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Aphasia, strokes in Broca's and Wernicke's area

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We investigated the aphasic strokes that occur in the Broca's and Wernicke's area. Aphasia is divided into different forms that include: Global, anomic, Broca's, Wernicke's and other varieties. In this paper, we analysed Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia that lead to communication handicaps. These kinds of aphasia result in injury to the brain, usually taking place by a stroke, and cause production and comprehension impairment of the speech. Broca's aphasic patients whose frontal lobe of the left hemisphere of their brain has been lesioned have some problems with language production. That is, they generally know what they want to say, but cannot utter more than four words, output is rather limited. For this reason, it is also called as non-fluent aphasia. Wernicke's aphasic patients whose posterior portion of the left temporal lobe which involved understanding the language has been lesioned can produce the speech and utter sentences well, but cannot clutch the meaning of the spoken words. That is, the patient put the sentences provided with no coherence in order irrespectively. The evidence from this study shows that the patients who try to survive with aphasia cannot be treated completely; however, the reversibility of the aphasia is dependent on support of a doctor, speech pathologist, and the people around them.

Biography

Öznur Kaymak is a student who currently studies English language at Kocaeli University, Turkey. She studied Linguistics at Universität Kassel, Germany for four months. She is interested in Neurolinguistics and Disorders related to strokes. She is planning to pursue Master's degree in Neurolinguistics next year.

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