

two trained phonemes by the end of the experimental period with no improvement on the untrained phonemes. Participants 2 and 3 experienced similar

trained and untrained imperatives (mean of 42% for trained and 53% for untrained) and active declaratives (mean of 45% for trained and 50% for untrained), but not for interrogatives (mean of 24% for both trained and untrained). This same pattern was reflected in the maintenance phase and in the grammatical correctness

planning variables and linguistic variables should also be examined in order to determine the best form of rehabilitation. Studies should include replicable, controlled methodologies, and statistical analyses should be provided in order to increase confidence in the evidence.

Clinical Implications

Although the evidence in the studies reviewed contains methodological limitations, the results suggest that PROMPT may be an effective therapy for patients with AOS and coexisting aphasia