Abstract

Over the past 10 years, non-invasive neuromodulation (and particularly tDCS) has been widely used to try to promote performance and stroke recovery in a variety of domains including motor control and language production. Over a similar time span, there has been great interest in whether motor learning within the domain of speech production relies on similar mechanisms as motor learning in non-speech domains.

In our lab, we bring these two issues together by examining whether tDCS can enhance speech motor learning following in other domains. In this talk, I will present our preliminary findings from both unimpaired and impaired speech production that focus on determining whether and how tDCS can promote speech motor learning with the long-term goal of personalized rehabilitation for individuals with acquired speech impairment subsequent to stroke.