

語言治療師之吞嚥困難評估、治療與個案分享

Dysphagia Assessment and Treatment by Speech-Language Pathologists, with Case Presentations



臺中榮總復健醫學部 語言治療師 黃瑄湄 MS, SLP 2025.11.17



黃瑄湄 語言治療師

- 國立臺北護理健康大學聽語障礙科學研究所碩士
- 中山醫學大學語言治療與聽力學系
- 美國南加大凱克醫院語言治療部門進修
- 夏威夷卡皮歐拉尼婦幼醫學中心復健科進修

吞嚥治療師

神經內科病房吞嚥評估和治療、吞嚥儀器檢查

- MBSImP certified clinician
- FEES trained clinician
- MDTP certified provider

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腦中風吞嚥障礙之臨床需求與挑戰

- 中風後吞嚥障礙是很常見之併發症，發生率約27-67%，且可能會增加吸入性肺炎的感染率、顯著增加死亡率 (*Holas MA et al, Arch Neurol 1994, Smithard DG et al, Stroke 1996*)
- 在台灣現行醫療環境下，病人有吞嚥障礙往往會長期放置鼻胃管，長期置放管路可能會增加上呼吸道感染或肺炎併發症等風險，但目前缺乏移除管路的標準評估流程
- 2021年成立「臺中榮總吞嚥障礙跨領域照護團隊」，希冀降低住院期間吸入性肺炎感染併發症、減少非必要的鼻胃管留置

高齡長者 常見吞嚥問題

肺活量不足、口腔和喉嚨肌肉退化，導致
容易嗆咳、發聲困難

營養不良、肌少症、吸入性肺炎



- 小心吃、慢慢喝
- 容易噎到
- 需要特別剪碎煮軟
- 鼻腔逆流
- 費力吞、喉嚨卡卡
- 吞完喉嚨癢癢的
- 吞完有痰音
- 用餐時間過久
- 體重減輕、營養不良
- 反覆上呼吸道感染
- 吸入性肺炎

Aspiration in Patients With Acute Stroke

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Stephanie K. Daniels, MS, Kevin Brailey, PhD, Daniel H. Priestly, MD, Lisa R. Herrington, MD, Leon A. Weisberg, MD, Anne L. Foundas, MD

ABSTRACT. Daniels SK, Brailey K, Priestly DH, Herrington LR, Weisberg LA, Foundas AL. Aspiration in patients with acute stroke. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 1998;79:14-9.

Objectives: To determine the frequency and clinical predictors of aspiration within 5 days of acute stroke.

Design: Case series.

Setting: Tertiary care center.

Patients: Consecutive stroke patients ($n = 55$) with new neurologic deficit evaluated within 5 days of acute stroke.

Main Outcome Measures: Comparison of features identified on clinical swallowing and oromotor examinations and occurrence of aspiration (silent or overt) evident on videofluoroscopic swallow study (VSS).

Results: Aspiration occurred in 21 of 55 patients (38%). Whereas 7 of 21 patients (33%) aspirated overtly, 14 (67%) aspirated silently on VSS. Chi-square analyses revealed that dysphonia, dysarthria, abnormal gag reflex, abnormal volitional cough, cough after swallow, and voice change after swallow were significantly related to aspiration and were predictors of the subset of patients with silent aspiration. Logistic regression revealed that abnormal volitional cough and cough with swallow, in conjunction, predicted aspiration with 78% accuracy.

Conclusions: Silent aspiration appears to be a significant problem in acute stroke patients because silent aspiration occurred in two thirds of the patients who aspirated. The prediction of patients at risk for aspiration was significantly improved by the presence of concurrent findings of abnormal volitional cough and cough with swallow on clinical examination.

This is a US government work. There are no restrictions on

commonly associated with acute stroke. Silent aspiration is a frequent cause of death in acute stroke patients. It is imperative that acute stroke patients be evaluated for aspiration pneumonia before discharge to prevent increased mortality. The study findings are important to identify variables that can be used to predict aspiration.

Chronic stroke patients are at high risk of developing aspiration pneumonia. A videofluoroscopic examination of 24 months after stroke found that aspiration occurred more often in patients with signs (71%) as compared to those without signs (29%). Dysphonia was present in patients with aspiration. Massey¹ studied stroke patients and found that 14% of patients had silent VSS. Furthermore, 8 of 10 patients with silent aspiration on VSS. On clinical examination, cough with swallow and dysphonia distinguished aspirating patients. In addition, 10 of 15 studied patients with bilateral weakness of the larynx had silent aspiration. The presence of abnormal gag reflex was found to be predictive of aspiration pneumonia. Linden and colleagues² examined 15 patients with acute stroke 1 to 46 months after stroke and found that 13 (87%) had a wet, hoarse voice or a wet, hoarse voice in patients who aspirated.

67 %

靜默式吸入

Daniels, S. K., Brailey, K., Priestly, D. H., Herrington, L. R., Weisberg, L. A., & Foundas, A. L. (1998). Aspiration in patients with acute stroke. *Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation*, 79(1), 14-19.




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在喝水的過程
當中，蔡伯伯
有靜默式吸入
的狀況 (00:20)

1

thin
liquid.



臺中榮總
吞嚥障礙跨域團隊照護

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茁壯期 (2011 / 1 / 1 - 迄今)

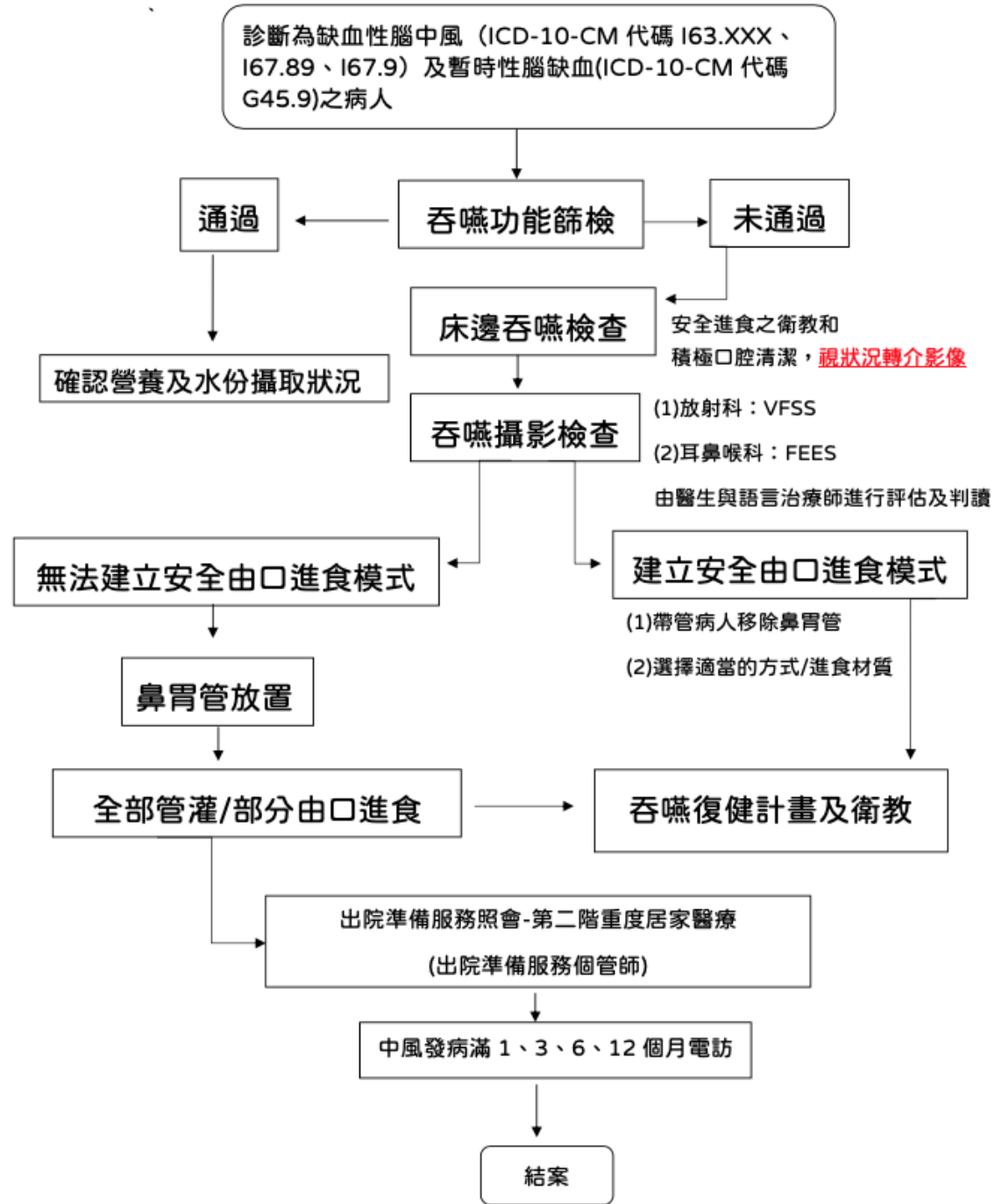
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吞嚥 語言治療師

神經內科醫師
 病房護理師
 復健醫學部醫師
 語言治療師
 營養師
 口醫部醫師
 影像醫學部醫師
 醫事放射師
 耳鼻喉頭頸部醫師
 腸胃科醫師

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治療指引

2024年台灣腦中風學會之腦中風後吞嚥障礙照護指引

陳柏霖¹、謝孟倉²、吳俞萱¹、蘇慧真^{3,4}、林育仔⁵、陳俊鴻^{6,7}、
蕭名彥^{5,8}、謝惠敏⁹、黃曉靈¹⁰、魏國展⁵、連立明¹¹、黃金安¹、
台灣咀嚼吞嚥障礙醫學學會及台灣腦中風學會腦中風後
吞嚥障礙照護指引共識小組

¹ 臺中榮民總醫院神經醫學中心腦中風中心

² 奇美醫學中心神經內科

³ 成大醫院神經部暨腦中風中心

⁴ 成大醫院咀嚼吞嚥中心

⁵ 臺大醫院復健部

⁶ 高雄市立小港醫院神經科

⁷ 高雄市立小港醫院咀嚼吞嚥機能重建中心

⁸ 臺灣大學醫學院

⁹ 臺中榮民總醫院營養室

¹⁰ 高雄醫學大學口腔衛生學系

¹¹ 新光醫院神經科

依據臨床指引，引領 中風後吞嚥障礙照護流程

由臺中榮總吞嚥障礙跨領域
團隊主導撰寫 **2024 年台灣
腦中風學會吞嚥障礙照護指
引**，為目前全國最具系統性
與實證基礎的臨床參考文件

復健醫學部醫師 初步評估和轉介



傅俊銘醫師



林修平醫師



李友淳醫師



李宜衡醫師

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語言治療師 增進吞嚥功能和風險把關



由左而右依序為

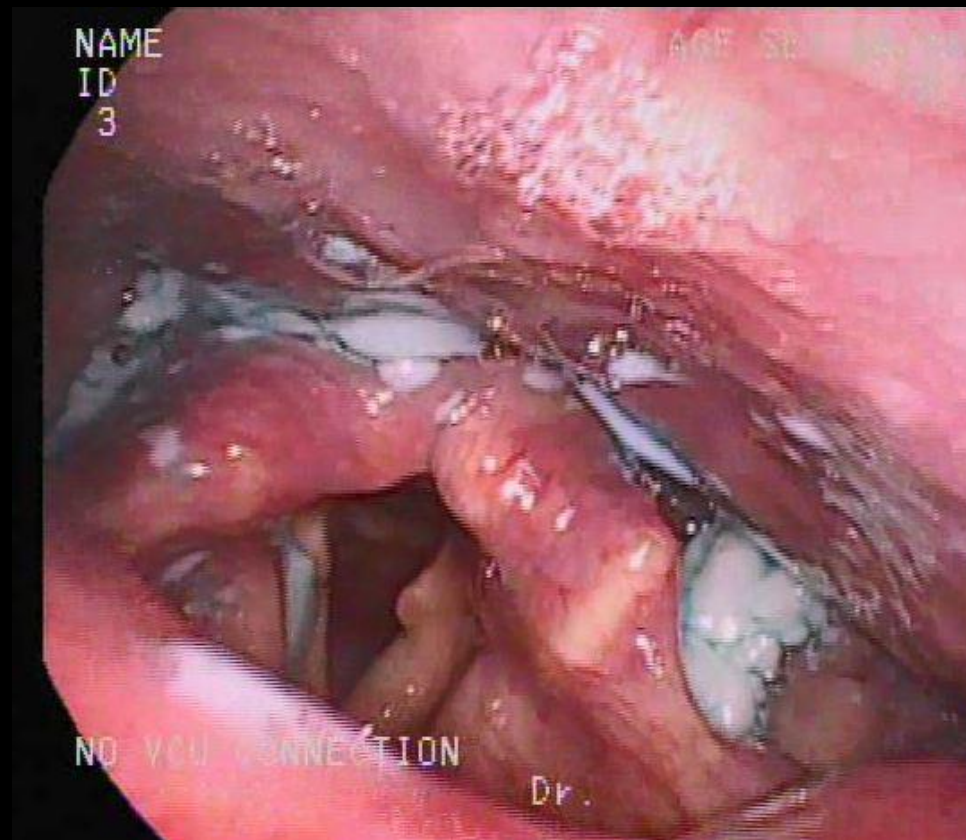
語言治療師 黃鈺婷、羅羿翹、尤懿親、黃瑄湄、邱曄茜、陳思凡、鄭伊伶

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吞嚥螢光攝影

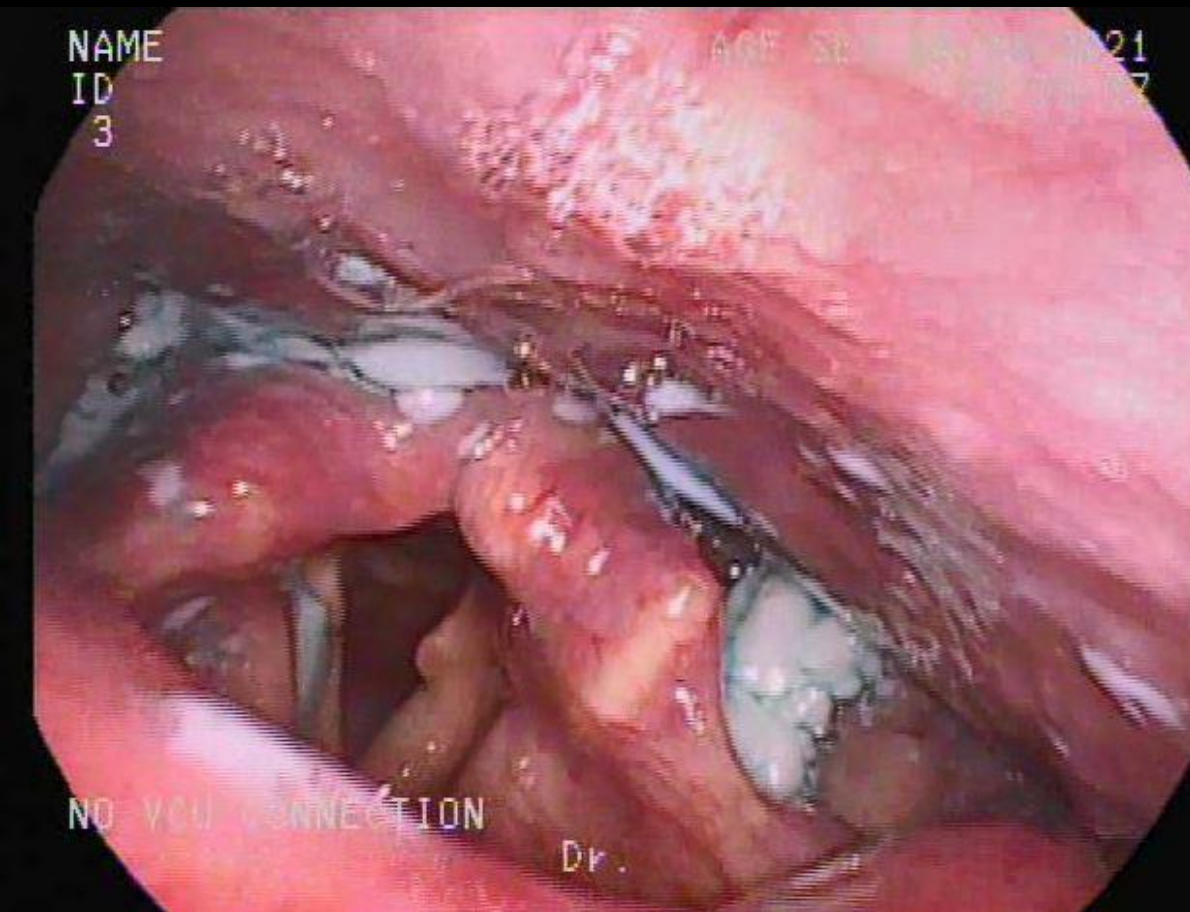


吞嚥內視鏡檢查

耳鼻咽喉頭頸部謝宜凌醫師

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吞嚥 語言治療師



影像醫學部王俊皓放射師

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改良式吞嚥鋇劑攝影檢查

Modified Barium Swallow Study

透視

Fluoroscopy

鋇劑

Barium



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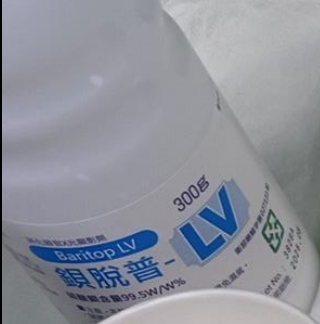
感謝臺中清民總醫院影像醫學部王俊皓醫事放射師提供



- Thin liquid (IDDSI 0)
粉水比 1g : 20 ml 水

以下使用市售增稠劑調製

- Slightly thick (IDDSI 1)
- Moderately thick (IDDSI 3)
- Extremely thick (IDDSI 4)
- 自備食物



稀



稠

不同稠度銀劑

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稀



稠

食物

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臺中榮總

衛署醫器製字第00188
製造日期:

病人同意接受拍攝



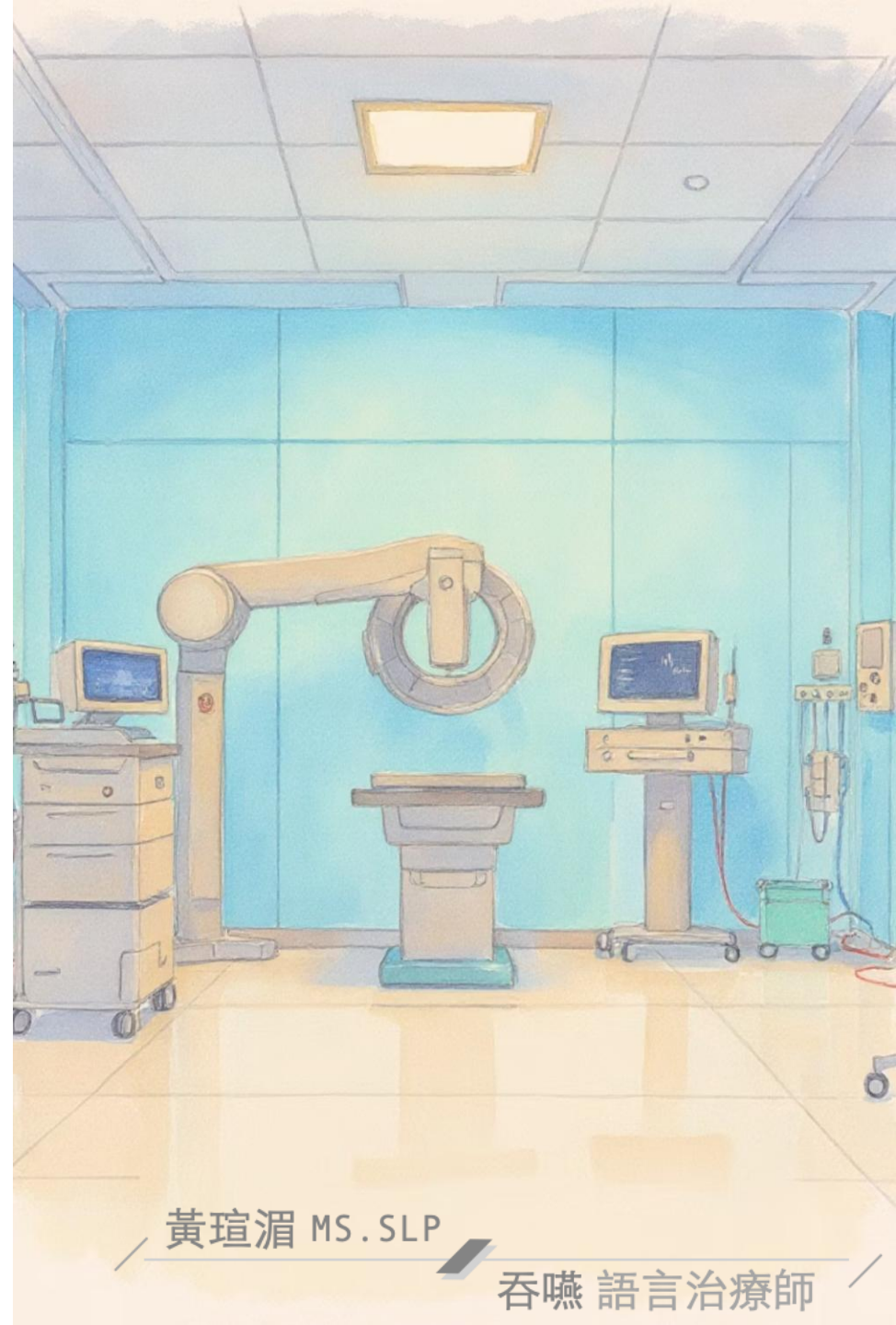
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感謝香港中文大學附屬醫院放射科王俊皓醫事放射師提供

吞嚥攝影檢查流程

- IDDSI 0 5ml, 10ml, sequential swallowing trials
- IDDSI 1 5ml, 10ml, sequential swallowing trials
- IDDSI 3 5ml, 10ml
- IDDSI 4 5ml, 10ml
- 自備好吞或困難的食物
- 視病人檢查狀況約20-40分鐘



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吞嚥 語言治療師



含著不要吞 我說吞才吞

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吞嚥 語言治療師

感謝臺中榮民總醫院影像醫學部王俊皓醫事放射師提供



咀嚼食物完 就可以吞下去

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吞嚥 語言治療師

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咽部收縮有沒有對稱

咽部地方有沒有食物殘留

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感謝臺中榮民總醫院影像醫學部王俊皓醫事放射師提供

口咽 → 食道 → 胃

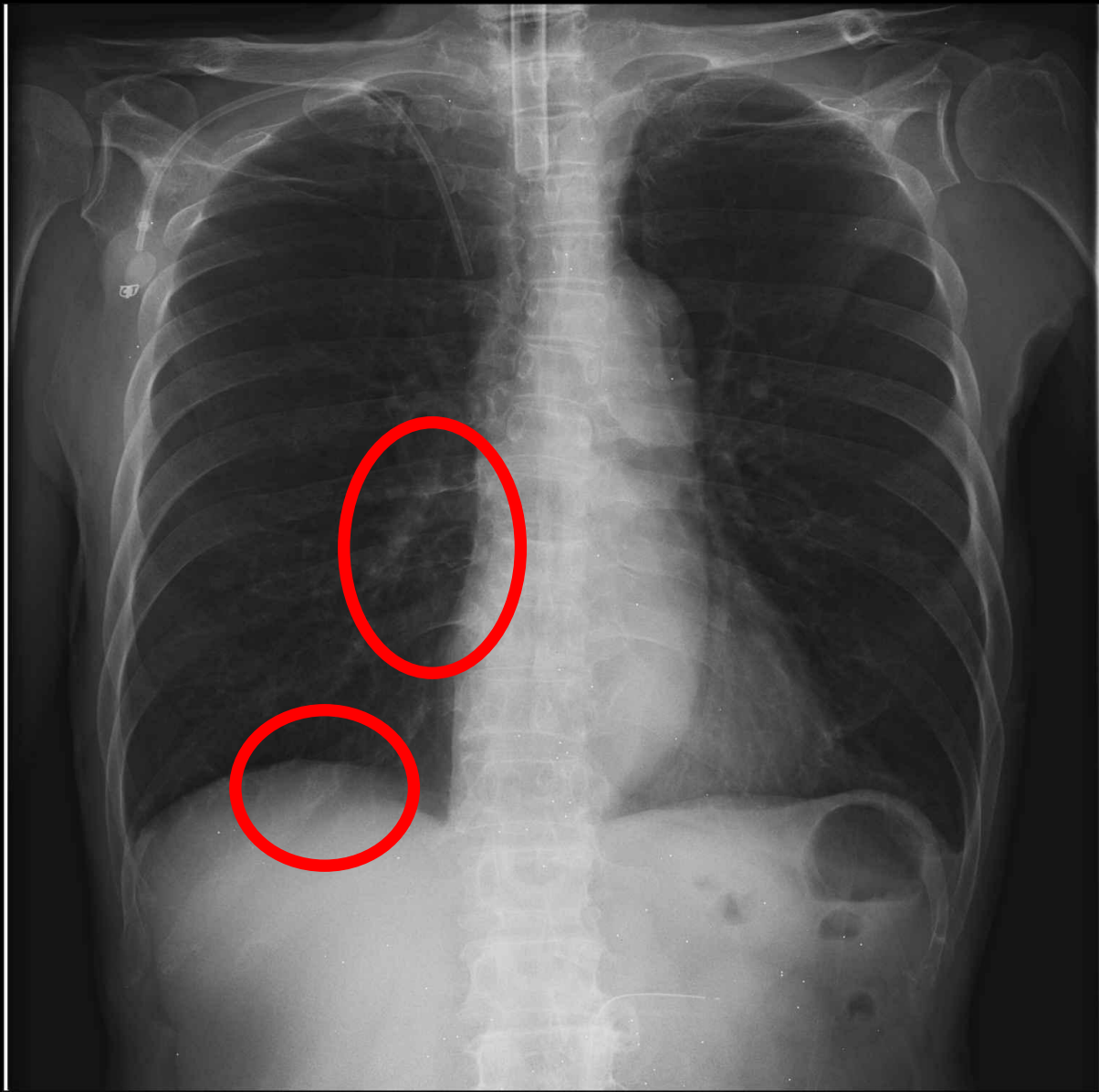
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吞嚥 語言治療師

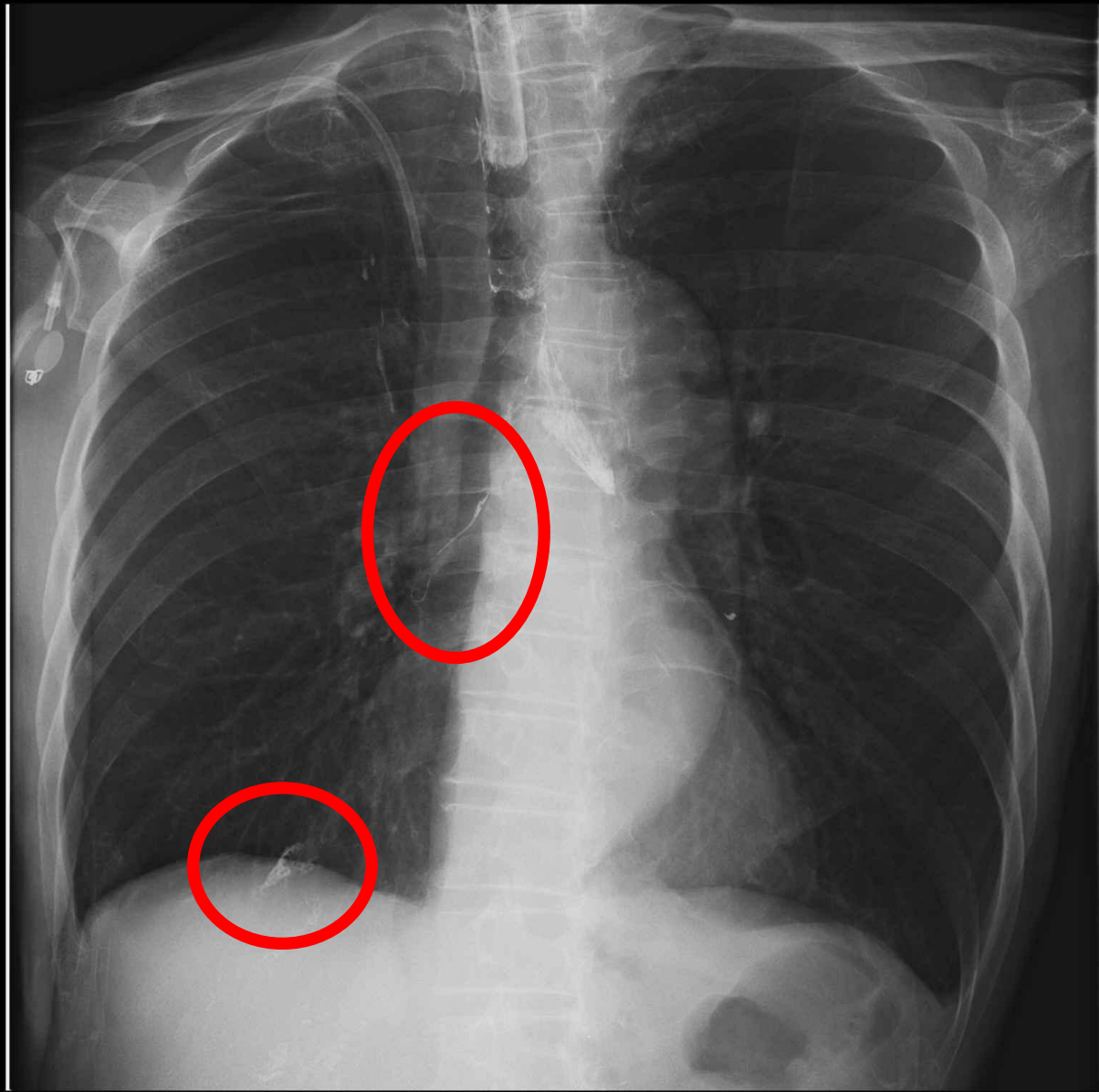
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PRE



POST





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Training Zone Home

Swallow by Swallow

Full Study

Full Study

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15



Clear Scores From This Study

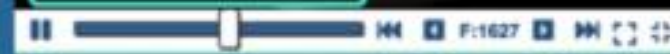
- 1 Lip Closure
- 2 Tongue Control/Bolus Hold
- 3 Bolus Preparation/Mastication
- 4 Bolus Transport/Lingual Motility
- 5 Oral Residue
- 6 Initiation of Pharyngeal Swallow
- 7 Soft Palate Elevation
- 8 Laryngeal Elevation
- 9 Anterior Hyoid Excursion
- 10 Epiglottic Movement
- 11 Laryngeal Vestibular Closure
- 12 Pharyngeal Stripping Wave
- 13 Pharyngeal Contraction
- 14 PES Opening
- 15 Tongue Base Retraction
- 16 Pharyngeal Residue
- 17 Esophageal Clearance

5 Oral Residue

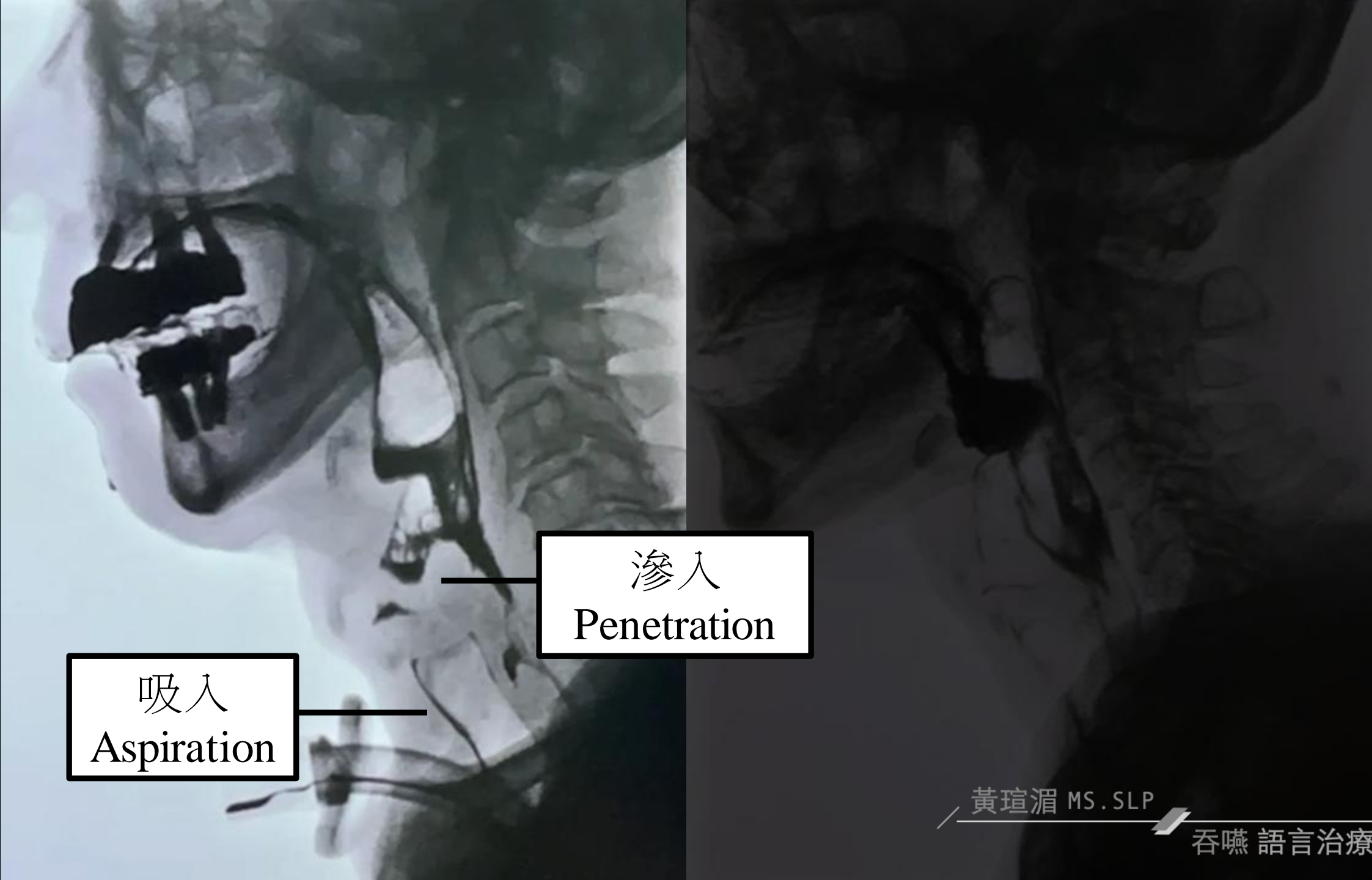
✓ CORRECT! Score = 3
Observed during 5mL pudding.



Judge oral residue
after first swallow.



3 = Majority of bolus remaining



吸入
Aspiration

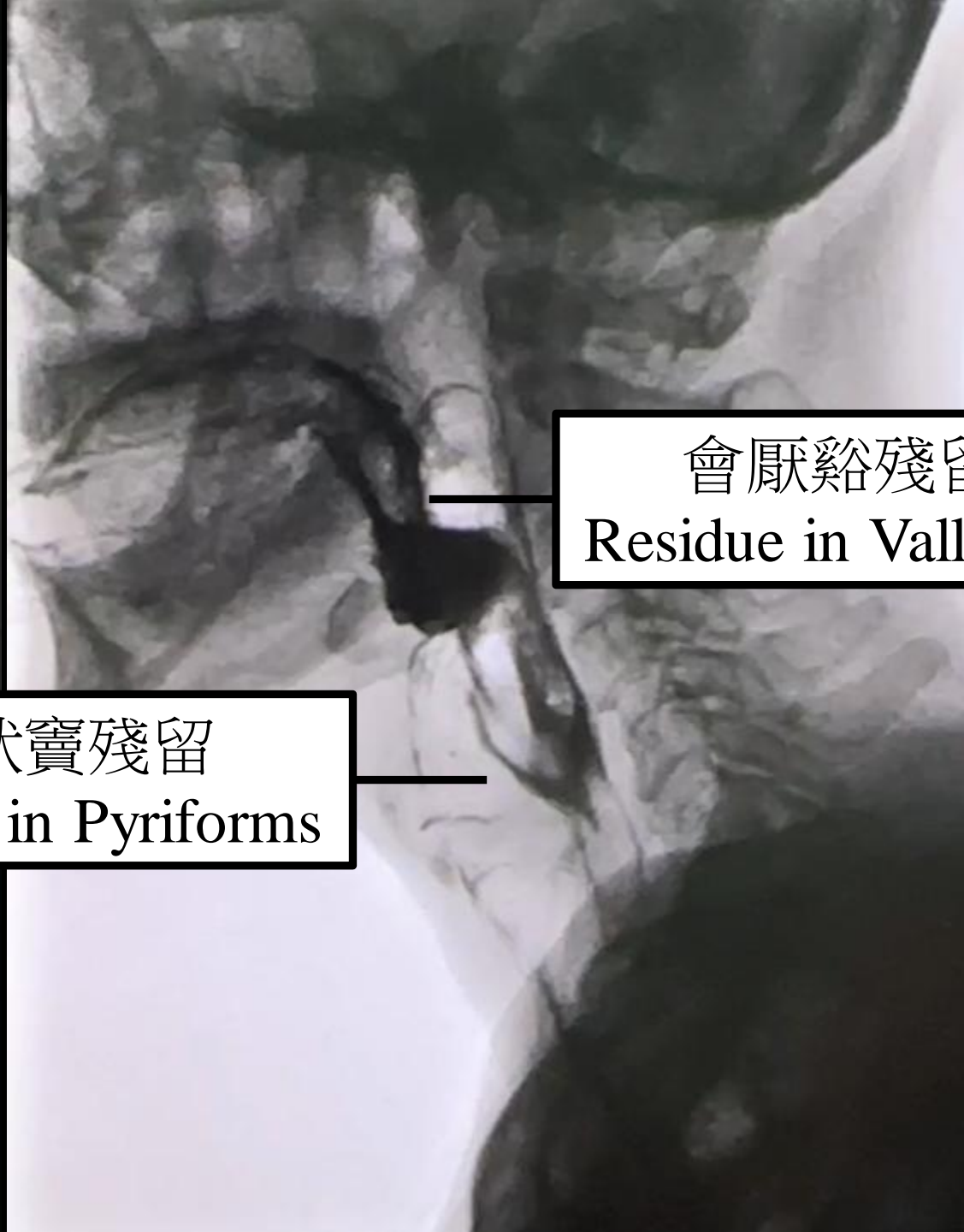
滲入
Penetration

評估指標

呼吸道保護 (安全性)

- Aspiration, penetration, silent Aspiration
- Penetration-aspiration Scale (PAS)

PAS Score	Description
1	Material does not enter the airway
2	Material enters the airway, remains above the vocal folds, and is ejected from the airway
3	Material enters the airway, remains above the vocal folds, and is not ejected from the airway
4	Material enters the airway, contacts the vocal folds, and is ejected from the airway
5	Material enters the airway, contacts the vocal folds, and is not ejected from the airway
6	Material enters the airway, passes below the vocal folds, and is ejected into the larynx or out of the airway
7	Material enters the airway, passes below the vocal folds, and is not ejected from the trachea despite effort
8	Material enters the airway, passes below the vocal folds, and no effort is made to eject



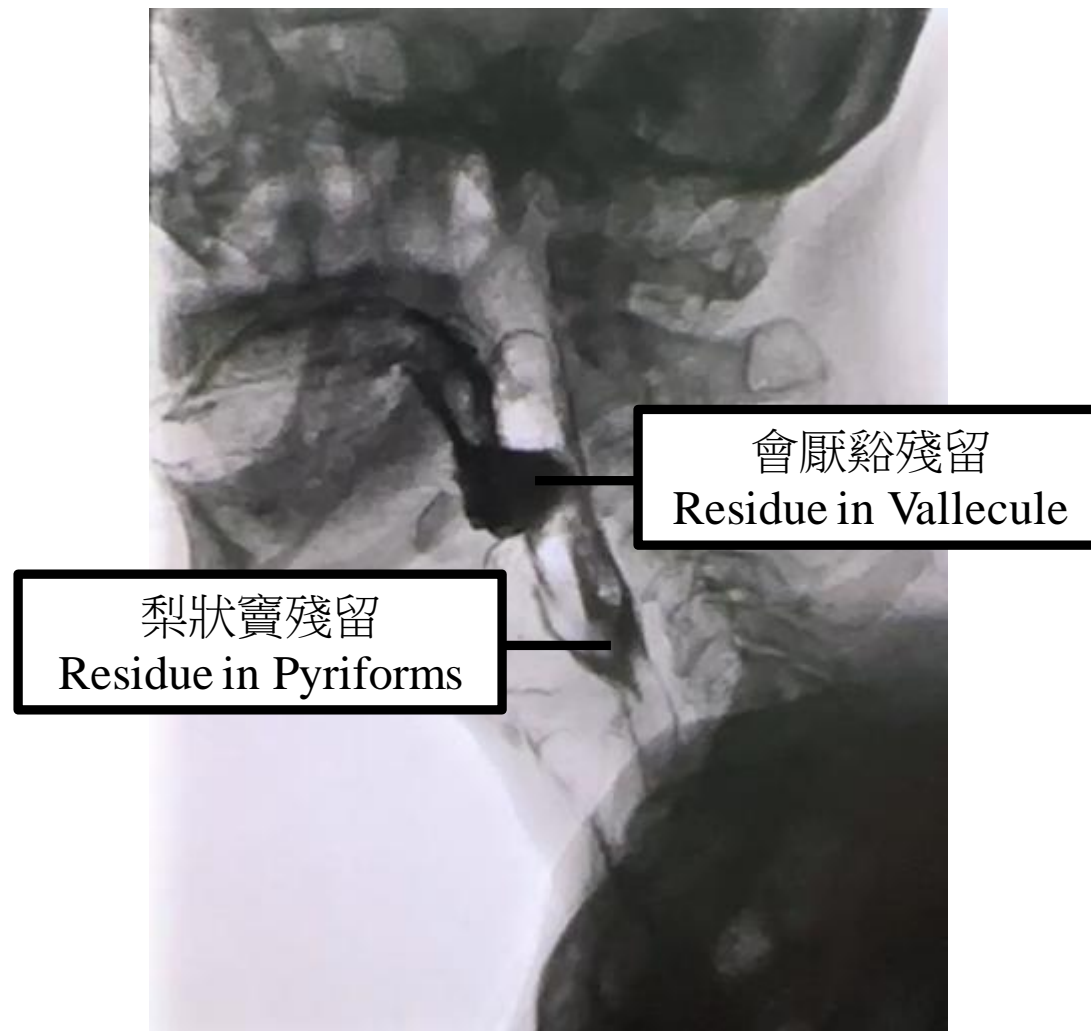
會厭豁殘留
Residue in Valleculae

梨狀竇殘留
Residue in Pyriforms

評估指標

清除異物能力（效率）

- Oral residue, Pharyngeal residue
- Trace, mild, moderate, severe residue



Martin-Harris, B., Brodsky, M. B., Michel, Y., Castell, D. O., Schleicher, M., Sandidge, J., ... & Blair, J. (2008). MBS measurement tool for swallow impairment—MBSImp: establishing a standard. *Dysphagia*, 23(4), 392-405.

吞嚥功能

口腔控制

Oral control

舌頭推送

Lingual propulsion

吞嚥反射

Swallowing trigger

軟腭上抬

Velar elevation

喉前庭閉合

Laryngeal vestibule closure

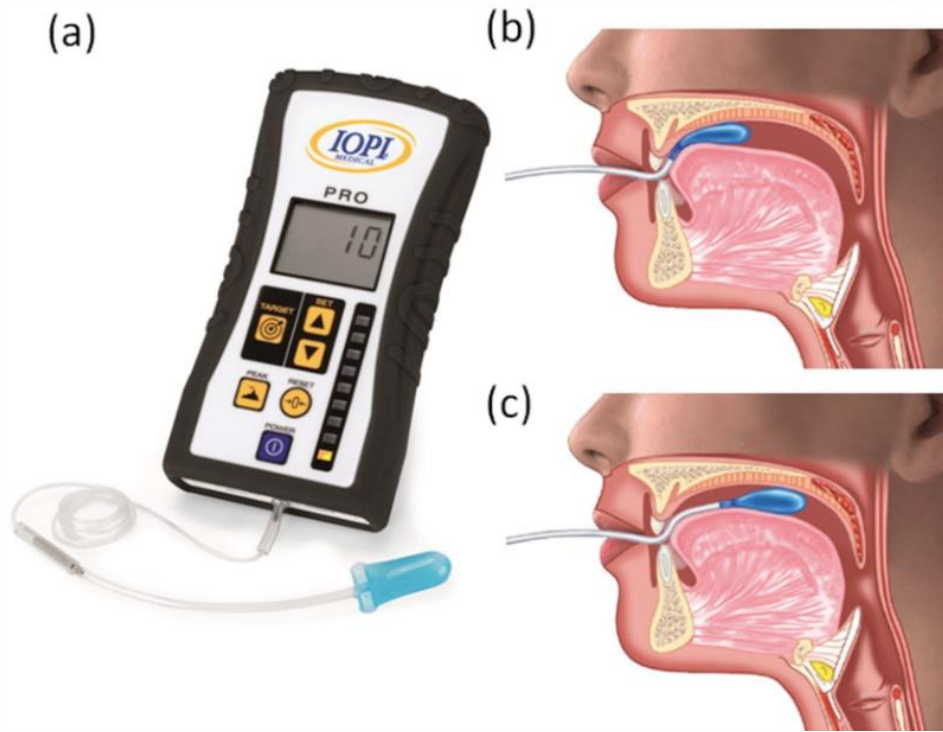
咽部收縮

Pharyngeal contraction

上食道括約肌

UES opening

吞嚥治療：舌頭肌耐力、肌力不足



愛荷華口腔功能評量器
(Iowa oral performance instrument, IOPI)

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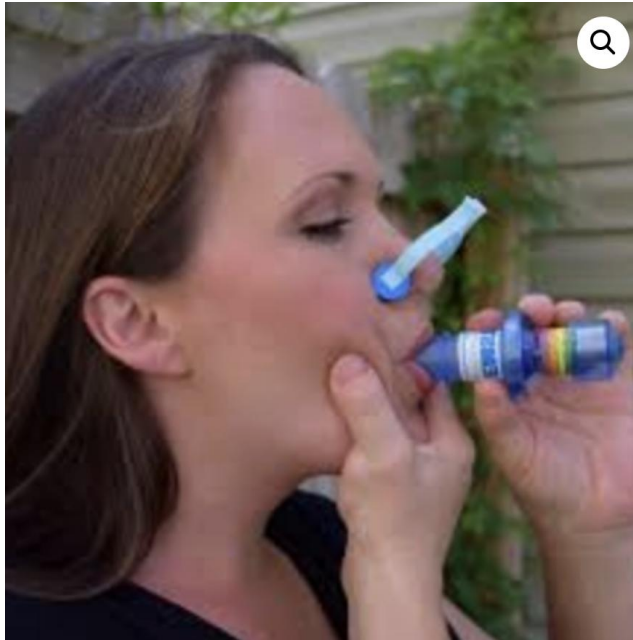
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- Objectively measure and document tongue strength
- Improving tongue strength and tongue pressure

Position	Peak (kPa)	Normal	60%	70%
Front	12	45	7	9
Back	12	40	7	9
Lip	20	35	12	14

- Below average of normal range < 1%

吞嚥治療： 腭咽閉合不佳、 肺活量不足、 呼吸道保護不足



- Objectively measure respiratory muscle strength
- Improving cough effectiveness
- Improving airway protection
- Activating the submental muscles
- Normal: 60 cm-H₂O

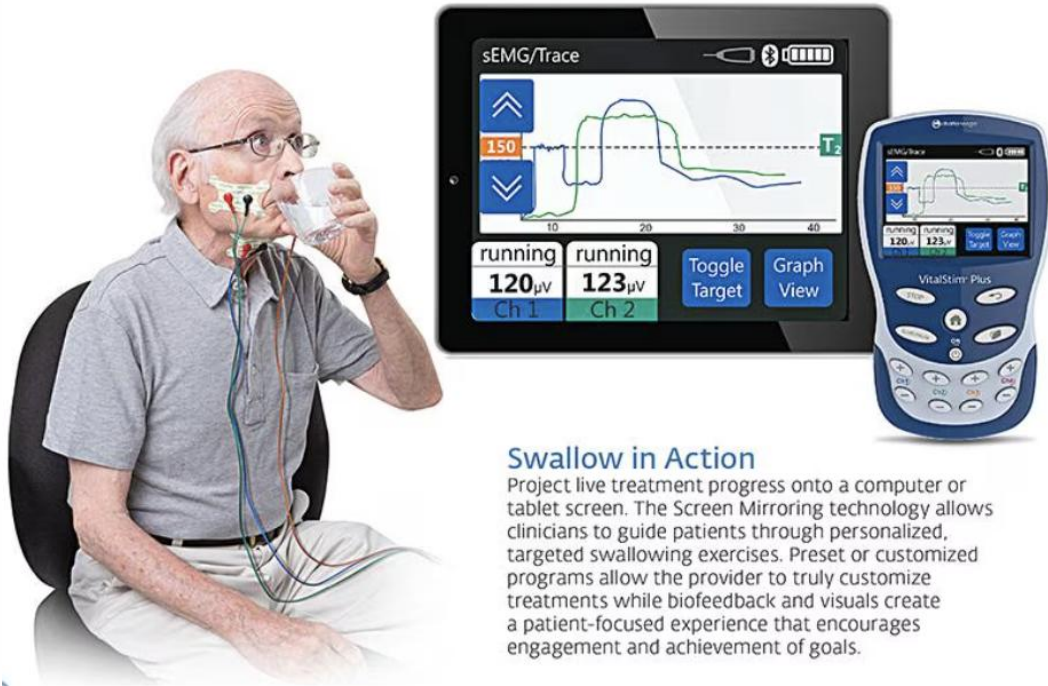


Dofin™呼吸訓練器（舒呼樂）

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吞嚥治療：刺激感覺路徑、促進吞嚥相關肌群收縮



Swallow in Action

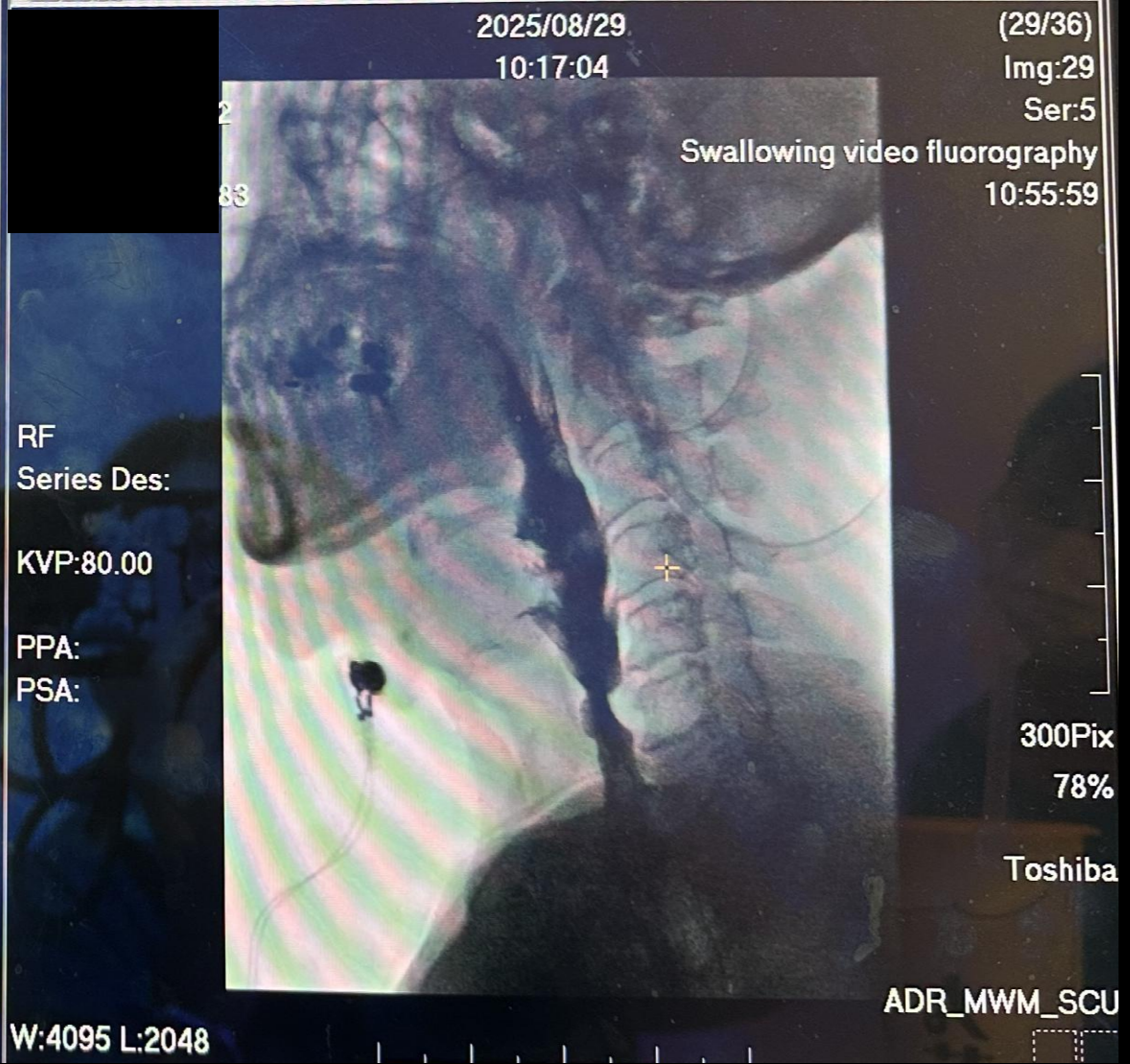
Project live treatment progress onto a computer or tablet screen. The Screen Mirroring technology allows clinicians to guide patients through personalized, targeted swallowing exercises. Preset or customized programs allow the provider to truly customize treatments while biofeedback and visuals create a patient-focused experience that encourages engagement and achievement of goals.

- Neuromuscular electrical stimulation, NMES
- Stimulate sensory pathways
- Facilitate swallowing-related muscle contraction
- Combined with swallow hierarchy training

VitalStim® Plus四頻道藍芽連線電刺激吞嚥治療儀

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報告完畢，謝謝大家

Presentation is completed, supa-arigadou.
