

## Language and Communication Acquired Disturbances Inventory (LaCADI)

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### State of art

Language disorders are present in most degenerative diseases in the background or in the foreground as in Primary Progressive Aphasia.

Exhaustive language disturbances inventory is relevant to avoid (1) wrong diagnosis because neuropsychological assessment tools relies on language, (2) to improve the diagnosis of primary language pathologies and finally (3) to manage patient to overpass language deficits and to counsel their relatives to a better communication.

Interview with patients and their relatives is a fundamental step because it is the first discussion that receive complaints and natural story of clinical symptoms.

Unfortunately, no standardized protocol is available to systematically assess language and communication complaints. The objective of our research is to build a tool allowing the systematic inventory of acquired disorders of language and communication.

### Methodology

For this, we bring out the main alterations reported (symptoms, linguistic, cognitive level, task deficit) in the literature for each neurodegenerative syndrom in order to make them useful diagnostic benchmarks for building our tool.

### Results

Four main domains have been determined: communication, oral language, motor aspects of speech and written language. Each domain is assessed using several questions. For each question, the notions of frequency, severity and impact are evaluated separately.

### Conclusion

The Acquired Language and Communication Disabilities Inventory is a quick and easy tool to administer. This first moment of structured exchange lead to quantify the disturbances reported by patients and their relatives. The next step will consist of validating and then standardizing it with a control population.

### Conflicts of interest

none