University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	Neuropathology of Aphasia and Dysarthria, PG_00151499		
Field of study	Logopedics		
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject	2024/2025
Education level	Master's studies	Subject group	Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to practical vocational preparation
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery	at the university
Year of study	1	Language of instruction	Polish
Semester of study	2	ECTS credits	2.0
Learning profile	practical	Assessment form	credit
Conducting unit	Institute of Logopaedics -> Faculty of Languages -> Rector		
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor	dr Małgorzata Krajewska	
	Teachers	dr Klaudia Kluj-Kozłowska	

Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						

Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan	Participation in consultation hours	Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15	2.0	33.0	50

Subject objectives	To present and characterize the most common neurological conditions leading to dysarthric disorders and aphasia. Upon completion of the lecture series, the student should be familiar with the definitions, the clinical picture in terms of core symptoms, as well as the basic methods of diagnosis and treatment of the discussed neurological problems and conditions. Knowledge is geared towards practical use in the student's professional work, enabling a correct understanding of the diagnosis of patients undergoing speech therapy.

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[LOGMU2_U11] He is able to cooperate in teamwork with representatives of various sciences: doctors, psychologists, educators, teachers, in order to provide holistic care and therapy to his patients, using equipment and apparatus, as well as diagnostic and therapeutic methods used in social sciences and medical disciplines relevant to the field of speech therapy.	Has the ability to understand and use for speech therapy purposes the patient's neurological diagnosis; critically analyzes and interprets descriptions of patients and their diagnoses made by other specialists; has the ability to substantively argue using the knowledge acquired during lectures on the diagnosis and therapy of neurological patients; is able to collaborate with specialists in other fields, demonstrating knowledge of specialized terminology	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SU5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_U13] He is able to plan and implement his own learning in the social and medical sciences relevant to speech therapy.	can independently and critically use a variety of sources and use the information gathered from them in the work of a speech therapist	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SU5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_K04] He is aware of his own limitations and knows when there is a need to turn to experts in fields relevant to speech therapy.	Collaborates with other specialists treating the patient undergoing therapy, is able to appropriately set priorities to accomplish specific tasks	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_K06] Able to independently and critically supplement knowledge and skills in medicine and social sciences.	understands the need for continuous expansion of knowledge in the field of neurology, understands the need for continuous improvement of acquired skills and to enrich the range of applied in speech therapy practice methods of work	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SK5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_U06] He has in-depth skills in identifying the biomedical and psychological determinants of language problems and dysphagia in the patient, and can analyze and interpret information gathered from medical and psychological sources.	Is able to conduct an interview with the patient and his family, preceding the actual stage of speech therapy diagnosis	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/ discussion [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SU5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_W15] He knows at an extended level the terminology of the social sciences and medical sciences relevant to the field of Logopedia.	explains what is the impact of the discussed disorders on the formation of speech disorders with the use of appropriate terminology, knows the basic principles of speech therapy diagnosis of the discussed disorders	[SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SW5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_W14] Understands the principles of operation of equipment and apparatus, as well as diagnostic and therapeutic methods used in social sciences and medical disciplines relevant to the field of Logopedia.	Has knowledge of diagnostic methods and diagnostic equipment used in neurological diagnosis	[SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SW5] implementation of a problem task
	[LOGMU2_W13] He knows and understands in depth the biomedical and psychological causes of speech and language disorders occurring in people of different ages.	defines the clinical symptom syndromes discussed and is able to classify them taking into account the symptomatic, causal and cause-and-effect criteria. Is able to make a characterization and clinical description of the main syndromes of disorders	[SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion [SW2] presentation/project/paper/ report [SW5] implementation of a problem task

Subject contents	Vascularization of the brain. Vascular diseases of the CNS - stroke as the most common cause of communication disorders. Extrapyramidal system diseases: Parkinson's disease and Parkinsonian syndromes; Huntington's disease. Neuromuscular diseases: myasthenia gravis and myasthenic syndromes; muscular dystrophies and myopathies. Motor neuron diseases: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Multiple sclerosis. Dementias: alzheimer's, frontotemporal, vascular.
Prerequisites and co-requisites	

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<tr><td>Assessment methods and criteria</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr>
<tr><td>active attendance at lectures</td><td>80.0%</td><td>20.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>The results obtained on the test of the content applicable to the lecture</td><td>51.0%</td><td>80.0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Recommended reading</td><td>Basic literature</td><td>• Felten D.L. i in. (2018): Atlas neuroanatomii i neurofizjologii Nettera, wyd. III pol., red. W. Turaj. Wrocław: Edra Urban & Partner.
• Kozubski W., Liberski P. (red.) (2004): Choroby układu nerwowego. Warszawa: PZWL.
• Moryś J., Narkiewicz O. (2011): Neuroanatomia czynnościowa i kliniczna. Warszawa: PZWL.
• Mazur R. (red.) (2007): Neurologia kliniczna dla lekarzy i studentów medycyny. Gdańsk: Via Medica.
• Podemski R. (2019): Kompendium neurologii. Gdańsk: Via Medica.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supplementary literature</td><td>• Gatkowska I. (2012). Diagnoza dyzartrii u dorosłych w neurologii klinicznej. Kraków: Wydawnictwo UJ.
• Panasiuk J. (2015). Postępowanie logopedyczne w przypadkach afazji. [w:] Logopedia. Standardy postępowania logopedycznego. Podręcznik akademicki (s. 869-916), red. S. Grabias, J. Panasiuk, T. Woźniak. Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS.
• Prusiński A. (2011). Neurologia praktyczna. Warszawa: PZWL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>eResources addresses</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</td><td colspan="2">Nie dotyczy</td></tr>
<tr><td>Work placement</td><td colspan="2">Not applicable</td></tr>
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