

Table 4: Canadian Stroke Best Practice Recommendations Suggested Screening and Assessment Tools for Aphasia

Assessment Tool	Time to Complete	Items and Scores	Required Equipment
Acute Aphasia Screening Protocol (AASP) Crary et al., 1989	10 minutes	44-items representing 4 domains: Attention/orientation to communication, auditory comprehension, expressive ability, and conversational style. Total scores range from 0-50 and are expressed as a percentage.	Several commonly available objects.
Communicative Effectiveness Index (CETI) Lomas et al., 1989.	Unknown	16-items consisting of statements regarding communication abilities with each statement rated out of 10. Scores are summed to yield a total score out of 160 with higher scores indicative of good communication ability.	No equipment is required.
Frenchay Aphasia Screening Test (FAST) Enderby et al., 1987	3-10 minutes	Respondents are presented with tasks representing 4 language domains: comprehension, speech, reading, and writing. Respondents are scored on the basis of completeness/correctness of responses, with total scores ranging from 0-30. Lower scores indicate greater language impairment.	A stimulus card and written instructions.
Mississippi Aphasia Screening Test (MAST) Nakase-Thompson et al., 2005	5-10 minutes	46-items representing 9 subscales: Naming, automatic speech, repetition, yes and no accuracy, object recognition, verbal instructions, reading instructions, verbal fluency, and writing/spelling diction. Scores can be summed for each individual subscale, combined to form two index scores representing expressive and receptive language, or summed to provide a global score out of 100. Lower scores indicate greater language impairment.	A photo, several commonly available objects, and written instructions.
Porch Index of Communicative Ability (PICA) Porch, 1967.	60 minutes	10-items over 8 subtests including verbal, auditory, copying, reading, pantomime, writing, visual and completion time. Scores range from 1-16 with a higher score indicative of a high communicative ability and a low score indicative of communication impairment.	Several commonly available objects.
Reitan-Indiana Aphasia Screening Examination (ASE) Reitan and Wolfson, 1985)	N/A	32-items assessing language reception, expression, and comprehension. Scores are summed to yield a total score out of 77, with higher scores indicating greater language impairment.	A single commonly available object and written instructions.

Assessment Tool	Time to Complete	Items and Scores	Required Equipment
ScreeLing Doesborgh et al., 2003	15 minutes	72-items representing 3 subscales: Semantics, Phonology, and Syntax. Scores can be calculated for each subscale, yielding a score from 0-24, or can be summed to provide a global score ranging from 0-72. Lower scores indicate greater language impairment.	No equipment is required.
Ullevall Aphasia Screening Test (UAS) Thommessen et al., 1999	5-10 minutes	Respondents are shown a picture and asked to follow a set of standardized instructions. Seven aspects of language are used to assess responses and individuals are rated based on overall performance as having normal language ability or mild, moderate, or severe language disorder.	The stimulus painting, reading cards, and several commonly available objects.
Western Aphasia Battery (WAB) Shewan & Kertesz, 1980	1-2 hours	10 subtests assessing spontaneous speech, auditory comprehension, naming and repetition. Total scores are added up and expressed as a percentage. A score less than 93.8% is considered to be indicative of aphasia.	Several commonly available objects and written instructions.

Note: adapted from Salter et al., 2006.

Reference List

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