

Target Area: Communication, Language, Speech Disorders

<p>Katz & Wertz (1997) <i>Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research</i> 40(3): 493–507</p>	<p>PEDro score – 5/10</p>
<p>Method/Results</p>	<p>Rehabilitation Program</p>
<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Study type: RCT. ➤ Population: 55 people with aphasia (80% male, M=61.6–66.4 years) randomly allocated to one of three groups. ➤ Groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computer reading group. 2. Computer stimulation group. 3. No-treatment group. ➤ Setting: Inpatient rehabilitation / Community setting. <p>Primary outcome measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Porch Index of Communicative Abilities (PICA). <p>Secondary outcome measure/s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Western Aphasia Battery. <p>Result: Significant improvement over the 26 weeks occurred on five language measures for the computer reading treatment group and on one language measure for the computer stimulation group, and on none of the language measures for the no-treatment group.</p>	<p>Aim: To examine the effects of computer provided reading activities on the language performance of people with chronic aphasia.</p> <p>Materials: Computer reading treatment software, which consisted of visual matching and reading comprehension tasks. Computer stimulation software (control condition) consisted of nonverbal games and cognitive rehabilitation tasks.</p> <p>Treatment plan/procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Duration: 26 weeks. ➤ Procedure: 3 hours a week for 26 weeks. ➤ Content: The reading treatment software consisted of 32 activities divided into 232 sequentially arranged visual (matching and reading) tasks. Task structure and response requirements were consistent among tasks. All tasks used a standard, match-to-sample format that displayed two to five responses. Stimuli consisted of standard text characters (such as letters, numbers). There were 10 matching activities and 22 reading comprehension activities.