\*\*SOAP Note for Patient L.V.G.\*\*  
  
\*\*Subjective (S):\*\*   
Patient L.V.G., an 81-year-old female, reported difficulties in verbal communication, particularly with naming tasks involving specific letters and recalling words/phrases. She does not have any diagnosed cognitive disabilities affecting reading and writing but mentions struggles with word retrieval (anomia). The patient has previously undergone speech therapy for anomia without significant improvement and is not currently receiving speech therapy. Patient expresses frustration with being understood on the phone, citing impatience from her conversational partners due to her aphasia. She typically communicates with her husband and engages in activities like playing bridge online and watercolor painting, which she manages without cognitive difficulty. The patient is open to learning and utilizing technology to aid communication and daily tasks.  
  
\*\*Objective (O):\*\*   
A series of cognitive communication assessments were conducted:  
- \*\*Verbal Repetition Tasks:\*\* Patient demonstrated difficulty with longer sequences, missing sequences, decreasing accuracy as complexity increased.  
- \*\*Naming and Categorization Tasks:\*\* Successfully named multiple items in broad categories such as animals, fruits, states, foods, but had difficulty categorizing mixed items as shown in her difficulty associating birds as animals initially.  
- \*\*Numerical Memory Tasks:\*\* She performed well in recalling numerical sequences that were not excessively long.   
- \*\*Temporal Orientation Tasks:\*\* Correctly identified dates, days, and months, along with notable holidays but occasionally required prompting for longer temporal sequences.  
- \*\*Speech Intelligibility:\*\* Noted difficulties through digital platforms, but more success in face-to-face interactions despite perceiving a change in her abilities over the past year.  
- Demonstrated ability to use digital assistants like Alexa for reminders and simple task execution, although concerns were expressed about voice recognition accuracy.  
   
\*\*Assessment (A):\*\*   
The patient presents with anomia, impacting her ability to promptly retrieve words during conversation, which may be exacerbated by mild cognitive communication deficits associated with aging. There is noted difficulty with complex verbal tasks and direct communication over the phone. Her condition aligns with typical symptoms of primary progressive aphasia, evidenced by the reversal of yes/no questions and word retrieval issues. However, she maintains skills and motivation for utilizing assistive technology in daily life, reflected by her engagement with Alexa and willingness to incorporate digital assistance into routine management. The patient benefits from a structured environment where cognitive loads are minimized and tasks are simplified.  
  
\*\*Plan (P):\*\*   
1. \*\*Speech Therapy:\*\* Resume speech therapy focusing on compensatory strategies for anomia and enhancing verbal communication through structured tasks.  
2. \*\*Technology Assistance:\*\* Training sessions utilizing Alexa and other digital aides to improve scheduling, reminders, and communication tasks. Focus on creating a robust framework for daily task management through voice-activated commands.  
3. \*\*Cognitive Exercises:\*\* Continue activities like bridge and painting that stimulate cognitive function.  
4. \*\*Patient Education:\*\* Educate the patient on emerging technologies that may aid in communication and assess ease of use with these devices.  
5. \*\*Family Support:\*\* Involve family members in supporting patient’s adaptation to technology and ensuring consistent practice with digital assistants.  
6. \*\*Follow-Up:\*\* Schedule regular follow-up sessions to monitor cognitive function and adjust therapy as progress is made. Consider additional assessments if significant changes are noted in communication skills.