

Post stroke communication disability: a risk factor for falls in inpatient rehabilitation.

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Table 1: Demographics

	Functional Communication (n=115)	No Functional Communication (n=32)
Age (years)	75.41	76.25
Length of stay (days)	32.28	31.66
Male (%)	67	18
Female (%)	33	82

Table 2: Stroke Type

	Functional Communication (n=115)	No Functional Communication (n=32)
Left Hemisphere (n = 63)	39	24
Right Hemisphere (n = 65)	59	6
Cerebellar (n = 7)	6	1
Bilateral (n = 12)	11	1

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Table 3: Falls Data

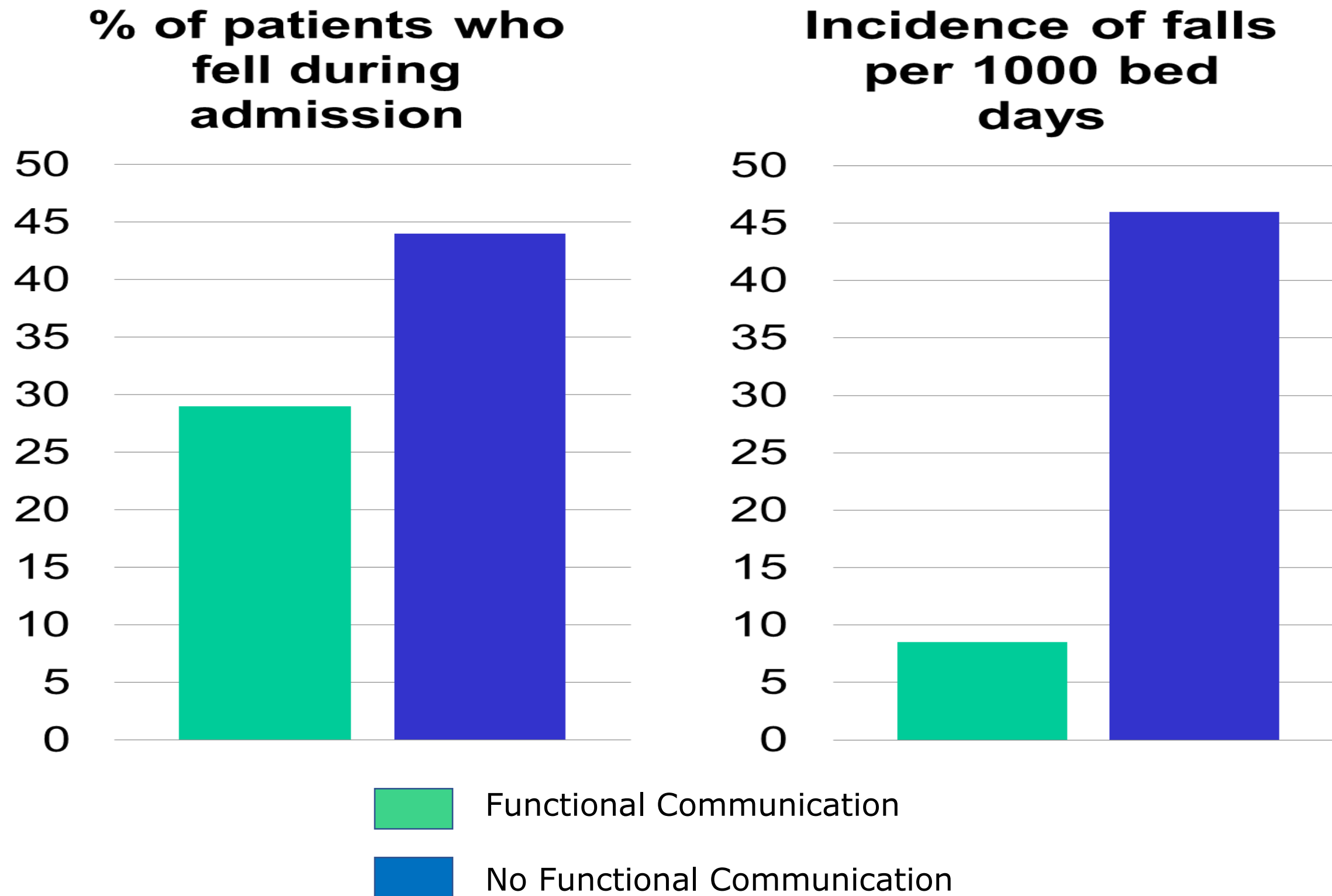
	Total Sample (n = 147)
Falls with no injury	63
Falls with minor injury (e.g. bruising not requiring treatment)	12
Falls with significant injury (e.g. fracture, laceration requiring suturing, new neurological injury)	2

Table 4: Communication Disability

	Functional Communication (n=117)	No Functional Communication (n=32)
Receptive Aphasia	10	25
Expressive Aphasia	16	24
Dysarthria	46	10
Apraxia of Speech	3	17
Cognitive Communication	25	8

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Patients without functional communication following stroke are nearly twice as likely to fall during rehabilitation as patients who are able to communicate their basic needs.