

経口摂取可能な重症心身障害者の流涎コントロール

～嚥下機能訓練的アプローチを試みて～

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Salivation control in children and persons with severe motor and intellectual disabilities

～Deglutition training approach for patients capable of oral feeding～

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要旨

重症心身障害児（者）は、発達障害による指しゃぶりや嚥下機能障害により、唾液量の増加や流涎が多く見られる。そのため、唾液の皮膚への付着による皮膚トラブル、臭気、衣類の汚染を生じやすい。今回、流涎の多い患者に対し嚥下機能の訓練的アプローチを行うことで、流涎量の変化を検証した結果、介入前後で有意差が認められた。継続的介入が唾液を嚥下する機能を促進し、流涎量の減少に繋がった可能性が示唆された。鳥取臨床科学 8(2), 117-120, 2017

Abstract

Persons and children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities are often seen with increased salivation or drool due to disordered deglutition or habits such as finger-sucking due to their developmental disorders. For this reason, they tend to have skin problems due to contact with saliva, odor and dirtied clothing. In this study, we implemented the training approach to improve deglutition functions in drooling patients to assess changes in their drooling. The results showed a significant difference in quantity of drooling after the intervention and also suggested that this intervention was effective in improving saliva-swallowing, which reduced the amount of drooling. Tottori J. Clin. Res. 8(2), 117-120, 2017

Key Words: 重症心身障害児（者）、流涎コントロール、嚥下機能、訓練的アプローチ; Persons and children with severe motor and intellectual disabilities, drooling control, deglutition function, training approach