

REFERRALS ARE NOT REQUIRED

Many of our clients are referred by a physician, educator or family member but referrals are not required. Call us to schedule a complimentary evaluation.

FUNDING OPTIONS VARY

Funding may be available through governments, charitable organizations or employer-provided health benefits. We can help you understand your options.

Talk to us about how we can help.

For more information, please contact us at

MONARCH HOUSE • OAKVILLE

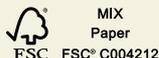
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Monarch House improves access, coordinates treatment, and focuses on results for individuals with developmental delays, disabilities, and changing needs throughout their lifespan. Our board certified behavior analysts, speech-language pathologists, and occupational therapists work collaboratively and individually as required to deliver evidence-based treatment in our centres, clients' homes and schools, and in specialized housing settings. We are committed to continuous learning and conduct research to advance understanding and provide the most effective treatments possible. www.monarchhouse.ca



APHASIA: SYMPTOMS AND WHEN TO SEEK HELP



Part of CBI Health Group

*discover
what's inside...*

Changing the conversation...

WHAT IS APHASIA?

Aphasia is an acquired communication disorder, most often caused by stroke or brain injury, that can affect the ability to speak, write, and understand language, both verbal and in written form. Aphasia does not affect intelligence. More than one-third of stroke survivors are diagnosed with aphasia¹ and an estimated 120,000 Canadians are living with aphasia². Despite the prevalence of aphasia, it is not well-known or understood by the general public.

EXPRESSIVE DEFICITS

- Difficulty expressing oneself by talking and/or writing
- Severity can range from mild hesitations to an inability to produce any spoken/written words

RECEPTIVE DEFICITS

- Difficulty comprehending spoken and/or written language
- Severity can range from a mild difficulty in understanding complex or abstract language to a significant difficulty in understanding even short, simple statements

BARRIERS AND CONSEQUENCES OF APHASIA

- Other people may assume the person with aphasia is not competent
- Reduced participation in conversations and activities
- Change in life roles
- Social isolation, depression
- Lack of awareness of aphasia



WHEN TO SEEK HELP

- You have new or increasing problems when writing, reading, understanding or talking that impact day to day activities (e.g., cheque writing, reading signs or following directions)
- Difficulty finding words and withdrawal from conversation
- Using words that are mispronounced or unintelligible (e.g., “blook” for “fork”)
- Frequent substitution of words (e.g., says “pen” for “cup”)

REFERENCES

- (1) Dickey, L., Kagan, A., Lindsay, M.P., Fang, J., Rowland, A., & Black, S. (2010). Incidence and profile of inpatient stroke-induced aphasia in Ontario, Canada. *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, 91 (2), 196-202.
- (2) Rose, M.L., & Attard, M.C. (2015). Practices and challenges in community aphasia groups in Australia: Results of a national survey. *International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology*, 1 – 11.