Aphasia Disorder

Aphasia can be defined as a communication disorder or a language impairment that mainly affects the comprehension and the overall production of speech as well as the ability to read and write. As illustrated by Jakobson, R. (2018), Aphasia is mostly witnessed among older individuals as it usually results from brain injury caused by stroke. Jakobson further explains how Aphasia not only from brain stoke but other head diseases such as brain tumors, Alzheimer's diseases, head tumor as well a brain infection. Statistic from the National Aphasia Association illustrates how about twenty-five to forty percent of individuals who get affected by stroke end up getting Aphasia. Aphasia has been known to interfere with an individual's ability to produce and use linguistic words. Despite Aphasia interfering with a person's ability to use aspects of language, it does not damage the individual's intelligence. An individual suffering from aphasia usually finds it difficult to find the right words that constitute speaking and complete their thoughts. Since Aphasia interferes with speaking, it inhibits the patient ability to comprehend conversation, understanding essential readings, written works of literature, ability to write words as well as their ability to use numbers.

Aphasia at an advanced stage has been known to be so severe and mild such that it ultimately hinders the patient ability to make communication. At the acute phase, aphasia not only affects the single aspect of language use such as name retrieval, putting words to create a sentence but also affects the memory of the patient by reducing their ability to recall activities in their daily lives. For severe Aphasia cases, it's usually the task of a professional physician to identify the amount of linguistic function remaining within the patient channels of language

comprehension as well as their ability to assess the right treatment to improve their use of the remaining linguistic skills.

Various studies around the world have identified the many kinds of Aphasia with each affecting a separate component of language as well as having different effects and levels of damage in different patients. Pound, et. All (2018), illustrates and help us understand how there are diverse types and patterns of Aphasia with each one corresponding to a specific location of an individual brain. Here are some of the most common types of Aphasia you likely to come across: Global Aphasia is among the most dangerous types of Aphasia and is connected to patients who can produce a couple of conspicuous words but understand very little or sometimes fail to understand any spoken language. Most people living with Global Aphasia usually fail to read or compose any written word. Global Aphasia is generally recognized immediately; the patient has endured a stroke, and it might quickly improve if the harm hasn't been spread to the more significant brain part. However, if it happens the brain damage will be severe, it usually results in a permanent disability referred to as Global Aphasia.

Another type is Broca's Aphasia. This is also known as the non-fluent Aphasia. In this type of Aphasia, speech yielding is severely decreased and is restricted to short expressions of mot more than four words. Vocabulary access is constrained, and the development of sounds by people with Broca's Aphasia is regularly relentless and tiresome. The individual may moderately understand speech well and can read limited words, yet be restricted recorded as a hard copy. Mixed non-fluent Aphasia is the type of Aphasia that does little damage to the patient since most of the affected individuals usually have sparse and effortful speech. It can be compared to the

severe Broca's Aphasia. Nonetheless, unlike individuals living with Broca's aphasia, the mixed non-fluent Aphasia lives its victims limited in their speech comprehension as well as find difficulty in reading and writing. Unlike Broca's Aphasia, Wernicke's Aphasia is the type of Aphasia that is also referred to as the fluent Aphasia. It's the type of Aphasia that ultimately interferes with the victim's ability to grasp the meaning of any spoken word while it enables the patient to produce words and connect speeches. This is the main reason it is referred to as the fluent Aphasia. Despite its victims being a little fluent, their statements are usually not apparent when compared to the ordinary person. Fluent Aphasia victims produce sentences that do not connect properly as well as intruding irrelevant while making a speech. Wernicke's Aphasia dramatically interferes with the reading and writing of the victim are often severely impaired.

There is also Anomic Aphasia this term is connected to people who are left with a relentless failure to supply the words for the very things they need to discuss mostly huge nouns and spoken words. Therefore, their speech has no grammatical structure and output of words are unclear and full of frustration. The good thing with Anomic Aphasia victims is that they can read, as well as understand speech and spoken words just like an average person. They only find difficulties when it comes to finding words in written expression. Lastly, Primary Progressive Aphasia abbreviated as PPA is a neurological disorder where language abilities become gradually and logically debilitated. Unlike other types Aphasia resulting from brain injury or stroke, Primary Progressive Aphasia is brought about by neurodegenerative disorders and diseases such as Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration and Alzheimer's Disease. Primary Progressive Aphasia results from the disintegration of cerebrum tissue responsible for language and speech. The first

signs associated with PPA are difficulties in speech and language before increasing gradually to other hidden symptoms and diseases such as memory loss (Walter de Gruyter GmbH, et. All, 2019, pg. 1-14).

Aphasia usually affects different parts of the brain, depending on the type of Aphasia that occurred. For instance, injuries that damage the temporal lobe of the brain typically lead to the nature of Aphasia known a Wernicke's Aphasia. The Wernicke's region is the brain region responsible for language development and comprehension of speech. If this brain region is damaged, it usually results in the Wernicke's Aphasia disorder where the victim can speak in listenable phrases but may lack meaning. Victims suffering from Broca's Aphasia may have sustained injuries or damages to the frontal lobe of the brain. Broca's region in the brain is responsible for the production of speech. Language development or usage can be severely impaired by damage to Wernicke's area of the brain.

We all understand how language and communication involve much more than mere words. Writing and communications genuinely entail our capabilities to identify and make good use of words, and speech to construct meaningful sentences. As discussed by Howard & Hatfield, (2018), much of our ability to understand language is located in our brain. Now, we suffer head injuries or stroke, the side of the brain responsible for handling language is damaged interfering with our ability to manage and understand language what we call Aphasia. Once one is affected by Aphasia, he or she is forced to change the ways of life. Adjusting one's lifestyle and learning new ways to cope with the limitations brought about by Aphasia is something difficult. Daily activities must change with the diagnosis of aphasia. Victims will be unable to

participate in many events due to difficulties in communication as well as physical disabilities. Aphasia usually affects everyday life as one will lose friends, colleagues, jobs leading to loneliness. Despite receiving support from families, close friends, and healthcare facilities, aphasia victims usually end up depressed due to lack of social belonging that may help in managing the situation.

Aphasia victims are always left confused and frustrated due to their inability to communicate well and interact with other people. Most of the victims fail to understand some of the things they used to do before they suffered from aphasia, which makes them act differently due to their brain changes. It's unfortunate for an aphasia person to be interacting with everyday things in their daily lives but fail to understand what they are, for instance, looking at the television, but you fail to understand. It's just a sad situation.

References

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