

**Abstract**

Damage to either cerebral hemisphere may result in difficulty making inferences. Although suggestions for treatment exist in the literature, there are few, if any, outcome reports of such treatment. This case study reports the results of applying a treatment based on guided inference generation to a person with aphasia and inference impairment. The participant's ability to produce accurate inferences about picture sequence stimuli improved, and this improvement generalized to probe stimuli. Discussion of this preliminary evidence includes the relationship of the outcome to potential sources of inference impairment and aspects of experimental control.