

EFEKTIVITAS *SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY* TERHADAP AFASIA MOTORIK PADA PASIEN STROKE: *LITERATURE REVIEW*

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Afasia motorik pada pasien stroke mengganggu komunikasi verbal dan menurunkan kualitas hidup. *Speech and Language Therapy* (SLT) menjadi intervensi rehabilitatif yang potensial. **Tujuan:** Menganalisis efektivitas SLT terhadap afasia motorik pada pasien stroke. **Metode:** *Literature review* dengan pencarian artikel pada database ScienceDirect, PubMed, dan Google Scholar (2018–2025) menggunakan kata kunci sesuai MeSH. Seleksi studi mengikuti diagram PRISMA dan penilaian kualitas menggunakan *JBIC Critical Appraisal Tools*. **Hasil:** Sepuluh jurnal dianalisis, terdiri dari RCT, kuasi-eksperimen, pre-eksperimen, studi kasus, dan kualitatif. SLT terbukti efektif meningkatkan kemampuan bicara, artikulasi, dan komunikasi fungsional ($p < 0,05$). Metode AIUEO, MIT, CILT, serta terapi berbasis budaya (hijaiyah, idiom) menunjukkan hasil signifikan. Intensitas terapi 2 jam/hari optimal. **Kesimpulan:** SLT efektif dalam pemulihan komunikasi pada pasien stroke dengan afasia motorik. Keberhasilan dipengaruhi oleh jenis terapi, intensitas, usia, dan keparahan afasia. Perawat berperan penting dalam fasilitasi dan edukasi keluarga untuk mendukung keberlanjutan terapi.

Kata Kunci: Afasia motorik; stroke; terapi wicara; *speech and language therapy*; *literature review*

EFFECTIVENESS OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY ON MOTOR APHASIA IN STROKE PATIENTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: Motor aphasia in stroke patients disrupts verbal communication and reduces quality of life. Speech and Language Therapy (SLT) is a potential rehabilitative intervention. **Objective:** To analyze the effectiveness of SLT on motor aphasia in stroke patients. **Methods:** A literature review was conducted by searching articles in ScienceDirect, PubMed, and Google Scholar databases (2018–2025) using MeSH keywords. Study selection followed the PRISMA flow diagram, and quality assessment used JBI Critical Appraisal Tools. **Results:** Ten articles were analyzed, including RCTs, quasi-experimental, pre-experimental, case studies, and qualitative designs. SLT was proven effective in improving speech ability, articulation, and functional communication ($p < 0.05$). AIUEO, MIT, CILT, and culturally based therapies (hijaiyah, idioms) showed significant results. An optimal therapy intensity of 2 hours/day was identified. **Conclusion:** SLT is effective in improving communication recovery in stroke patients with motor aphasia. Success is influenced by therapy type, intensity, patient age, and aphasia severity. Nurses play a key role in facilitating therapy and educating families to support continuity of care.

Keywords: Motor aphasia; stroke; speech therapy; speech and language therapy; literature review