

Measuring the verbal effectiveness of people with aphasia

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Based on the results obtained in our previous study (Ruiter, Kolk, Rietveld, Dijkstra & Lotgering, 2011), we hypothesise that: - The experimental changes to the scenarios and new quantitative scoring procedure of the Amsterdam-Nijmegen...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving tijdelijk gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON24038

Bron

Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel

n/a

Aandoening

Aphasia

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: Radboud University Nijmegen

Overige ondersteuning: Radboud University Nijmegen, Zuyderland Medical Center (location Sittard) and Adelante (department of Rehabilitation in Zuyderland Medical Center, location Heerlen)

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

- 1) Quantitative measure of verbal effectiveness (Ruiter, Kolk, Rietveld, Dijkstra & Lotgering, 2011), based on experimentally adapted scenarios of the ANELT (Blomert, Koster & Kean, 1995)
- 2) Quantitative measure of verbal efficiency (Ruiter, Kolk, Rietveld, Dijkstra & Lotgering, 2011), based on experimentally adapted scenarios of the ANELT (Blomert, Koster & Kean, 1995)

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

A well-known test for measuring verbal functional communication in people with mild expressive aphasia is the Amsterdam-Nijmegen Everyday Language Test (ANELT; Blomert, Koster & Kean, 1995). Previous research has indicated that the construct validity of the ANELT can be further improved by substituting the (original) qualitative scoring procedure by a (new) quantitative one, which takes the number of essential information units. In comparison to the qualitative score, the quantitative score was found to be more sensitive to detect change in functional communication over time and it also allowed derivation of score of verbal efficiency, which is another aspect of functional communication (Ruiter, Kolk, Rietveld, Dijkstra & Lotgering, 2011).

As a follow-up on the study by Ruiter et al. the following further (experimental) adaptations to the ANELT were made: (a) some of the test items were replaced by ones which better represent daily communication settings, and (b) the essential information units to be expressed on each test item were determined on a larger group of non-aphasic speakers than was done in the 2011-study, thus including more (i.e. various) responses.

The current study seeks to investigate whether these experimental changes further improve the methodological quality of the quantitative ANELT measure.

Doel van het onderzoek

Based on the results obtained in our previous study (Ruiter, Kolk, Rietveld, Dijkstra & Lotgering, 2011), we hypothesise that:

- The experimental changes to the scenarios and new quantitative scoring procedure of the Amsterdam-Nijmegen Everyday Language Test (ANELT; Blomert, Koster & Kean, 1995) lead to a more accurate estimate of the true scores of the verbal functional communication skills of people with mild expressive aphasia. More specifically, by reducing the SDs (SDs < 15.1) the 95% confidence intervals will decrease.
- The new quantitative score is more sensitive than the original qualitative one in detecting

change in verbal effectiveness over time. There are two conditions that have to be met in order to investigate responsiveness: the aphasic speakers should improve verbal effectiveness over time (investigated in the current study), and non-linguistically impaired speakers should not (investigated in another study).

- Quantification of the number of essential information units produced in the ANELT yields at least the same inter-rater agreement at the current qualitative rating scale.

Onderzoeksopzet

Two, with a time interval of 8 weeks

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

n/a

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

- Aphasia based on clinical judgement of a speech and language pathologist;
- Male and female;
- Age between 30 and 80 years old;
- Native speaker of Dutch;
- 6 weeks to 6 months post-onset of a LH stroke;
- Testable with:
 - (a) Comprehensive Aphasia Test (CAT-NL; Swinburn, Porter & Howard, 2014)
 - (b) Amsterdam-Nijmegen Everyday Language Test (ANELT; Blomert, Koster & Kean, 1995)

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

- Prior stroke;
- Aphasia caused by tumor or trauma;
- A c-score of 3 (or below) at the CAT-NL subtests 'comprehension of spoken words', 'comprehension of spoken sentences', and 'comprehension of spoken paragraphs';
- (Even with visual aid) profound visual perceptual disorders;
- (Even with hearing aid) profound hearing deficit;
- Intellectual disability;
- Neurodegenerative diseases;
- Speech disorder (i.e. less than 90% intelligible speech output)

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Parallel
Toewijzing:	N.v.t. / één studie arm

Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland	
Status:	Werving tijdelijk gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-03-2018
Aantal proefpersonen:	20
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nee

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies	
Datum:	08-09-2016
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL5861
NTR-old	NTR6041
Ander register	METC : 14-N-143 METC Z

Resultaten