



Effect Of Telerehabilitation, Face To Face Therapy And Attention Control Intervention For People With Aphasia

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Purpose: Telerehabilitation enables patients to access remote rehabilitation services in their own homes, typically by using internet video conferencing technologies. A number of studies have explored the use of telerehabilitation across a range of stroke services with promising findings. However, the strength of evidence is low, with much of the data drawn from case series or feasibility studies. Applications of telerehabilitation in the domain of aphasia are even more preliminary. A number of studies have shown that remote language assessment is reliable and acceptable to participants. There is also some evidence that remote administration of treatment can improve targeted skills, and achieve good levels of patient satisfaction. Two studies compared face to face with remote delivery of aphasia therapy. Also, one study additionally included an attention control condition, comprising remote supported conversation. As word retrieval deficits are widespread in aphasia and respond well to intervention, therefore, the purpose of this review, effect of Telerehabilitation, face to face therapy and attention control intervention in word retrieval deficits for people with aphasia.

Method: ISI databases and browsers using Google Scholar, pubmed, Science direct and Medline to Article 30 in the period from 2007 to 2015 in this area was accessed. Among the found articles, articles that met the inclusion criteria were selected and used for writing this article

Result: no result

Conclusion: The findings of this study have shown that Telerehabilitation administration of word retrieval therapy for people with aphasia was feasible and acceptable to participants. Telerehabilitation and face to face therapy improved word retrieval more than an attention control intervention.

Key words: Aphasia, Rehabilitation, Telerehabilitation, Stroke



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