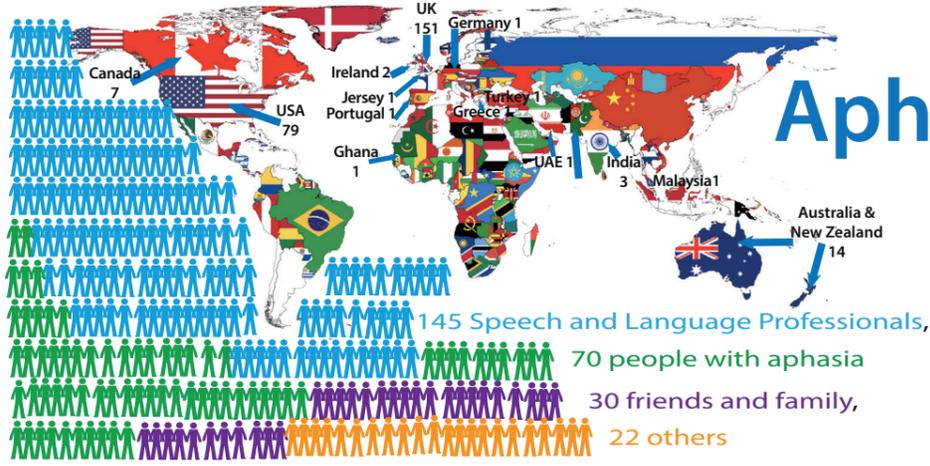


# Aphasia and Technology Review

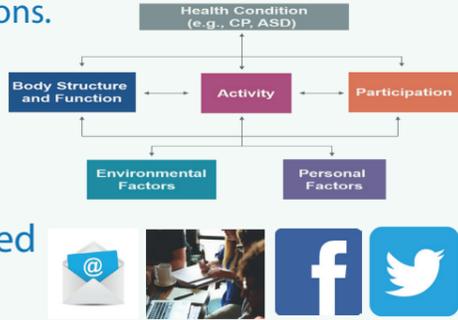
A joint project between CDDFT and a Newcastle University student aimed at increasing understanding of the use of technology by people with aphasia, with the outcome of using this knowledge to drive service improvements.



Kathy Cann and Louise Bulman



We used the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) to frame our questions.

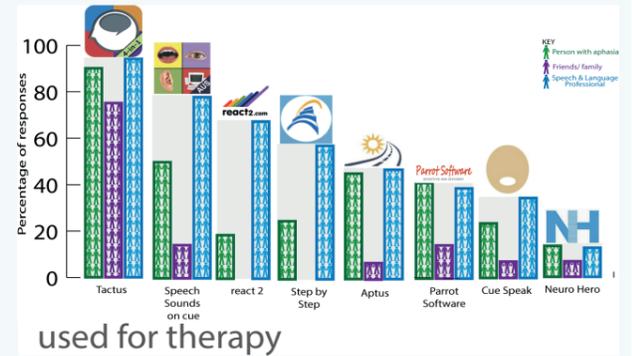
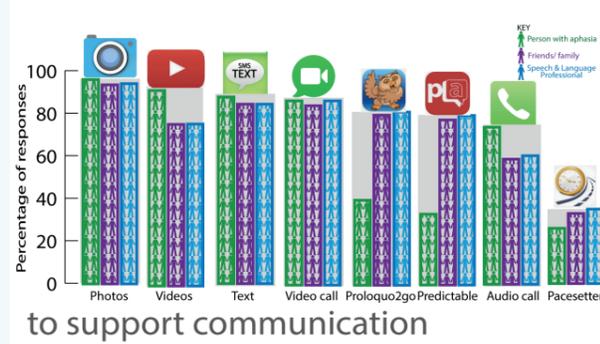


We disseminated the survey via:



267 respondents told us about 132 different software programmes/ apps they use to support communication/ access information/ access therapy.

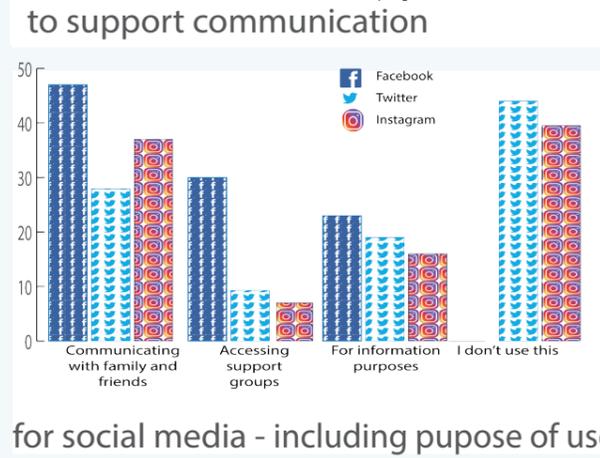
## Which software?



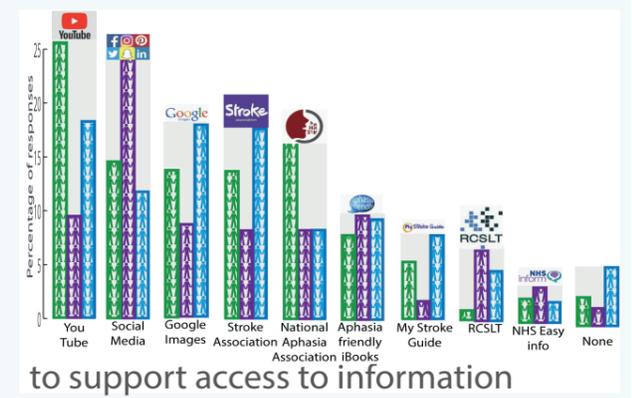
## What hardware?



- Over half of all tablets were service provider owned (56%).
- Service users were significantly more likely to own smart phones (80%).



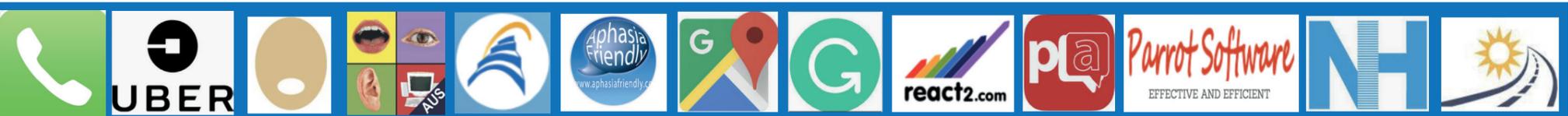
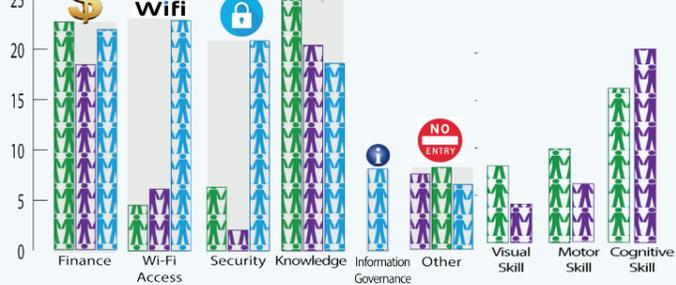
for social media - including purpose of use



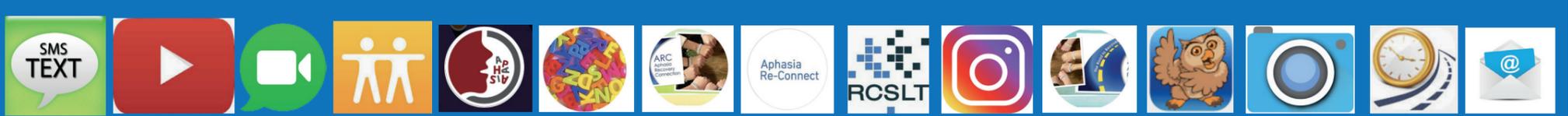
to support access to information

There were differences between groups: People with aphasia favoured main stream apps/ apps integral to their device (e.g Uber, Find my Friends, Grammerly, predictive texting). Apps that enhance access to life whilst minimising communicative demand. Speech and Language Therapists were more likely to recommend speech and language specific apps. Facebook was the most popular social media platform across all groups. People with aphasia/friends/family identified the importance of social media in accessing support networks and information. Sixty eight percent of professionals said they used social media for their own clinical professional development but only 44% said they would recommend social media sites to people with aphasia/ their friends/family.

## What barriers?



Technology has changed the landscape of communication for everyone. It's potential impact in supporting access to life, therapy and well-being for people with specific communication needs is as diverse as it is profound.



For lots more information and discussion of how our results relate to the evidence base, download the full aphasia friendly article here:

