Test-Retest Reliability of the Big Sky Aphasia Program-Assessment of Language in Context

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**Introduction**

Aphasia is an acquired language disorder that most often results from a cerebral vascular accident (CVA), (American Speech-Language Hearing Association, 1997-2013). Aphasia can be characterized as severe, moderate, or mild. These classifications are derived through standardized and non-standardized assessments by a speech-language pathologist (SLP). Reliability is an important factor for these assessments.

**Materials and Methods**

- The BSAP-ALC was administered to four participants. Two persons with aphasia (PWA) and two persons without aphasia (PWOA).
- Both PWA have Broca’s aphasia and have a post-onset ranging from 2-20 years.
- Age of participants range from 35-80.
- The assessment was administered twice with a two week time period.
- Communicative effectiveness and syntactic accuracy were scored.
- Pearson’s r correlation coefficient was calculated to determine the degree of reliability between test administrations.

**Results**

- PWA average correlation coefficient score was 0.548.
- PWOA average correlation coefficient score was 0.176.

**Discussion and Conclusions**

- Results were variable across participants. Scores for each participant are shown in figure 1.
- PWA score indicates a strong positive relationship.
- PWOA score indicates a weak positive relationship.
- There was a 0.372 correlation difference in PWA and PWOA. This score was the difference between a strong and weak relationship.
- Both PWA and PWOA groups had a statistically significant score above 0.05 for Pearson’s correlation coefficient which indicates good test-retest reliability.
- Possible areas of variance for the results produced include sample size, syntactic production, explanation of role play, and language backgrounds of participants.

**Literature Cited and Acknowledgements**

- Mentor, Annie Kennedy M.A. CCC-SLP