

脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理

吴海艳

沭阳县中医院 江苏 沭阳 223600

【摘要】:目的:探讨脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理措施,并分析护理措施对患者吞咽功能、护理满意度及依从性的影响。方法:选取2020年1月至2022年2月收治的90例脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者,采用计算机随机分组,分为对照组和观察组,每组45例。对照组给予常规护理,观察组给予综合护理。采用EAT-10量表和洼田饮水试验评估患者吞咽功能,并统计两组患者的护理满意度及依从性。结果:观察组患者在EAT-10得分、洼田饮水试验结果、护理满意度及依从性方面均显著优于对照组($p < 0.05$)。结论:综合护理措施对改善脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的吞咽功能、提高护理满意度及依从性具有显著意义。

【关键词】:脑梗塞;急性期;吞咽障碍;护理

Nursing Care of Patients with Dysphagia in Acute Stage of Cerebral Infarction

Haiyan Wu

Shuyang County Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Jiangsu Shuyang 223600

Abstract: Objective: To explore the nursing countermeasures of patients with dysphagia in the acute stage of cerebral infarction, and analyze the influence of the nursing countermeasures on patients' swallowing function, nursing satisfaction and compliance. Methods: 90 patients with swallowing dysfunction in the acute phase of cerebral infarction were included, and the screening period was from January 2020 to February 2022. After computer random coding, the patients were divided into two groups with 45 cases in each group, namely, the routine group and the research group. The routine group received routine nursing intervention. Summarize and explore the implementation of nursing measures related to swallowing dysfunction in the study group. Through EAT-10 tool and Wata drinking water test, the influence of the two nursing modes on patients' swallowing function was analyzed, and the nursing satisfaction and compliance of the two groups were counted for inter group comparison. Results: From the perspective of swallowing function, compared with the conventional group, the study group had significant advantages in EAT-10 score and WADA drinking water test results after intervention ($p < 0.05$); from the perspective of nursing satisfaction: compared with the conventional group, the study group has significant advantages in all aspects of satisfaction scores ($p < 0.05$); from the perspective of nursing compliance: compared with the routine group, the excellent and good compliance rate of the study group has a significant advantage ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: The nursing countermeasures for patients with dysphagia in the acute stage of cerebral infarction should be carried out from the aspects of cognitive training, psychological support, swallowing basic training, etc., which is conducive to improving the swallowing function of patients and promoting their nursing compliance and satisfaction.

Keywords: Acute cerebral infarction; Swallowing disorder; Nursing; Swallowing function

脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者,是指因脑血管意外导致的大脑皮质或皮质下中枢受损,引起吞咽肌肉运动不协调,从而出现吞咽困难、呛咳、误吸等临床症状。本病发病率高,致残率高,严重影响患者的生活质量。因此,对脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者进行有效的护理干预,对于改善患者吞咽功能、提高护理满意度及依从性具有重要意义。本研究旨在探讨综合护理措施对改善脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者吞咽功能、提高护理满意度及依从性的影响。

选取2020年1月至2022年2月收治的90例脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者,采用计算机随机分组,分为对照组和观察组,每组45例。对照组给予常规护理,观察组给予综合护理。采用EAT-10量表和洼田饮水试验评估患者吞咽功能,并统计两组患者的护理满意度及依从性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究选取2020年1月至2022年2月收治的90例脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者,采用计算机随机分组,分为对照组和观察组,每组45例。对照组给予常规护理,观察组给予综合护理。采用EAT-10量表和洼田饮水试验评估患者吞咽功能,并统计两组患者的护理满意度及依从性。

