



The Effect of Speech Therapy Onset on Aphasia Recovery in Stroke Patient

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Article Info	A B S T R A C T
Article type: Review article	Background and Aim: Aphasia is one of the most common communication disorders in stroke patients that has various psychosocial complications for these patients. Speech and language problems rehabilitation techniques presented by speech therapists can be effective in improving the communication performance of these patients but over time The beginnings of these methods are still challenging. The purpose of this study is to review the effects of time on initiation of speech therapy on improvement of aphasia in stroke patients. Materials and Methods: This systematic review of studies conducted in the period 2019-1990 from google scholar, pub med, science direct, library databases using keywords stroke, aphasia therapy, aphasia rehabilitation, speech therapy, onset time, early intervention They were searched and studied in the process that examined the impact of the timing of the onset of rehabilitation interventions including speech therapy in aphasia patients. Results: Of the 30 articles, 9 were evaluated because of the full text availability and the Englishness of the articles. Significant differences were observed between the articles in terms of studied indices, sample number, method of implementation, etc. Early stroke has a range of advanced neuroplasticity in the brain during which the brain's dynamic response to injury is increased and early rehabilitation interventions are highly effective and delayed rehabilitation interventions lead to reduced cortical reorganization There is also evidence that very early aphasia treatment can have a significant effect on communication at 4 to 5 weeks after stroke, and in fact, some defects may be useful in initiating rehabilitation strategies in the first 2 weeks of stroke. In addition, studies have shown that clinically greater severity and earlier timing of initiation of rehabilitation interventions in aphasia patients are associated with improved outcomes. Conclusion: The results indicate a congruent relationship between earlier initiation of rehabilitation interventions, especially speech therapy, and improved therapeutic outcomes of aphasia. Thus, patients with aphasia who receive early rehabilitation interventions, including speech therapy, will progress to improve their speech, language, and swallowing disorders
Article History: Received: 20 January 2020 Revised: 04 March 2020 Accepted: 14 May 2020	
Keywords: APHASIA Onset time Speech therapy Stroke	