

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 1-1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS IN THE LANGUAGE OF CONFUSION</p>		
FUNCTION	DISORDER	DESCRIPTION
Awareness	Coma, stupor, delirium, clouding of consciousness	Absent or reduced awareness of self and environment
Reality Testing	Posttraumatic psychosis	Break with one or more aspects of reality: hallucinations and delusions
Memory	Retrograde and anterograde amnesia	Memory loss of events before and/or after the TBI, problems learning
Orientation	Disorientation to time, place, person, and/or situation (predicament)	Confusion about time events and/or the passage of time, people (including self), place, and the reason for hospitalization

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE 1-2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRIMARY VARIATIONS OF NEUROGENIC COMMUNICATION DISORDERS</p>		
FOCALIZED TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY AFFECTING THE MAJOR SPEECH LANGUAGE CENTERS/TRACTS	TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY NOT AFFECTING THE MAJOR SPEECH AND LANGUAGE CENTERS/TRACTS	DIFFUSE BRAIN INJURY ALSO AFFECTING THE MAJOR SPEECH AND LANGUAGE CENTERS/TRACTS
Classic Aphasia Classic Apraxia of Speech Classic Dysarthria	Impaired or Reduced Consciousness Affecting Mental Executive Functions, Orientation, and Memory	Aphasia, Apraxia of Speech, and the Dysarthrias Compounded and Complicated by Reduced or Impaired Consciousness

DEFINING APHASIA AND RELATED DISORDERS

Before discussing the psychology of aphasia, it is necessary to define the disorder and to distinguish it from other neurogenic communication disorders. This is particularly important when discussing the psychology of aphasia because people with aphasia have psychological issues, changes, and challenges different from those individuals with apraxia of speech and the dysarthrias. In addition, due to the communication disorder, traditional “talking cures” are impractical and oftentimes ineffective, ineffectual, or even useless. Counseling and psychotherapy may actually exacerbate psychological issues, changes, and challenges in a person with aphasia because of the increased frustration associated with impaired communication. When discussing psychological aspects of aphasia, it is important to recognize that aphasia is not a speech pathology; it is a language disturbance. It affects, more or less, all modalities, or avenues, of language expression and