Minnesota Test for Differential Diagnosis of Aphasia (MTDDA)

- This test is used for people with aphasia who are neurologically stable.
- It categorizes the type of aphasia and provides prognostic information for each category.
  - Categories of aphasia
    - Simple Aphasia
    - Aphasia with Visual Involvement
    - Aphasia with Sensorimotor Involvement
    - Aphasia with Scattered Findings Compatible with Generalized Brain Damage
    - Irreversible Aphasic Syndrome
    - Minor Syndrome A: Aphasia with Partial Auditory Imperception
    - Minor Syndrome B: Mild Aphasia with Persisting Dysarthria
- It assesses all four modalities: auditory comprehension, speech, reading, and writing.
- There are 5 sections, with up to 10 subtests in each.
  - Auditory Disturbances
  - Visual and Reading Disturbances
  - Speech and Language Disturbances
  - Visuomotor and Writing Disturbances
  - Disturbances of Numerical relations and Arithmetic Processes
- Test components:
  - Provided:
    - 3 stimulus books (1 big, 2 small)
    - examiner manual
    - administrative manual
  - Not provided:
    - 8 pennies, 2 nickels, 2 dimes, 1 quarter
    - unlined and lined paper and pencil
    - bell, cup, box with top, key, long and short pencil, penny, and spoon
    - stopwatch
    - clock face with movable hands
- Some of the tasks the patient must do include:
  - Receptive (e.g., identification of letters and pictures)
    - “Point to...show me…”
  - Expressive (e.g., spelling, naming and describing pictures, defining, and summarizing)
  - Visual and Auditory Yes/No
  - Reading comprehension
  - Repetition of oral movements, words
  - Automated speech (e.g., days of the week, counting)
  - Spontaneous speech
  - Activities of Daily Living questions
  - Writing (e.g., letters, numbers, pictures)
  - Counting money, setting an analogue clock
  - Arithmetic
- Psychometrics
  - Scoring system: number of errors in each subtest
  - Scores for each subtest can be graphed to provide patient profile
  - Correlations and factor analyses for each subtest were provided
  - During Standardization, each subtest was administered to both aphasics and non-aphasics.
  - Has means, medians, and standard deviations for each of the categories of aphasia as well as percentage of subjects that made errors.
  - Test does not provide level of severity, it is used to determine treatment direction and prognosis
  - Provides the strengths and weaknesses of the patient
- Limitations:
  - Does not replace the field of stimuli in card set
  - The test is from 1965 (outdated)
  - Time consuming (range of 2-6 hours)
  - Does not give level of severity
  - Validity and reliability are not mentioned