

Queensland Aphasia Research Centre (QARC)

A research centre of the









Queensland Aphasia Research Centre (QARC)

Professor Dave Copland
The University of Queensland

A research centre of the







Acknowledgement of Country

The University of Queensland (UQ) acknowledges the Traditional Owners and their custodianship of the lands on which we meet.

We pay our respects to their Ancestors and their descendants, who continue cultural and spiritual connections to Country.



Welcome!





Today

Introduction to Queensland Aphasia Research Centre

Our Research and Activities

Opportunity to:

- Find out more about our research and activities
- ask questions and meet the team
- find out how to get involved

- Bathrooms
- Fire and evacuation
- Afternoon Tea











A UQ-Metro North partnership

The centre operates in partnership with Metro North Health and the Surgical, Treatment and Rehabilitation Service (STARS) Education and Research Alliance

Funding



Philanthropic + UQ + Metro North

Philanthropic funding from the Bowness Family Foundation and Anonymous Donor

UQ funding

Metro North Funding of CHAT Clinicians

Local and National Research Funding

Reach



Queensland

Centre operations will support people with aphasia, family, and professionals throughout Queensland.

Our Purpose

We work in partnership with the community, health services and key organisations to:

- Increase our understanding of aphasia
- Improve outcomes
- Provide better access to services, support and information
- Advocate the right to communicate



Progress



502

People accessing services



248

Research publications



2369

Research participants



715

Students receiving education and training



4531

Therapy hours delivered by partners and QARC



79

Clinician/researcher engagement opportunities



54

Consumer engagement opportunities



81

Collaborating organisations

Co-design of aphasia services



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Aims of the study

Specifically, we wanted to:

Learn about experiences of aphasia care. For example,



What worked well?



What did not work well?



Ideas about how aphasia care could be improved?





Those involved

Participants



41 People with aphasia



35 Significant others



75 Speech pathologists



Remote and Metropolitan areas



People with aphasia & significant others



Needs could be met by:

- 1. Training health professionals in how to support communication.
- 2. Improving hospital environments (e.g. having quiet spaces and entertainment options for people with aphasia).
- 3. Increasing service availability in rural areas.
- 4. Having more psychological services and peer support options for people with aphasia.

Priorities for service design



People with aphasia

Education to support people with aphasia to understand their care management (e.g. medications)



Significant others

More psychological services available for people with aphasia



Speech Pathologists





Common touchpoints

- Greater access to clinical supervision
- Better coordination & interdisciplinary care to increase therapy time
- Psychological services able to support diverse communication needs

Priorities for service design



Dedicated aphasia speech pathologist staffing



Regional

Improved **referral pathways** and **service linkage**



Education to support care

transitions



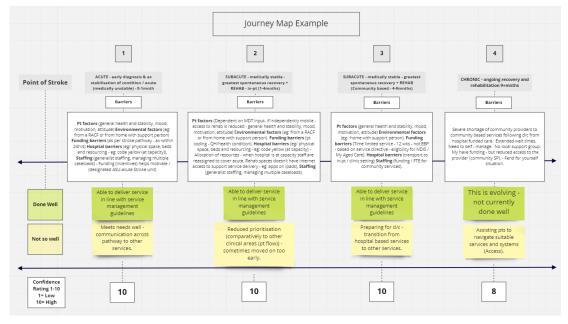


Mapping health care services

Mapping steps:

- Identify key stages along journey of care
- Barriers at each stage
- What is done well / not well at each stage
- Confidence of team at each stage

Example





Continuum of care for healthcare service



No longer accessing services



Top Priorities



1. Aphasia alerts in medical charts / engaging hospital environments.



2. Training for healthcare providers in how to support communication.



3. Therapy and care management that is tailored to the individual.



4. Having a consistent member of the healthcare team.



5. Better and equitable access to aphasia services.



6. Longer-term intensive communication therapy options.



7. Mental health service options for people with aphasia.



More information

Video abstracts

(designed by, for, and with people with aphasia)

"...just seeing the change or the hope grow in both the client and the family when you can give them the tools to communicate with each other." (Speech Pathologist)

Experiences



People with aphasia



Top priorities



Top priorities

"You know when you think about it she wouldn't be able to just pick up the phone and ring lifeline"

(Significant other)

"...you can't express how I feel for that hospital ... Honestly, they're amazing.

"I- I- I appreciate <u>life</u> a little more"

(Person with aphasia)



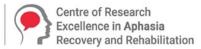


Jade Dignam, Penni Burfein, Jessica Campbell[,], Adele Coleman, Caitlin Fraser, Jessica Hickey, Annie Hill, Kate O'Brien, Emma O'Neill, Katherine Roxas, Kylie Short, Kirstine Shrubsole, Renee Stuckey, Hannah Wedley, Kana Appadurai, David Copland.

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Comprehensive, High-dose Aphasia Treatment







Education

Impairment Therapy







Activity / Participation Therapy



High-dose therapy

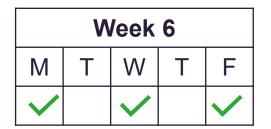




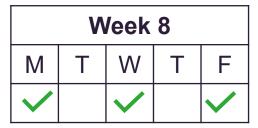










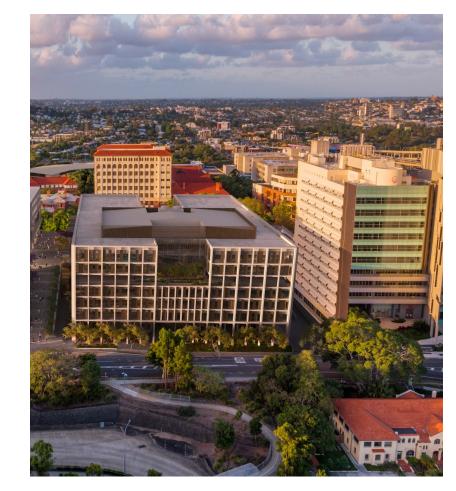


50 hours therapy7 hours per week for 7-8 weeks



CHAT in STARS Research Project

- CHAT was implemented at the Surgical,
 Treatment and Rehabilitation Service, or STARS, in Brisbane (2021 to 2023).
- Therapy delivered by 2.0 FTE STARS speech pathologists supported by the MDT.
- 67 Participants consented to the study and 65 participants completed CHAT









Language Impairment



Confidence





Communication
Activity / Participation



Quality of Life

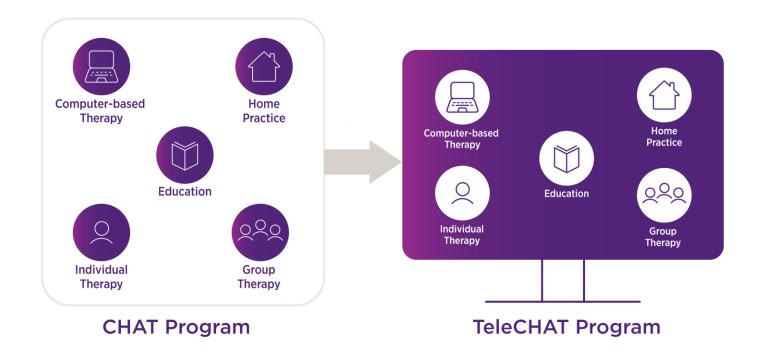
"We now can just do more and more... and I can do a lot more of my life that would never of happened"



TeleCHAT



 The CHAT program was systematically translated for delivery via Zoom using a Human Centred Design process (Vuong et al., 2023).





TeleCHAT

TeleCHAT was piloted with 24 people with aphasia.

 TeleCHAT was found to be feasible, usable and acceptable to people with aphasia (Vuong et al., 2024, PhD Thesis).

• Significant improvements in participants language, communication, confidence and quality of life were observed (Hill et al., 2024).

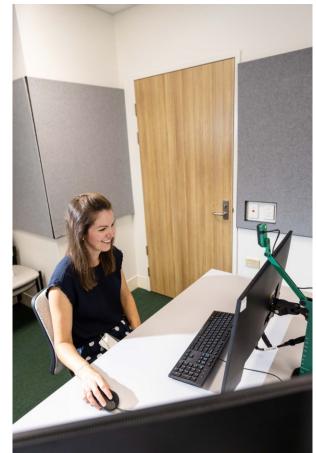


CHAT-Maintain

- A 6-month, technology-enabled, home therapy program.
- Participants trained in the use of technology.
 Speech pathologists made regular support phone-calls.
- 22 participants consented and 16 participants completed the program.
- Gains in communication effectiveness and confidence were maintained at 6-months.









CHAT Partnership Project

- We are conducting a Phase III hybrid implementation and effectiveness study to evaluate CHAT in hospitals across Australia (NHMRC APP1191820).
- This study aims to compare the effectiveness of CHAT with usual care.
- Usual care data collection is underway, and CHAT implementation will commence early in 2025.





Measuring and monitoring aphasia services

Funded by: Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF) 2021 Cardiovascular

Grant Opportunity (MRF2016134).

Project lead: A/Prof Sarah Wallace

Project title: The Right Treatment for the Right Person at the Right Time. Driving

High-Value Aphasia Care through Meaningful Health System Monitoring.

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Aphasia Measures team

































Do Australian aphasia services reflect evidence-based standards?

Do aphasia services produce outcomes that are meaningful to people with aphasia?



In Australia, stroke and rehabilitation data is collected:

- Australian Stroke Clinical Registry (AuSCR)
- Australasia Rehabilitation Outcomes Centre (AROC)
- Stroke Foundation Acute and Rehabilitation Audits

But not much data about aphasia care or outcomes



Project aim

Use real-world data to understand and improve aphasia care and outcomes.



Aphasia minimum dataset

Sociodemographic data

Patient age

Patient years of education

Patient sex at birth

Language of treatment and testing

Primary language

Language status

History of condition impacting

communication or cognition

History of previous stroke

Lesion hemisphere

Date of aphasia onset

Co-morbidities

Process of care data

A screener and/or assessment is completed to determine if communication impairment (including aphasia) is present.

A valid and reliable standardised assessment is conducted to determine the severity of aphasia.

Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia.

Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).

Information about support is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).

The primary communication partner of the person with aphasia is provided with communication partner training.

Individualised recommendations for communicating with the person with aphasia are provided to the treating team.

There is training for staff in supported communication for aphasia.

Goal setting is undertaken in partnership with the person with aphasia and their significant others.

The person with aphasia receives person/family centred care.

The person with aphasia receives speech and language therapy.

Treatment descriptors

Number and duration of treatment

sessions

Setting

Intervention type

Therapeutic approach

Treatment target

Delivery mode

Outcome measures

Western Aphasia Battery – Revised

(WAB-R)

The Scenario Test

Stroke and Aphasia Quality of Life

scale (SAQoL-39g)

General Health Questionnaire

(GHQ-12)

Patient- and clinician-rated anchor

scales (post treatment only)



MEASUREMENT TOOL

What to measure in aphasia clinical care

Research advisory group

3 people with aphasia
2 family members
2 clinicians



STUDY 1

Pilot the MEASuRES minimum dataset

Multi-centre observational study

200 people with aphasia 5 health services

Data collection February

– December 2024



STUDY 2

Evaluate the process of piloting the dataset

Mixed-methods process evaluation

Study 1 participants & health service clinicians

Data collection September – December 2024

These studies will evaluate the use of the MEASUNES minimum dataset in clinical practice

ANALYSIS TOOL

How to interpret treatment success



STUDY 3



Determine thresholds of meaningful change

Different for everyone Small continuous improvements Progress towards personal goals Influenced by personal factors

Early recovery phase
Slightly improved
Chronic phase
No consensus



STUDY 4

Establish Minimal Important Change values

Integration of aphasia outcomes and patient perspectives from Study 1 & Study 3

Analysis to be conducted at the completion of Study 1 & Study 3 data collection

rnese studies will establica Minimal Important Change values for core aphasia outcome measurement instruments

>70 clinicians

13 hospitals across 5 health services

11 QUALITY INDICATORS

FOR POST STROKE APHASIA SERVICES

A screener and/or assessment is completed to determine if communication impairment (including aphasia) is present.



Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).



Information about support is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).



A valid and reliable standardised assessment is conducted to determine the severity of aphasia.



Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia.

The primary communication partner of the person with aphasia is provided with communication partner training.



The person with aphasia receives person/family centred care.

Goal setting is undertaken in partnership with the person with aphasia and their significant others.



There is training for staff in supported communication for aphasia.



The person with aphasia receives speech and language therapy.





https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.14173

Benchmarks of clinically meaningful changes in aphasia recovery



Longterm outcomes after stroke for people with communication support needs



Protocol for a minimum dataset pilot study in Australian health services





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The establishment of QARC has been made possible by generous donations from the Bowness Family Foundation and an anonymous donor.





Aphasia Fit: Supporting and Motivating People with Aphasia to Manage their own Aphasia Treatment

Associate Professor Sarah Wallace

A research centre of the















The Research Team









































The Team (n=95 and counting)





You can see how far you've walked... but language is hard to see.

If you can't see progress, are you going to be motivated to do therapy?



And how do you really track progress when someone is back at home?





We wanted....



to support access to therapy from home.

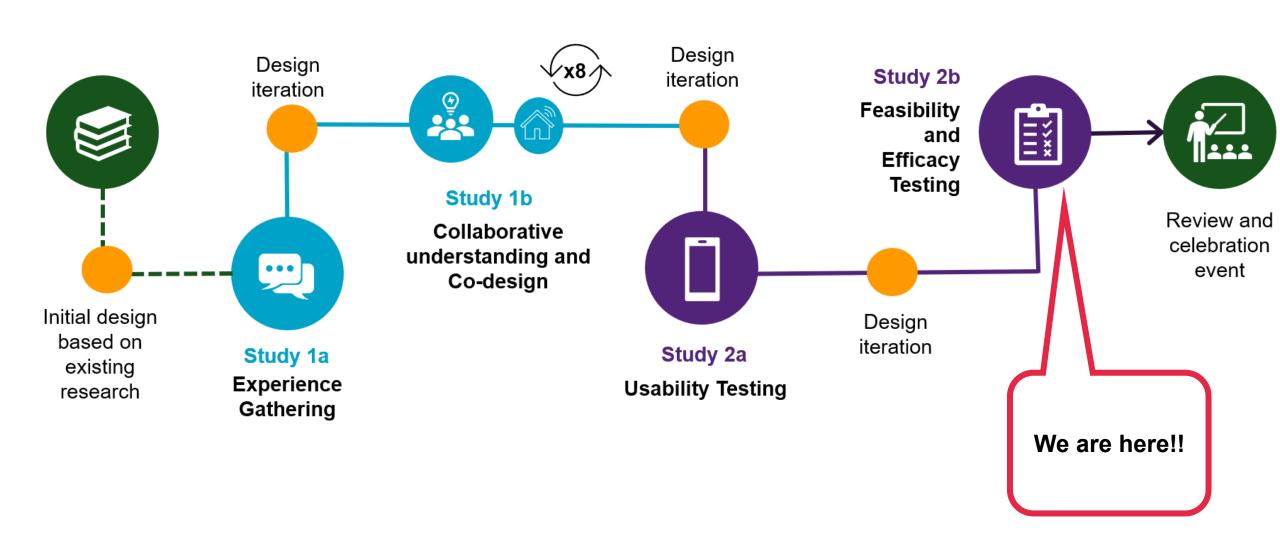


to **motivate** people with aphasia to do more therapy.

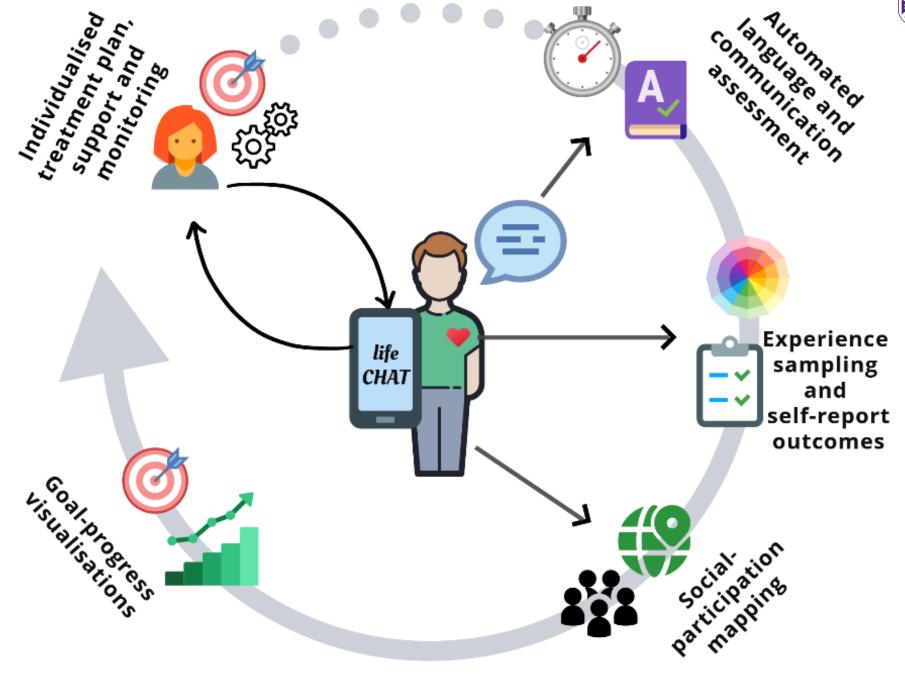


...by developing an App that can measure aphasia progress.











Funding



Measuring, Monitoring, and Motivating Adherence to Self-Managed Aphasia Treatment (MRF2007460). MRFF 2020 Cardiovascular Health Grant Opportunity





Sarah Wallace is supported by a National Health and Medical Research Council Emerging Leadership Investigator Grant (1175821)



Thank you

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Bridging the Digital Divide

Building health self-efficacy through communication-accessible online environments

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Aphasia and using the web

Many essential services are now accessed online.

 People with aphasia are more likely to feel excluded from using the web.



Project aims

• To make software that will help people with aphasia access the web.

We will focus on:



Accessing healthcare

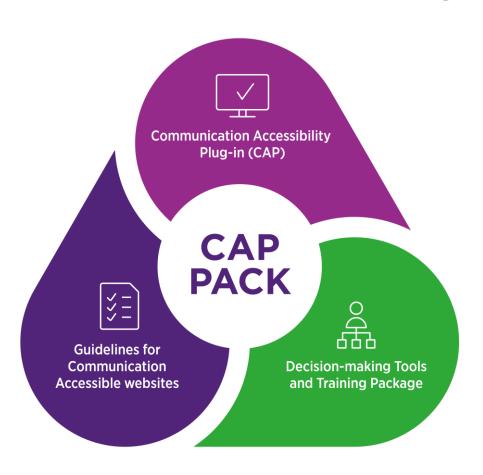


Finding information



Finding support

What will we co-design?



1. Plug-In (or browser extension)

2. Decision making tools and a training package

3. Guidelines for making websites accessible

Project Design

Project establishment

Stage 1a Information Gathering Stage 1b Co-design Stage 2a Experience Testing

Stage 2b Field Testing

Outcomes



Consumer involvement at all stages



Experiences and barriers and facilitators to digital health access



(1) Design considerations (2) Shared Understanding

(3) Iterative co-design



Usability and acceptability testing



Feasibility and efficacy testing





(1) Increased digital access(2) Increased self-efficacy

Research team









Research Team

- Sarah Wallace
- Peter Worthy
- David Copland
- Phill Jamieson
- Kim Barron
- Leanne Togher
- Kirstine Shrubsole
- Ciara Shiggins

- Sonia Brownsett
- Annie Hill
- Janet Wiles
- Alex Haslam
- Scott Hollier
- Jennifer Lee
- Ryan Deslandes
- Bridget Burton

Research Partners

- Australian Aphasia Association
- Australian Disability Network
- Centre for Accessibility Australia
- · National Disability Insurance Agency
- Services Australia
- Stroke Foundation



Contact us



digitaldivide@uq.edu.au



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Scan for more information





Neurobiological predictors

Dr Sonia Brownsett

A research centre of the











Neurobiological predictors

Dr Sonia Brownsett











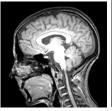




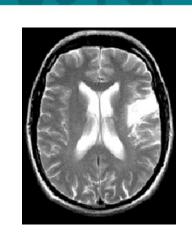






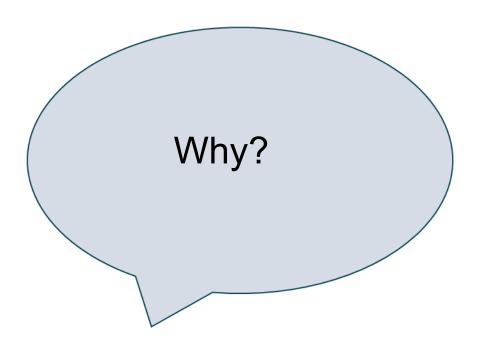
















Identify language networks

Understand how non-language networks support recovery?

Understand biomarkers of differences observed in aphasia?

To identify more reliable predictors of recovery?







What do we do?



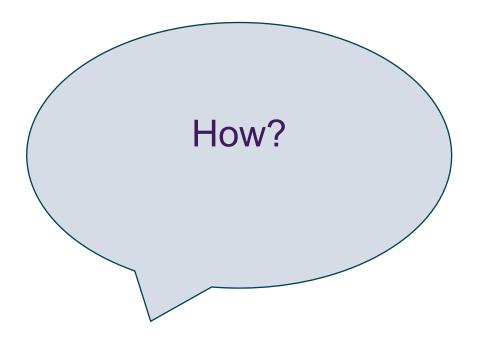
We measure and compare:

- Activation and electrical activity in healthy brains.
- Lesion size and location after stroke
- Impact of damage to cortex, subcortex and neural networks
- Does blood flow change over time and does this relate to outcomes?
- Does premorbid brain health impact recovery trajectories?
- Longitudinal changes





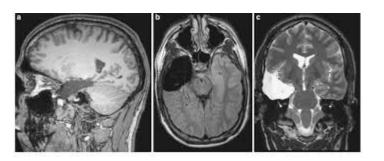






MRI: lesion location and size



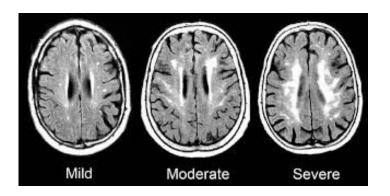






MRI: brain frailty- small vessel disease



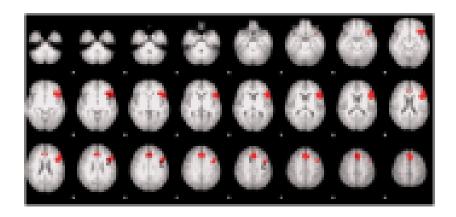


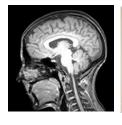




functional MRI: how we use the brain





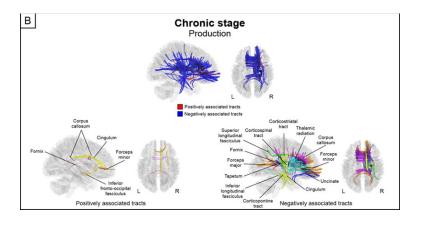


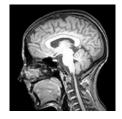




Diffusion imaging: white matter integrity







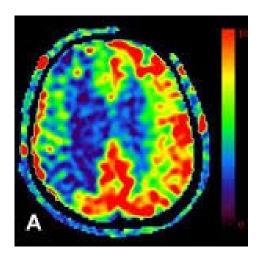






Perfusion imaging: Perilesional blood flow

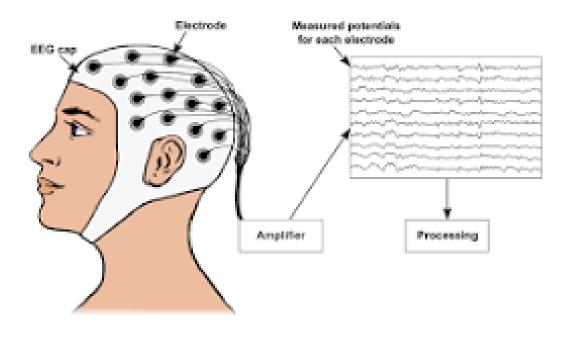








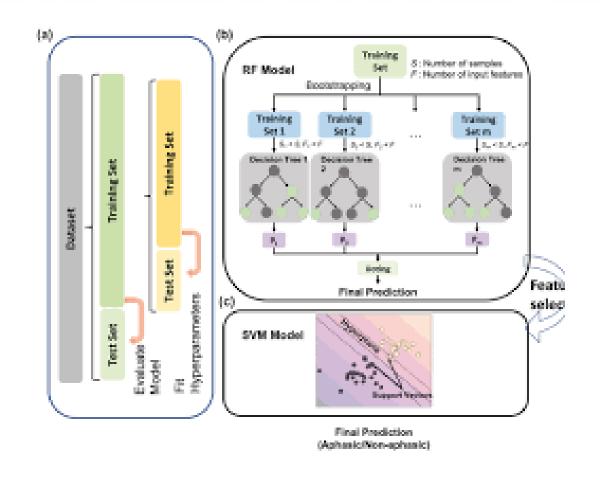
Electroencephalogram (EEG) electrical activity in the brain







Machine learning: outcome prediction









Come and visit us to find out more

Thank You



Non-stroke aphasia

Dr Sonia Brownsett

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Non stroke aphasia

Dr Sonia Brownsett







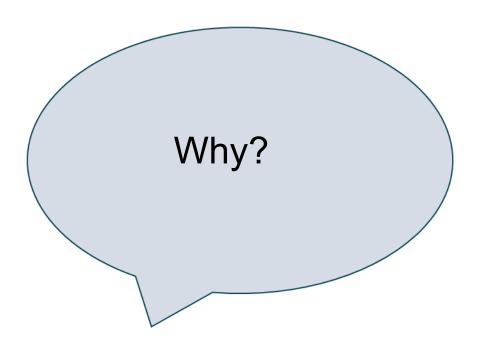






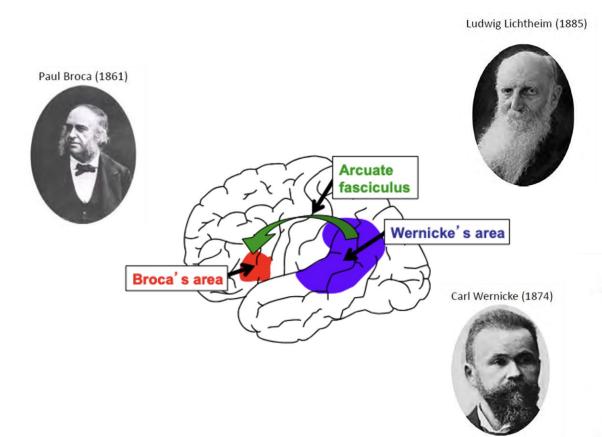




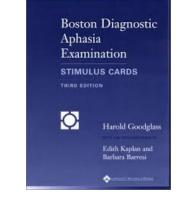


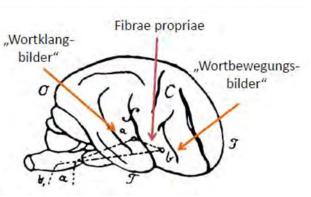


Non stroke Aphasia





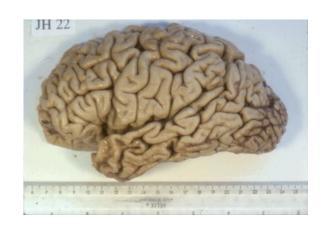


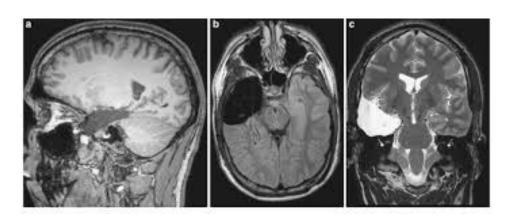


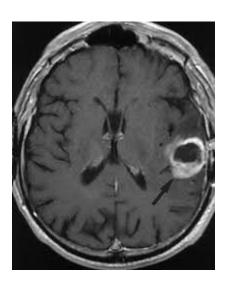




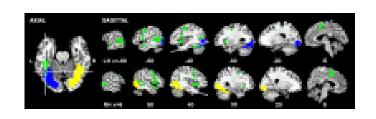
Non stroke Aphasia



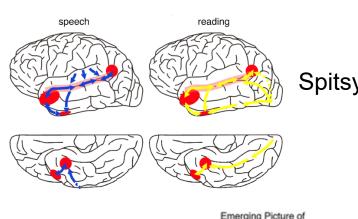




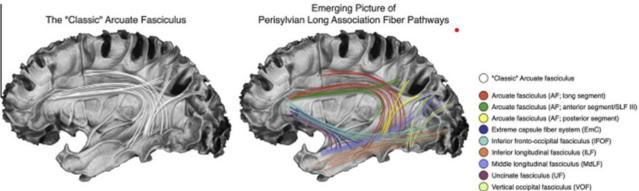
Beyond classic regions and models



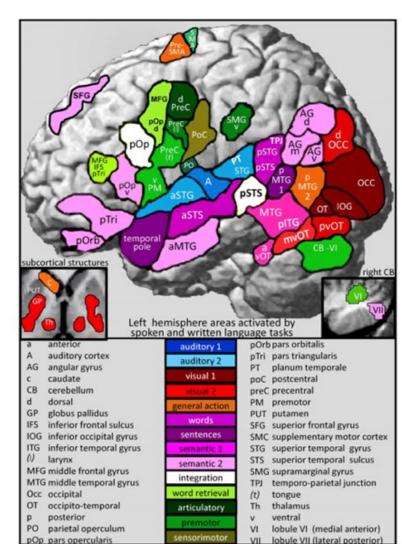
Woodhead et al, 2011



Spitsyna et al., 2006



Tremblay and Dick, 2016,







What do we do?





Use models other than stroke to understand language networks and recovery?

Prevalence of non-stroke aphasia in epilepsy and brain cancer?

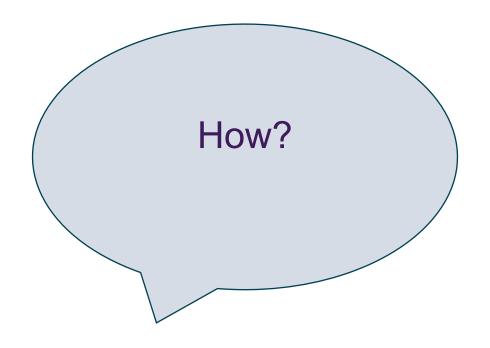
Understanding trajectory of different non-stroke aphasias?

Developing pre-surgical fMRI paradigms to minimise risk of post-surgical aphasia

Develop and test therapies for brain cancer and epilepsy









Assessing language

	Epilepsy	Brain tumour
Cognitive Neuropsychological model: CAT	85%	77%
Classic model of language: WAB	19%	19%
Classic model of language: Noun naming	12%	8%
Subjective self-report	80%	68%







Presurgical fMRI planning



	Paradigm	Language task (Baseline task)	Input	Output	Anterior view	Posterior view	Lateral view (L)	Lateral View (R)
	Written autobiographical	Autobiographical writing (Symbol copy)	Write about what you did on your last holiday.	2/				
Semantic decision tasks ^{3,4}	Semantic decision (nouns)	Semantic decision (Number Decision)	thimble needle cotton					
	Semantic decision (verbs)	Semantic decision (Number decision)	smiling crying laughing					
Adaptive language mapping paradigms 5,6	Adaptive semantic	Semantic judgement (Symbol string judgement)	elephant circus					
	Adaptive rhyme	Rhyme judgement (Symbol string judgement)	peacon sheekin					
American Society of Functional Neuroradiology (ASFNR) recommended ⁷	Sentence completion	Sentence completion (Viewed nonsense sentences)	Lions have very sharp	N/a (subvocal)				
	Silent word generation	Phonemic fluency (Viewed symbols)	Α	N/a (subvocal)			1	



Develop speech and language therapies



CanCommunicate for brain tumour





Epilepsy and language education handouts



Thank You

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Unspoken, Unheard, Unmet: Improving Access to Preventative Health Care through Better Conversations about Care

Funded by the Medical Research Future Fund (MRFF)
2021 Dementia Ageing and Aged Care Grant Opportunity (MRF2015728)

Associate Professor Sarah Wallace

A research centre of the









Research Objective

We will co-design, implement, and evaluate Better Conversations about Care—a multi-component intervention to support conversations about care in community and residential aged care settings

The Research Team





Sarah Wallace Speech Pathology



Louise Hickson Audiology



Victoria Palmer Primary Care Mental Health & Co-Design



Nerina Scarinci Speech Pathology



Dierdre Fetherstonhaugh Nursing



Samantha Siyambalapitiya Speech Pathology & Culturally Responsive Health Care



Anthony Angwin Speech Pathology & Language Neuroscience



David CoplandSpeech Pathology &
Language Neuroscience



Peter Worthy
Interactional Design
& Law



Kirstine Shrubsole Speech Pathology & Implementation Science



Asad KahnBiostatistics &
Epidemiology



Joanne Mary Wood
Optometry



Aparna Arjunan Medicine (Geriatrics)



Geoff ArgusPsychology



Asmita Manchha Aged care Research Fellow



Michelle King Law Research Fellow



Kyla Hudson Speech Pathology Research Fellow



Bridget Burton Speech Pathology PhD Student

Partner Organisations 8 audiology australia + Steering Committee





















Kym Torresi Speech Pathology Australia



Leah Allen Wesley Mission Queensland



Sandra Glaister Southern Cross Care Queensland



Peter Worboyes Ethnic Communities Council of Queensland



Samantha Edmonds Older Person's **Advocacy Network**



Barbra Timmer Audiology Australia



Geoff Argus Southern Queensland Rural Health Network



Australian Government

Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission

Loren de Vries Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission



Living Experience Advisory Group (LEAG)



Gwenda Darling



Lesley Forster



Jen Muller



Kristina Chelberg



Danijela Hliš



Jasmine Siggs



Jeff Murray



Stage 1a: Experience Gathering through Qualitative Interviews



Data has been collected from two studies:

- Conversations about Care (MRFF)
- Dementia Centre for Research Collaboration Pilot Grant (2022)

Interviews have now been conducted with:



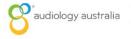
28 people who use aged care services



25 family members or significant others



28 aged care workers







































Fieldwork: Rural & Remote Aged Care Services, April 2024







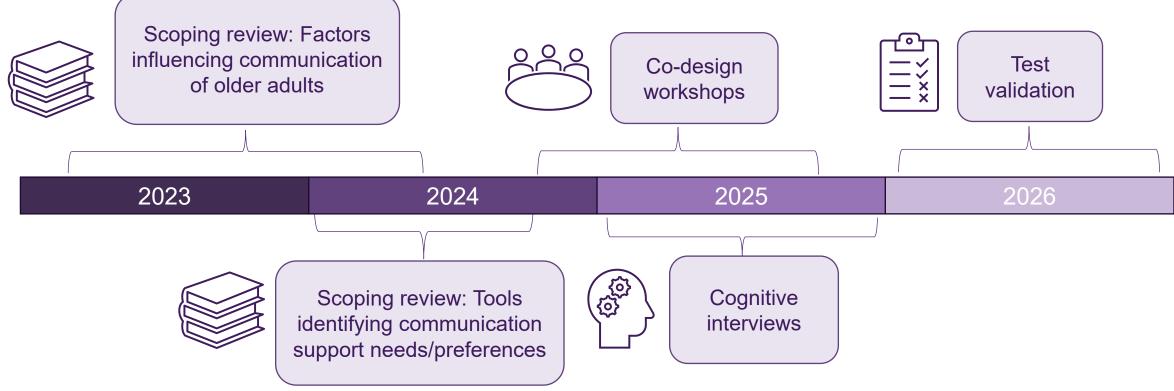




Workstream A: Identifying older adults' communication support needs/preferences



Workstream aim: to co-design and evaluate a tool which identifies communication support needs and preferences for older people in Australian aged care in partnership with aged care providers (workforce), recipients, and significant others.



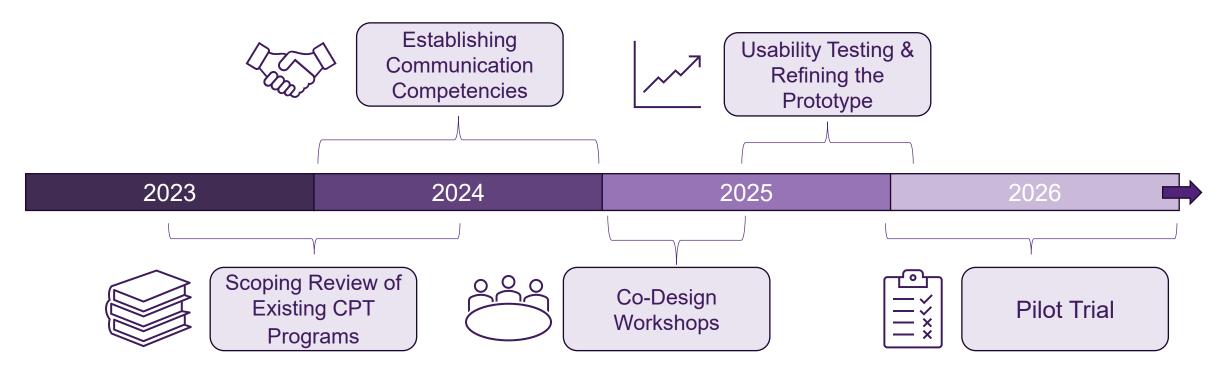




Workstream B: Communication Skills Training for Australian Aged Care Workers



Workstream Aim: To co-design and evaluate a fit-for-purpose communication training program for the Australian aged care workforce.

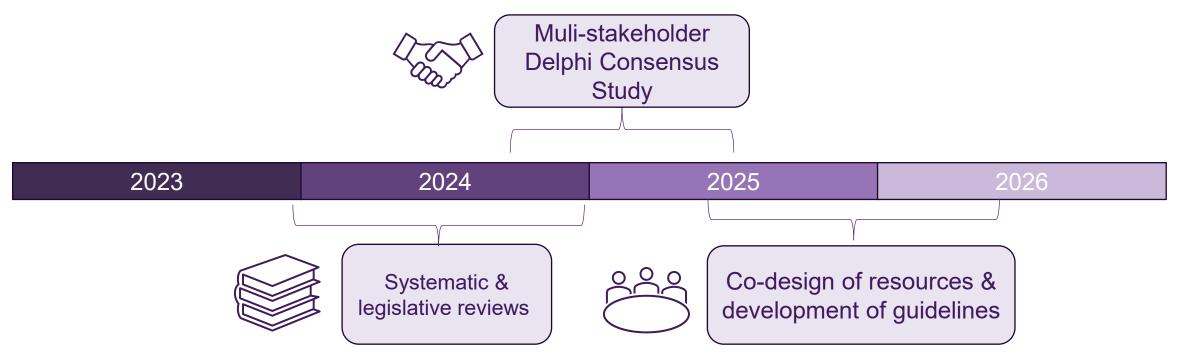




Workstream C: Guidelines for communication support, decision-making, and feedback and complaints resolution + Accessible + Picture-based resources



Workstream Aim: Embedding communication support in aged care by providing Guidelines for communication, decision-making, and feedback and complaints, including the investigation of complaints







If you are a decision-maker for/with a person who uses aged care services (a guardian or Power of Attorney) – we'd love to interview you! Scan the QR Code for the project EOI form and get in touch.

conversationsaboutcareproject@uq.edu.au

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The Aphasia Implementation Toolkit

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Background



There are over 80 recommendations to guide aphasia practice



There are evidence practice gaps in aphasia services



Speech pathologists can improve services with implementation support & resources



First, we want to know – what are **the most important** recommendations?



There are 23 aphasia recommendations that are:

- 1) supported by strong evidence or
- 2) consumer-important



Included 7
recommendations
important to people with
aphasia and their family
members
(Wallace et al., 2023)



Clinical Guidelines (Stroke Foundation, 2023); Aphasia Best Practice Statements (Power et al., 2015)





We identified the 'top 10 important recommendations'

Survey: 82 clinicians & 26 people with lived experience of aphasia scored the **importance** of each of the 23 recommendations (n=108)

10 "rated" as most important by 108 people



These were turned into '11 quality indicators' → MEASuRES project

11 QUALITY INDICATORS

FOR POST STROKE APHASIA SERVICES

A screener and/or assessment is completed to determine if communication impairment (including aphasia) is present.



Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).



Information about support is provided to the person with aphasia's significant other(s).



A valid and reliable standardised assessment is conducted to determine the severity of aphasia.



Information about aphasia is provided to the person with aphasia.

The primary communication partner of the person with aphasia is provided with communication partner training.





receives person/family centred care.

Goal setting is undertaken in partnership with the person with aphasia and their significant others.



Individualised
recommendations for
communicating with
the person with
aphasia are provided to
the treating team.

There is training for staff in supported communication for aphasia.



The person with aphasia receives speech and language therapy.





https://doi.org/10.1111/hex.14173

These were then voted on to identify 'implementation priorities'



 Assessment = The person with suspected aphasia should be assessed by a speech pathologist to determine the presence and severity of aphasia.



2. Information provision = All people with aphasia should be offered information tailored to meet their needs using relevant communication formats.



3. Goal setting = Goals should be set together with the person with aphasia, their family or carer, and speech pathologist.



4. Person & family centred services = Aphasia services should be **person** and family centred. People with aphasia and their families should be involved in all stages of rehabilitation.



5. Offered aphasia therapy = All people with aphasia should be **offered therapy** to improve their ability to communicate if they have ongoing goals.



6. Comprehensive & individualised treatment = Aphasia rehabilitation should be comprehensive and individualised to address the impact of aphasia on functional everyday activities, participation & quality of life.





The Implementation Toolkit



Strategies to close evidence-practice gaps **need to be tailored** to specific contexts - **but this is time-consuming**



An **implementation toolkit** is a collection of adaptable documents to inform and facilitate practice change (Yamada et al 2015)



Trained facilitators/**champions** are effective in supporting practice change in other areas (Ritchie et al 2021), but not well utilised in speech pathology



An **implementation toolkit** led by trained **change champions** is a potential solution to reduce evidence-practice gaps in aphasia



What will the Toolkit do?

The toolkit aims to help speech pathologists improve their aphasia services:

- Audit tools
- Guides to identify barriers
- Modules about the evidence
- Implementation strategies
- Training for change champions





How will it work?

- 1. A service will sign up to the Toolkit
- 2. Change Champions will complete training, & learn skills in knowledge translation and how to use the toolkit, such as how to:
 - Identify a priority area for improvement
 - Identify local barriers
 - Select and use implementation strategies
 - Support and monitor implementation
 - Sustain practice change

What have we done so far?

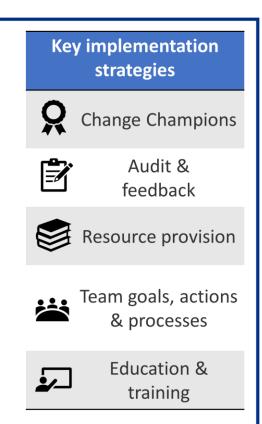


Design & Procedure:

- 13 speech pathologists at 1 health service participated
- 2 Change Champions (see Fig. 1):
 - ✓ Conducted audits of practice
 - ✓ Completed *Barrier-Strategies Matching Tool* selected & tailored tools to local barriers
 - ✓ Facilitated team planning & implementation

Data collection & Analysis:

- Pre-post medical record audits
- Clinician surveys & 3 focus groups



1. Pre-post file audits = *improvement in target behaviour*

Provision of written information about aphasia						
Pre	Post	Change	Fisher's exact test			
0/10 (0%)	6/10 (60%)	60% 个	*p=0.005 Significant 个			

- 2. Survey = 12/14 targeted barriers improved
- 3. Clinician focus groups = feasible & acceptable

Goal = "To provide written information about aphasia"

What is next?





Project Establishment

Consumer involvement at all stages



Co-design training for Implementation Champions

Field test training



Co-produce Toolkit strategies and resources

Examples may include educational modules, templates and guides, and audit tools



Toolkit testing

Pilot cluster randomised control trial with 6 health services



How can you become involved?

Stay up to date through our UQ project page.

For more information, please contact: Dr. Kirstine Shrubsole, k.shrubsole@uq.edu.au



Thank you to our participants and research collaborators for contributing to this research.

The Aphasia Implementation Toolkit is funded by a 2024 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Emerging Leadership Fellowship awarded to Dr Kirstine Shrubsole.



Aphasia Coffee Group





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Who is Coffee Group for?

Coffee group is for:

- people with aphasia no matter the cause
- family members
- friends.



What is Coffee Group?

Coffee group is **your** group.

- For you to **talk** to new and familiar people.
- Share ideas and stories.
- It is a safe and inclusive environment.
- **Ask** QARC **questions** or request information.



Where and When is Coffee Group

You can **choose** whether you want to join us **in person** or **online**.

Option 1: Join us in person at STARS

Hospital. Level 1, 296 Herston Road, Herston.

Time: 11am - 12.30pm

Option 2: Join us online via Zoom.

Time: 11am - midday



Next Coffee Group

Next Coffee Group

November 12th, 11am

 Please sign up to mailing list to receive updates and zoom link.

Sign up to mailing list here





Aphasia Tech Hub

Dr Sonia Brownsett

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Aphasia Tech Hub

Improving access to technology for people with aphasia, their support people and treating clinicians

Aphasia Techhub consultant team:

Speech Pathologists: Sonia Brownsett Kori Ramajoo

Lived experience consultants: Kim Barron Phill Jamieson









What does Tech hub we do?



Free workshops and seminars

Group education provided: AAA Aphasia Camp, Seniors on-line, CHAT program, in-service development, SIGs, student lectures

Free one-to-one/ jointconsultations and coaching (person with aphasia, clinicians, researchers, tech developers and students)



Technology drop-in during coffee group

Aphasia friendly/communication accessible guides

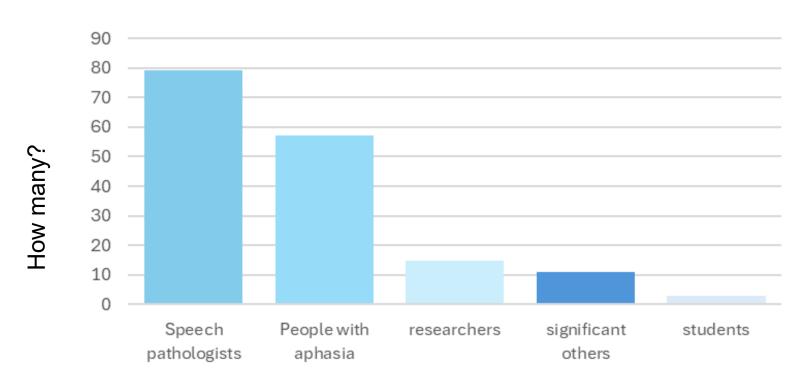
Support across Australia (QLD, Victoria, Northern Territory, NSW, Tasmania)

Online zoom coffee group



How many so far?

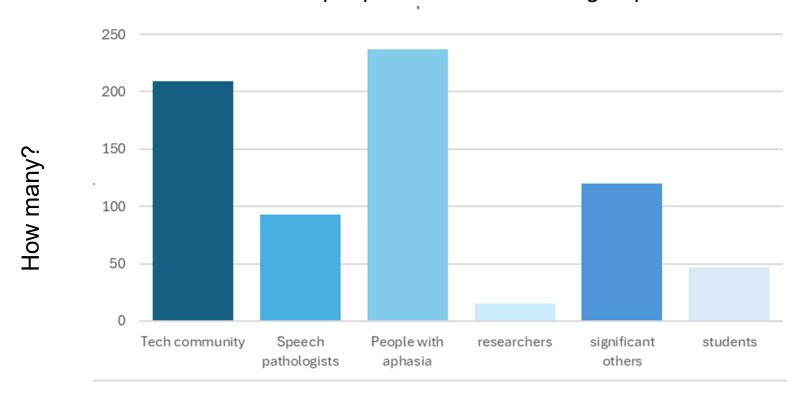
Number of individual sessions





How many so far?

Number of people in Tech hub talks/groups





Examples of our consults

Self-management



Safety



Daily Life



Connecting



Aphasia Recovery + Technology

Therapy



Fun



Help when I'm tired or stuck

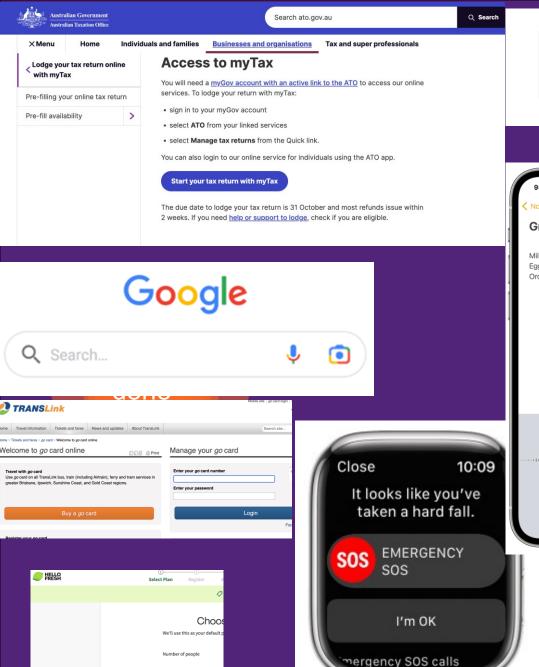


Evidence for therapy apps

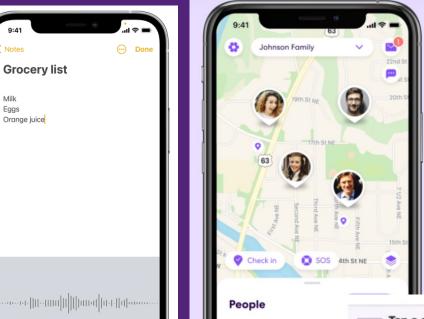
Therapy



Target	Software	Study	Significant results	Level of Evidence	Risk of Bias	Recommend
Auditory word comprehension	Listen-In	Fleming et al. (2021)	Yes	II	9 of 13	yes
Mixed expressive	AphasiaMate	Archibald et al. (2009)	Yes	IV	8 of 10	yes
and receptive language targets	Constant therapy	Braley et al, (2021)	Yes	II	7 out of 13	ves
		Kiran et al, (2014)	NA	IV	5 out of 10	
	MossTalk Words	Raymer et al. (2006)	No	IV	7 of 10	no
	Power-Afa	De Luca et al. (2018)	Yes	II	8 of 13	yes
	Talkpath	Steele et al, (2014)	Mixed	IV	9 out of 10	yes
	Tactus Therapy	Stark & Warburton (2018)	Yes	III-2	8 of 10	yes
Narrative production	SentenceShaper	M ^c Call et al. (2009)	Yes	IV	7 of 8	yes
		Albright & Purves (2008)	No	IV	6 of 8	
Oral reading	ORLA	Cherney et al. (2021)	Yes	II	8 of 13	yes
		Cherney (2010)	No	II	4 of 13	
Script production	AphasiaScripts	Cherney et al. (2019)	Yes	III-3	4 of 8	yes
		Cherney et al. (2008)	No	IV	6 of 9	
		Cherney & Halper (2008)	No	IV	6 of 9	1
Single word	iReadMore	Woodhead et al. (2018)	Yes	III-3	7 of 9	yes
Word retrieval	MossTalk Words	Fink et al. (2002)	Yes	IV	7 of 10	yes
		Ramsberger & Marie (2007)	Mixed	IV	9 of 7	
	StepByStep	Palmer et al. (2019)	Yes	II	10 of 13	yes
		Palmer et al. (2012)	Yes	II	9 of 13	
		Mortley et al. (2004)	Yes	IV	5 of 10	







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Wednesday, February 09 2022, 2.42pm 🔘 3 post(s) StrokeLine & 2 others 🚯 🔘

Forums

All

Where am I?

Home / Forums

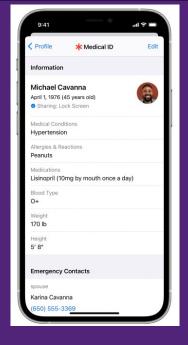
SIGN IN

RESOURCES

COMMUNITY

GOALS

STROKESAURUS



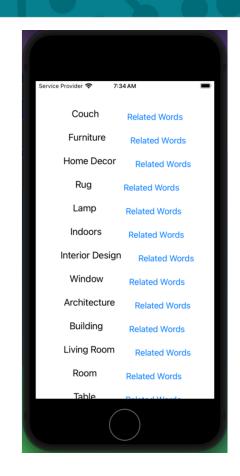
Tap a card. Remember the picture. Find the matching picture. Find all the other pairs in as few tries as possible.

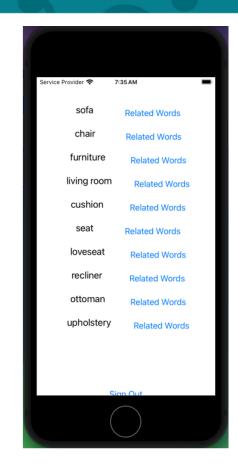




Develop new technology







Done







APHASIA TECH HUB

I have Aphasia

This means I find it hard to **speak**, **read** or **write**.

Please speak clearly and give me time.

SCAN QR CODE



https://aphasia.org.au/aphasia/



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How to get involved at QARC

Clinicians and students

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There are many ways you can be involved:

- 1. Become a QARC clinical affiliate
 - Clinical Forum
 - Regular newsletters
- 2. Research involvement:
 - participation, direction, research ideas, research higher degree.
- 3. Support



Become a clinical affiliate

- 1. Regular communications:
 - "QARC Matters" newsletter
 - research updates
 - invitations to do research
 - Workshops / events
 - And more...

QARC Matters

Welcome to the 'Spring Issue' QARC newsletter.

A warm welcome to new members.

Research outcomes



CHAT Maintain

CHAT-Maintain is a home aphasia therapy program which uses apps and computer therapy programs prescribed by a speech pathologist.

Funded by the Stroke Foundation, a research team at QARC aimed to see whether CHAT-Maintain helped people maintain therapy gains after completing an intensive aphasia therapy program (CHAT or TeleCHAT).

Read the study outcomes



Understanding important changes in aphasia recovery

In a study led by speech pathologist and PhD student Sally Zingelman, a research team set out to better understand important changes in aphasia recovery. Specifically, they wanted to speak to people with aphasia to get their opinions.

Read more about the study, including outcomes and practical advice, in a brochure co-designed with people with lived experience.

For more information, please contact Sally Zingelman here.



Clinical Forum

Purpose: idea-sharing and discussion platform hosted by QARC. Discuss research being done in research and clinical settings

Support translation of research into practice.

Aims:

- 1. Provide updates
- 2. Facilitate discussion around translation (barriers / facilitators)
- 3. Open discussion and collaboration between researchers and clinicians.
- 4. Promote sharing of resources and clinical problem solving in supportive environment.



Previous Forum topics

- 1. All and acquired communication disability
- 2. Working with First Nations people with stroke and aphasia
- 3. Needs of families living with aphasia: in hospital, after discharge and now.
- 4. Aphasia Management and AAC
- 5. Delivering a comprehensive high-dose aphasia therapy via telepractice



Research involvement

- 1. Participation
- 2. Clinical advisor / research team
- 3. Research ideas / gaps
- 4. Research higher degrees





Provide feedback and direction

- 1. Provide ideas for Clinical Forum
- 2. Let us know if you're looking for resources or if using resources.



Support

- 1. Tech Hub consultations
- 2. QARC team site visits
- 3. Grant development



Join the mailing list

Contact us:

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Thank you!

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