Chest Heart & Stroke Scotland

Aphasia



Aphasia-friendly guide

This booklet is about **aphasia** and **communication**.

This booklet is about what aphasia means.

This booklet is also about **ways to manage aphasia**.

A **stroke** can **damage** the parts of your **brain** which handle **language**.

Damage to **communication** is called **aphasia**.



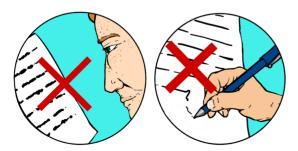
Aphasia often gets better with time.



Aphasia can make it hard to speak or understand conversation.



Aphasia can also make it hard to read or write.



Aphasia can make words difficult to understand or say.

Finding words may be difficult.

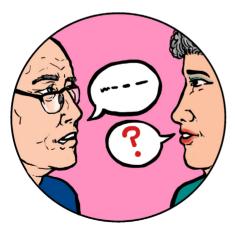
Words may be **jumbled**.



You may **not be understood** or **heard clearly** by people the first time.

This may make you feel **frustrated**.

When you are **tired** this can become worse.



There are ways to **help** you **communicate**.

A speech and language therapist can help.

You can **ask friends** and **family** for support. You can attend a **communication support group.**



Even if it is difficult, try to keep practicing your communication.

It may get easier over time.

1. Speak

- Practice common sounds and syllables.
- Practice words you want to say often, such as the names of family and friends.
- If you cannot find a word, try to describe the idea or thing in other ways.

2. Read

- Start with a short easy-read book or newspaper.
- Read the headlines or look at the pictures first.
- Read about subjects you are interested in.

3. Write

- Write first letters of words or full words if you can.
- Draw simple pictures.
- Practice letters, words, and then sentences.
- You may want someone else to check your work.

There are **other items** to help

you communicate:

- Aphasia card to tell people about difficulties
- Alphabet board and number board
- **Key word cards** for important things
- Communication
 book about you
- Text to Speech apps or other technology

Ask a **speech and language therapist** or contact **CHSS** for more information about communication aids.





Ways to help communication

The next few pages will tell you some things you can do to help your communication.

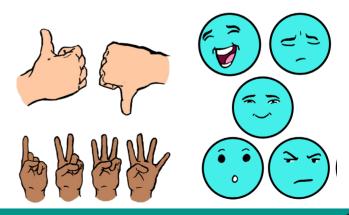


To help you get your message across:

Take your **time**. Speak **slowly.**

Repeat yourself if needed.

Use facial expressions and hand gestures. Use emojis in texts.

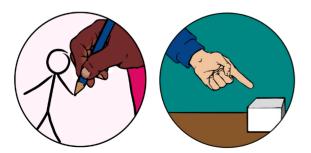


Draw simple pictures to explain your thoughts.

Write full words if you can. If you cannot, write the **first letters** of the word.

Point to item, places, or people.

Try to **describe things** if you cannot remember the word.



To help you understand:

Look for **images** next to writing.

Observe other people's **body language** and **facial expressions.**



Background **noise** can make **talking harder.**

Remove background **noise** if you want to **talk**.



Turn off music.



Turn off telephones and mobiles, or set them to silent.

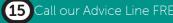


Avoid lots of people talking at once

Turn off radios.

Turn off or **mute** TVs.

Let people know if you are struggling. You can show them a card or this booklet.



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Things other people can do to help you:

- » Speak slowly
- » Use simple sentences
- » Confirm topics of conversation
- » Use images or writing to support conversation
- » Use face and hand gestures and body language
- » Ask: 'Do you mean ...?'
- » **Repeat** what you said to confirm understanding
- » Give you time to speak
- » **Stay positive** to boost your confidence

You may be able to get help and support from:

- » Friends
- » Family
- » Your doctor or health team
- » A speech and language therapist (SLT)
- » A communication support group
- » Chest Heart and Stroke Scotland **chss.org.uk**





To find more resources, go to www.chss.org.uk/ resources-hub

Our booklets are free in Scotland.

Support our work by going to www.chss.org.uk/ supportus

Our Advice Line practitioners can offer advice and support. Call 808 801 0899 w Text NURSE to 66777 adviceline@chss.org.uk



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