Semantic Memory for Objects, Actions & Events in Colombian People with Aphasia

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INTRODUCTION

Semantic memory is explicit long-term memory containing world knowledge (about people, objects, and actions)

Language production and comprehension make critical reference to semantic memory

Current standards for clinical assessment of semantic memory include:

- Pyramids and Palm Trees (PPT) object-related conceptual semantics (Howard & Patterson, 1992)
- Kissing and Dancing Test (KDT) action-related conceptual semantics (Bak & Hodges, 2003)

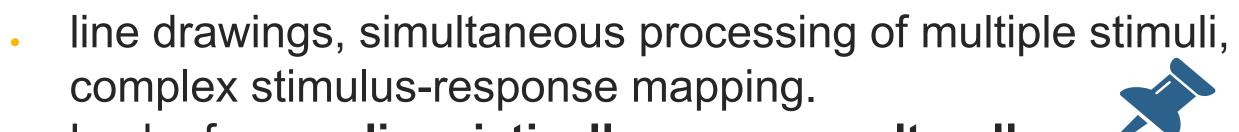












 Lack of cross-linguistically or cross-culturally standardization.

No testing of semantic memory for events (higher-level representations combining action and object knowledge)

AIMS

- Examine the relationship between this novel measure and:
 - standard measures for object and action conceptual semantics
 - naming and comprehension of nouns and verbs
- Assess a novel test of semantic memory for events (naturalistic photographic stimuli and cognitively undemanding procedures)
- Examine **cross-linguistic** and **cross-cultural** results of the novel test.

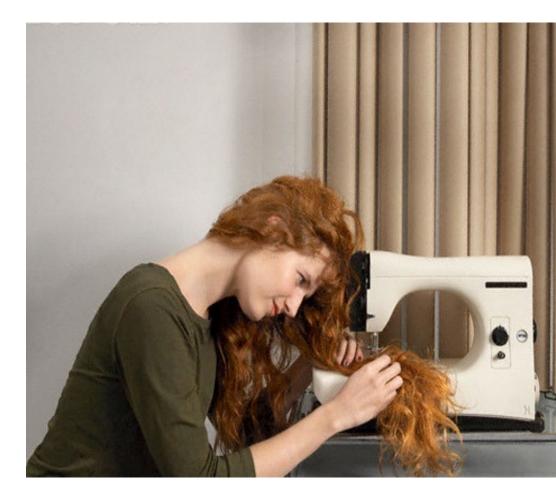
METHODS

16 people with chronic aphasia, and 16 age-, gender- and education-matched controls. Monolingual native Spanish-speakers living in Bogotá, Colombia

Semantic Memory Performance:

- Participants completed computerized versions of PPT and KDT
- Event Task (Event): 260 color photographs of people participating in simple actions. Some actions were congruent and others were not.

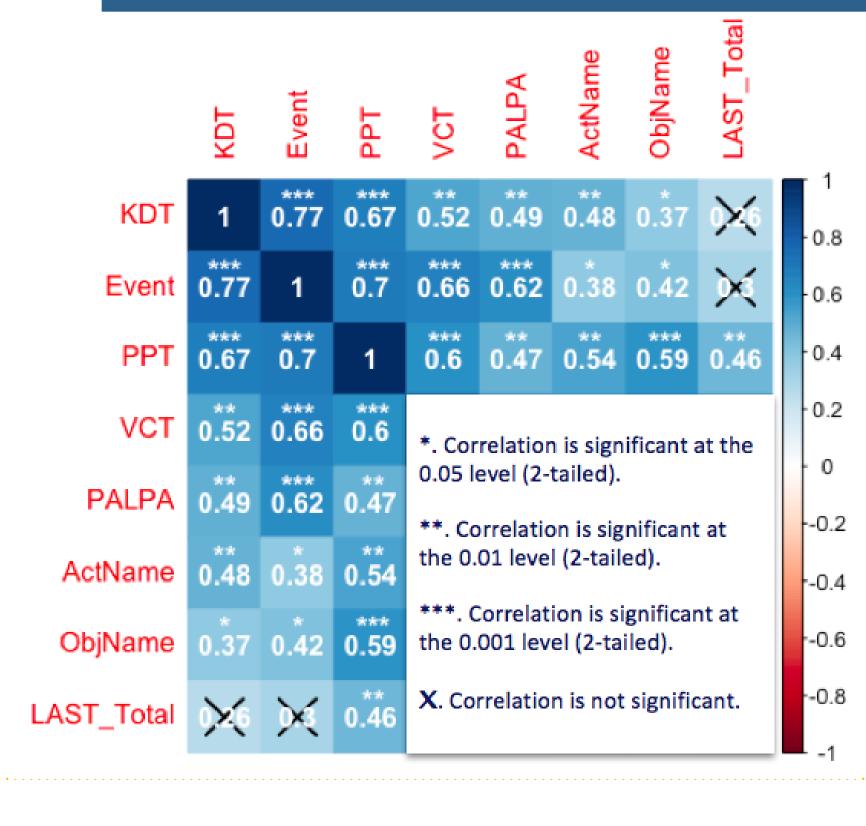




Language Performance:

- Language Screening Test (LAST; Flamand-Roze, C., et al. 2011)
- Object and Action Naming Battery (OANB; Druks, 2000)
- Verb Comprehension Test from the Northwestern
 Assessment of Verbs and Sentences (VCT; Cho-Reyes & Thompson, 2012)
- Psycholinguistic Assessments of Language Processing in Aphasia subtest 47 (PALPA47; Kay et al., 1996)

RESULTS



o.4 strong relationships o.2 among Event and the existing semantic omemory tasks o.4 (correlations)

RESULTS

Logistic regression models.

Event as a measure of event-related semantic memory:

Fixed effects: KDT, PPT → predicting Event performance.

Relationship between Event and language-task performance:

- Fixed effects: LAST and Event performance → predicting performance on language tasks.
- Random effects: intercepts for participants, random slopes within items for each fixed effect.
- Effect of **KDT on Event** performance (β=0.48, SE=0.14, p<0.001), with better KDT performance being associated with higher Event accuracy.
- Effect of **LAST on object** (β=0.81, SE=0.37, p=0.03) **and action naming** (β=1.89, SE=0.39, p<0.001) on the OANB, with higher LAST scores being associated with higher naming accuracy.
- Event performance did not predict either object or action naming.
- Neither LAST nor Event performance had an effect on noun or verb comprehension (PALPA47, VCT).

DISCUSION

- Colombian PWA exhibit co-impairments within and across semantic memory domains
- KDT predicted Event performance. KDT and PPT strongly correlated with Event.
- Results consistent with events being a combination of action and object knowledge
- Event was not a predictor of performance in naming or comprehension of verbs/actions

CONCLUSION

- Event is an aphasia-friendly test of semantic memory for events, combining object- and action-knowledge.
- Further work is required to shed light on whether event representations vary cross-linguistically or instead are "universal.".

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