Language and Aging

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From R. And Hayes, A. Z. H.
DO THE LANGUAGE CHANGES OF HEALTHY AGING RESemble THOSE OF ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA?

Language and Aging

Communication in Later Life

Preterm birth is associated with reduced gray matter volume in the PFC, which is important for executive function and language. This suggests that there may be a causal relationship between preterm birth and language difficulties in later life.
When considering whether age and aphasia type show any consistent relations, however, another study found support for brain atrophy and altered cognition in aphasia. However, multiple factors were found to impact cognitive function, including age, aphasia type, and severity of aphasia. The current study aimed to investigate how these factors interact to influence performance on measures of cognitive function. The hypothesis was that age and aphasia type would interact to impact performance on these measures.

In particular, the study aimed to explore how age and aphasia type interact to influence performance on measures of cognitive function. The hypothesis was that age and aphasia type would interact to impact performance on these measures. The study aimed to explore how age and aphasia type interact to influence performance on measures of cognitive function. The hypothesis was that age and aphasia type would interact to impact performance on these measures.

In a study conducted with older adults, we found that performance on measures of cognitive function was impacted by both age and aphasia type. Specifically, older adults with aphasia performed worse than younger adults with aphasia, and worse than both younger adults without aphasia and older adults without aphasia. These findings suggest that age and aphasia type interact to influence performance on measures of cognitive function.

The results of this study have important implications for the treatment and understanding of aphasia. It is important to consider both age and aphasia type when designing interventions for individuals with aphasia, as these factors interact to impact performance on measures of cognitive function. The findings also highlight the need for further research to better understand the complex interplay between age and aphasia type on cognitive function.

In summary, the study found that age and aphasia type interact to influence performance on measures of cognitive function. The results have important implications for the treatment and understanding of aphasia, and highlight the need for further research to better understand the complex interplay between age and aphasia type on cognitive function.
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