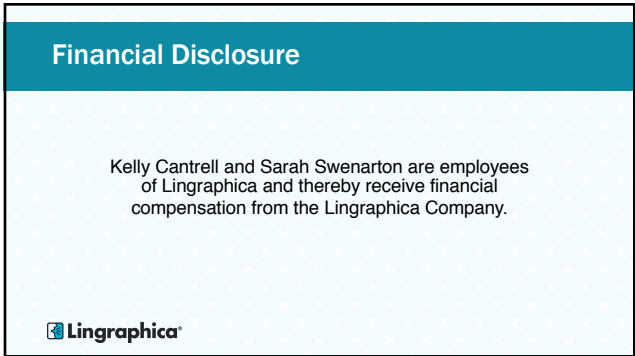


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Learning Objectives

- Define and identify PPA, its different forms and how it presents
- Conceptualize different ways to utilize AAC in this population
- Identify barriers that may occur and strategies to problem solve
- Generate long- and short-term goals based on the Life Participation Approach to Aphasia
- Customize an AAC device to meet the patient's individualized needs as PPA progresses



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Agenda

- PPA: Definition and Types
- Examples of patients and care partners
- Timing: Addressing PPA at Different Stages
- Addressing PPA with AAC From the Get Go
- Common Barriers
- Q&A



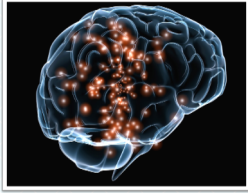
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PPA: Definition and Types



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What is Primary Progressive Aphasia?



- Frontotemporal dementia
- Caused by a buildup of a bad protein TDP-43 and genetic mutations
- Difficulty with expressive and receptive language
- Language impairment is often the first sign

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Types of PPA

- Logopenic (PPA-L)
 - Telegraphic speech, circumlocution, difficulty with word finding, repeating
 - Generally associated with Alzheimer's-like dementia
- Semantic (PPA-S)
 - Impaired word recognition, naming and comprehension
- Nonfluent/agrammatic (PPA-G)
 - Slow/halting speech, impaired sentence structure, grammar, pronunciation



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PPA Progression

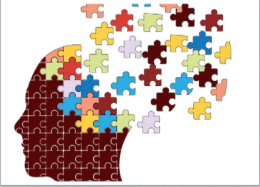
- Often begins as mild speech/language impairment
- Symptoms vary depending on which areas of the brain are affected
- As PPA progresses, severe language production and comprehension impairments are likely
- Reading and writing often impaired
- Varying levels of memory impairment




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PPA Diagnosis




- Can be diagnosed at any age
- Typical onset is 40-60 years old
- Classified as "young-onset dementia"



Gorno-Tempini et al., 2011

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Examples of PPA



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Logopenic (PPA-L)





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Semantic (PPA-S)




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A video call interface showing three participants. On the left, a man with glasses and a dark shirt. In the center, a woman with short grey hair. On the right, a woman with long red hair. The background is a light blue pattern of small white stars. The Lingraphica logo is in the bottom left corner.

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Nonfluent/Agrammatic (PPA-G)



Lingraphica

A video call interface showing two participants. On the left, a woman with short dark hair and glasses. On the right, a woman with long red hair. The background is a light blue pattern of small white stars. The Lingraphica logo is in the bottom left corner.

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Timing: Addressing PPA at Different Stages

Lingraphica

A slide with a light blue background featuring a pattern of small white stars. A dark blue horizontal band across the middle contains the text "Timing: Addressing PPA at Different Stages" in white. The Lingraphica logo is in the bottom left corner.

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Across All Stages

- Caregiver Support
- Awareness of impairment
- Motivation to work on strategies
- Family understanding of diagnosis
- Memory loss
- Strategies for maintaining independence

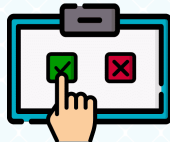


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Mild Impairment Stage

- Self-cueing strategies already in use
- Self-cueing with min-mod cueing for initiation
- Script training
- Personal goals



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Moderate and Severe Stages


- AAC
- Communication strategies currently in use
- Alternate modes of communication
- Family training in alternate modes of communication
- Family's responsibility in device use



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Addressing PPA with AAC From the Get Go




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Assessing Patient Skills (Moderate PPA)



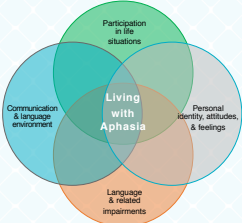
- Awareness of deficits
- Interest in voice banking
- Direction following
- Auditory comprehension
- Reading skills
- Writing skills
- Verbal skills




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Life Participation Approach to Aphasia

- PWA and those affected at center of decision making
- Empowers consumer to select and participate in "recovery" (maintenance of progression)
- Collaborative model
- Aims for a more rapid return to active life






Chapey et al., 2008
(LPAAP Project Group [https://doi.org/10.1044/1093-4552\(2009\)0141](https://doi.org/10.1044/1093-4552(2009)0141))


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Formulating Goals



Three Aims:

1. Compensate for progression of language loss
2. Start early
3. Include communication partners in training



Fried-Olsen, 2008

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Short-Term Goals

- Immediate communication of daily information
- Examples:
 - I need my glasses
 - Can you help me make coffee?







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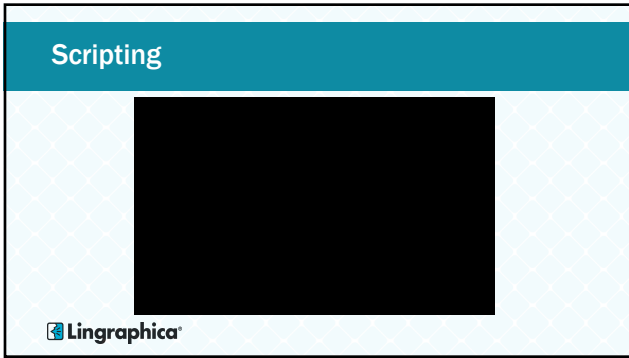
Long-Term Goals

- Decreased frustration with increased communication
- Enhance understanding in functional communication settings
- Maximize long-term memory with personal stories
- Express pain related to illness or mood
- Increase independence and safety





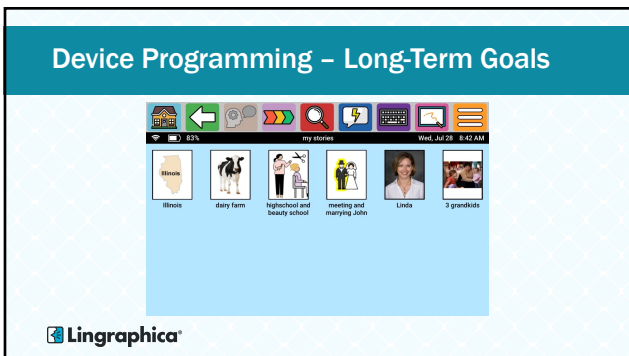
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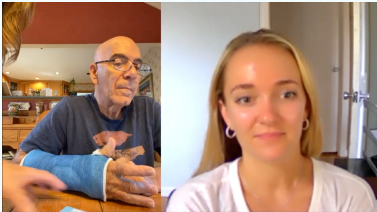
Long-Term Goals – Communicating with MD






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Voice and Message Banking





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Care Partner Insight





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Common Barriers




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Barriers for Care Partners


- Lack of knowledge
- Misconceptions about AAC and PPA
- Denial
- Fatigue and burn-out
- Buy in
- Facilitating use






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Barriers for PWA



- Direction following/cognitive capabilities
- Denial
- Lack of support
- Lack of initiation/interest in AAC
- Environment



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Summary: Key Takeaways for Managing PPA

- Early assessment of PPA
- Treatment and device introduction at moderate impairment stage
- Customization with real photos and voice banking
- Caregiver support, education and training
- Modifying device content/use as disease progresses
- Our job: make sure our goals meet their needs



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Next Steps

- Schedule a free consultation:
<https://www.aphasia.com/schedule-a-consult/>
- Join us September 1st at 1 p.m. (Eastern) for:
**Autism and Lingraphica AAC Devices:
Considerations and Strategies**



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Earn CEUs for Today's Course

- Visit aacdevice.aphasia.com/ceu-credit
- Enter Offering number **0743001**
- To earn CEUs, you must complete learning assessment and evaluation. You must complete these steps within 48 hours.



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Questions & Answers



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Thank You!

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References

Life Participation Approach to Aphasia: A Statement of Values for the Future [Robertha Chaney, Judith F. Duchan, Robertha J. Elman, Linda J. Garcia, Aura Kasan, Jon G. Lyon](#) and Nina Simmons Mackie ASHA Leader, Feb 2000

Thinking Outside the Stroke: Treating Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) [Becky Khavum, Christina Wenzke, Emily Bogalski, Jamie Robinson](#), and Mary O'Hara PMC May 2012

Progressive Aphasia Severity Scale, Sapolsky et al., 2010

Augmentative and Alternative Communication Treatment for Persons With Primary Progressive Aphasia Melanie Fried-Oken Oregon Health and Science University Portland, OR



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