Supplemental Material S1. Copy of survey.

[This version reflects content but not exact format, as survey was online. Skip logic is italicized in brackets.]

Survey of Receptiveness to Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation in People with Post-stroke Aphasia

The purpose of this survey is to find out how people with aphasia (after stroke) feel about transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS). tDCS may change how the brain works and help aphasia.

You must be at least 18 years old to complete this survey. You also must have aphasia because you had a stroke.

This survey could take 10 to 15 minutes, or longer if reading is hard. It is okay to have help, but the answers should be yours.

This survey is anonymous. We will not know who you are or the answers you give.

This survey is voluntary. You do not have to take it. If you start, you do not have to finish it.

Benefits: There are no direct benefits to you from this survey. It will help the researchers understand more about how people with aphasia feel about tDCS. This may help other people with aphasia in the future.

Risks: There are no significant risks from taking this survey. Some of the questions may seem nosy or personal.

If you have any questions, you can contact Susan Duncan at duncan1@lsu.edu or (225) 578 - 8838. You can also contact Neila Donovan at ndonovan@lsu.edu or (225) 578 - 3938.

You can also contact the Institutional Review Board at LSU if you have additional concerns at irb@lsu.edu or (225) 578 - 8692.

Clicking the "—>" arrow at the bottom right of the page means that you have read or been read the information in this consent. It also means that you agree to participate in this study and that your questions have been answered. We will give you a copy of this statement if you contact us.

Please click the "->" arrow to start the survey.

Alabama ... I do not live in the United States

 $Supplemental\ material,\ Duncan\ et\ al.,\ "Are\ People\ With\ Poststroke\ Aphasia\ Receptive\ to\ Transcranial\ Direct\ Current\ Stimulation?\ A\ Survey,\ "AJSLP,\ https://doi.org/10.1044/2022_AJSLP-21-00190$

Q7A. In which country do you live? [Displayed only if Question 7 response is "I do not live in the United States"]

▼ Afghanistan Prefer not to s	ay	
8. Have you had more than or	ne stroke?	
□ Yes	□ No	☐ I don't know
9. How long ago was the strok	re that caused aphasia?	
☐ less than one month		□ 1 - 3 months
□ 3 - 6 months		□ 6 months - 1 year
☐ 1 - 2 years		□ 2 - 5 years
□ 5 - 10 years		□ 10 years +
10. How much speech therap	y have you had?	
☐ Less than 2 weeks		□ 2 weeks - 1 month
□ 1 - 3 months		□ 3 - 6 months
☐ 6 months - 1 year		□ 1 - 2 years
□ 2 - 5 years		□ 5 years +
☐ I have never had speech	therapy	
10A. Are you in speech therap speech therapy"]	oy now? [Displayed only if G	Question 10 response is not "I have never had
□ Yes □ No		
10B. Is speech therapy helpin	g you? [Displayed only if Qu	uestion 10A response is "Yes"]
□ Yes □ No □	Maybe	
10C. Would you like to be in s speech therapy" or Question 10.	_	only if Question 10 response is "I have never had
□ Yes □ No □	Maybe	

11. Do you have any of the following medical conditions?

	Yes	No	Maybe
History of seizures or epilepsy			
History of migraines			
History of severe head injury			
Skin problem like eczema or psoriasis			
Pacemaker or other electrical implant			
Metal in the skull (besides tooth fillings)			
Psychiatric or neurological diagnosis (besides stroke)			

12. The following questions describe a variety of situations in which you might need to speak to others. For each question, please mark how much your condition interferes with your participation in that situation. By "condition" we mean ALL issues that may affect how you communicate in these situations including speech conditions, any other health conditions, or features of the environment. If your speech varies, think about an AVERAGE day for your speech – not your best or your worst days.

Does your condition interfere with	Not at all	A little	Quite a bit	Very much
atalking with people you know?				
bcommunicating when you need to say something quickly?				
ctalking with people you do NOT know?				
dcommunicating when you are out in your community (e.g. errands; appointments)?				
easking questions in a conversation?				
fcommunicating in a small group of people?				
ghaving a long conversation with someone you know about a book, movie, show or sports event?				
hgiving someone DETAILED information?				
igetting your turn in a fast-moving conversation?				
jtrying to persuade a friend or family member to see a different point of view?				

Reference: Baylor, C., Yorkston, K., Eadie, T., Kim, J., Chung, H., & Amtmann, D. (2013). The Communicative Participation Item Bank (CPIB): Item bank calibration and development of a disorder-generic short form. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, 56(4), 1190-1208.

Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) is a form of brain stimulation. It uses weak electrical currents, like a battery. Two or more electrodes are placed on the head to change brain activity.

tDCS has been used over 30,000 times on more than 1,000 people. No one has ever had a serious injury. tDCS has been used on people who have had strokes and have aphasia.

tDCS is experimental. It has helped some people with aphasia. But we do not really know how well it works.

This is a picture of tDCS electrodes on a head model. There are straps to hold the electrodes in place:

References:

Baker, J. M., Rorden, C., & Fridriksson, J. (2010). Using transcranial direct-current stimulation to treat stroke patients with aphasia. Stroke, 41(6), 1229-1236.

Bikson, M., Grossman, P., Thomas, C., Zannou, A. L., Jiang, J., Adnan, T., ... & Brunoni, A. R. (2016). Safety of transcranial direct current stimulation: evidence based update



stimulati		hasia: Longitu	B. C., Rorden, C., Elm, J., Gottfried, M., & Bonilha, L. (2018). Transcranial direct current dinal analysis of a randomized controlled trial. Brain Stimulation: Basic, Translational, and Clinical	
13. Ha	ive you hea	ard of trans	cranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) before?	
	□ Yes	□ No	☐ I'm not sure	
13A. H	łave you ev	ver had tDC	CS? [Displayed only if Question 13 response is "Yes"]	
[□ Yes	□ No	☐ I'm not sure	
14. Wo	ould you co	onsider hav	ving tDCS if it could help your aphasia?	
[□ Yes	□ No	□ Maybe	
	Vould you lase is not "N	_	o do speech therapy exercises during tDCS? [Displayed only if Question 14	
	Yes	□ No	□ Sometimes	
	14B. Would you come to a clinic or office regularly for tDCS? [Displayed only if Question 14 response is not "No"]			
[□ Yes	□ No	□ Maybe	

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2016. Brain stimulation, 9(5), 641-661.

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14C. How often would you be willing to come to the clinic or office for tDCS? [Displayed only if Question

14 response is not "No" and Question 14B re	esponse is not "No"]
☐ Less than once a week	□ Once a week
☐ Twice a week	☐ Three or four times a week
☐ Five + times a week	
14D. How long should the clinic or office sand Question 14B response is not "No"]	sessions be? [Displayed only if Question 14 response is not "No
□ 15 - 30 minutes	□ 30 - 45 minutes
□ 45 - 60 minutes	□ 60 - 90 minutes
□ 90 + minutes	
14E. How long would you be willing to con 14 response is not "No" and Question 14B re	me to the clinic or office for tDCS? [Displayed only if Question esponse is not "No"]
□ 1 - 2 weeks	□ 3 - 4 weeks
□ 1 - 3 months	□ 3 - 6 months
□ 6 months - 1 year	□ 1 + years
☐ Forever, if it helped	
14F. Would you or your family be willing t Question 14 response is not "No"]	o administer tDCS at HOME after training? [Displayed only if
□ Yes □ No □ Maybe	
14G. How often would you be willing to ge "No" and Question 14F response is not "No"]	et tDCS at HOME? [Displayed only if Question 14 response is no
☐ Less than once a week	□ Once a week
☐ Twice a week	☐ Three or four times a week
☐ Five + times a week	
14H. How long should the HOME sessions Question 14F response is not "No"]	s be? [Displayed only if Question 14 response is not "No" and
□ 15 - 30 minutes	□ 30 - 45 minutes
□ 45 - 60 minutes	□ 60 - 90 minutes
□ 90 + minutes	

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14I. How long would you be willing to use tDCS at HOME? [Displayed only if Question 14 response is not

"No" and Question 14F response	e is not "No"]			
☐ 1 - 2 weeks		3 - 4 weeks		
□ 1 - 3 months		3 - 6 months		
☐ 6 months - 1 year		1 + years		
☐ Forever, if it helped				
14J. What TEMPORARY risks v Question 14 response is not "No		to help your ap	hasia? [Displa	ayed only if
Question 14 response is not ino	I	Yes	No	Maybe
Scalp tingling / Itching				
Scalp redness / Irritation				
Headache				
Sleepiness / Fatigue				
Nausea				
Mood change / Difficulty cor	ncentrating			
Burning sensation				
Scalp burn				
Electric shock				
Seizure				
				1
15. Did you have assistance co	ompleting this survey?			
□ Yes □ I	No			
15A. Who helped you? [Display	red only if Question 15 respon	se is "Yes"]		
□ Spouse or partner	□ Parent (father or mother)			
☐ Child (son or daughter)	□ Friend			
☐ Speech therapist ☐ Other (please specify relationship to you)				