

노인재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 08:30-12:20 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 10:00-10:45 Room G(3F)

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The changes for strength of oropharyngeal muscles in patients with dementia and dysphagia

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Purpose

Although dysphagia is an important health problem and one of determinant of quality of life in patients with dementia, the neurophysiologic changes of dysphagia in dementia have not been fully uncovered, yet. we investigated the changes of strength of tongue lip and pharyngeal muscles in patients with dementia.

Materials and Methods

This study included 30 subjects with dementia. In all subjects, clinical assessments were consisted of the Iowa Oral Performance Instrument (IOPI) for tongue and lip, surface electromyography (sEMG) with Vital stim plus on suprahyoid muscles, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), and Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) scales.

Results

There was no difference between IOPI and sEMG among three sub-groups of dementia. The values of tongue IOPI from all three dementia groups were significantly lower than values of control (Figure 1). The comparisons for values of tongue IOPI among three dementia group were not significantly different from each other. The values of lip IOPI and sEMG of suprahyoid muscles were not different between three dementia groups and control.

Conclusion

The tongue strength by assessing IOPI was decreased in patients with all stages of dementia than controls. These findings would be useful for making therapeutic strategies for dysphagia in dementia.

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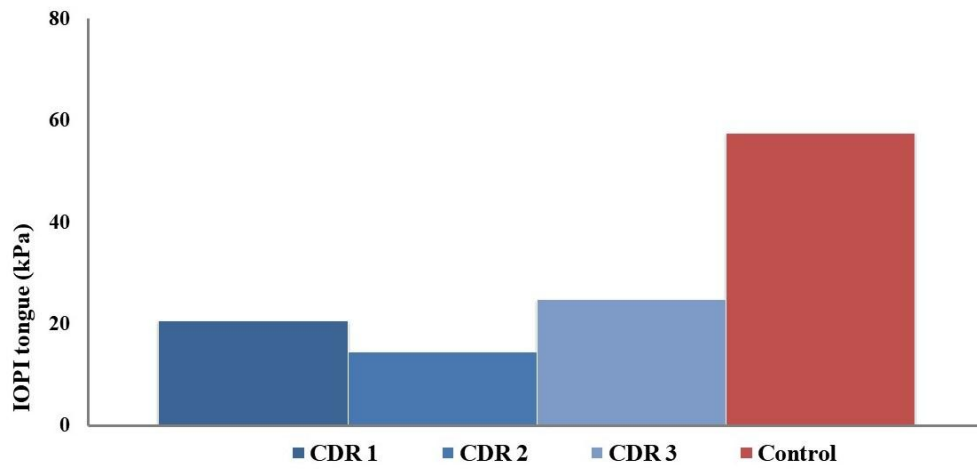


Fig. 1. Comparisons of IOPI pressure between dementia and control. The values of tongue IOPI of all three dementia groups were significantly lower than the value of control. The comparison among three dementia groups did not differ from each other.