Questions: True a and False b

1) Health professionals may be helped to adjust and individualize therapy and facilitate patients’ acting competence, by identifying apractic changes of intentionality.

2) About 1/4 of stroke patients with left hemisphere damage have apractic problems.

3) Currently, the distinction between ideomotor apraxia and ideational apraxia developed by Liepmann, is often used in clinical practice and research.

4) Several studies including Bjorneby and Reinvang, demonstrated that apraxia affects patients’ ability to function in daily life but that the consequences does not persist over time if the patient received rehabilitation initially.

5) In a previous study of Arntzen 2008 it was concluded that apraxia is a highly unpredictable phenomenon.

6) The aim of this study is to explore the phenomenon of apraxia as it appeared in the habituated activities of six participants diagnosed with apraxia.

7) The participants of this study were three men and three woman with apractic difficulties who were followed between two and six months.

8) The data collection consisted of observation, video recording, interviews and questionnaires.

9) The authors indicated that results of this study are transferable in the sense that the changes of bodily intentionality in apraxia experiences may well be recognized in the apraxia experiences of others.

10) The primary participants of the study were in very vulnerable situations and therefore reflection on ethical aspects has not been a continuous part of the project.

11) In the study the participants could not easily articulated the relevance of the concrete actions and therefore had difficulties in connecting their explicit intentions and the concrete situation.

12) The continuity between the explicit intention and the implicit bodily intentionality appears to be disturbed in the apraxia experience.