

**CITY UNIVERSITY
LONDON****BαS**

Therapy Symposium 2012

City University London

6th - 7th September 2012

See page 2 for full programme

BAS Member Symposium Fee: £120

Student BAS Member Symposium Fee: £80

BAS Member Day Rate: £80 (£40 for student/ unwaged)

To attend the conference, you need to be a member of BAS.
(Membership fees £15 by standing order, £20 by cheque, student rate £10)
Non-members are encouraged to join prior to the Symposium (see
<http://www.bas.org.uk/join.html>). Alternatively, £20 will be added to the symposium fee
at the time of registration (or £10 for students).

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**BAS Therapy Symposium 6th - 7th September 2012
Programme**

Thursday 6th September	
8.30-9.30	Registration
<i>Oral Presentations</i>	
9.30-10.15	Therapy beyond the single word: Achieving carryover of therapy effects in noun production. Emma Gregory, Rosemary Varley, Ruth Herbert
10.15-11.00	SemaFoRe – Semantic and Repetition Therapy: some preliminary results Frauke Buerk, Julie Morris & David Howard
11.00-11.30	Coffee break
11.30-12.15	The effects of lexical retrieval therapy on the conversations of people with chronic non-fluent aphasia: can we capture and quantify change? Marcella Carragher, Ray Wilkinson, Karen Sage, Paul Conroy
12.15-13.00	Evaluation of two therapies for word sound deafness in aphasia: a group study Celia Woolf, Anna Panton, Stuart Rosen, Wendy Best & Jane Marshall
13.00-14.00	Lunch <i>Posters on display</i>
14.00-15.30	<i>Symposium A.</i> Information Technology in Aphasia Therapy 1.: New Developments Julie Hickin, Anna Cauter and Celia Woolf
15.30-16.00	Break
16.00-17.15	<i>Speed presentations</i>
1. The Norfolk Aphasia Cafe Susannah Hinchliff & Dorothy Wilson	6. The Sheffield Supported Conversation toolkit Jenni Crisp
2. Reading for pleasure – therapy ideas for people with mild aphasia Naomi Cocks and Madeline Cruice	7. Finding an angle: Treatment of fluent aphasia (Case study WR) Emma Eaton
3. Reading for pleasure – therapy ideas for people with moderate aphasia Madeline Cruice and Naomi Cocks	8. Personal Care with a Speech Therapist? Integrating Aphasia Therapy into functional tasks. Emma Richards
4. Running an aphasia group in an acute stroke unit Sarah Carrington, Kate Gander	9. The Strands of Speech and Language Therapy: Weaving a therapy plan for neurorehabilitation Katy James, Jacqueline McIntosh, Nicole Charles, Brenda Lyons and Beverley Leach
5. Therapy for phonological assembly difficulties: a case report of generalised improvement in accuracy of speech production. Melanie Lord and Lucy Skelton	10. Greenwich Community Project Groups Helen Day
17.15-17.45	BAS AGM and student prize presentation
18.00-20.00	Wine reception

Friday 7 th September	
Time	
9.00-10.30	<p>Symposium B.</p> <p>Information Technology in Aphasia Therapy 2.: Software and web-based rehabilitation</p> <p>Jenny Crinion, Alex Leff, Z. Woodhead, Rosemary Varley, R. Holland</p>
10.30-11.00	Coffee break
	Oral presentations
11.00-11.45	<p>Developing and Evaluating a Computer Therapy Tool for People with Aphasia.</p> <p>Abi Roper, Julia Galliers, Sam Muscroft, Naomi Cocks, Tim Pring and Jane Marshall</p>
11.45-12.30	<p>Exploring the use of communicative gesture produced by people with severe aphasia in a total communication group</p> <p>Jacqueline McIntosh & Melanie Rowe</p>
12.30-13.30	<p>Lunch</p> <p>13.00-13.30 <i>Poster discussion (authors by posters)</i></p>
13.30-15.00	<p>Symposium C.</p> <p>Memory disorders and aphasia rehabilitation: theoretical update, learning and treatment studies</p> <p>Christos Salis, David Howard, Natalie Wang, Julie Morris</p>
15.00-15.30	Break
15.30-16.15	<p>Oral presentation</p> <p>Assessing quality of life in aphasia: The benefits and limitations of the WHOQOL-Bref in therapy planning for aphasia in Portugal</p> <p>Brígida Patricio, Luis M. T. Jesus, Madeline Cruice, & Andreia Hall</p>
16.15-16.30	Close



Poster presentations

1. Reconnecting People with Communication Difficulties in Redbridge with their Communities- Innovative care models

Rita Thakaria, Carla Bryson, Charlotte Butcher, Megha Patel

2. What works in conversation therapy? Searching for 'active ingredients' using tools and theory from behaviour change research

Fiona Johnson, Suzanne Beeke, Wendy Best

3. Multi-Disciplinary Goal Setting For Aphasic Patients

Gillian Blackmore, Caroline Chambers, Nicky Hawker

4. From communication disorders research to conversation-based interventions for adults with aphasia: an online resource for clinicians and students

Louise Little, Matt Mahon, Firlie Beckley, Nicola Sirman, Caroline Newton, Wendy Best, Fiona Johnson, Susan Edwards, Jane Maxim and Suzanne Beeke

5. Talking Rights: Communication Access and Mental Health Law

Alex Henson, Zoe Gilbertson, Patricia Azzopardi, Lucy Pope

6. What is the impact of voluntary, part-time or full-time work on the quality of life of people with communication impairments following a brain injury

Jean Rutter

7. The Benefits of Intensive Language Action Therapy

Karen Booth

8. Finding an angle: Treatment of fluent aphasia (Case study FW)

Emma Eaton

9. Facilitating collaborative repair behaviours to manage aphasic word searches in conversations

Sarah Fox, Karen Sage, Paul Conroy, Ray Wilkinson

10. Speaking in ellipses: Teletreatment for chronically agrammatic speakers

Marina Ruiters, Toni Rietveld

11. Practical implications of the use of assessment tools

Assunção Matos, Luis M. T. Jesus, Madeline Cruice, Ana Allen Gomes

Date for your diary

BAS Biennial International Conference

9-11 September 2013

Manchester, UK

BAS' response to the draft National Clinical Guideline for Stroke

The 4th draft edition of the National Clinical Guideline for Stroke was out to public consultation from 25 April to 25 May 2012. The committee sent a written response in order to influence the final, hopefully, better informed and clearer version. Our response focused on the aphasia section of the guidelines. Overall, the 4th draft is unsatisfactory and we have major concerns regarding the adverse effect the guidelines would have for the long-term care of people with aphasia and their families as well as clinical practice. Similar concerns were also shared by several major stakeholders (e.g. Speakability, Higher Education Institutions, the Royal College of Speech & Language Therapists). In summary, the committee's concerns were as follows:

- The very small evidence-base that informed the guidelines
- Disproportionate emphasis of the ACT NOW study report
- Endorsement of RCTs as the only acceptable type of evidence for aphasia treatment. Within the draft guidelines non-RCT types of evidence are acceptable for other disorders (e.g. dysphagia)
- Lack of influence of the Medical Research Council's guidelines for complex conditions (aphasia being a complex condition)
- Contradictions within the guidelines between assessment and treatment, and within complementary treatment approaches
- Prohibition of assessment of people with aphasia within a 4 month period
- Lack of definition of the term "support" which in the guidelines is emphasized as a care pathway for people with aphasia

The action plan for BAS is to liaise with the Royal College of Speech & Language Therapist in the first instance, requesting a major revision of the draft guidelines consistent with professional standards and principles (informed by Communication Quality 3, the Matrix report) and stake-holders' concerns. The society members will be updated as appropriate.

We would like to thank Dr Karen Sage (University of Manchester) who brought the draft consultation to our attention.

≡ STROKE FORUM

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association

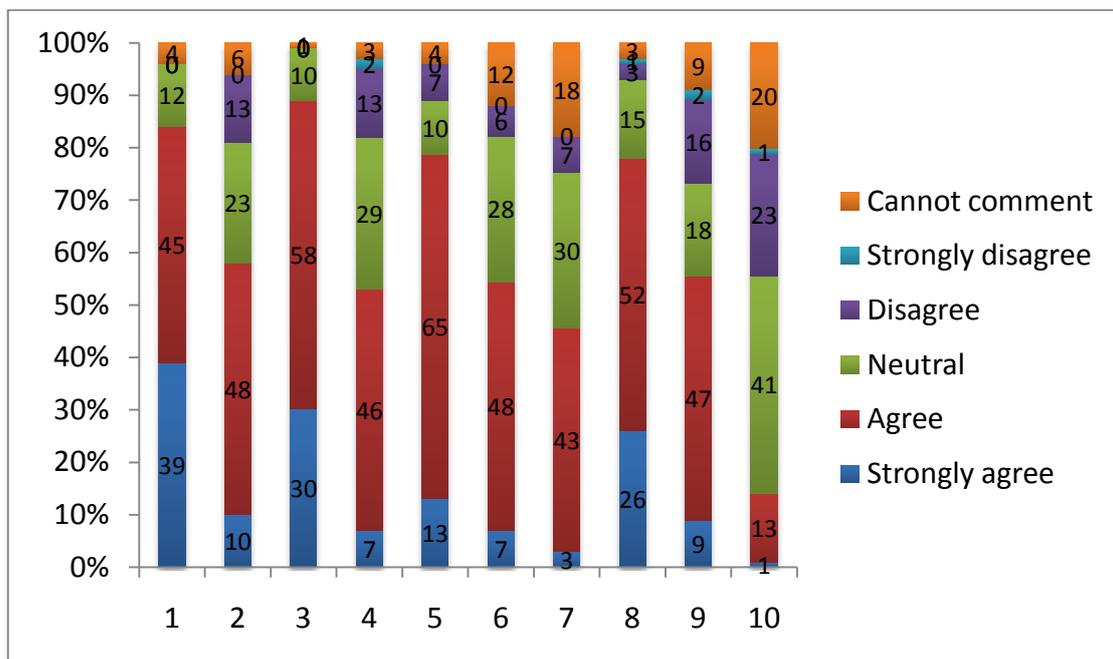
The 7th UK Stroke Forum Conference takes place on 4 - 6 December 2012 at Harrogate International Centre, North Yorkshire. Just a few of the topics being covered this year include:

- Technology and rehab
- Intensity of therapy after stroke
- Hyperacute care
- Implementing evidence into practice
- Carotid intervention
- Multidisciplinary assessment in acute stroke care

To view the full preliminary programme please visit www.ukstrokeforum.org. Registration is now open – register by 15 August and save 15% as an Early Bird! Pre-registration closes on 23 November 2012.

Outcome of the on-line BAS survey

Earlier this year, the committee carried out a brief survey to elicit members' views on how the committee operates. The closing date was at the end of May 2012. Some of the questions reflected the main roles of the committee members, the way the committee operates, the extent to which members find the events/activities helpful and if BAS is perceived to be known among students or new graduates. A total of 69 members responded (out of a total possible of 468 members). The results are shown in the figure below. The numbers within bars are rounded percentages (hence not always adding up to 100%). The survey items are also shown below (key to the abscissa).



1. BAS events help my professional development
2. The funding opportunities of BAS are well publicised
3. The contents of BAS events are appropriate
4. The locations of BAS events are accessible for me
5. The content of the newsletters is interesting
6. The information on the BAS website is helpful
7. The way the BAS committee operates is transparent
8. Being a member of BAS is good value for money
9. BAS is known among relevant professionals
10. BAS is known among relevant students or new graduates

The majority of items elicited positive responses, mindful of course of the relatively low response rate. In response to item 7 (*"the way the BAS committee operates is transparent"*), we agreed to provide an agenda on the website and a brief summary of the meetings in the newsletters. Item 10 (*"BAS is known among relevant students or new graduates"*) will help us improve publicity among students and new graduates.

We would like to thank the members who took part in the survey.

Speakability update

June was Speakability's Speak About Aphasia month where the charity launched a campaign aiming at improving retailers' awareness of aphasia and communication skills in order to improve customer service for people with aphasia. Speakability have produced a new publication, **Fast Talk**, aimed at retailers which includes helpful advice on supporting people with communication difficulties

Speakability are also one of the partner organisations who hosted the **UK Stroke Assembly** specifically for people who have had a stroke and their families on 6th and 7th July in Birmingham. It included a range of areas including counselling after stroke, financial matters, self-help strategies for people with aphasia, adaptations in the home, and using IT and social media.

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The Tavistock Aphasia Centre Re-naming Celebration of the North East Aphasia Centre

Speech and Language Sciences, based within School of Education Communication & Language Sciences, is delighted to announce the re-naming of the Aphasia Centre. The Centre was previously known as the North East Aphasia Centre, but has been renamed in recognition of a longstanding association with the Tavistock Trust for Aphasia.

The Aphasia Centre, located in the Speech and Language Sciences Department in King George VI building at Newcastle University, was officially opened by the late Marquess of Tavistock, Duke of Bedford, on 6th December 1999 following a grant from the Tavistock Trust for Aphasia (TTA). Lord Tavistock set up the Trust after his own stroke which left him with aphasia.



Henrietta Bedford

Throughout the years the Aphasia Centre has become a key part of the Speech and Language Sciences Department and the wider region, providing clinical teaching and placement opportunities for students on our undergraduate and postgraduate programmes and intensive therapy for people with aphasia in the region. The Tavistock Trust has an on-going relationship with the University, providing funding support most recently to develop a set of publications.

On 22nd May 2012 Henrietta, Duchess of Bedford, Chairman of the TTA, officially re-named the Aphasia Centre the **The Tavistock Aphasia Centre (North East)** to acknowledge and celebrate the longstanding support of the Trust. The Duchess was accompanied by The Hon. Nicole Campbell and Mrs Charmaine Mallinckrodt, Trustees of the TTA and Sylvia Hemming, Charity Administrator. During her speech to re-name the Centre the Duchess of Bedford said: "My sons and I are delighted that the North East Aphasia Clinic is being renamed the Tavistock Aphasia Centre, in memory of my husband Robin. When he founded the Tavistock Trust for Aphasia his hope was to help as many people with aphasia as

possible to find the quality of help that he had received. This was the first major project the TTA funded, and he loved it. He would have been so proud to see how it has evolved and he would have been very touched to have it renamed after him." The event was a great success and gave opportunity to the Duchess and the TTA Trustees to see the Aphasia Centre 'in action' and also to meet Centre staff, local speech and language therapists and people with aphasia.

For more information visit www.ncl.ac.uk/aphasia

Research Round Up Summer 2012**Paul Conroy**

Deborah Hersh, Sue Sherratt, Tami Howe, Linda Worrall, Bronwyn Davidson & Alison Ferguson: 'An analysis of the "goal" in aphasia rehabilitation'. *Aphasiology*, Volume 26, Issue 8, 2012, pages 971-984.

This paper considers how SLTs conceptualise the nature of the "goal" in aphasia rehabilitation. The researchers conducted a qualitative study involving 34 speech pathologists from Adelaide, Brisbane and Newcastle, Australia, who worked across acute and rehabilitation inpatient, outpatient, community, and domiciliary services. They participated in semi-structured in-depth interviews about their experiences of providing therapy to people with aphasia post stroke and their family members. The analysis of the transcripts revealed six main categories of goal concepts: goals as desires; SMART goals; impairment and functional goals; goals as steps; goals as contracts; and implicit goals. The first two of these conceptual categories competed with each other reflecting broader tensions within speech pathology practice, and the relative prominence of these goal categories differed according to the rehabilitation context. The authors argued that their findings suggested that the notion of the goal is multifaceted, dynamic, context dependent, and involves inherent tension. They concluded that a conceptual shift to include the goal as a vehicle of empowerment may be helpful as a precursor to effective, collaborative, and person-centred goal setting with people with aphasia.

Leena Tuomiranta, Pirkko Rautakoski, Juha O. Rinne, Nadine Martin & Matti Laine: 'Long-term maintenance of novel vocabulary in persons with chronic aphasia'. *Aphasiology* Volume 26, Issue 8, 2012, pages 1053-1073.

This study focused on novel word learning in aphasia. Participants with aphasia and matched controls underwent short training in naming novel objects with novel names. The authors studied the participants' word learning and long-term maintenance. They also examined whether the language and verbal short-term memory impairments of the participants with aphasia related to their ability to acquire and maintain phonological and semantic information on novel words. Two participants with nonfluent aphasia, and two matched controls took part in the experiment. They were taught to name 20 unfamiliar objects by repeating the names in the presence of the object picture. Half of the items carried a definition that was used to probe incidental semantic learning. Combining spontaneous and phonologically cued responses, the aphasic participants acquired 70% and 55% of the novel words respectively. The results supported previous findings that people with aphasia can learn to name novel items and showed for the first time that, with phonological cueing, an individual with aphasia can maintain some of this learning up to 6 months post-training. Moreover the results provided further evidence for the significance of the functional status of lexical-semantic processing on word learning success.

Katharyn Mumby & Anne Whitworth: 'Evaluating the effectiveness of intervention in long-term aphasia post-stroke: the experience from CHANT (Communication Hub for Aphasia in North Tyneside)'. *International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders*, Volume 47, Issue 4, July-August 2012, pages 398–412.

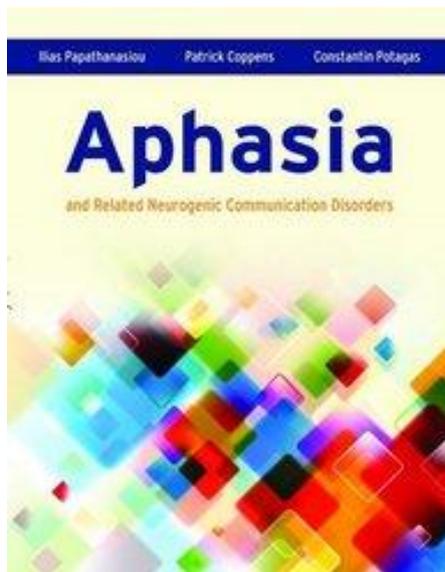
This study was concerned with the need for increased long-term support for people with aphasia following stroke. It aimed to evaluate the outcomes and experiences of people participating in the Communication Hub for Aphasia in North Tyneside (CHANT), a 2-year partnership project between health, local authority and third-sector services, shaped by people with aphasia, which provided a coordinated programme of support and interventions for people with long-term aphasia following stroke. Using both qualitative and quantitative methods, 39 participants with aphasia were recruited to the 12-month study as they became part of CHANT, with 20 completing all measures at the end of the study. Quantitative measures (before and after intervention) were used for quality of life, self-report outcomes and goal attainment. People with aphasia made significant gains in quality of life (in particular, in communication and psychosocial adjustment to stroke) and self-report measures of change. A total of 82% of real-life goals set as part of intervention were fully or partially achieved at follow-up. The quantitative and qualitative (narrative) findings were complementary in demonstrating the effectiveness of the CHANT service delivery model. The authors concluded that the findings provide foundations for further work into long-term recovery, intervention and adjustment to aphasia post-stroke.

Marie-Josèphe Tainturier, Jennifer Roberts & E. Charles Leek : 'Do reading processes differ in transparent versus opaque orthographies? A study of acquired dyslexia in Welsh/English bilinguals.' *Cognitive Neuropsychology*, Volume 28, Issue 8, 2011, pages 546-563.

These authors contrasted English and Welsh orthographies. They noted that in English, the relationship between the written and spoken forms of words is relatively opaque, leading to proposals that skilled reading requires two procedures: (a) a sublexical grapheme/phoneme conversion process allowing the correct reading of regular words (CAT) and new or pseudowords (ZAT); (b) a lexical process necessary to read irregular words accurately (TWO) and assumed to be the dominant process for familiar words. In contrast, sublexical process may be sufficient in highly transparent languages such as Welsh. If this is the case, damage to the sublexical process may lead to more severe deficits in transparent languages due to the lack of an alternative lexical process. The authors therefore test this hypothesis and compared Welsh and English oral reading and written-word recognition and comprehension in seven bilingual stroke participants with comparably impaired pseudoword reading in English and Welsh. They found performance was remarkably similar across languages. Irrespective of the language tested, words were read more accurately than pseudowords. Lexical decision and word comprehension were as accurate in Welsh and in English, and when imageability effects were present they were of a similar size in both languages. The authors concluded that their findings did not support the hypothesis that orthographic transparency determines the nature of cognitive reading processes, but rather suggested that readers develop a sight vocabulary through reading experience irrespective of orthographic transparency.

Book Review: Aphasia and Related Neurogenic Communication Disorders

Authored by Papathanasiou, Coppens & Potagas, with contributions from internationally recognised researchers and clinicians within aphasia, this text seeks to provide a review of the field of aphasia bringing together a range of viewpoints and theoretical frameworks.



Chapters are highly relevant to clinical practice and include: approaches to assessment of aphasia, intervention methods, neuroanatomy and neurophysiology, neuroplasticity and recovery, and an overview of the history of aphasia therapy. There are individual chapters on auditory comprehension, spoken word production, reading, writing, sentence processing and discourse, in addition to chapters discussing quality of life approaches and client-centred approaches respectively. The volume also includes a chapter on aphasia in multilingual populations and chapters on right hemisphere disorders, traumatic brain injury, dementia, apraxia of speech and dysarthria.

Each chapter includes a critical review of the pertinent literature for each subject area and then goes on to discuss the relevance to clinical practice. All of the clinical chapters include case studies which keep the text grounded in clinical practice. Some of the case study examples include assessments which UK clinicians may not use readily, but it is very easy to extrapolate the relevant information and apply to one's individual work setting. Each chapter also includes a Future Directions section which provides food for thought on where the field may be headed.

The layout of each chapter is accessible, with clear headings making them very easy to navigate for busy clinicians or students. Learning objectives are stated at the beginning of each chapter and illustrations and diagrams are clear. Chapters are cited fully, with references displayed clearly following each chapter for readers wishing to read the primary literature.

What this book does so successfully is bring together the range of disciplines and approaches that appear to, at times, compete in the clinical setting, and interweave them, presenting instead a symbiotic relationship between neurolinguistic and psychosocial approaches to aphasia rehabilitation. The addition of case studies & study questions enhance the learning experience further making this an excellent reference tool for clinicians and students.

Aphasia and Related Neurogenic Communication Disorders is available from Macmillan Distribution. BAS members are entitled to a 20% discount and free p&p until 30th September 2012. Please call 01256 302692 and quote offer code **7SJ**.

14th International Clinical Phonetics & Linguistics Association Conference, 2012, Cork

With help from BAS I was able to attend and present at the 14th ICPLA conference in Cork in a very wet June. This is only the third ICPLA conference I have been able to attend, although I was at the very first in Cardiff nearly 28 years ago. The conference usually clashes with the International Aphasia Rehabilitation Conference, this year in Melbourne, and I like to attend that if I can.

As the title implies, the emphasis at the ICPLA conference is phonetic and linguistic, although these terms are fairly broadly interpreted. The conference was held in a modern building at the old University College, Cork. There were 4 Plenary Keynotes, over 70 platform papers organised into 3 parallel sessions and more posters than I could count.

There was a good mixture of child and adult work presented from an international array of speakers and poster presenters. Perhaps of most interest to BAS members were the presentations on aphasia and motor speech disorders covering stroke and traumatic brain injury. The opening keynote was from Faraneh Vargha-Khadem on her ground breaking work with the KE family and the discovery of the FOXP2 gene, so relevant for our understanding of the relationship between speech and praxis in nonfluent forms of aphasia and apraxia of speech and developmental apraxia, as well as the evolution of speech. Roelien Bastiaanse presented an excellent final keynote on verbs in aphasia. Any mention of verbs is usually enough to make many dodge out of the session and attempt to drive all verbs from consciousness with a few pints of Murphy's, but her talk was a very interesting review of all the work that seems to be showing that, perhaps - just maybe – agrammatism has less to do with linguistic and more to do with other cognitive processes than previously thought.

There were interesting papers and posters on aphasia and motor speech disorders, including a session I chaired on dysarthria and Foreign Accent Syndrome. A particularly interesting paper described the development of a new screening test for apraxia of speech with good psychometric workup from Joel Jonkers and Judith Faiken from Groningen University, in The Netherlands. While standardized in Dutch it maybe that it could be adapted to English providing for the first time a valid and reliable screening test. There was also an interesting linguistic analysis of television treatment of a well-known American politician who was left with aphasia following a gunshot wound to the brain from Nicole Müller and Jackie Guendouzi. The findings emphasized how much there is to do to improve, never mind increase, understanding of the nature of aphasia.

My own presentation reported a study with colleagues Martin Ball and Jeremy Tree on the role of speech rate and phonoarticulatory fatigue in progressive apraxia of speech that resulted in some useful and interesting discussion with colleagues afterwards.

A highlight was a 'Conversation' with David Crystal, the Daddy of clinical linguistics, conducted by Paul Fletcher. This was informative and entertaining, as we would expect from Professor Crystal. The conference, organized by the staff of UCC Cork, was a great success I think and everyone could return to their respective work places with renewed vigour and new ideas to inform their work.

Chris Code

University of Exeter, July 2012