Abstract

Constraint-Induced Aphasia Therapy (CIAT) is a program designed to treat speech in post-stroke clients incorporating the three principles of intensity, constraint, and shaping. This study focuses specifically on shaping and how cueing strategies affect the client's individual responses and overall success. George and his clinician were assessed for types of cues used, the power level of the cues used, and the overall success of those cues. Ultimately, the study concluded that the power level does not determine the success of the cue, but once a cue is charted for success, the power level below that cue should be used first. Clinicians need to keep in mind that using this strategy will ultimately strengthen neural pathways in the client.

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