

Augmenting Aphasia Recovery After Stroke

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY



THE PURPOSE

To test whether non-invasive brain stimulation can improve the recovery of language abilities after a stroke.

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Name of Project | Stimulation of Language in Subacute Stroke

Study Sponsor | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

Total number of participants to-date | 15

Timeline of the project | 5 years

Funder | National Institutes of Health

Target population | Participants with acute and sub-acute stroke

WHAT DID PEOPLE DO IF THEY WERE INVOLVED WITH THE PROJECT?

Participants took part in computerized speech therapy along with non-invasive brain stimulation.

WHAT DID PARTICIPANTS TAKE AWAY FROM THEIR INVOLVEMENT?

Participants were able to talk better after the completion of speech therapy along with brain stimulation.

WHAT ISSUES OR FINDINGS WERE DISCOVERED DURING THE PROJECT?

Finding: Preliminary findings indicate that non-invasive brain stimulation along with speech therapy can improve communication abilities after a stroke.

Application for senior living professionals: The results indicate that speech and language pathologists should look beyond traditional therapy to enhance language recovery after stroke. Senior living professionals can contribute to further development and utilization of these techniques through referring residents for participation in research studies incorporating brain stimulation.

What are future directions and opportunities for partnerships: We will continue to enroll participants for the next four years. Senior living professionals are welcome to refer residents to be screened for participation.



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