

脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理

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【摘要】: 目的: 探讨脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理措施, 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, 分为常规组和对照组, 各 45 例。常规组给予常规护理, 对照组给予综合护理。通过 EAT-10 量表和洼田饮水试验, 分析两组患者吞咽功能、护理满意度及依从性的影响。结果: 从吞咽功能方面, 与常规组相比, 研究组在 EAT-10 评分和洼田饮水试验结果方面具有显著优势 ($p < 0.05$); 从护理满意度方面: 与常规组相比, 研究组在各方面满意度得分具有显著优势 ($p < 0.05$); 从护理依从性方面: 与常规组相比, 研究组的优秀和良好依从率具有显著优势 ($p < 0.05$)。结论: 脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理应从认知训练、心理支持、吞咽基础训练等方面开展, 有利于改善患者吞咽功能, 促进其护理依从性和满意度。

【关键词】: 脑梗塞急性期; 吞咽障碍; 护理; 吞咽功能

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

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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。脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者, 由于吞咽功能障碍, 易发生营养不良、脱水、电解质紊乱、吸入性肺炎等并发症, 严重影响患者的预后。因此, 对脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者进行有效的护理, 对于改善患者吞咽功能, 提高患者生活质量具有重要意义。本研究旨在探讨脑梗塞急性期吞咽障碍患者的护理措施, 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。

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, 分为常规组和对照组, 各 45 例。常规组给予常规护理, 对照组给予综合护理。通过 EAT-10 量表和洼田饮水试验, 分析两组患者吞咽功能、护理满意度及依从性的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

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