Objectives

Communication skills (TLC, PTECCA) and quality of life (QoL) improved significantly. However, the burden of care score (Zarit) was not modified, thus confirming a preceding observation [3].

Discussion

Therapeutic patient education to improve communication skills for the aphasic and his family carers enables them to better apprehend the concept of communication, to find solutions to decrease the handicap of communication and to acquire self-care skills and psychosocial skills [4].

References


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.545

CO41-003-e

Impact study of a formation programme on communication for aphasic family carers (last results)

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Keywords: Aphasia; Communication; Training; Family carers

The communication disability due to stroke induces a loss of autonomy and modifies profoundly the social role of the patient [1].

Objectives—A training program is built by speech therapists in partnership with the National Federation of Aphasics of France, on the whole country to family carers.

A first session of information approaches the repercussions of the communication disability, and then during following two sessions, the specific problem of aphasics in term of shared communication disability on quality of life.

This program is the object of a measure of impact on family carers. We verify how it answers their request of information about the aphasia and communication disability, if it relieves the burden of family carers.

Material and method—The family carers are recruited on 25 sites on the whole country for October 2010 till June 2011. Sessions of information in the evening then training on two days are proposed each in three months of interval. Seven types of questionnaires (before/after or of satisfaction) are subjected to family carers.

Results—Sixty percent of the 1500 participants on information sessions wish to obtain additional information and feel a need of training [2]. The results of before/after questionnaire will be presented.

Discussion—Information and training of aphasics family carers on the aphasia, communication and communication disability answer a real request of behalf of families. The real impact in term of modification of the behavior of communication and quality of life will be discussed.

References


http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.546

CO41-004-e

An ecosystemic assessment of the aphasic person communication with his spouse: The PTECCA

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Keywords: Aphasia; Communication; Ecosystemic approach; Functional assessment; Conversational analysis; Communication handicap; Readaptation

Communication abilities disorders caused by aphasia penalize the subject in his quality of life. To take efficiently into account this handicap, the speech therapist has to associate to the re-education work made with the patient a valuation and an adaptation of this environment according to his remaining communication abilities. This approach, usually called “ecosystemic”, offers to involve the aphasic person close circle in the valuation and the speech therapy consideration, in order to train the main communication partners of the patient to an efficient communication, adapted to language diseases. According to the lack of assessment formalized to this activity field, we have kept trying to create an ecosystemic assessment of the aphasic person communication with his spouse: the PTECCA. This article generally presents this protocol focusing on the valuation originality which is proposed.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rehab.2012.07.547

CO41-005-e

The workbook of communication C.COM in disclosure alterations of severe vascular aphasia

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Keywords: Severe aphasia; Workbook communication; Augmentative communication; Functional rehabilitation

In France, the communication workbook C.COM, associated with a specific procedure for the construction, use, and guidance of partner and caregiver, has been used since 2004. The PHRC APHACOM opened in 2008 designed to assess the gain in the repair of communication in severe aphasia. This is a prospective comparative study, randomized, multicenter, superiority, a student study group for 3 months using the workbook C.COM compared to a control group not using it, but receiving the same amount of speech therapy using such non-imaged media of communication. Communication is studied on a test of pragmatic communication (test of the six tasks) with six arbitrary instructions, graded according to two levels of difficulty, with a double-blind videotape evaluation. Secondly, the study examines what patient and partner think about the effectiveness of the C.COM, its effective use every day, the scores on tests assessing associated verbal communication, functional communication, the analytical capabilities of language, the depressive state. Twenty-nine recent stroke patients with severe expressive aphasia from 43 to 91 years, without visual gnostic disorder, were included in six participating centers of the great Southwest. The two groups did not differ at baseline in terms of severity of aphasia, related disorders, and pragmatic assessment of the communication. Our results show an increase in both groups with no significant