

EXAMINING FOR APHASIA

Jon Eisenson

Record Form for use with Chapter VI in the revised Manual, *Examining for Aphasia*

Name _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Examination Date _____ Time Begun _____ Time Concluded _____

Examiner _____

Pathology

Related to aphasia

Other

Physical Defects

Motor

Sensory

Handedness

Original

Present

Estimate or Measure of Intelligence

Prior to aphasic disturbances

Present functional intelligence

Educational History and Interests

Language Background

Spoken

Understood but not spoken

Literacy in

Occupational History and Vocational Interests

Remarks

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I. PRIMARILY EVALUATIVE AND RECEPTIVE DISTURBANCES

For a brief examination, use every other item. For screening purposes, use the first item in each subtest.

A. AGNOSIAS

1. Visual Agnosia

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1-a <i>Common Objects</i> | 1-b <i>Pictures</i> | 1-c <i>Colors</i> | 1-d <i>Forms</i> | 1-e <i>Reduced Size Pictures</i> |
| ___ Spoon | ___ Fork | ___ Red | ___ Star | ___ Automobile |
| ___ Penknife | ___ Comb | ___ Blue | ___ Triangle | ___ Scissors |
| ___ Fork | ___ Knife | ___ Yellow | ___ Square | ___ Pencil |
| ___ Key | ___ Pen | ___ Green | ___ Circle | ___ Hammer |
| ___ Quarter | | ___ Black | | |
| ___ Comb | | | | |
-
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1-f <i>Numbers</i> | 1-g <i>Letters</i> | 1-h <i>Printed Words</i> | 1-i <i>Printed Sentences</i> |
| ___ 9 | ___ B | ___ Cat | ___ I have a hat. |
| ___ 14 | ___ T | ___ Knife | ___ The girl has a cat. |
| ___ 41 | ___ L | ___ Picture | ___ The car sped swiftly down the road. |
| ___ 73 | ___ R | ___ Automobile | ___ Persistence is essential to success. |
| ___ 428 | ___ E | | |
| ___ 1569 | ___ Y | | |

2. Auditory Agnosia

2-a *Recognition of Sounds*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| ___ Coughing | ___ Hand clapping or Table slapping |
| ___ Humming | ___ Foot scraping |
| ___ Whistling | ___ Finger snapping |

2-b *Word Identification*

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| ___ Ear | ___ Elbow |
| ___ Nose | ___ Shoulder |
| ___ Head | ___ Ankle |

3. Tactile Agnosia

3-a *Object Identification*

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| (Right Hand) ___ Penny or nickel | ___ Marble | ___ Key | ___ Spoon | ___ Comb | ___ Fork |
| (Left Hand) ___ Penny or nickel | ___ Marble | ___ Key | ___ Spoon | ___ Comb | ___ Fork |

B. APHASIAS

1. Auditory Verbal Comprehension

1-a *Oral Sentences*. Make an X through the examinee's response.

- | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| ___ 1. What do people wear on their heads? | Shoes | Stockings | Shirts | Hats |
| ___ 2. What do birds move when they fly? | Feet | Wings | Beak | Claws |
| ___ 3. What is a small child called? | Lamb | Baby | Pony | Kitten |
| ___ 4. In what month is Christmas? | December | June | April | October |
| ___ 5. Which season has the warmest weather? | Winter | Summer | Spring | Fall |
| ___ 6. Which season has the coldest weather? | Winter | Summer | Spring | Fall |
| ___ 7. Which is the first month of the year? | June | April | December | January |
| ___ 8. What is the color of snow? | Black | Green | White | Red |
| ___ 9. What is the color of a clear sky? | White | Blue | Orange | Grey |
| ___ 10. What day comes right after Tuesday? | Sunday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |

1-b *Oral Paragraphs*

(1) 1. What kind of an animal was Sandy?

- ___ Dog ___ Cat ___ Bear cub ___ Goat

2. Why was Sandy left alone in the woods?

- ___ Because he was lost ___ Because his mother was shot
___ Because he liked to be alone ___ Because he ran away

3. Who found Sandy?

- ___ Another bear ___ Hunters ___ Children ___ His mother

4. Where was Sandy sent?

- ___ To another woods ___ To a park ___ To a circus ___ To a boy's home

(2) 1. What kind of a bird was it?

- ___ Canary ___ Parrot ___ Blue-jay ___ Sparrow

2. What was the name of the bird?

- ___ Tom ___ Jackie ___ Dickie ___ Charlie

3. What word best describes the bird?

- ___ Lazy ___ Lively ___ Lonely ___ Quiet

4. Where was the bird brought up?

- ___ In the woods ___ On the farm ___ On the streets ___ In a house

(3) 1. From what tree do we get sap for making sugar?

- ___ Oak ___ Elm ___ Maple ___ Pine

2. About how much sap is required for making one pound of sugar?

- ___ Two pounds ___ Twenty-five pounds ___ Ten pounds ___ One hundred pounds

3. Why is maple sugar expensive?

- ___ There are very few maple trees ___ Maple sap is hard to get
___ It takes a lot of sap to make a little sugar ___ Few persons like maple sugar

(4) 1. What part of the day was it?

- ___ Morning ___ Late evening ___ Early afternoon ___ Twilight

2. What could be seen against the glow of the sky?

- ___ Moon ___ Sun ___ Mountains ___ Trees

3. What color did the mountains appear to be?

- ___ Green ___ Brown ___ White ___ Golden

2. Silent Reading Comprehension

2-a Sentences. Examinee is to underline his choice.

1. What do cats do?	Bark	Meow	Moo	Neigh
2. What can a fish do?	Run	Fly	Swim	Walk
3. Which word tells about fire?	Hot	Cold	Wet	Dark
4. Which animal gives us milk?	Mouse	Cat	Dog	Cow
5. Which number is more than seven?	Five	Three	Eight	Two
6. Which word tells about the sun?	Rain	Dark	Cold	Light
7. Which is longer than a month?	Year	Week	Day	Hour
8. Which season comes after spring?	Summer	Fall	Winter	Autumn
9. Which number is less than twenty-one?	70	12	90	33
10. Which season comes just before autumn?	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter

2-b Paragraphs. Examinee reads and then underlines his choice.

- (1) Ted worked hard all morning. After lunch he was very tired. When Bill asked Ted to play ball, Ted said, "I am so tired that I don't want to play."

Who was very tired?	Bill	Ted	Both	No one
What did Bill want to play?	Cards	Piano	Ball	Nothing
What did Ted do in the morning?	Work	Play	Swim	Hunt

- (2) Jack had a new fish line. His father took him fishing in a little brook at the back of his grandfather's house. Jack was the first to feel a bite. There was a strong pull at the line. He tried hard to pull the fish out of the water, but it pulled so hard his father had to help him. He was happy when he saw his fish lying on the grass near the stream.

Where did Jack go?	To his grandfather's house	Fishing with his father		
	Into the water	To the ocean to fish		
What did the fish do?	Helped	Pulled back	Ate	Got away
What did Jack try to do?	Go swimming	Put fish in the brook		
	Pull his father back	Land his own fish		
Jack enjoyed his trip because	The fish got away	He caught a fine fish		
	The brook was near his grandfather's	He went to a stream		

- (3) The St. Bernards are among the bravest of dogs. They are large and very strong. In Switzerland these dogs are trained to go out and find travelers who are lost in the snowdrifts on high mountains. A first-aid kit containing food and medicine is hung about their necks, and a warm blanket is strapped on their backs. When they find worn-out travelers, they dig them out of the snow and help them if they are awake and able to move. If the traveler is injured and helpless, the dog is trained to go back to the town below and bring aid. Many lives are saved every year by these fearless animals.

What is the most valuable thing that St. Bernard dogs do?

They climb over snowdrifts	They are good mountain climbers
They rescue lost travelers	They are large and strong

The St. Bernard dog is Cowardly Speedy Courageous Rough

How does the dog assist worn-out travelers?

By digging large holes in the snow	By climbing the drifts to the travelers
By bringing first aid	By his great strength

What do the dogs do for the traveler they cannot help?

Stand the man on his feet	Give him food and medicine
Return to the village for aid	Carry him down the mountain

- (4) In the part of our country which gets very little rain in the summer the ground must be wet by irrigation to make the plants grow. Otherwise all the crops would be spoiled by dry weather. This form of agriculture is carried on in states where snow is found high up in the mountains the entire year. A large reservoir is made by damming up the mountain streams. The snow, melting in summer, rushes into a stream. This, in turn, is joined to a large ditch. At the head of the ditch is an intake gate. This can be opened and closed at will. In this way water is drawn off and the various fields are irrigated. The water can be turned on whenever the fields need it. The parts of our country where irrigation is possible seldom have crop failures, because water can be secured when it is needed.

Where is irrigation carried on?

Where crops are grown in summer	Where mountain streams make it possible
Near cities	Where there are crop failures

Where irrigation is possible, crop failures are

Increased	Reduced	Impossible	Permitted
-----------	---------	------------	-----------

The best title for this story would be

Damming up Streams	Supplying Water for Irrigation
Crops in Dry Weather	Building Huge Dams

Land that is irrigated yields better harvests because

In summer it gets little rain	It is high up in the mountains
Water may be applied as needed	The water can be turned off

- (5) Naturally, after the United States became independent, those of our people who were engaged in manufacture and commerce sought a degree of protection from foreign competitors in the market of the United States. On the other hand, people who had to buy manufactured goods wanted to get them as cheap as possible, and on that account they were content to have our manufacturers meet some real competition from foreign manufacturers. These people lived chiefly in the South, where very little manufacturing was done.

In what part of the country were few manufactured articles produced?

North	East	South	West
-------	------	-------	------

From whom did American manufacturers want protection?

Farmers	American labor	Foreign manufacturers	Chinese labor
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The people from what part of the country were most anxious to get manufactured goods as cheap as possible?

North	East	South	West
-------	------	-------	------

Competition with foreign manufacturers lowers the price of what kind of goods?

Farm products	Raw materials	Manufactured products	Luxury items
---------------	---------------	-----------------------	--------------

The best title for this paragraph is

Taxes	Manufacturing	Protective Tariff	Commerce
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II. PREDOMINANTLY PRODUCTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE DISTURBANCES

For a brief examination, use every other item. For screening purposes, use the first item in each subtest.

A. APRAXIAS

1. Nonverbal Apraxia

1-a Body Parts

- ___ Stick out tongue
- ___ Tap with fingers
- ___ Slap table top
- ___ Close eyes
- ___ Show teeth
- ___ Scratch head

1-b Simple Skills

- ___ Write with pencil
- ___ Fold paper in half
- ___ Tie knot
- ___ Open padlock
- ___ Cut with scissors
- ___ Cut with knife

1-c Pretended Action

- ___ Drink from a glass
- ___ Comb hair
- ___ Use a spoon
- ___ Beat a drum
- ___ Smoke a cigarette
- ___ Bite a piece of bread

2. Verbal Apraxia

2-a Numbers

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| ___ 9 | ___ 428 |
| ___ 7 | ___ 569 |
| ___ 14 | ___ 41 |
| ___ 26 | ___ 63 |

2-b Words

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| ___ Cup | ___ Elephant |
| ___ House | ___ January |
| ___ Telephone | ___ Successful |

2-c Sentences

- ___ A cat drinks milk.
- ___ I may go fishing on Sunday.
- ___ We liked the flowers in the garden.
- ___ Australia is a small continent.

B. APHASIAS

1. Automatic Speech

1-a *Counting 1 to 20* 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20

1-b *Alphabet* a - b - c - d - e - f - g - h - i - j - k - l - m - n - o - p - q - r - s - t - u - v - w - x - y - z

1-c *Days of week* Sunday - Monday - Tuesday - Wednesday - Thursday - Friday - Saturday

1-d *Months of year* January - February - March - April - May - June - July -
August - September - October - November - December

1-e *Singing*

2. Writing Numbers and Letters. Examinee writes in the spaces below.

2-a *Numbers* _____

2-b *Letters* _____

3. Spelling. Examinee writes in the spaces below.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Writing from Dictation. Examinee writes here.

5. Naming

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Ear_____ | (4) Chin_____ | (8) Elbow_____ |
| (2) Nose_____ | (5) Shoulder_____ | (9) Knee_____ |
| (3) Hand_____ | (6) Cheek_____ | (10) Chest_____ |
| | (7) Eyebrow_____ | |

6. Word Finding

1. On what do you sleep?_____
2. On what do you cook?_____
3. What do you wear on your head?_____
4. What do you bite with?_____
5. What do you do with scissors?_____
6. What is ink for?_____
7. What do you do with soap?_____
8. What color is grass?_____
9. What do you use for eating soup?_____
10. What do you use for cutting meat?_____

7. Arithmetic Processes

7-a *Computation.* Show the problems in this form if examinee cannot answer from oral presentation.

(1) $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ +3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(2) $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +13 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(3) $\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 21} \end{array}$	(4) $\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 24} \end{array}$	(5) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(6) $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(7) $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(8) $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ -11 \\ \hline \end{array}$
--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--

7-b *Problems.* Record answers.

(1)_____ (2)_____ (3)_____ (4)_____

8. Clock Setting. Record answers.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 5:30_____ | (3) 12:15_____ |
| (2) a quarter to eight_____ | (4) twenty-five after five_____ |

Once there lived a king and a queen in a large palace. But the king and queen were not happy. There were no little children in the house or garden. One day they found a poor little boy and girl at their door. They took them into the beautiful palace and made them their own. The king and queen were then happy.

The crown and glory of a useful life is character. It is the noblest possession of man. It forms a rank in itself, an estate in the general good will, dignifying every station and exalting every position in society. It exercises a greater power than wealth, and is a valuable means of securing honor.

SUMMARY

I. PRIMARILY EVALUATIVE AND RECEPTIVE DISTURBANCES

		Place letter of item in appropriate column.				
A. Agnosias		Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
1. Visual Agnosia						
a. <i>Objects</i>						
b. <i>Pictures</i>						
c. <i>Colors</i>						
d. <i>Forms</i>						
e. <i>Reduced Size Pictures</i>						
f. <i>Numbers</i>						
g. <i>Letters</i>						
h. <i>Words</i>						
i. <i>Sentences</i>						
2. Auditory Agnosia		Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Sounds</i>						
b. <i>Words</i>						
3. Tactile Agnosia		Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Object Identification</i>						
B. Aphasias						
1. Auditory Verbal Comprehension		Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Sentences</i>						
b. <i>Paragraphs</i>						
2. Silent Reading Comprehension		Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Sentences</i>						
b. <i>Paragraphs</i>						

Notes:

II. PREDOMINANTLY PRODUCTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE DISTURBANCES

A. Apraxias

Place letter of item in appropriate column.

1. Nonverbal Apraxia	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Body Parts</i>					
b. <i>Simple Skills</i>					
c. <i>Pretended Action</i>					
2. Verbal Apraxia	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Numbers</i>					
b. <i>Words</i>					
c. <i>Sentences</i>					

B. Aphasias

1. Automatic Speech	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Counting to Twenty</i>					
b. <i>Recitation of Alphabet</i>					
c. <i>Recitation of Days of Week</i>					
d. <i>Recitation of Months of Year</i>					
e. <i>Singing</i>					
2. Writing Numbers and Letters	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Numbers</i>					
b. <i>Letters</i>					
3. Spelling	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
4. Writing from Dictation	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
5. Naming	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
6. Word Finding	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
7. Arithmetic Processes	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
a. <i>Computations</i>					
b. <i>Problems</i>					
8. Clock Setting	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None
9. Oral Reading	Complete	Severe	Moderate	Little	None

Notes:

After the examination is completed, note below impressions of patient's language usage. Paraphasic errors, word-finding difficulty, jargon, echolalia, perseveration, and tendency towards use of cliches and stereotyped phrases should be noted. Compare patient's language in direct response to questions and in spontaneous speech. What is the nature of the patient's speech under emotional stress?