

# Quality over quantity in recovering language after stroke

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ECU researchers have found that intensive therapy is not necessarily best for treating the loss of language after stroke. Credit: Edith Cowan University

New Edith Cowan University (ECU) research has found that intensive therapy is not necessarily best when it comes to treating the loss of

language and communication in early recovery after a stroke.

Published today in the *International Journal of Stroke*, the research found that unlike physical and motor skill rehabilitation, recovering lost language caused by a condition known as aphasia after [stroke](#) is a marathon, not a sprint. It also showed that [early intervention](#) is crucial.

Lead author, Associate Professor Erin Godecke from ECU's School of Medical and Health Sciences, said the findings have important implications for the treatment of aphasia because they mean service delivery options are likely to change.

"Previously people with aphasia got the majority of their therapy in the first 6-8 weeks after stroke," Professor Godecke said.

"Our research shows that there is no benefit to this. It is likely that the same therapy could be spread over a longer period to enhance recovery, rather than getting a burst at the start and very little over the next months or years," she said.

Aphasia is a neurological disorder affecting spoken language, comprehension, reading and writing. It affects one third of around 17 million people worldwide who experience stroke each year and is treated with speech therapy.

## **Early care is vital, but not intensity**

Professor Godecke said aphasia therapy and early intervention are vitally important for recovery outcomes after stroke. However, increasing the intensity of the treatment doesn't equate to better results.

"We found that when we provided early aphasia therapy people had a massive increase in their ability to communicate at 12 and 26 weeks

after their stroke. They could talk better and had less difficulty finding and using the right words.

"Importantly though, we also found that if we provided around 10 hours of therapy per week versus nearly 23 hours a week the results weren't any different. We didn't see any harm, but we didn't see any benefit," Professor Godecke said.

## **Language recovery is different to motor recovery**

Professor Godecke said the way people recover motor skills after a stroke is different to how they regain language.

"We tend to believe that more intensive is always better. However, we're beginning to see data emerge to show us that language recovery might behave a little differently to motor recovery functions such as walking, moving your arm or sitting up," she said.

"We don't need quite as intensive a regimen for language as we do for walking recovery. We might need the same amount of treatment, just spread over a longer period."

Professor Godecke said the difficulty level, or intensity, of the aphasia therapy needs to be tailored to what the person can tolerate.

"Because [language](#) is a higher order function and it involves more thinking time and cognitive skill, having breaks between sessions may help consolidate learning," Professor Godecke said.

"It's akin to running on a treadmill—you can only run on the treadmill if you can walk.

"There's no benefit having someone run at full speed when you can have

them run at a moderate pace, get the learning they need, retain it for longer and build on it," she said.

## **VERSE study a world first**

The Very Early Rehabilitation for Speech (VERSE) study at ECU is the first international aphasia trial. The study aimed to determine whether intensive aphasia therapy, beginning within 14 days after stroke, improved communication recovery compared to usual care.

Researchers recruited 246 participants with aphasia after stroke from 17 acute-care hospitals across Australia and New Zealand. Participants either received the usual level of aphasia therapy, or one of two higher intensity regimens.

The ECU study found early intensive aphasia therapy did not improve communication [recovery](#) within 12 weeks post stroke compared to usual care.

The study 'A Randomised Control Trial of intensive [aphasia therapy](#) after acute stroke: The Very Early Rehabilitation for SpEech (VERSE) study' will be published in *The International Journal of Stroke*.

Provided by Edith Cowan University

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