**Dysphasia:**

Dysphasia is a disorder of language that can occur as a result of stroke

It can range from mild to severe.

It can affect speech, understanding speech and reading.

**Types of dysphasia:**

* **Broca's dysphasia (also known as Broca's aphasia)** ..

Expressive aphasia, also known as Broca's aphasia, is characterized by partial loss of the ability to produce language (spoken, manual,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expressive_aphasia#cite_note-sciencedirect.com-1) or written), although comprehension generally remains intact..

* **Transcortical dysphasia (also known as transcortical aphasia)**

Transcortical sensory aphasia (TSA) is a kind of aphasia that involves damage to specific areas of the temporal lobe of the brain, resulting in symptoms such as poor auditory comprehension, relatively intact repetition, and fluent speech

* **Wernicke's dysphasia (also known as Wernicke's aphasia)**

Wernicke's (Receptive) Aphasia. AddThis Sharing Buttons. In this form of aphasiathe ability to grasp the meaning of spoken words and sentences is impaired, while the ease of producing connected speech is not very affected. Therefore Wernicke's aphasia is also referred to as 'fluent aphasia' or 'receptive aphasia'.

* **Anomic dysphasia (also known as anomic aphasia)**

Anomic aphasia (also known as dysnomia, nominalaphasia, and amnesic aphasia) is a mild, fluent type ofaphasia where an individual has word retrieval failures and cannot express the words they want to say (particularly nouns and verbs)

* **Conduction dysphasia (also known as conduction aphasia)**

Conduction aphasia, also called associative aphasia, is a relatively rare form of [aphasia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphasia). An acquired language disorder, it is characterized by intact auditory comprehension, fluent (yet [paraphasic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraphasia%22%20%5Co%20%22Paraphasia)) speech production, but poor [speech repetition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_repetition)

**Causes of Dysphasia:**

Dysphasia is impaired ability to understand or use the spoken word. It is due to a lesion of the dominant hemisphere and may include impaired ability to read, write and use gestures. The commonest cause is cerebrovascular disease but it can arise from head injury or dementia.

**Treatment**.

[Amitriptyline](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/164) , [Celecoxib](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/15536) , [Citalopram](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/390) , [Ibuprofen](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/56) , [Lidocaine](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/4128) , [Lorazepam](https://www.patientslikeme.com/treatments/show/140)

**Examination of Patient:**

**Initial assessment:**

* ***Fluency & volume:*** assess during history taking
* Ask patient to cough sharply
* ***Comprehension:*** execute a 3 step non-verbal task, eg. 'touch your chin, then your nose, then your ear'
* ***Repetition:*** 'no ifs, ands or buts' and 'British constitution'
* ***Naming:*** point to 2 objects

**Apraxia:**

Apraxia is a motor disorder caused by damage to the brain (specifically the posterior parietal cortex) in which the individual has difficulty with the motor planning to perform tasks or movements when asked, provided that the request or command is understood and he/she is willing to perform the task.

**Agnosia**:

Agnosia is the inability to process sensory information. Often there is a loss of ability to recognize objects, persons, sounds, shapes, or smells while the specific sense is not defective nor is there any significant memory loss.

**Disconnection syndrome**.

Disconnection syndrome is a general term for a number of neurological symptoms caused by damage to the white matter axons of communication pathways—via lesions to association fibers or commissural fibers—in the cerebrum, independent of any lesions to the cortex.