Treatment required the use of 8 written narratives which were texts presented on a computer screen. Treatment plan/procedure Y Duration: 5 months. Y Procedure: Each session lasted 45 minutes. The complete set of 8 narratives and definitions was presented twice to the participants according to the following schedule: 8 sessions (one session per week and one narrative per session); 2 weeks off; 8 sessions (one session per week and one narrative per session). Y Content: The lexical therapy protocol consisted of a sequence of 8 written narratives presented on a computer screen. The texts were read aloud by the participant and then by the examiner. After reading the test the participant was instructed to produce the lexical item corresponding to a definition that appeared on the computer screen. Twenty definitions were randomly presented in each session corresponding to the items in the naming test. In the case of no production or an erroneous response, a cue was randomly proposed by the computer program. Five cues were available including 3 linguistic cues (semantic category of the target item, the first syllable delivered verbally by the computer and the first grapheme; and 2 structural cues (the colour drawing and the specific sound (if any) associated with the item.