

Abstract

Physiological (functions of an organism) and psychosocial (intersection of social, cultural, and environmental influences on the mind and behavior) components impact quality of life (satisfaction from life experiences) for adults with neurogenic communication disorders; which include aphasia (difficulty with word-finding) and Parkinson's disease (difficulty with speech intelligibility). This study aimed to understand these components in preservice preparation of speech-language pathology adult neurogenic communication courses to serve these populations. An interview (n=1) and archival syllabi (n=21) data sources were used in a mixed-methods analysis. Findings suggest physiological terms are more frequently named than psychosocial in both data sources and between data sources. Physiological terms compared to psychosocial found a frequency of occurrence of (1.35) in interview data; (2.67) in syllabi data; and (1.41) between data sources. Physiological terms identified were: anatomy, physiology, etiology, and speech characteristics. Psychosocial terms identified were cultural and social. Preliminary findings can inform educational practices relevant to pre-service speech-language pathology preparation of adult neurogenic communication disorders.