

Abstracts

Zita Órley: Basic issues in speech and language therapy telepractice

The present study is a theoretical summary that describes the basic ethical, professional, technical, and technological aspects of the use of telemedicine following the conceptual clarification and history of telemedicine telepractice in speech-language pathology. Primarily, it examines the possibilities of remote speech therapy in relation to adult/clinical speech therapy diseases (especially aphasia), and describes its aspects based on international literature. The summary of the study details both the advantages and disadvantages of this form of service and makes recommendations regarding the use of telepractice in Hungary.

Keywords: telepractice, telemedicine, clinical speech therapy, aphasia

Melinda Szászi-Szrenka – Veronika Dóczyné Nagy: Speech and language therapy in child rehabilitation

The rehabilitation aiming at the diagnosis and treatment of childhood speech and language disorders is a lesser-known branch of Hungarian speech and language therapy care. In our present paper, we provide a comprehensive picture of the current speech and language therapy work in the child rehabilitation process. Accordingly, we detail the characteristics, assessment and therapy of the acquired speech and language disorders in childhood, while as an example of the Hungarian practices, we also provide insights into the work of the Rehabilitation Department of the Bethesda Children's Hospital.

Keywords: acquired speech disorders in childhood, acquired language disorders in childhood, apraxia, dysarthria, aphasia, child rehabilitation

Alinka Molnár-Tóth: I know, but I can't say it! Interpreting acquired speech and language disorders: some theoretical considerations in the light of clinical practice

In the field of speech and language therapy with special regard to its clinical area the main question is that how can a more accurate differential diagnosis be implemented and how the symptoms can have a more profound interpretation after brain damage. Being aware of the details of the pathomechanism an accurate individual diagnostic and therapeutic method can be elaborated. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the features of aphasia and dysarthria in the light of the Levelt-model. This theoretical background can help to have a more accurate and individualized differential diagnostic process. The second aim is to show how this theory can be linked to other cognitive approach. By means of this theoretical background aphasia is interpreted in the light of connectionist approach.

Keywords: Levelt-model, aphasia, dysarthria, differential diagnosis, cognitive functions

Izabella Szöllósi: Beyond lip and tongue exercises - A new understanding of adult acquired motor speech disorders

Motor speech disorders belong to acquired neurological communicational disorders. They include several subcategories, which can be determined by their neuroanatomical background, their main symptoms, and their specific aspects of rehabilitation. Clinical speech and language pathology has an important role in describing the nature of motor speech disorders and in developing evidence-based therapies. The main goal of the therapies is to increase speech intelligibility and functionality by reconstructing the natural speech of individuals with motor speech disorders. Evidence-based therapies and trainings, which prefer functional speech tasks, have an important role in this process.

Keywords: motor speech disorders, dysarthria, apraxia of speech, functional treatment

Viktória Kevická – Jana Marková – Alice Kušnířová – Zsolt Cséfalvay: Storytelling in Slovak-speaking patients with Parkinson's syndrome

The present study aimed to investigate productivity, information content and text coherence, as well as disfluencies, errors and attempts to correct errors in the phonological, lexical-semantic and grammatical domains using a storytelling task in Slovak-speaking patients with Parkinson's syndrome (PD) without cognitive dysfunction. The paper also seeks to answer the question of whether subcortical lesions affect language processes in Slovak. The study involved 45 people with mild to moderate Parkinson's syndrome and 41 healthy respondents. The groups did not differ in age, gender or education level. People with PD were diagnosed by a neurologist. The study was conducted in the "active" phase of their medication, in the best possible physical condition, and none of the patients had any cognitive symptoms. During the spontaneous speech test, the patients told the story of Cinderella. The speech samples recorded on audio recordings were transcribed verbatim, broken down into sentence units and then analysed in all areas of narrative production. The results of an independent samples t-test showed that the performance of individuals with PD was significantly below that of healthy individuals in the areas of productivity and information content, in the number of attempts to correct phonological and grammatical errors, and in the number of attempts to correct phonological errors. In addition, there were significantly more syllable repetitions in the responses of individuals with PD than in the responses of controls, indicating a dysfluency disorder. In conclusion, our results suggest that subcortical lesions affect higher-level language processes in Slovak language use, including grammar, phonology, information content and fluency.

Keywords: storytelling, text production, Parkinson's syndrome, subcortical lesions

Mariann Németh – Zoltán Dénes: A modern approach to the care of patients with dysphagia

The aim of our study is to give an insight into the management of patients suffering from dysphagia due to the damage of their neurological system. The broadened knowledge about the diagnosis and the functional approach to swallowing disorders has led to a change in the paradigm in this area. Due to the functional approach the examination and treatment of patients with swallowing disorders can be carried out in a holistic way, thus the management of the clients is more personalised. This holistic, personalised, functional approach makes it possible to facilitate the reduction of functional disorders, the improvement of undamaged abilities and their high level application in everyday life – the rehabilitation itself.

Keywords: dysphagia, dysphagia management, rehabilitation, paradigm shift

Emília Bóla: Laryngeal apraxia – dysfunction of the phonation as a latent concomitant

Neurological injuries often result in complex speech disorders. The effectiveness of clinical speech and language therapy is based on the systematic interpretations of the speech symptoms. The goal of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of the systematic view of a unique and rare speech disorder, laryngeal apraxia. Since the main symptom of laryngeal apraxia is dysfunctional phonation, it can be classified as a voice disorder. However the current study demonstrates that laryngeal apraxia can also be responsible for the appearance of voice disorders directly. Based on a case study, we characterize the nature of laryngeal apraxia originated by apraxia in the context of its neuropathological background and other associative symptoms. The aim of the paper is to draw attention to the importance of the systematic understanding of communication symptoms in order to plan the most effective treatment method for the patients.

Keywords: laryngeal apraxia, voice disorder, clinical rehabilitation

Izabella Szöllősi – Gábor Szabó: Neuropsychological aspects of therapy for patients with post-stroke aphasia

Post-stroke aphasia can be defined on neuropsychological basis. From this point of view the symptoms of post-stroke aphasia are originated from the impairment of the neuroanatomically determined cognitive control system. Several scientific studies established cognitive control dysfunctions in aphasia. Moreover, previous studies described high transfer effects of cognitive therapies on specific linguistic abilities such as sentence comprehension, or communicational abilities. These cognitive trainings and therapies which demonstrate generalization effects supposed to be an important part of the neurorehabilitation of aphasia.

Keywords: aphasia, cognitive control, neuropsychology, neurorehabilitation

Ildikó Pollák: Crisis waves, or how long does rehabilitation after brain injury last? A case study

The aim of this case study is to show which problems are coped by a patient with head injury during recovery and how we can help her in this difficult process. The different problems of this process follow each other and take place parallel with awareness and admitting to injury, that is why the process can last for many years, in this case, eight years. We present the different crisis situations and the rehabilitation interventions lead by neuropsychologists and other specialists.

Keywords: brain injury, rehabilitation, crisis, topographical disorientation, psychological vulnerability

Tibor Vámos – Berencsi Andrea: Factors affecting motor learning in post-stroke neurorehabilitation

During the rehabilitation process after stroke, the effectiveness of functional changes during the relearning of impaired movements is influenced by a number of factors. In recent years, a number of literature review studies have examined which factors may influence motor learning in stroke patients and what evidence is available on these factors. This article reviews factors which are more prominent in everyday practice. These include: the impact on motor learning of the amount, duration and frequency of practice, the distribution of practice, the specific choice of tasks, the goal-oriented practice, the degree of difficulty of tasks, the mental practice, the observational learning, the use of rhythm and the use of variable practice methods.

Keywords: stroke, rehabilitation, motor learning, practice conditions

Tamás Káldi – Anna Babarczy: Methods for investigating the relationship between word order and working memory processes

We investigate the processes of attention allocation and memory retention associated with linguistically focused elements. According to the hypothesis tested here, focus is a linguistic means to orient the listener's attention to the linguistically focused element. Our experiment used pupillometry to investigate attention allocation during the encoding of the focused element into working memory. To investigate the active, attention based retention, i.e. refreshing of the focused element, the blank-screen paradigm was used. The work presented here is part of a project with a wider scope. The results of the whole project were published in Káldi & Babarczy (2021).

Keywords: information structure, linguistic focus, eye-tracking, pupillometry, verbal working memory

Lilla Zakariás – Ágnes Lukács: Intraindividual variability in sentence comprehension, word repetition and naming in post-stroke aphasia

In the current study we investigated (1) intraindividual variability in language processing in post-stroke aphasia in four subtests of the Comprehensive Aphasia Test-Hungarian, and (2) the associations between variability, accuracy, aphasia severity, and demographic-clinical variables. Nine individuals' performance at two time points separated by a 4–21-week interval was analysed at the

group as well as at the individual level. Our results suggest that (1) people with chronic aphasia can present with intraindividual variability, (2) greater variability is associated with lower accuracy and more severe aphasia, and (3) the degree of variability varies across individuals and tasks.

Keywords: intraindividual variability, inconsistency, post-stroke aphasia, Comprehensive Aphasia Test-Hungarian, repetition

Katalin Kitti Nagy: Group telepractice: a report from the Hungarian Aphasia Association

In an ideal case, people with aphasia are transferred to the rehabilitation department after treatment in the acute stroke unit of hospitals. They receive speech and language therapy (SLT) support as part of their rehabilitation. After being discharged from hospital, patients can request further SLT (2x14 sessions/year) offered by the home care support services. Extra SLT support will be provided free of charge as long as the local home care support service unit has the personnel capacity. However, after using up the yearly quota for free SLT support, further SLT sessions are accessible only if paid for by the client or by an NGO. The 'Afázia - Az Újrabeszélők Egyesülete' (Hungarian Aphasia Association) has been offering individual and group therapy support for the past thirteen years to people with aphasia. In the following article we would like to present the work provided by the online SLT group which has been re-established during the pandemic.

Keywords: group speech and language therapy (SLT), online speech and language therapy (SLT), Afázia Újrabeszélők Egyesülete (Hungarian Aphasia Association)

Mónika Gyenes-Kotra: Years of struggle and testimony of a man with apraxia

As a case description I would like to show the bumpy road of a 60-year-old company manager, who had stroke. The man with apraxia of speech has been struggling since 2017, getting therapies and treatments every now and then. He does not give up, because he believes that the chances for progression are always present. At the beginning he had been diagnosed with sensory (or receptive) aphasia, later with verbal apraxia. The main symptoms of apraxia of speech (AOS) are distorting of sounds, sound substitutions. Restoring language abilities is a long way, it might even take years and requires patience from both the patient and the therapist. I would like to talk about changes in the speech of the patient by analysing sound recordings made in the past 3 years.

Keywords: stroke, apraxia of speech, therapy, sensory aphasia

István Szél: My experience in training courses for speech and language therapists

In my paper, I describe and analyze my experiences gained during the course organized once a year by the Demosthenes Association and the specialized trainings held at the Gusztáv Bárczi Faculty of Special Education of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. Topics: neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, neuropathology, disability, theoretical rehabilitation, and the practice of rehabilitation of stroke patients. This article also provides an opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and respect for Éva Mészáros PhD special education teacher – linguist with whom I had the good fortune to work in the same rehabilitation team for 28 years.

Keywords: further education, basic knowledge of the nervous system, disability, rehabilitation

Bence Kas: Speech and language therapy at Master's level: background and professional concept of the new Master's degree

The establishment of a Master's degree in speech and language therapy in 2020 is a long-awaited development for the profession in Hungary. The present paper introduces the background and the professional concept of the course, based on the proposal for its establishment and the discussions on its content. In doing so, we highlight the training's gap-filling importance in the domestic training structure, its societal importance in improving the services for people affected by speech, language, communication and language disorders. We also emphasize its potential role in the development of

domestic centres for scientific research in the field of speech and language therapy and supporting qualified faculty of speech and language therapists in several universities across the country.

Keywords: speech and language therapy training, higher education, Bologna system

