E-Poster

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Prognostic Factors for Motor Aphasia After Ischemic Stroke Following Music Therapy

Topic: Neuroscience

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BACKGROUND

Music therapy, a self-administered and beneficial method against aphasia could be an alternative in developing countries, characterized by insufficient speech therapists. To determine the prognostic factors of motor aphasia after stroke, treated by music therapy.

METHODS

The study is a prospective and bi-centric cohort that includes patients with verbal expression disorders of vascular origin who have no history of motor aphasia or cognitive impairment. Aphasia was evaluated by the LAST score. Patients were split into three groups: GBI1 (speech therapy), GBI2 (music therapy), and GNBI (without rehabilitation) by random selection. Sessions were held for up to 3 months. Assessments were carried out during admissions and one and three months later.

RESULTS

We gathered 55 patients who had a male gender and an average age of 61 years. The study population had Broca aphasia in 2/5 of them. At 1 month, the average LAST scores in GBI1 were 8.7, while in GBI2, it was 11.4, and in GNBI, it was 6.3. At 3 months, they were 10.55, 13.4, and 6 respectively. Prognostic factors of vascular motor aphasia , treated by music therapy including the musical environment ($p = 0.012$), automatic series ($p = 0.009$).

CONCLUSION

A satisfactory musical environment allows an optimization of the automatic series in aphasic patients after ischemic stroke.

Statement of Disclosures

no conflict of interest

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