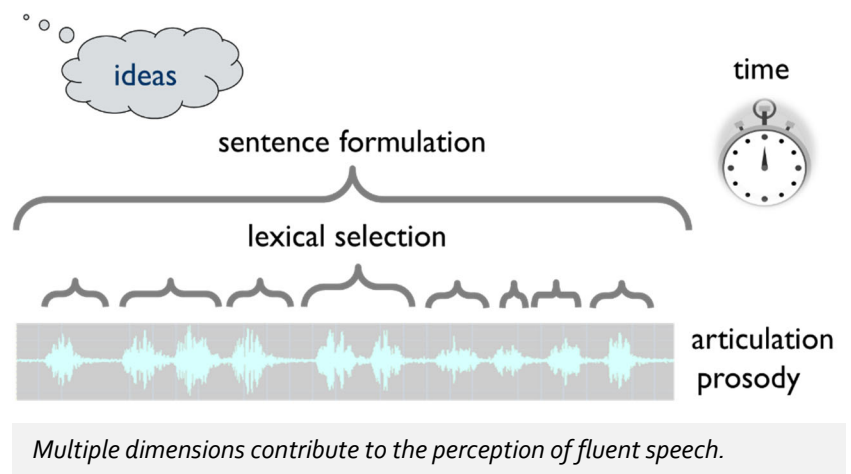


The Flu-ID: A New Evidence-Based Method of Assessing Fluency in Aphasia

Assessing the **flow of speech** in aphasia is important to diagnose **aphasia type and severity** and to determine appropriate **treatment targets**. However, fluency is influenced by multiple skills that may be affected in people with aphasia (PwA):

- forming grammatical **sentences**,
- retrieving **words**,
- forming the **sounds** of words,
- **articulating** words accurately,

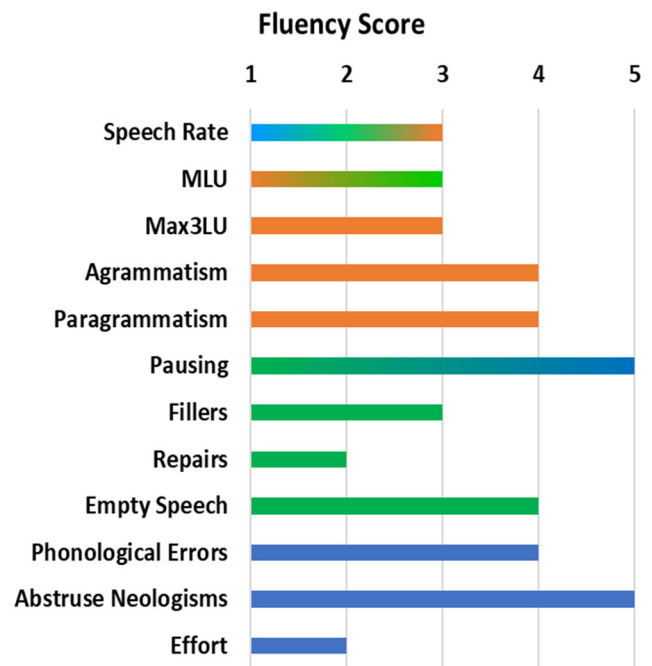


As a result, PwA vary widely in **why fluency is disrupted**. In addition, speech-language clinicians vary widely in **how fluency is assessed** (Gordon & Clough, 2022).

The **Flu-ID Aphasia** provides a **more reliable and informative method** of assessing fluency by capturing the range of behaviors that can affect fluency in aphasia.

Evidence-based guidelines from prior work (e.g., Gordon, 1998; Clough & Gordon, 2020; Gordon & Clough, 2020; Gordon, 2020) are provided to **enhance reliability of transcription**, utterance segmentation, and coding in an Excel environment.

Once coded, an **automatically generated graph** illustrates the dimensions that most disrupt fluency for that individual, **suggesting targets for therapy**. Color-coding indicates dimensions that are primarily syntactic (orange), lexical (green), articulatory (blue), or a combination.



For this speaker, fluency is most disrupted by effortful speech and frequent repairs.