

Correlation of Apraxia of Speech Rating Scale (ASRS) Scores to Ratings of Intelligibility

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The Apraxia of Speech Rating Scale (ASRS) is a tool for rating AOS severity, and is sensitive and specific in differentiating AOS from related disorders. This investigation examined the relationship between a revised version of the ASRS (i.e. ASRS-3) and the Assessment of Intelligibility for Dysarthric Speakers (ASSIDS). Twenty-seven participants with stroke-induced AOS and aphasia completed a battery of speech and language testing, including tasks for assessing speech planning/programming capacity, the Western Aphasia Battery-Revised (WAB-R), and the ASSIDS. Correlations between the ASRS-3, WAB-R aphasia quotients (AQs), and ASSIDS scores were calculated. The ASRS-3 and ASSIDS had a moderately strong negative correlation. The ASRS-3 and AQs also had a moderate negative correlation. The AQs and the ASSIDS had a moderately strong positive correlation. All correlations were statistically significant. The results are indicative of a strong relationship between intelligibility and AOS severity, as quantified by the ASRS-3. The moderate correlation between AOS and aphasia severity, and the strong relationship between aphasia severity and intelligibility were expected. These results are promising regarding the utility of the ASRS-3 in clinical and research settings.