Core-lexicon analyses: Usability and Reliability for Clinical Practice
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Introduction

- Persons with aphasia (PWA) present with discourse deficits which negatively impact their day-to-day communication abilities.
- Variety of discourse analyses approaches for PWA have gained attention in recent years - these approaches are not being readily used by speech-language pathologists (SLPs) in clinical settings.
- One reason may be that while evaluating discourse abilities, the reported discourse analysis methods require samples to be transcribed.
- The analyses themselves are time consuming to complete.
- Core lexicon analysis examines specific lexical items which are required to produce a semantically meaningful and coherent narrative.
- Clinicians check off the words produced from the core lexicon lists while listening to the recorded language samples. The lexicon list is established based on language samples collected from the control participants and the cut off criteria of 50% is used for the word categories to be included in the core lexicon assessment pool.

Aim of the Study

1) To demonstrate reliability of using core lexicon analysis with transcription (using CLAN) and without transcription by SLPs; and 2) to identify the benefits and difficulties faced by SLPs while using core lexicon analysis for clinical assessment.

Materials & Methods

Participants: 14 SLPs
- Native English speakers
- SLPs who had experience working with PWA

Tasks:
- Listened to 2 PWA video samples
- Scored using core lexicon checklists
- Completed survey on Qualtrics

Discussion

- This study provides empirical evidence for using core-lexicon measure for discourse analysis in clinical settings.
- Results indicated that core lexicon analysis is a reliable measure for assessing discourse tasks in PWA.
- Subjective results from the survey are also indicative of the fact that this analysis could be efficiently used in the clinical settings. This measure can be used with minimal training and language samples do not require transcription for analyses to be reliable, which can further encourage SLPs to incorporate discourse analysis within the language assessment battery for PWA.

Results and Discussion

Aim 1: To demonstrate reliability of using core lexicon analysis with transcription (using CLAN) and without transcription by SLPs

Inter-rater correlation coefficients for Good Dog Carl (GDC) and Picnic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDC</td>
<td>.962</td>
<td>.913</td>
<td>.853</td>
<td>.926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic</td>
<td>.751</td>
<td>.981</td>
<td>.914</td>
<td>.939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In what type of setting do you work?

- Inpatient rehab
- Outpatient rehab
- Discharged
- Private practice
- Other

How many times you listened to the video recordings?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5-10 years
- More than 10 years

Can this be used as a tool for discourse outcome measurement?

- Yes
- Maybe
- No

Do you currently analyze discourse in your work setting?

- Yes
- May be
- No

Can core lexicon analyses be efficiently used in clinical settings?

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neither agree nor disagree

If available, would you use core lexicon analyses in your work setting?

- Yes
- Maybe
- No

References