

What is aphasia?

Get to know the most
common types of aphasia

An ebook from

 **Lingraphica**[®]

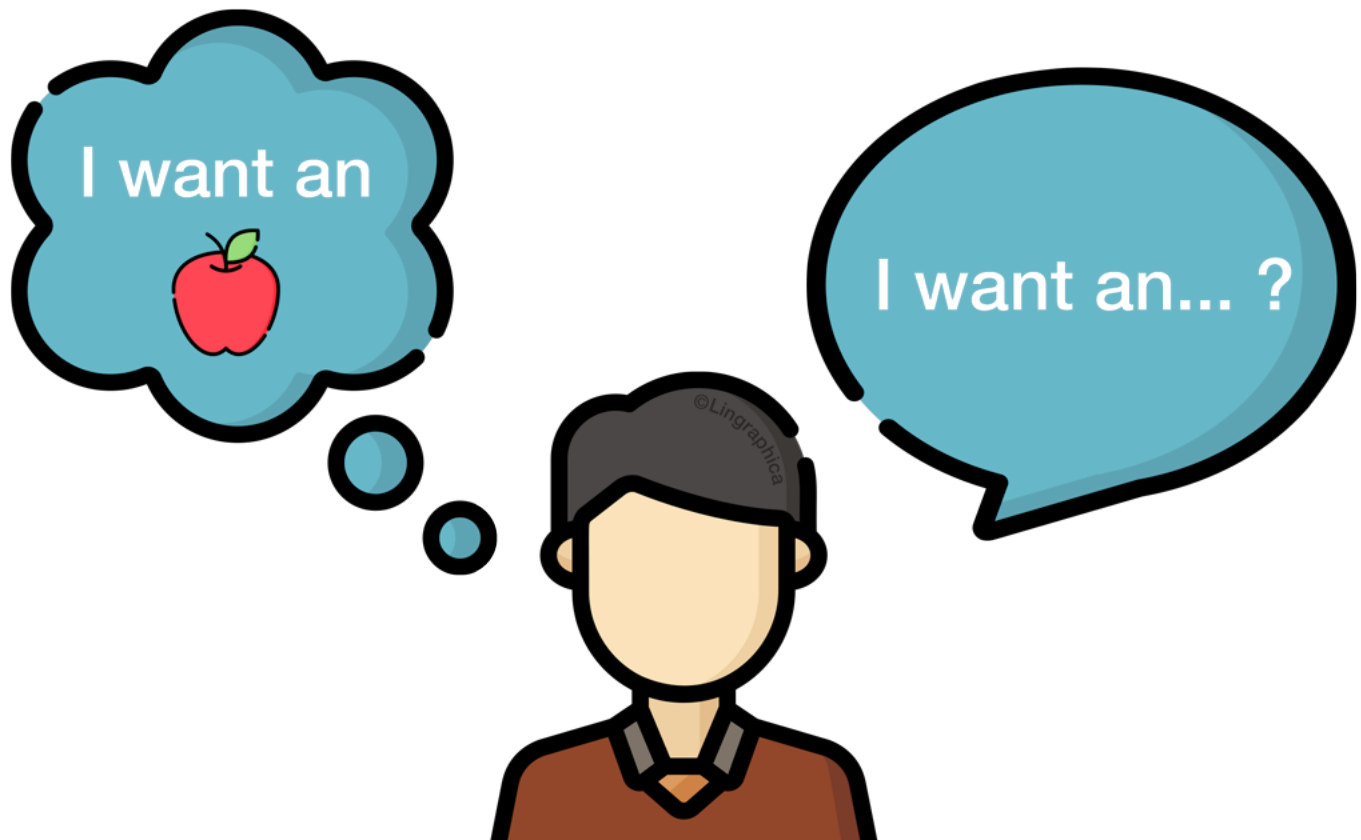


What is aphasia?

a•pha•sia• | noun | [uh-fey-zhuh]:

Aphasia is a neurological condition caused by stroke or other damage to the portions of the brain responsible for language. Aphasia does not affect intelligence. Because language plays such a central role in our daily lives, aphasia can be very challenging. Individuals with aphasia may find it difficult to speak, understand speech, and read and write.

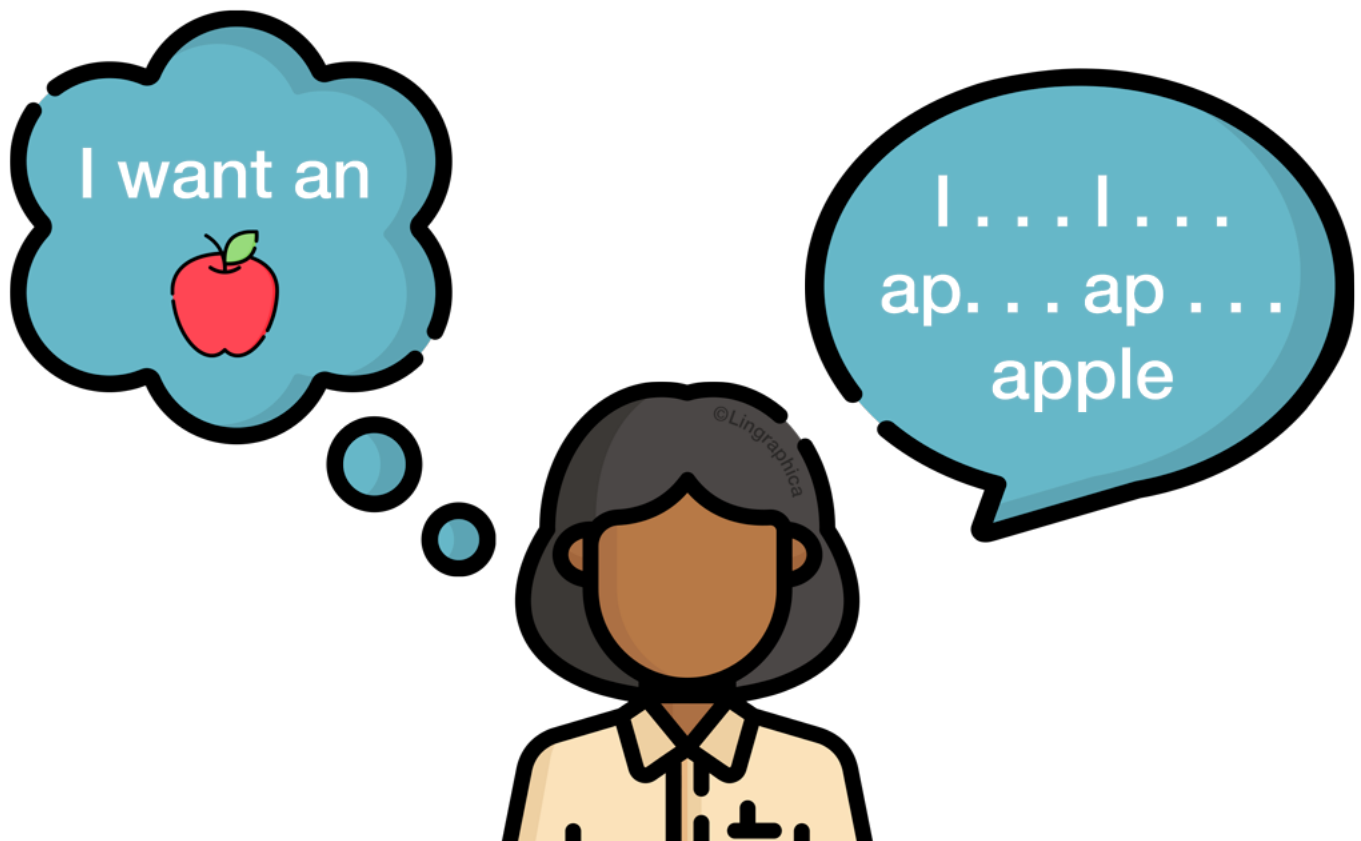
The type and severity of aphasia depends on the precise location and extent of the damaged brain tissue. Aphasia can range from mild—where a task like retrieving the names of objects is difficult—to severe—where any type of communication is almost impossible.



Anomic aphasia

is the least severe form. Individuals with anomic aphasia are often unable to supply the correct words for the things they want to talk about—objects, people, places, or events. It's sometimes described as having a word on the tip of one's tongue. They usually understand speech well and are able to read adequately, but writing ability may be poor.

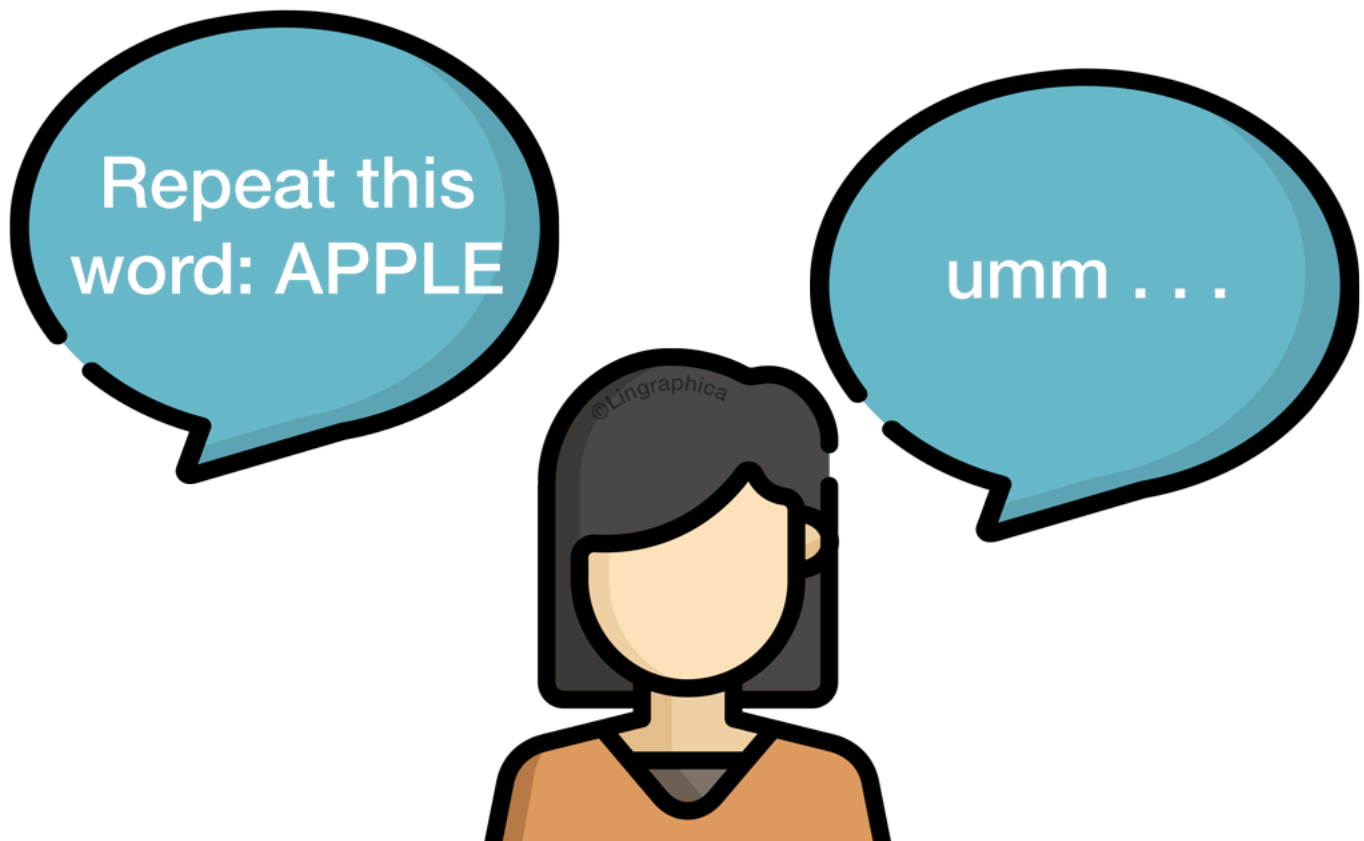
 [LEARN MORE ABOUT ANOMIC APHASIA](#)



Broca's aphasia

is also referred to as nonfluent or expressive aphasia. This type of aphasia can be very frustrating, as a person with Broca's aphasia knows what they want to say, but is unable to accurately produce the correct word or sentence. Expressing language in the form of speech and writing will be severely reduced. The person may be limited to short "telegraphic" statements, with words like "is" or "the" left out.

 [LEARN MORE ABOUT BROCA'S APHASIA](#)



Conduction aphasia

is a type of aphasia in which the main impairment is in the inability to repeat words or phrases. Other areas of language are less impaired (or not at all). It is also known as associative aphasia. A person with conduction aphasia can usually read, write, speak, and understand spoken messages. Some people have mild impairments with spoken language, such as word-finding difficulty or paraphasias (word and sound substitutions).



[LEARN MORE ABOUT CONDUCTION APHASIA](#)



Global aphasia

refers to widespread impairment. This is the most severe form of aphasia and usually occurs immediately after a stroke in patients who have experienced extensive damage to the brain's language area. A person with global aphasia loses almost all language function and has great difficulty understanding as well as forming words and sentences. People who are suffering from global aphasia may only be able to produce a few recognizable words, understand little or no spoken speech, and be unable to read or write.

 [LEARN MORE ABOUT GLOBAL APHASIA](#)



Mixed transcortical aphasia


Mixed Transcortical Aphasia is a type of aphasia in which repetition is the primary language ability that is present. It is an uncommon type of aphasia. Mixed transcortical aphasia has also been called isolation aphasia. It is considered a more severe form of aphasia. It is similar to global aphasia, with the exception of more functional repetition skills.

 LEARN MORE ABOUT MIXED
TRANSCORTIAL APHASIA



Primary progressive aphasia


a sub-type of frontotemporal dementia, is a rare degenerative brain and nervous system disorder that causes speaking and language skills to decline over time. A person becoming symptomatic with primary progressive aphasia (PPA) may have trouble naming objects or may misuse word endings, verb tenses, conjunctions, and pronouns. Unlike other types of aphasia, which result from brain damage, PPA is a progressive type of dementia.

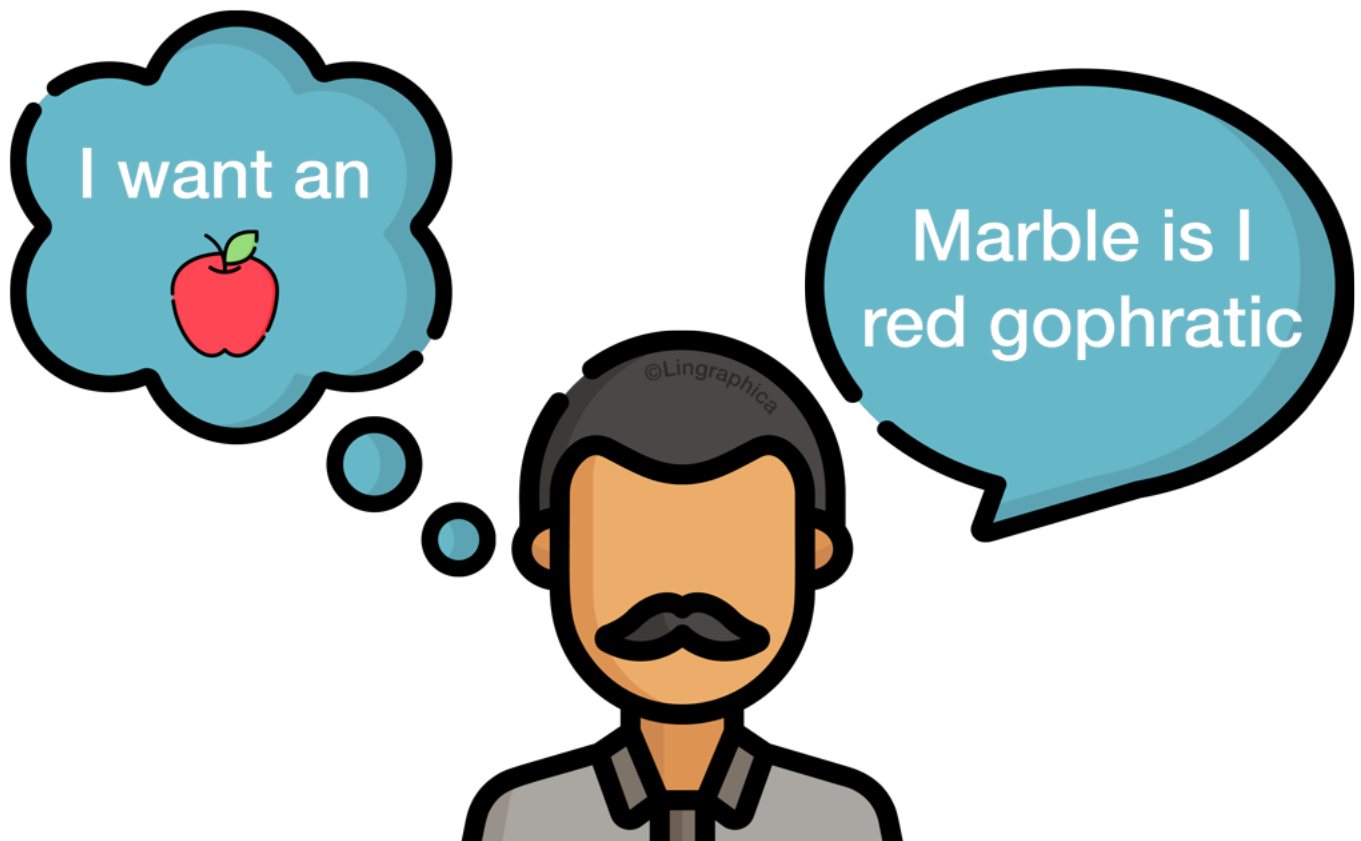
 [LEARN MORE ABOUT PRIMARY PROGRESSIVE APHASIA](#)



Transcortical motor aphasia


(TMA or TMoA) is a type of aphasia that is similar to Broca's aphasia. TMA is due to stroke or brain injury that impacts, but does not directly affect, Broca's area. Broca's area is the area of the brain responsible for language production. TMA is the result of a stroke or brain injury that is near Broca's area. Because of this, Broca's area can be isolated from other areas of the brain even though it was not directly damaged.

 LEARN MORE ABOUT
TRANSCORTIAL MOTOR APHASIA



Transcortical sensory aphasia

(TSA) has a lot in common with Wernicke's aphasia. People with TSA produce connected, flowing speech. However, that speech is likely to lack meaning due to word errors and invented words.

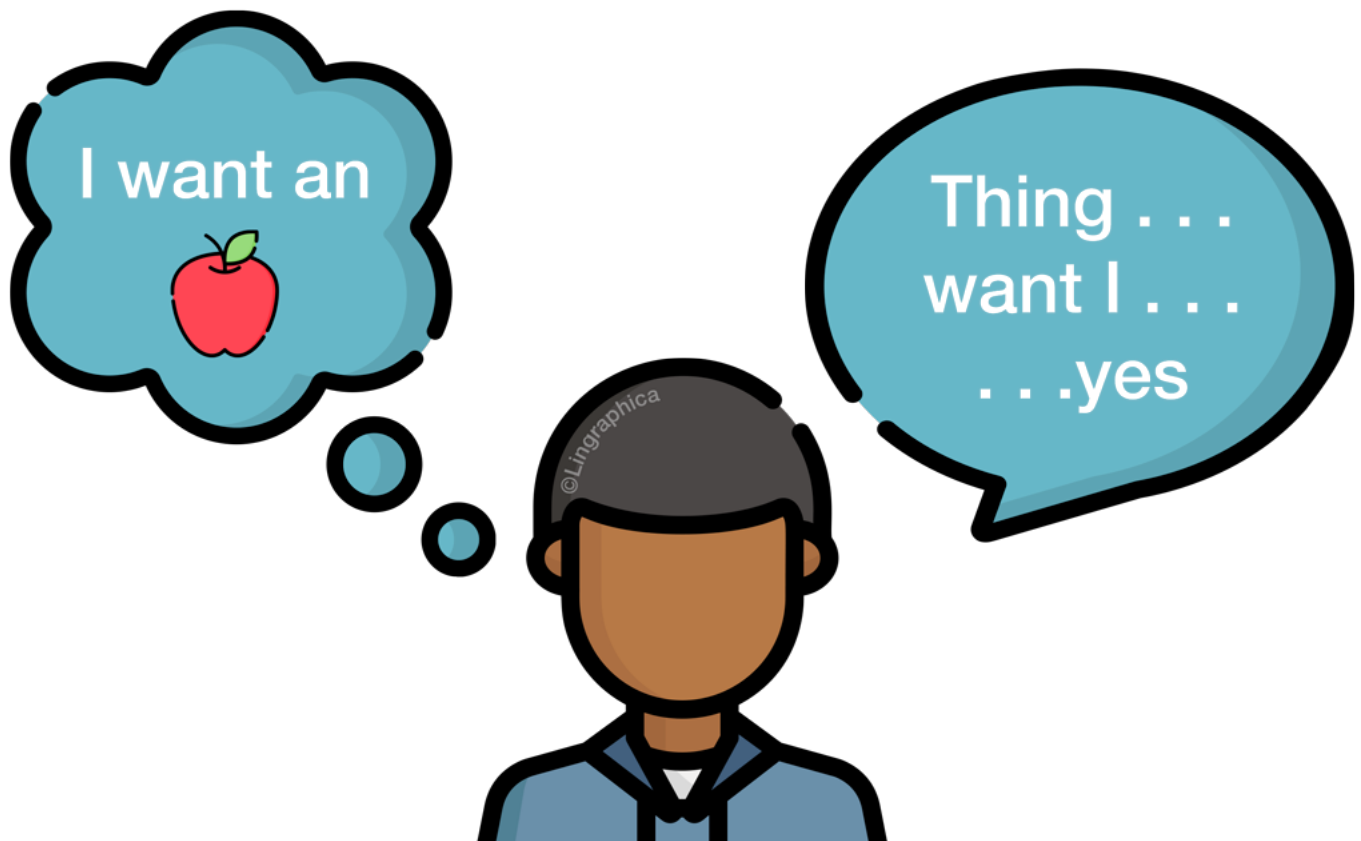
 LEARN MORE ABOUT
TRANSCORTIAL SENSORY APHASIA



Wernicke's aphasia

Persons diagnosed with Wernicke's aphasia are unaware that the words they are producing are incorrect and nonsensical. They may have severe comprehension difficulties and be unable to grasp the meaning of spoken words, yet may be able to produce fluent and connected speech. Reading and writing are often severely impaired as well.

 [LEARN MORE ABOUT WERNICKE'S APHASIA](#)



Mixed types of aphasia

resemble a severe form of Broca's aphasia because the person's speech is sparse and laborious. However, unlike Broca's aphasia, a person with mixed types of aphasia may also have limited understanding of speech and not be able to read or write beyond an elementary level.



There is HOPE

Categorizing different subtypes of aphasia can be complicated. Aphasia may be classified based upon the location of the damage, or the patterns of language difficulties, each with varying degrees of influence on an individual's language skills. It is important to keep in mind that a person's initial presenting symptoms can change with recovery, and therefore, the classification of the aphasia may change.

The good news about aphasia is there is hope. With practice and determination, individuals with aphasia can rebuild their language skills. Lingraphica can help find the right resources for you or your loved one to begin communicating again.

Visit aphasia.com
to see how Lingraphica can help.



Virtual Connections

A Global Community at Your Fingertips

Connect with hundreds of individuals with aphasia and their loved ones from anywhere in the world. Lingraphica hosts live, online meetups facilitated by speech-language pathologists and other aphasia experts in partnership with Aphasia Recovery Connection. Sessions are available seven days a week at no charge. Topics range from mindfulness sessions to fun word games, all in a safe, aphasia-friendly space.

Visit aphasia.com/vc
to learn more and register
for upcoming sessions.

Lingraphica provides tools and services to help individuals who have aphasia reconnect with family, friends, and communities. Working in partnership with clinicians and caregivers, our mission is to help individuals improve or regain their communication skills.

We believe that all individuals with language and cognitive impairments can benefit from a lifetime of affordable therapy and practice. Lingraphica is here to be a committed, reliable, and knowledgeable resource that can guide, support, and encourage individuals as they strive to communicate again.

For more information about Lingraphica, visit
www.aphasia.com
or call us at 866-599-1425!



866-599-1425 [aphasia.com](http://www.aphasia.com)