

OBJECTIVES

An aerial night photograph of a massive stadium, likely the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, showing the illuminated seating areas and the field. The stadium is packed with people, and the surrounding city lights are visible in the background.

2021/2022 STATS

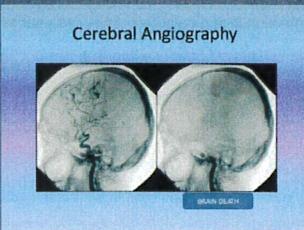
- **106,000** — Awaiting an Organ
- **3,100** — Waiting in Ohio
- **47,873** - Corneas Transplanted in the US
- **16,123** — Corneas Transplanted Internationally
- **2,500,000** — Tissue Transplants

A man in a suit and tie is running away from a white ambulance with red stripes. The word "AMBULANCE" is visible on the side of the van. The scene is set on a city street with trees in the background. The image is framed by a blue border with a white diagonal line across the bottom.

WHAT IS DEATH

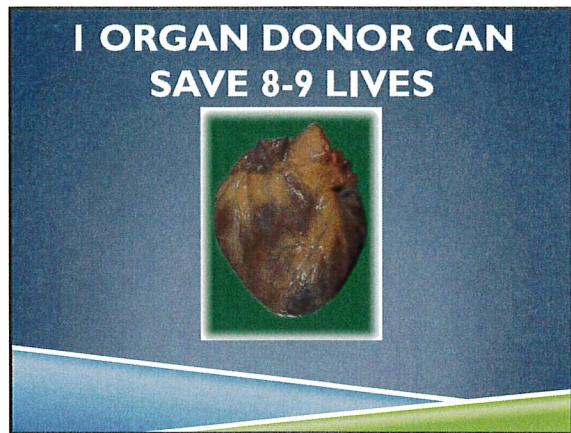
- Brain Death – The irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain, *including* the brain stem.
- Sudden Death – The irreversible cessation of respiratory and circulatory functions. Also known as Cardiac Death.

CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY

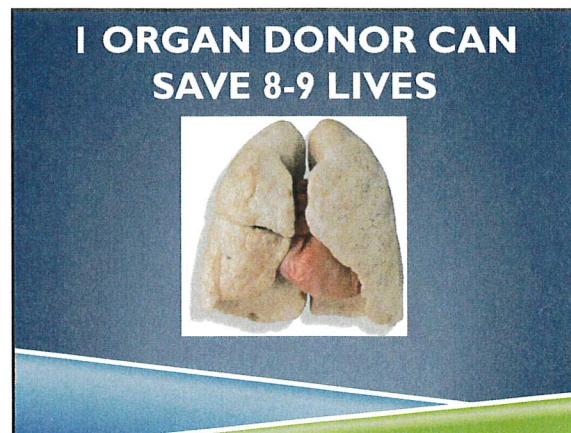


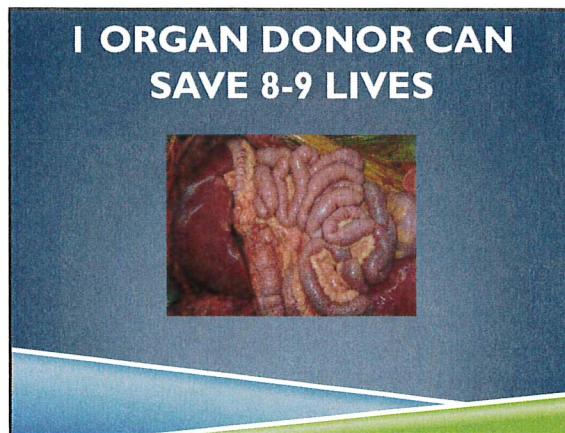
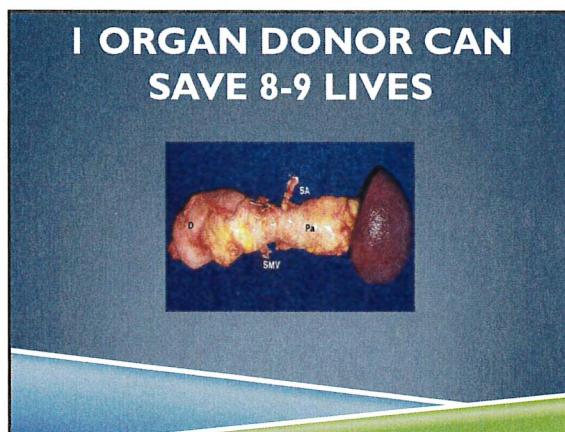
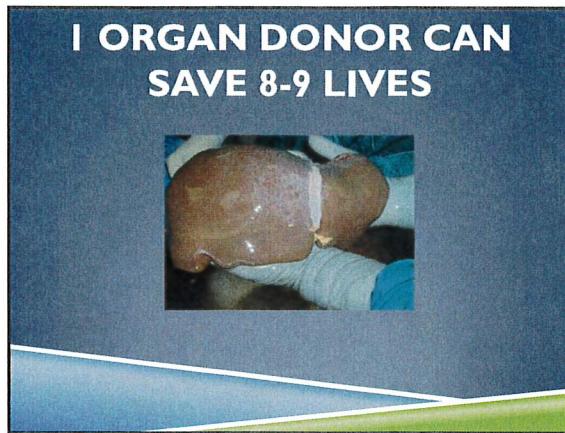
ORGAN PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATION OPO

- Recovers Organs for the purpose of transplant and education
- Accredited by Center for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) and The Association of Organ Procurement Organizations (AOPO)
- Furthers the education and awareness for the need for all donation (Organ, Eye, and Tissue)

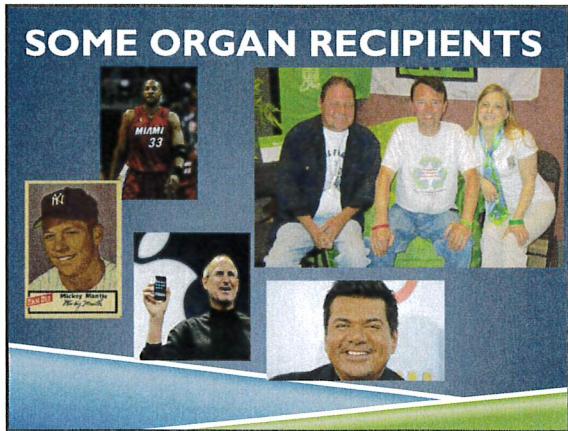








SOME ORGAN RECIPIENTS



The collage includes a basketball player in a Miami Heat jersey, a man in a suit, a woman, a baseball player (Mickey Mantle), Steve Jobs holding a smartphone, and a man with a mustache.

AND ON TO SOMETHING DIFFERENT

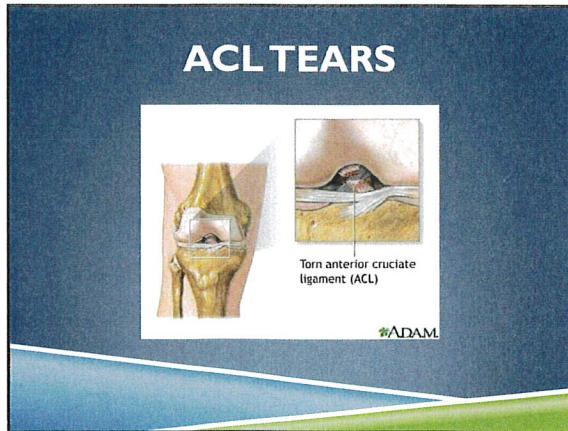
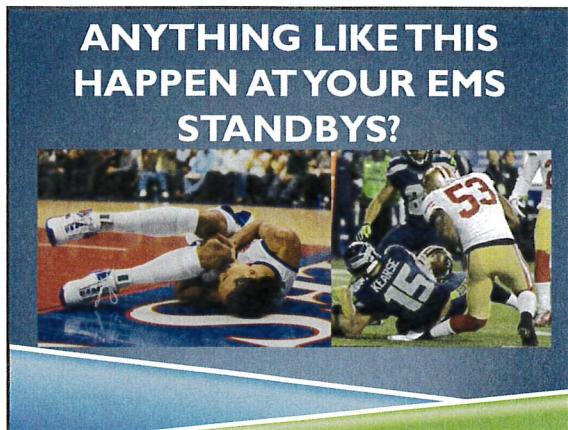
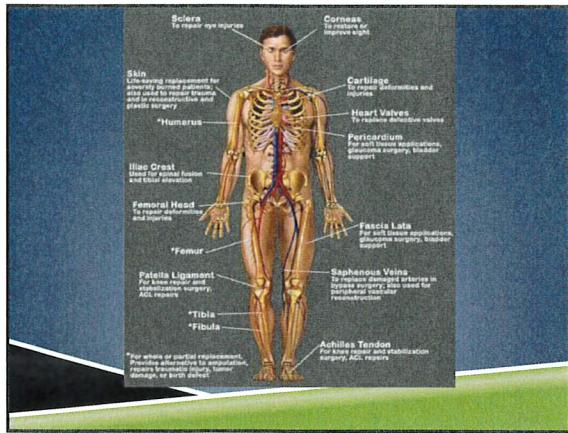


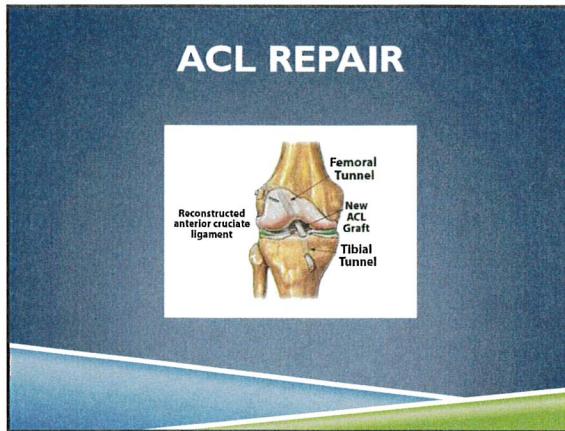
BREAKING NEWS

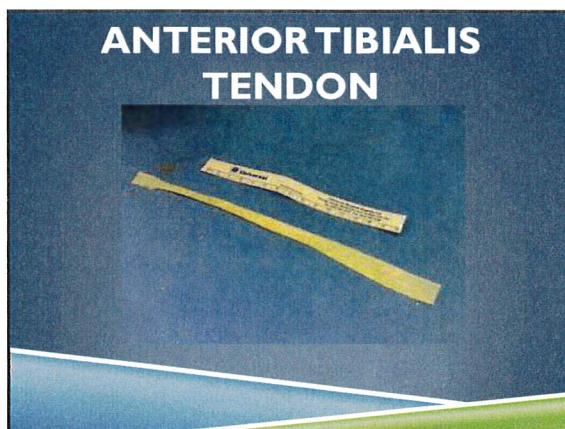
SCIENTISTS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT AMBULANCES AND TAXIS ARE IN FACT NOT THE SAME THING

TISSUE DONATION

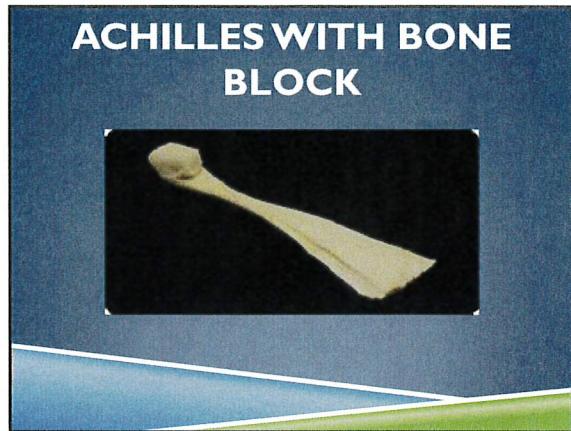
- Accredited by the AATB and the FDA
- Recover tissues, bones, and corneas for transplant and research

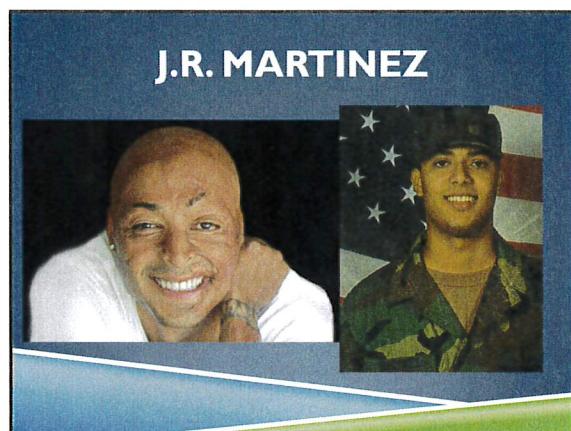


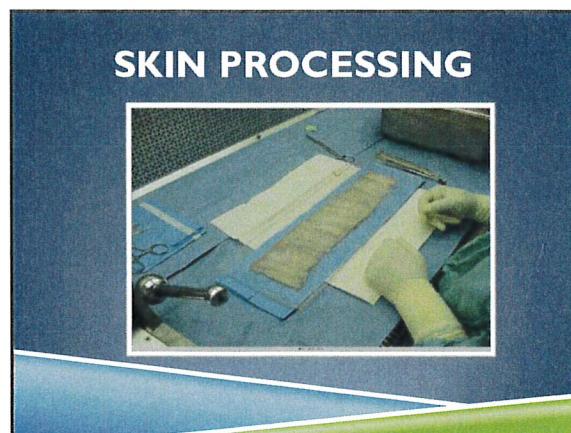


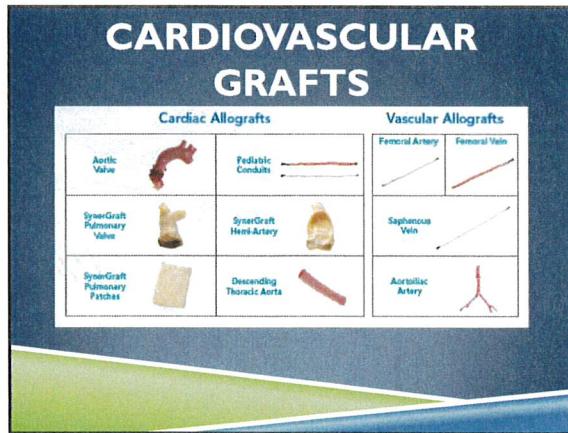
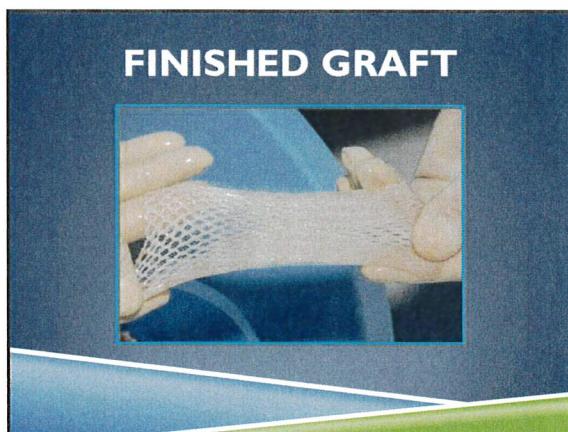
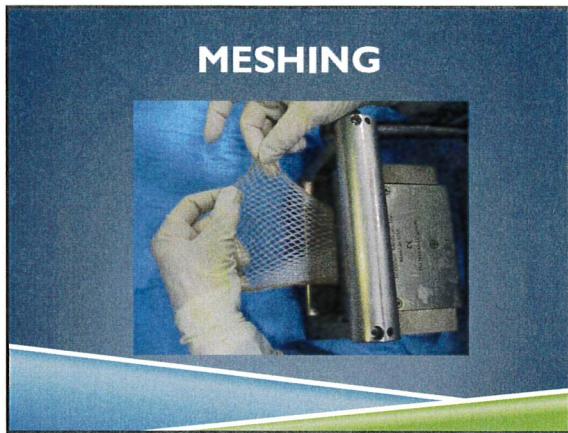


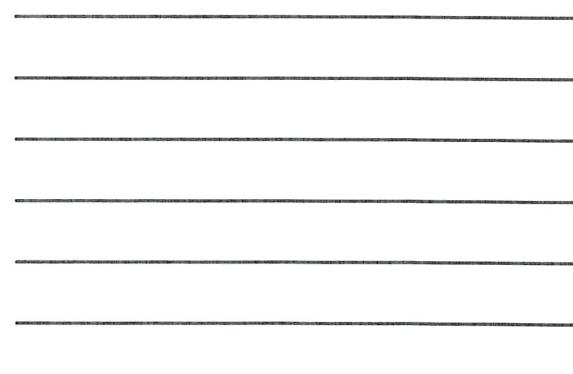
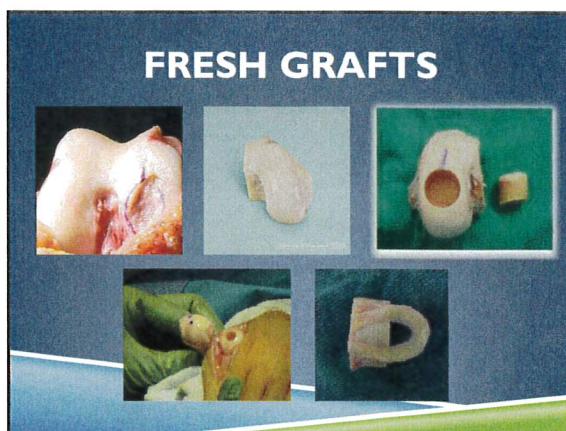
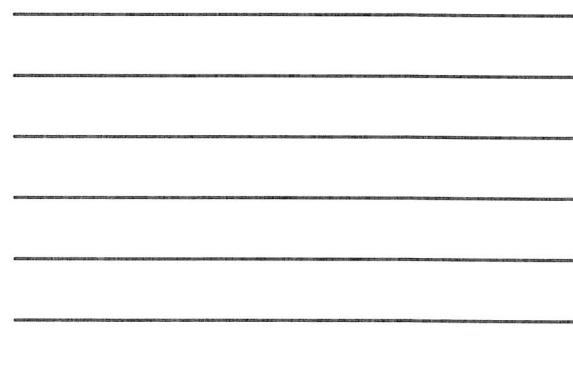
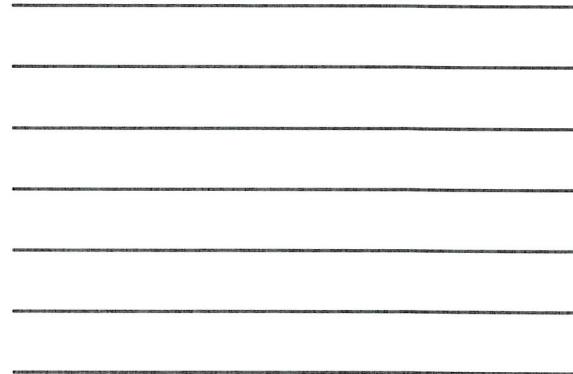
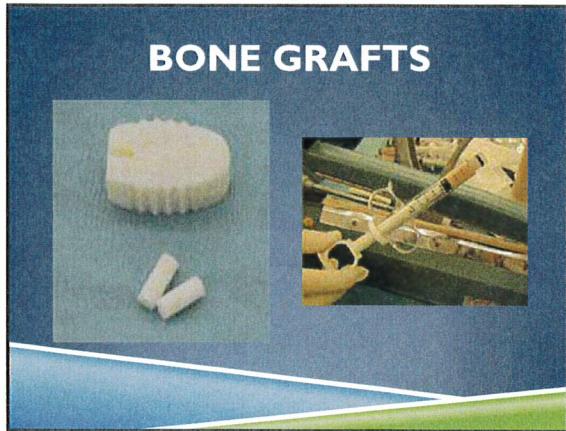








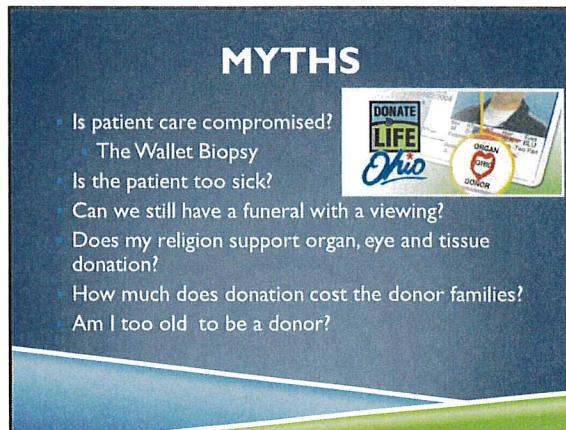
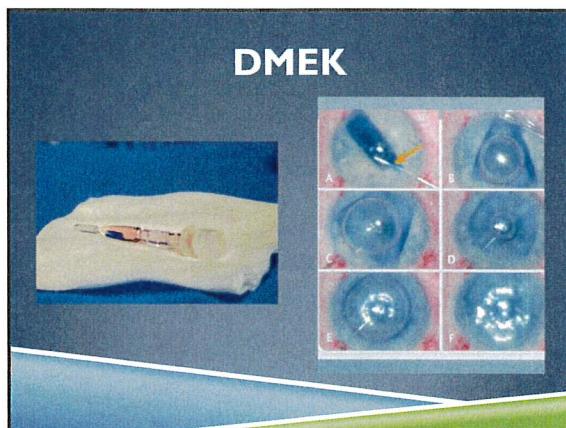
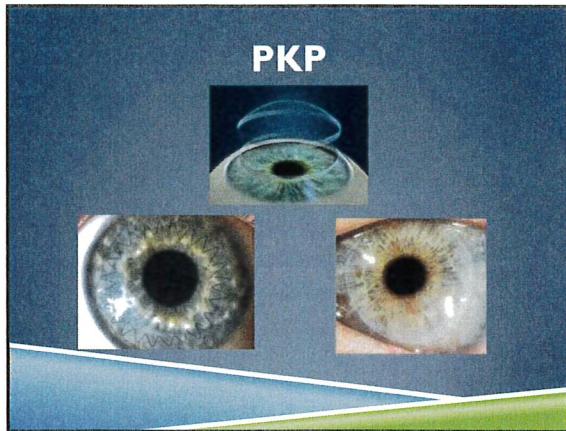




TRI-CORTICAL BLOCKS

A composite image. On the left, a 3D facial reconstruction of a head is shown in profile, facing right. On the right, a man wearing a clear plastic surgical cap and glasses is looking slightly to the left. He is wearing a light blue surgical gown and a white surgical mask around his neck. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

CORNEAS PREPARED FOR TRANSPLANT



AUTHORIZATION

- First Person Consent
- Legally Binding
- Donor Registry through the BMV
- Established in July 2002 – Ohio law Senate Bill 188
- Accessed ONLY by procurement Organizations

HIPPA

- ▶ The HIPPA Police
 - ▶ Organ/Eye/Tissue Banks are HIPPA Exempt
 - ▶ CFR 45 Section 164.512(h)

States that donation is not considered health care and recovery agencies are not health care providers. This allows these agencies to receive patient care information without violating the patient's rights.

WHERE HAVE NW OHIO GRAFTS HELPED



WHERE HAVE NW OHIO GRAFTS HELPED

HOW CAN EMS FACILITATE DONATION

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- LSA Times
- Timing
- Fluid amounts (blood/crystalloids/colloids/TPN)
- Run Sheets
- Scene Documentation
- Coroners
- Can we work together at another department?

DALTON

QUESTIONS

First Responder's Aphasia Awareness Presentation

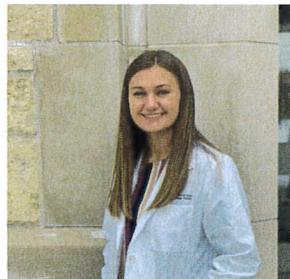
By: Cassidy Roe S/OT

Site Mentors: Cindy Roshon and Val Diem

Faculty Mentor: Dr. Nicole Stotz, OTD, OTR/L

Presenter Introduction

- Presenter: Cassidy Roe S/OT
 - University of Toledo Occupational Therapy Program
- Capstone Project: Advocacy at the Organizational Level: Aphasia Awareness for First Responders and Public Healthcare Workers
 - Stroke Life Center, Toledo, OH



First Responders Aphasia Awareness Needs Assessment

- Total Participants: 355 First Responders
- Previous Knowledge of Aphasia
 - 347 participants have heard of the term aphasia
 - 295 participants had previous knowledge about the causes of aphasia
 - 240 participants had previous knowledge about communication difficulties individuals with aphasia have
 - 147 participants have previous knowledge about the types of aphasia individuals can acquire
 - 102 participants had previous knowledge regarding communication strategies to utilize with individuals with aphasia
 - 4 participants had previous knowledge regarding an "Aphasia Card"

First Responders Aphasia Awareness Needs Assessment

- Interacting with individuals with Aphasia
 - 244 participants reported their experience interacting with an individual with aphasia was "Somewhat difficult"
- Communication Strategies
 - 212 participants reported no previous training on communication strategies to utilize with individuals with aphasia
- Aphasia Training
 - 255 participants said "yes" to additional aphasia training
 - 272 participants requested additional information about "Communication Techniques"
 - 178 participants requested additional information about "Types of Aphasia"
 - 153 participants requested additional information about "Identifying Aphasia"
 - 151 participants requested additional information about "Causes of Aphasia"

Objectives

1. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to discuss what aphasia is.
2. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to summarize the causes of aphasia.
3. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to describe the different types of aphasia.
4. By the end of this presentation, First Responders will be able to identify communication strategies to utilize when interacting with individuals with aphasia.

Introduction to Aphasia



- "Aphasia is an **acquired** communication disorder that impairs a person's ability to process language **but does not affect intelligence**" (National Aphasia Association, 2022).
- Results from damage to areas of the brain responsible for language
- Aphasia can impair an individual's ability to comprehend language, produce speech, read and write.
- **Different types of aphasia = different symptoms**

Causes of Aphasia



- Injury to language areas of the brain
 - Most often the **left side** of the brain
 - Damage to different lobes of the brain impact what type of aphasia an individual has
- **Stroke** is the most common brain injury that causes aphasia.
- Other causes include:
 - Head injury, brain tumor, brain surgery, infection, and neurological disorders

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, 2017; The John Hopkins University, 2022)

Types of Aphasia

- Fluent Aphasia**
- Non-fluent Aphasia**
- Global Aphasia**
- Anomic Aphasia**
- Primary Progressive Aphasia**

Fluent Aphasia

- Wernicke's Aphasia or "Receptive Aphasia"**
 - Damage to the temporal lobe of the brain
- Communication Deficits**
 - Do not have difficulty with the production of speech
 - Speak in confusing sentences
 - Use unnecessary or made-up words
 - Difficulty understanding speech
- Individuals with Wernicke's Aphasia are unaware of their mistakes.**

(National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, 2017; Stroke Association, 2022; The John Hopkins University, 2022)

Non-fluent Aphasia

Broca's Aphasia "Expressive Aphasia"

- Damage to the frontal lobe of the brain

Deficits

- Difficulty with the production of speech
- Able to comprehend speech
- Speak in short phrases
- Use limited words
- Difficulty writing but able to read

Individuals with Broca's aphasia are aware of these difficulties.

[National Aphasia Association, 2022; National Institute on Deafness and other Communication Disorders, 2017; Stroke Association, 2022; The John Hopkins University, 2022]

Global Aphasia

Extensive damage to language areas of the brain

- Most severe type of aphasia
- Wernicke's and Broca's areas

Deficits

- Difficulty speaking AND comprehending language
- Often repeat words and phrases
- Difficulty reading and writing

Often seen immediately following a stroke or brain injury.

[National Aphasia Association, 2022; The John Hopkins University, 2022]

Other Types of Aphasia

Anomic Aphasia

- Mild form of aphasia
- Difficulty finding or saying words for specific things they want to talk about
- **Vague words**
 - Often attempting to describe the word
 - Difficulty writing
- Able to read, understand speech and repeat words/phrases

Primary Progressive Aphasia

- Language deficits become worse over time
- Impairs individuals' ability to read, write, speak and comprehend language.
- Caused by neurodegenerative diseases

[National Aphasia Association, 2022; Stroke Association, 2022]

Prevalence of Aphasia

- Stroke is the leading cause of Aphasia in the United States.
 - 25%-40% of stroke survivors will acquire aphasia
- Currently in the United States, 2,000,000 individuals are living with aphasia.
- Aphasia is more common than cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and Parkinson's disease.



(National Aphasia Association, 2022)

Importance of Aphasia Training for First Responders

- Effective communication is key during emergency situations.
 - Stressful situations can enhance an individual's aphasia and therefore increase communication difficulties.
- First Responders are more likely to encounter someone who has aphasia compared to individuals with cerebral palsy or multiple sclerosis.
 - Vital for First Responders to effectively communicate with individuals with aphasia to ensure safety in emergency situations.

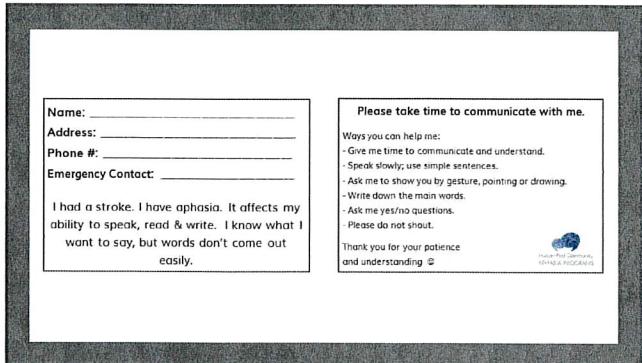


(Gandfried & Symbols, 2011; Kurz, 2013)

Identifying Aphasia

- Look for common symptoms associated with Aphasia
 - Limited words or short phrases
 - Unnecessary or made-up words
- Aphasia ID Card
 - If you suspect an individual has aphasia, ask if they have an "Aphasia ID Card"
 - Helpful communication strategies listed on card
- Aphasia Decal
 - Look for sticker in their car windshields that identifies they have aphasia

(Gandfried & Symbols, 2011)



Communication Strategies



• Speak slowly

- Individuals with aphasia may need increased time to comprehend language.
- Make sure to speak slowly to ensure effective communication.

• Be Patient

- If possible, try to provide plenty of time for individuals with aphasia to respond.
- Try to no interrupt or speak for individuals with aphasia.

• Confirm Response

- Repeat what the person with aphasia said to you to confirm what they said.

Communication Strategies



• Stand in front of them

- Make sure you are standing in front of the patient when speaking to ensure use of facial expressions and eye contact.

• Eliminate background noise

- Background noise can become distracting for anyone, especially individuals with aphasia.
- If possible, try to find a quiet area or eliminate as much background noise as possibly when communicating with individuals with aphasia.

Communication Strategies



- Ask Yes or No Questions
 - It's easier for individuals with aphasia to answer closed-ended questions.
 - Use close-ended questions to ask for specific information needed for evaluation
- Ask This or That Questions
 - It's easier for individuals with aphasia to choose between two choices.
 - When asking questions to individuals with aphasia try to only give them two choices at a time.

Communication Strategies

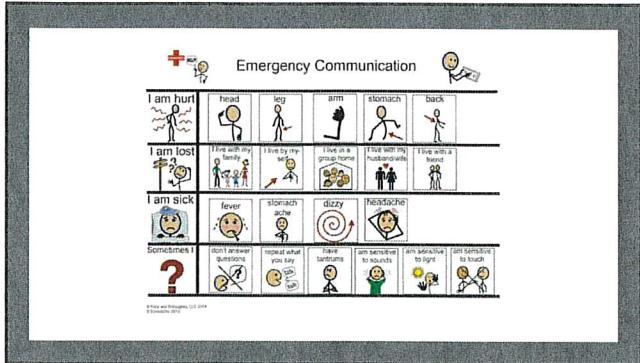


- Gestures and Facial Expressions
 - Have them shake their head up and down for "YES" and side to side for "NO"
 - Have the patient using "blinking" as another form of communication
 - Ex: "Blink twice if ..."
 - Have the patient point to areas and/or objects
 - Ex: "Point to where it hurts"
- Write simple words or phrases
 - Have a notebook available and try to write simple words or phrases
 - Write yes/no on piece of paper and have patient point to either "yes" or "no" when answering closed-ended questions

Communication Strategies



- Communication Boards
 - Communication boards can be easily found online and utilized when communicating with individuals with aphasia
 - Have the patient point to pictures on the communication board to assist with answering questions
- Communication Apps
 - Communication apps can provide visuals and pictures to utilize when interacting with individuals with aphasia
 - Ex: Proloquo2Go AAC – \$249.99
 - Visuals2GO – Free



III Lived Experiences of Individuals with Aphasia

"I got pulled over for speeding and I told the police officer that I was going to the bar. He asked me if I was drinking, and I said no but I couldn't talk after that. I meant to tell him that I was going to get my license from the bar. When I told him I had aphasia he said "huh". Luckily, we were able to figure it out."

III Lived Experiences of Individuals with Aphasia

"I'm not stupid, I know what I'm saying, I just need time."

"I have a PhD and I'm not stupid, but people assume that I'm stupid."

"My biggest problem is getting people to believe what is wrong."

||| Advice from Individuals with Aphasia

“Give me time to speak.”

“Listen to what I’m saying.”

“Don’t speak for me.”

Thank you!



Questions?

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