

脑卒中后患者吞咽障碍的评估与筛查方法综述

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摘要: 卒中后应尽早对患者进行吞咽障碍 (post-stroke dysphagia, PSD) 的筛查, 有利于预防吞咽障碍相关并发症的发生。本文从 PSD 的床旁评估与筛查、实验室评估与筛查、评估与筛查注意事项三个方面进行了综述, 以期指导临床实践。

关键词: 脑卒中; 评估; 临床吞咽检查

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Advances in evaluation and screening for post-stroke dysphagia

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Abstract: Post-stroke dysphagia (PSD) is a common problem in patients with stroke, and it often accompanies with a variety of complications, which not only has dramatic impacts on the prognosis of patients and decrease their life quality, but also bring major burdens to family and society. Therefore, patients should be screened for dysphagia as soon as possible after stroke and early rehabilitative training should also be carried out, which may be helpful for preventing the occurrence of dysphagia-related complications. This article reviews the bedside assessment and screening of post-stroke dysphagia, laboratory assessment and screening, and the strategy of PSD evaluation and screening, in order to guide clinical practice.

Keywords: post-stroke dysphagia; evaluation; screening; rehabilitation nursing

吞咽障碍(post-stroke dysphagia, PSD)是指与吞咽有关的中枢部位(如皮质、皮质脑干束、延髓吞咽中枢等^[1])损伤或神经损伤导致的一组临床综合征;吞咽的多焦点脑表征主要以双向不对称的方式在脑的左半球识别^[2]。吞咽障碍是脑卒中后常见合并症,慢性卒中后口咽吞咽困难还与脑卒中的严重程度和脑白质疏松程度有关,卒中部位咽部感觉传导和皮质整合受损是慢性PSD的关键特征^[3]。文献报道PSD的发生率为13.6%~65%^[1,4],卒中类型、白斑病变程度、认知障碍、吸烟史、年龄、血压等与之密切相关^[5-6]。约有73.3%的PSD患者伴有失语症、发音困难或言语异常,只有26.7%的患者为单纯的吞咽障碍^[6],咽喉运动减慢而非减少是其显著的特征^[7]。虽然大多数患者在治疗后能自行恢复,但是仍有相当一部分患者的吞咽障碍会持续6个月以上^[8-9]。约50.9%的患者在出院时仍持续存在吞咽障碍,而30.5%的患者由于严重的吞咽困难而需要鼻胃管^[1];且有10%

的患者迁延难愈^[10]。当患者出现吞咽障碍时,由于固体或液体从口腔至胃的传递出现运动障碍或传送延迟,可造成口咽细菌定植从而引起吸入性肺炎^[11-12],甚至因误吸而窒息死亡^[13];并常伴有营养不良、脱水^[14],部分患者还会出现抑郁、进食恐惧、焦虑等负性心理,严重影响患者的身心健康、康复效果和生活质量。研究表明,伴有吞咽障碍的脑卒中患者死亡率是脑卒中程度相似但吞咽功能正常组的3倍^[15],因此吞咽障碍与致残率和死亡率的增高有关,并可独立影响死亡率^[16-18]。当前,尽管急性治疗脑卒中和二级预防已有多项进展,但是对PSD的管理仍然是一个研究领域。为了给广大医务工作者提供PSD患者临床评估及筛查的最新信息,本文就PSD患者临床评估及筛查方法进行综述。

1 床旁评估与筛查

床旁评价是PSD评估及筛查的可靠且不可或缺的方法^[19-20]。目前可用于床旁评估筛查吞咽障碍的工具很多,每种工具都有不同的评价标准,但通常都会对包括反应性降低、流涎、舌的运动、喉提升、喘鸣音或声音嘶哑等在内的吞咽困难相关临床特征进行初步评估,也常会使用一定量的水(5 ml~100 ml)进行吞咽试验,以评估咳嗽、呼吸急促和(或)吞咽后即刻音质的变化^[21];如果将饮水筛选试验与血氧饱和度试验相结合开展床边评估,其准确率高达95%^[22]。也可使用卒中量表、临床吞咽检查(clinical

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swallowing examination, CSE)等进行脑卒中患者吞咽障碍的床旁评价^[19-20]。有研究表明, CSE与客观性检查如VFSS评分之间存在显著关联, 虽然其不能提供患者某些重要的生理信息, 但却能提供吞咽困难严重程度的整体性、实质性信息, 从这一角度看, CSE比简单的“筛选”工具更强大^[20]。进一步, 利用自发吞咽频率分析(spontaneous swallow frequency analysis)来判断脑卒中患者的吞咽障碍情况: 1)记录严重吞咽困难患者每分钟的吞咽次数(swallows per minute, SPM), 与没有显著吞咽困难的患者进行比较; 2)使用接受者操作特征曲线分析来确定SPM的最佳阈值, 并与有效的吞咽困难临床检查比较, 以鉴别吞咽困难病例; 3)使用时间序列分析来确定完成自发吞咽频率分析的最小充足时间段。研究证实, 自发吞咽频率分析具有约96%的灵敏度和68%的特异性, 且操作人员(评估者)无需经过专门的培训, 因而具有良好的应用前景^[23]。此外, 格拉斯哥昏迷评分及语言评估对预测PSD也有一定的价值^[19]。

当前, 很多方法不仅能评估和筛查吞咽障碍, 还可针对性地给出一些康复方面的指导性意见, 如日本学者才藤荣一提出的吞咽障碍7级评分法, 将吞咽障碍分为7级, 不仅对患者的吞咽困难进行评分, 还在不同级别的划分中给出了康复治疗的措施建议^[24]。协和医科大学黄宝延等^[25]研制的临床用吞咽功能评估工具(CNSAT)是适合医护人员使用的简便的吞咽功能评估工具, 它包括6个条目, 每个条目根据症状严重程度分为A~D 4个等级, 每个等级有相应得分, 评估得分越高者吞咽功能越差。这种方法与才藤氏吞咽障碍7级评分法有良好的相关性。国外有学者根据美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)确定最安全的喂养方法, 其灵敏度和特异性分别为88%和85%^[19]; 而依托语言病理学家(speech-language pathologists, SLPs)对吞咽功能障碍进行评估筛查, 其灵敏度和特异性分别达到89%和90%^[26]。

2 实验室评估与筛查

目前认为视频荧光吞咽研究(video fluoroscopic swallowing study, VFSS)是诊断吞咽障碍的金标准^[1], 有助于确定合适的喂养方式, 帮助进行脑卒中后吞咽障碍的管理^[27]。检查中, 患者吞咽由钡剂包裹的不同黏稠度、不同容积的食团, 评估者在X线透视条件下动态观察食物在口腔期、咽期、食管期等吞咽不同阶段时的情况, 以评估咽部收缩率、食管管开放时间、食管管开放持续时间、气道闭合持续时间和总咽道时间等, 从而直观地了解患者吞咽功能并进行评估。但是VFSS评估具有较强的主观性, 其准确性受到评估者个人能力、临床经验等的影响^[28]。如能对实施VFSS评估的人员进行一定时间的培训, 可极大地提高评估结果的客观性^[29]。

咽喉内窥镜评估(flexible endoscopic evaluation of swallowing, FEES)是吞咽过程中评估口咽和喉部结构、功能状态的一种可靠方法, 结合良好的床边临床检查和吞咽运动, FEES可以成为评估PSD患者的好工具; 鼻咽喉纤维镜检查[FEES(R)]还能帮助对患者喉部敏感性的判断^[30]。功能核磁共振功能成像(MRI)是探索可能与恢复有关的任务期间神

经元活动变化的空间定位的有效方法^[2]。此外, 扩散张量成像(diffusion tensor images, DTI)是MRI领域的新技术, 其对脑内细微结构改变的观察较MRI更敏感, 能够测量白质纤维素的走行方向和完整性^[31-32]。研究表明, DTI检查更有助于吞咽障碍的筛查和评价, 损伤对侧主动脉搏膜的分数各向异性(fractional anisotropy, FA)值与双侧内囊后肢尾侧(PLIC)的表观扩散系数(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)可能与大脑中动脉卒中的吞咽困难有关。而一种基于运动学吞咽分析的支持向量机(Support vector machine, SVM)分类法, 不仅可以作为检测吞咽功能障碍的辅助工具, 对吞咽困难的影响信息进行计算机辅助分析, 以明显提高吞咽运动学分析的准确度, 还可作为吞咽病理生理学有价值的研究工具^[28]。

3 PSD筛查的注意事项

早期(入院后24 h内)进行吞咽障碍的筛查及评估, 有助于了解患者吞咽障碍发生的时间、程度及其与进食的关系, 以制订个性化的康复训练计划并预防并发症。对急性卒中患者, 在其入院时就应接受吞咽障碍筛查及评估^[28]。早期进行吞咽困难筛查, 及时开始语言治疗及相关的健康教育, 可有效改善吞咽障碍^[33]。一线的医护人员是院内识别和管理PSD的最佳人群之一^[34]; 让医护人员参与筛查和评估, 有助于及早发现、合理干预, 可以有效预防和限制吞咽障碍相关并发症的发生; 且能成功地增加医护人员知识和技能, 完善吞咽障碍筛查和转诊的正式流程^[33]。

在筛查和管理脑卒中后吞咽困难时, 还应对患者的梗死类型加以综合分析。研究表明, 吞咽障碍的类型可能与大脑的优势半球相关^[35], 左大脑半球卒中会延长食物在口腔停留的时间, 而右侧大脑半球卒中则会延长吞咽的时间^[36]。此外, 脑卒中合并吞咽困难的模式还可能根据所涉及的血管区域不同而不同, 脊髓前壁梗死(territorial anterior infarcts, TAI)与口腔功能障碍密切相关, 脊髓后壁梗死(territorial posterior infarcts, TPI)与咽功能障碍密切相关^[37]。

此外, 还要特别注意筛查吞咽障碍的原因, 排除异物或创伤性脑损伤(traumatic brain injury, TBI)引起的吞咽障碍^[38-39], 尤其是TBI后吞咽困难的患者吞咽特征与吞咽障碍患者非常相似, 且利用VFSS也很难以鉴别, 因此要对患者的受伤史/病史进行仔细的了解。但也有学者认为, 控制吞咽的各部分并不像语言功能那样存在优势半球, 哪侧半球损伤对吞咽障碍以及误吸的预测意义不大^[40]。

4 结语

PSD的评估与筛查是一个系统化的复杂过程, 任何单一的检查策略都很难实现精准的判断, 因此应综合采用吞咽障碍的评估与筛查方法, 在了解患者损伤细节的基础上, 利用床旁经验判断、实验室检查等手段明确患者的吞咽障碍特点和发生机制, 以指导个性化治疗及康复训练计划的制订, 最大限度地改善患者吞咽功能, 减少并发症。护理人员在PSD患者的评估和管理中扮演有十分重要角色^[27,41], 是评估和筛查PSD的最佳人群^[42], 能首先观察到吞咽障碍的症状和体征, 协助医生快速诊断, 并教会病人及其家属处理进食问题, 从而减少营养不良, 有效降低吸入性肺炎的发生率^[43]。

为提高医护人员对PSD的评估筛查能力,可充分利用医疗人体模特开展模拟训练,以训练医护人员的吞咽筛查能力。

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