***Aaron Walker Post***

***Overview and symptoms***

Anomic aphasia is a mild language disorder of which a person struggles to remember or retrieve their desired words at the time of which they want to use it.  For instance, when in a conversation a person is trying to describe a person, place, or thing and they begin to use hand signals and display a type of pause, tick, or stutter as they attempt to find a descriptive word.  This can sometimes occur in conversation and the other person involved can or will finish a sentence for them.  The disorder is not relative to intelligence, fluency comprehension or speech…yet an inability to quickly retrieve the words desired.  “Individuals speak fluently and present with intact syntactic abilities, but evince significant naming difficulties, primarily for nouns.” (Thompson, et al 2013)  The impairment is lexical retrieval (concept to spoken word) and not the process of visual systems.  Lexical retrieval (Kambanaros&Steenbrugge, 2013) Aphasia most commonly a symptom of a stroke or brain injury and generally occur in the left hemispheric side of the brain.

***Brain structures Involved***

More commonly associated with the left side and frontal lobe of the brain.  Another symptom is right-side weakness in executing motion and fine motor skills.  In research by (Thomas, et al 2013) it delineates that stroke victims with anomic aphasia, resulted from atrophied tissue, and may involve the temporo-parietal junction as well.

**Etiologies**

Aphasia is caused by damage to the Broca, Wernicke, or temporal lobe most commonly by lesions from stroke.  Strokes occur when blood vessels clog, leak or burst and the brain dies due to a lack of oxygen and nutrients carried out by the blood.  Additional causes are blunt trauma, brain tumors infections and disease such as Alzheimer’s.

References:

Kambanaros, M., & van Steenbrugge, W. (2013). Lexical retrieval deficits in anomic aphasia and specific language impairment (SLI). Linguistic Variation, 13(2), 237–256. [https://doi-org.proxy-library.ashford.edu/10.1075/lv.13.2.05kam (Links to an external site.)](https://doi-org.proxy-library.ashford.edu/10.1075/lv.13.2.05kam)

Thompson, C. K., Meltzer-Asscher, A., Cho, S., Lee, J., Wieneke, C., Weintraub, S., &Mesulam, M.-M. (2013). Syntactic and morphosyntactic processing in stroke-induced and primary progressive aphasia. Behavioural Neurology, 26(1–2), 35–54. https://doi-org.proxy-library.ashford.edu/10.3233/BEN-2012-110220