

When you're having trouble finding the right word ...

- Describe what you are talking about (e.g. If you cannot say the word «doctor», you can say: «You know the person I come to see at the hospital, the one who treats patients...»).
- Make gestures or point at the object you are talking about.
- Do not hesitate to consult **your notebook or your electronic device** in which you wrote down the names and words that you often forget.
- Before an important appointment, for example with the doctor, **write down your questions** so that nothing is forgotten.

When you have trouble understanding what you are reading ...


- Make a habit of reading the newspaper or magazines. These types of documents are easier to read because of the titles and pictures they contain.
- Read your mail with someone you trust.

When you have difficulty writing ...

- Make a rough copy of your texts and make all the necessary corrections on a final copy.
- When writing a letter, greeting card, or check, ask someone you trust to correct you.

For information, support and activities

Heart and Stroke Foundation

 1 888-473-4636

 www.heartandstroke.ca/services-and-resources/aphasia-services

Alzheimer Society Canada

 416 488-8772

 info@alzheimer.ca

 <https://alzheimer.ca/en>

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Comité des usagers

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Progressive Communication Difficulties



Your speech therapist : _____

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Advice for Patients



Some people affected by neurological diseases have difficulty communicating. They may have difficulty to speak, to understand what is said to them, to read or to write.

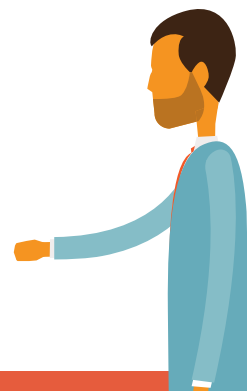
For example:

- They might lose the meaning of certain words (e.g. not knowing that a banana is a yellow fruit or that a bird can fly).
- They might have difficulty recognizing certain objects or faces.
- They might have word-finding difficulties.
- They might use the wrong words (e.g. use the word «fork» for a spoon).
- They might express themselves less precisely and use vague words (e.g. that thing, this, etc.).
- They might have difficulties to read or to write.

We talk about progressive difficulties when the difficulties tend to get worst over time.

To make communication more efficient

- Make sure you pick a **good time** for the important conversations. Ideally, you should be in good physical shape, have plenty of time, and be in a quiet place.
- Favor a **small group** of two or three people for discussions (large group conversations are more difficult to follow).
- Use an answering machine to facilitate your **telephone conversations**. This will allow you to call the person back at a time that suits you (e.g. when you are rested).



When you have trouble understanding what you're being told ...

- Don't pretend you understand.
- When you do not understand a word, ask for a definition or search on the Internet (e.g. searching for the word using **Google Images** will allow you to see different pictures associated with that word).
- Use a notebook or electronic device to:
 - **Write down the words** for which you have forgotten the meaning. Write a short description next to these words (e.g. piano = musical instrument with black and white keys. My brother Paul always plays it at Christmas).
 - **Add pictures** of objects or people that you have difficulty recognizing.

Examples :



Gilles, old work colleague at Desjardins. I go bowling every week with him and his wife.

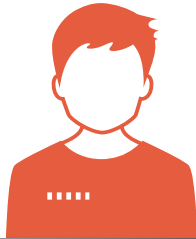


Our cottage. On the shores of Lake Sergent. We have spent our summers there since 1995.

Progressive Communication Difficulties



**Advice
for
Relatives**



References

- Brochure from MSSS Québec « Vous connaissez une personne aphasique? »
- Summary from the 2012 Conference of the Cognitive Neurology and Alzheimer's Disease Center of Northwestern University
- PPA diagnostic criteria from Neary & al. (1998) and Gorno-Tempini & al. (2011)
- « L'aphasie et la communication » from Gaudreau, Grégoire, Lemieux et Michaud, directed by Josée Allaire, MOA and Joël Macoir, Ph.D. (2005).



Advice for Relatives

- **Avoid speaking loudly.** Just because a person has difficulty understanding does not mean that they are deaf.
- **Avoid all infantilizing behaviors.** Remember, this is a mature and intelligent person you are talking to.
- **Make sure to mention the topic** of the conversation before starting the discussion.
- **Keep sentences short.**
- **Give your relative time to express himself/herself.** Pay attention to facial expressions, voice tone and gestures. These can give you information.
- **Tolerate mistakes.** In the end, the important is that the message is understood.
- Tell your relative that you don't understand as soon as this happens. Never pretend that you understand.