

低频电刺激联合呼吸训练对成人原发性帕金森病吞咽障碍患者吞咽功能及生活质量的影响

周 红 黄东明 黄 澄 陈映萍 汪丽文 林俊良 李 莹

广西壮族自治区江滨医院, 广西 南宁 530021

通信作者: 黄东明

【摘要】 目的 探讨低频电刺激联合呼吸训练对成人原发性帕金森病(PD)吞咽障碍患者吞咽功能和生活质量的影响。**方法** 按照随机抽签法将2019-01—2021-12广西壮族自治区江滨医院收治的90例成人原发性PD伴吞咽障碍患者,随机分为对照组45例和观察组45例。其中对照组施以常规的吞咽功能训练,观察组则采用低频电刺激联合呼吸训练,比较2组吞咽优良率、吞咽功能(VFSS评分)以及生活质量(SWAL-QOF评分)水平,对2组舌骨喉复合体动度指标(舌骨向前、舌骨上移、喉向前以及喉上移最大幅度)进行观察比较,评估2组肺功能(FVC、FEV1)水平。**结果** 观察组吞咽功能的优良率为91.11%,明显优于对照组的66.66%($P < 0.05$);治疗后2组VFSS、SWAL-QOF评分均有所提高,且观察组VFSS、SWAL-QOF评分[(8.55±1.28分)、(184.37±27.65)]分均明显高于对照组[(6.47±0.97)分、(169.41±25.41)分]($P < 0.05$);治疗后2组舌骨喉复合体动度指标较治疗前均有所提高,治疗后观察组舌骨向前、舌骨上移、喉向前以及喉上移最大幅度依次为(11.18±1.67)mm、(16.87±2.53)mm、(18.72±2.80)mm、(28.44±4.26)mm,均明显高于对照组的(8.63±1.29)mm、(14.86±2.22)mm、(16.23±2.43)mm、(25.75±3.86)mm($P < 0.05$);治疗后观察组FVC、FEV1水平(2.96±0.44、2.82±0.42)与对照组(2.31±0.34、2.25±0.33)相比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 低频电刺激联合呼吸训练治疗PD吞咽障碍患者不仅有利于提高患者的吞咽功能,同时也能有效改善患者肺功能水平和生活质量。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 吞咽障碍; 呼吸训练; 低频电刺激

【中图分类号】 R742.5 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1673-5110(2022)08-0953-06

基金项目: 广西壮族自治区卫生和计划生育委员会自筹经费课题(编号:Z20201187);广西医疗卫生适宜技术开发与推广应用项目(编号:S201626)

Effects of low-frequency electrical stimulation combined with respiratory training on swallowing function and quality of life in adult patients with Parkinson's dysphagia

ZHOU Hong, HUANG Dongming, HUANG Cheng, CHEN Yingping, WANG Liwen, LIN Junliang, LI Ying

Jiangbin Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nanning 530021, China

Corresponding author: HUANG Dongming

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of low frequency electrical stimulation combined with respiratory training on swallowing function and quality of life in adult patients with primary Parkinson's disease (PD) dysphagia. **Methods** According to the random drawing method, 90 adult patients with primary PD complicated with dysphagia admitted to our hospital from January 2019 to December 2021 were divided into

DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220239

本文引用信息: 周红, 黄东明, 黄澄, 陈映萍, 汪丽文, 林俊良, 李莹. 低频电刺激联合呼吸训练对成人原发性帕金森病吞咽障碍患者吞咽功能及生活质量的影响[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2022, 25(8): 953-958. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220239

Reference information: ZHOU Hong, HUANG Dongming, HUANG Cheng, CHEN Yingping, WANG Liwen, LIN Junliang, LI Ying. Effects of low-frequency electrical stimulation combined with respiratory training on swallowing function and quality of life in adult patients with Parkinson's dysphagia[J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Nervous Diseases, 2022, 25(8): 953-958. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220239

control group ($n=45$) and observation group ($n=45$). The control group received routine swallowing function training, and the observation group received low frequency electrical stimulation combined with breathing training. The excellent and good swallowing rate, swallowing function (VFSS score) and quality of life (SWAL-QOF score) of the two groups were compared. The activity indexes of hyoid bone and larynx complex (hyoid bone forward, hyoid bone upward, larynx forward and larynx upward maximum) were observed and compared between the two groups, and the lung function (FVC, FEV1) levels of the two groups were evaluated. **Results** The excellent and good rate of swallowing function in the observation group was 91.11%, which was significantly better than 66.66% in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the VFSS and SWAL-QOF scores of the two groups were improved, and the VFSS and SWAL-QOF scores of the observation group (8.55 ± 1.28 , 184.37 ± 27.65) were significantly higher than those of the control group (6.47 ± 0.97 , 169.41 ± 25.41) ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the hyoid-laryngopharyngeal complex motion indexes in both groups were improved compared with those before treatment, and after treatment, the maximum magnitudes of hyoid bone forward, hyoid bone upward movement, laryngeal forward movement and laryngeal upward movement in the observation group were (11.18 ± 1.67) mm, (16.87 ± 2.53) mm, (18.72 ± 2.80) mm, (28.44 ± 4.26) mm, which were significantly higher than those of the control group (8.63 ± 1.29) mm, (14.86 ± 2.22) mm. Compared with the control group (2.31 ± 0.34 , 2.25 ± 0.33), the levels of FVC and FEV1 in the observation group after treatment (2.96 ± 0.44 , 2.82 ± 0.42) ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The application of low-frequency electrical stimulation combined with respiratory training in the treatment of PD patients with dysphagia is not only beneficial to improve the patients' swallowing function, but also can effectively improve the patients' pulmonary function level and quality of life.

【Key words】 Parkinson's disease; Dysphagia; Breathing training; Low-frequency electrical stimulation

PD是临床上较为常见的神经系统变性疾病,以静止性震颤、运动迟缓、肌强直以及姿势步态障碍为典型临床症状^[1]。根据流行病学的调查研究结果显示^[2],PD多发于老年人群,且发病率呈逐年增长趋势。其中吞咽障碍作为PD患者非运动障碍症状之一,会限制食物种类的选择,延长进食时间并在一定程度上对患者食欲造成不利影响,不仅会造成患者体质量下降,营养不良,同时食物在喉咙和口腔的堆积极其容易引发患者误吸和窒息,故提高PD患者的吞咽功能则显得尤为重要^[3-4]。目前临床上多采用吞咽和呼吸功能的训练作为PD吞咽障碍的主要康复训练方式,但单一的训练方式并不能获得较为理想的临床疗效^[5]。近年来,低频电刺激被逐渐应用于吞咽障碍的治疗中,在改善患者肌肉和运动神经等方面具有积极意义,但目前临床上关于呼吸训练联合低频电刺激对PD患者吞咽功能效果等方面的研究报道较少,本研究进一步探讨其对PD患者吞咽功能及生活质量的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 按照随机抽签法将2019-01—2021-12广西壮族自治区江滨医院收治的90例成人原发性PD患者分为观察组45例和对照组45例。观察组男28例,女17例;年龄41~76(58.51 ± 8.77)岁,病程2~8(5.03 ± 0.75)a。对照组男26例,女19例;年龄42~77(59.14 ± 8.87)岁,病程1~9(5.31 ± 0.79)a。2组患者一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有

可比性。

1.2 纳入标准 (1)患者均符合《中国帕金森病的诊断标准(2016版)》^[6]中PD的诊断标准;(2)心、肝、肾等重要器官无严重的功能障碍;(3)洼田饮水试验评定 ≥ 3 级吞咽障碍的病人;(4)生命体征平稳;(5)患者家属签署知情同意书。

1.3 排除标准 (1)患者意识障碍或有精神类疾病,无法进行简单的沟通交流,配合完成实验;(2)近期服用过影响吞咽功能的药物;(3)有癫痫病史;(4)体内有安装心脏起搏器等金属物;(5)合并恶性肿瘤。

1.4 方法 对照组依据《中国帕金森病治疗指南(第4版)》^[7]给予常规的运动和吞咽功能训练:(1)如对于有运动或姿势平衡障碍的患者由护理人员指导其开展步态和平衡训练。(2)对于合并吞咽障碍的PD患者则由护理人员采用浸湿的纱布对患者舌尖前部进行牵伸,并指导患者做空吞咽的动作,1~2次/d,5 min/次,进行喉部抬高训练;(3)在护理人员的指导下开展吸管训练:准备一根提前进行消毒的吸管,并将吸管的一头封住,随后指导患者将其含住开展吮吸动作,1~2次/d,5 min/次;(4)护理人员提前明确患者一口进食量后,指导其进行摄食训练,其中摄食食物由流质、糊状、半固体以及固体食物依次过渡,同时需要减少误吸的风险。

观察组则采用低频电刺激联合呼吸训练:(1)呼吸训练:①锁唇呼吸训练:患者行坐卧位并双手扶膝,康复医师示范并指导患者将舌尖部位于下颌牙齿底部,随后用鼻子进行深吸气,屏气1~2 s后,

用嘴部缓慢呼气,持续 3~5 s。②腹式呼吸训练:患者行坐位或仰卧位,分别将右手和左手轻轻放在腹部和胸部,用鼻子进行深吸气 3 s 左右让腹部隆起,屏气 1~2 s 后,用嘴部缓慢呼气让腹部下陷。③咳嗽训练:在患者排痰前,先让其轻轻咳嗽,让痰液得到一定的松动,随后指导患者进行深吸气至最大容量,屏气 2 s 左右后,用力咳嗽 1~2 次,排出痰液。其中每个呼吸单项训练时长为 5~10 min/次,2 次/d,呼吸训练总时长约 30 min。(2)低频电刺激:参考《中国帕金森脑部电刺激疗法专家共识》^[8],采用吞咽功能障碍治疗仪(型号:YS1002T,厂家:常州思雅医疗器械有限公司),仪器参数设置为:频率 45~80 Hz,刺激强度 0~30 mA,波宽 700 s。将通道 1 的两个电极片贴于患者舌骨上方,并将通道 2 的两个电极片置于患者甲状腺切迹的上方和下方,随后打开电源,让电流对患者的咽喉部肌肉予以刺激,并依据患者自身耐受情况对频率进行调节,其中强度以患者咽喉部肌肉有震动感为适宜。2 次/d,20~25 min/次,连续治疗 1 个月。

1.5 观察指标 (1)通过洼田饮水试验对 2 组患者治疗后的吞咽功能进行评估:患者行坐位,一次性喝下温开水 30 mL,记录患者吞咽所需要的时间以及呛咳情况。其中患者能一次性顺利咽下饮水且无呛咳为 1 级;≥2 次咽下饮水且无呛咳为 2 级;一次性顺利咽下但有呛咳为 3 级;≥2 次咽下饮水且有呛咳为 4

级;无法全部咽下且呛咳为 5 级。吞咽总优良率=(1+2+3 级)/总例数×100%。(2)分别采用吞咽造影检查(VFSS)和吞咽功能特异性生活质量量表(SWAL-QOF)对 2 组患者的吞咽状况和生活质量进行评估。其中 VFSS 检查:采用 X 线观察患者吞咽时口腔、咽喉期和误吸情况,总分 0~10 分,得分越高提示患者吞咽功能越好;SWAL-QOF 量表:由生活质量和吞咽症状 2 个维度组成,共 44 项条目,总分 0~220 分,分数越高表示生活质量越好。(3)分别于 2 组患者治疗前后进行吞咽钡剂造影检查,记录其舌骨喉复合体动度指标,主要包括舌骨向前、舌骨上移、喉向前以及喉上移最大幅度。(4)在 2 组患者治疗前后对其进行肺试验,评估 2 组患者的肺功能水平,主要包括用力肺活量(forced vital capacity, FVC)和 1 s 用力呼气量(forced expiratory volume in one second, FEV1)。

1.6 统计学分析 应用 SPSS 21.0 软件进行数据处理,计数的资料通过百分比表示,使用 χ^2 进行检查,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,通过 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组患者洼田饮水试验结果比较 观察组吞咽功能的优良率为 91.11%,明显优于对照组的 66.66%,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 2 组患者洼田饮水试验结果比较 [例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the results of the water-drinking test in the two groups of patients [n(%)]							
组别	n	1 级	2 级	3 级	4 级	5 级	总优良率/%
观察组	45	16(35.55)	14(31.11)	11(24.44)	4(8.88)	0	91.11
对照组	45	10(22.22)	11(24.44)	9(20.00)	9(20.00)	6(13.33)	66.66
χ^2 值							8.072
P 值							0.004

2.2 2 组患者治疗前后 VFSS 和 SWAL-QOF 评分比较 治疗前 2 组 VFSS、SWAL-QOF 评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但治疗后 2 组患者 VFSS、SWAL-QOF 评分均较治疗前有所提高,且与对照组相比较,观察组 VFSS、SWAL-QOF 评分均明显较高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

2.3 2 组患者治疗前后舌骨喉复合体动度情况比较 治疗前 2 组患者舌骨喉复合体动度指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但治疗后 2 组患者舌骨喉复合体动度指标均有所提高,且观察组舌骨向前、舌骨上移、喉向前以及喉上移最大幅度明显大于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 3。

表 2 2 组患者治疗前后 VFSS 和 SWAL-QOF 评分比较 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of VFSS and SWAL-QOF scores between the two groups before and after treatment (scores, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	VFSS 评分		SWAL-QOF 评分	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	45	4.14±0.62	8.55±1.28 ^a	125.48±18.82	184.37±27.65 ^a
对照组	45	4.09±0.61	6.47±0.97 ^a	126.06±18.90	169.41±25.41 ^a
t 值		0.385	8.687	0.145	2.672
P 值		0.701	0.000	0.884	0.009

注:与治疗前相比较,^a $P < 0.05$

表3 2组患者治疗前后舌骨喉复合体动度比较 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of hyoid-laryngolaryngopharyngeal complex motion between two groups of patients before and after treatment (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	舌骨向前最大幅度		舌骨上移最大幅度		喉向前最大幅度		喉上移最大幅度	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	45	3.84±0.57	11.18±1.67 ^a	12.25±1.83	16.87±2.53 ^a	13.56±2.03	18.72±2.80 ^a	16.35±2.45	28.44±4.26 ^a
对照组	45	3.88±0.58	8.63±1.29 ^a	12.19±1.82	14.86±2.22 ^a	13.61±2.04	16.23±2.43 ^a	16.29±2.44	25.75±3.86 ^a
t值		0.329	8.106	0.155	4.005	0.116	4.505	0.116	3.138
P值		0.742	0.000	0.876	0.000	0.907	0.000	0.907	0.002

注:与治疗前相比较,^a $P < 0.05$

2.4 2组患者治疗前后肺功能指标变化情况比较 治疗前2组患者肺功能指标差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),但治疗后2组患者的肺功能水平较治疗前均有所提高,且与对照组相比,观察组FVC、FEV1水平均明显高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表4。

表4 2组患者治疗前后肺功能指标变化情况比较 (L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of changes in pulmonary function indexes before and after treatment between the two groups (L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	FVC		FEV1	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	45	2.20±0.33	2.96±0.44 ^a	1.36±0.20	2.82±0.42 ^a
对照组	45	2.17±0.32	2.31±0.34 ^a	1.41±0.21	2.25±0.33 ^a
t值		0.437	7.841	1.156	7.158
P值		0.662	0.000	0.250	0.000

注:与治疗前相比较,^a $P < 0.05$

3 讨论

吞咽障碍作为PD患者较为常见的并发症之一,若不及时施以干预措施,不仅会导致患者营养不良,同时也极易引发肺部感染、电解质紊乱等情况的发生,是造成PD患者预后不良和死亡的重要因素^[9]。目前临床上有关PD吞咽障碍发生机制尚未完全明确,研究认为主要与吞咽相关肌肉的中枢性神经受到损伤有关^[10]。近年来,为了有效改善PD患者的吞咽功能,临床上主要通过早期康复训练干预措施,但在提高吞咽反射的肌群方面效果并不理想,因此需要采用联合多种模式的方法对PD患者开展康复治疗^[11]。

本研究观察了低频电刺激联合呼吸训练的治疗方法对成人原发性PD患者吞咽功能的改善状况,结果显示,治疗后观察组的吞咽功能优良率和VFSS评分均明显高于对照组,提示患者的吞咽功能得到明显改善。分析原因可能是因为呼吸训练是由专业康复医师指导患者有效控制呼吸,让其掌握合理呼吸

模式的一种训练方式,通过缩唇、腹式呼吸有利于促进患者的胸腔运动,提高呼吸肌群的耐受力,从而有效增强喉部括约肌的收缩,同时进行咳嗽训练有助于让患者气道内痰液聚集至喉部,并通过用力咳嗽动作将痰液排除,使呼吸道内痰液和分泌物得以有效清除^[12-13]。同时低频电刺激中的低频率脉冲电流可对患者的神经和肌肉起到一定的刺激作用,并让脑部运动中枢保持兴奋状态,修复大脑对吞咽反射的控制功能,并建立新的中枢至咽喉运动传导通路,有利于改善PD患者的吞咽功能^[14]。此外采用低频电刺激在提高PD患者血液循环方面具有积极意义,使患者咽部肌肉的协调性和反射灵敏度得到明显提高,可降低咽部肌肉萎缩的发生风险,缓解吞咽症状,从而有效增加了患者摄入食物的能力,有助于生活质量的提高^[15-17]。

临床上通常采用吞咽反射检查来评估患者是否有舌咽神经损伤或者脑神经方面的病变^[18-22]。其中吞咽反射主要由人体舌骨上下肌群协助完成,其中舌骨喉复合体的向前和上移在保证人体顺利完成吞咽动作方面具有十分重要的意义^[23-28]。本次研究结果显示,治疗后观察组舌骨向前、舌骨上移、喉向前以及喉上移最大幅度明显大于对照组。这可能是因为给予患者低频电刺激联合呼吸训练,一方面将通道1和2的四个电极片分别贴于患者舌骨上方和甲状腺切迹上下方,刺激舌骨喉周边肌群的收缩,使其肌力得到有效提高,从而提高舌骨喉复合体动度^[20,29-35];另一方面通过对患者进行呼吸训练,使患者的呼吸控制能力得到改善,从而提高了吞咽活动与呼吸二者之间的协调性,同时呼吸训练能对人体呼吸肌群起到一定的刺激作用,加强气道对痰液等分泌物的清除能力^[21-22,36-40]。两种治疗方式的协同应用,在改善患者吞咽功能,增加舌骨喉复合体的向前和上移幅度方面具有积极意义^[23,27,41-44]。本研究还显示,治疗后观察组FVC、FEV1水平均明显高于对照组,提

示采用低频电刺激联合呼吸训练对 PD 患者进行治疗,有利于改善患者的肺功能。究其原因可能是因为指导患者开展呼吸训练能有效清除呼吸道中痰液等分泌物,使呼吸道保持通畅的同时加强咳嗽反射敏感性,从而使肺容量得到有效提高,让其肺部的通气和换气功能保持平衡状态,同时呼吸训练中的缩唇呼吸训练在提高人体气道内压方面具有积极意义,可避免小气道过早关闭的情况出现,促使肺部内的残余气体排出,有利于肺部功能的提高^[24-26,45-49]。

对成人原发性 PD 吞咽障碍患者给予低频电刺激联合呼吸训练,能有效改善患者的吞咽功能和肺功能,同时在提高生活质量方面具有积极意义。

4 参考文献

- [1] 刘亚君,王运良.帕金森病吞咽功能障碍研究进展[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2021, 24(12): 1099-1104. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.2021.16.017.
- [2] ALRWAIL M, SCHNEIDER M, SOWA G, et al. Stabilization exercises combined with neuromuscular electrical stimulation for patients with chronic low back pain: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Braz J Phys Ther*, 2019, 23(6): 506-515. DOI: 10.1016/j.bjpt.2018.10.003.
- [3] SALAZAR AP, PAGNUSSAT AS, PEREIRA GA, et al. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation to improve gross motor function in children with cerebral palsy: a meta-analysis [J]. *Braz J Phys Ther*, 2019, 23(5): 378-386. DOI: 10.1016/j.bjpt.2019.01.006.
- [4] MAFFIULETTI NA, GONDIN J, PLACE N, et al. Clinical Use of Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation for Neuromuscular Rehabilitation: What Are We Overlooking? [J]. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*, 2018, 99(4): 806-812. DOI: 10.1016/j.apmr.2017.10.028.
- [5] 郑桂花,李启云,潘淑芬,等.吞咽功能康复训练对脑卒中后吞咽障碍患者的效果评价[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2021, 24(13): 1158-1162. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.2021.13.017.
- [6] LAWLOR C M, CHOI S. Diagnosis and Management of Pediatric Dysphagia: A Review [J]. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2020, 146(2): 183-191. DOI: 10.1001/jamaoto.2019.3622.
- [7] ALRWAIL M, SCHNEIDER M, SOWA G, et al. Stabilization exercises combined with neuromuscular electrical stimulation for patients with chronic low back pain: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Braz J Phys Ther*, 2019, 23(6): 506-515. DOI: 10.1016/j.bjpt.2018.10.003.
- [8] MCGINNIS C M, HOMAN K, SOLOMON M, et al. Dysphagia: Interprofessional Management, Impact, and Patient-Centered Care [J]. *Nutr Clin Pract*, 2019, 34(1): 80-95. DOI: 10.1002/ncp.10239.
- [9] 薛珂,赵幸娜.间歇经口至食管管饲法联合多奈哌齐片治疗阿尔茨海默病致吞咽障碍患者应用评价[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2021, 24(11): 996-1001. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.2021.11.017.
- [10] SALAZAR A P, PAGNUSSAT A S, PEREIRA G A, et al. Neuromuscular electrical stimulation to improve gross motor function in children with cerebral palsy: a meta-analysis [J]. *Braz J Phys Ther*, 2019, 23(5): 378-386. DOI: 10.1016/j.bjpt.2019.01.006.
- [11] DE FREITAS G R, SZPOGANICZ C, IHA J. Does Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation Therapy Increase Voluntary Muscle Strength After Spinal Cord Injury? A Systematic Review [J]. *Top Spinal Cord Inj Rehabil*, 2018, 24(1): 6-17. DOI: 10.1310/sci16-00048.
- [12] SACHETTI A, CARPES M F, DIAS A S, et al. Safety of neuromuscular electrical stimulation among critically ill patients: systematic review [J]. *Rev Bras Ter Intensiva*, 2018, 30(2): 219-225. DOI: 10.5935/0103-507X.20180036.
- [13] HELLDEN J, BERGSTROM L, KARLSSON S. Experiences of living with persisting post-stroke dysphagia and of dysphagia management-a qualitative study [J]. *Int J Qual Stud Health Well-being*, 2018, 13(sup1): 1522194. DOI: 10.1080/17482631.2018.1522194.
- [14] MAFFIULETTI N A, GONDIN J, PLACE N, et al. Clinical Use of Neuromuscular Electrical Stimulation for Neuromuscular Rehabilitation: What Are We Overlooking? [J]. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*, 2018, 99(4): 806-812. DOI: 10.1016/j.apmr.2017.10.028.
- [15] CARNABY G D, LAGORIO L, SILLIMAN S, et al. Exercise-based swallowing intervention (McNeill Dysphagia Therapy) with adjunctive NMES to treat dysphagia post-stroke: A double-blind placebo-controlled trial [J]. *J Oral Rehabil*, 2020, 47(4): 501-510. DOI: 10.1111/joor.12928.
- [16] HUH J W, PARK E, MIN Y S, et al. Optimal placement of electrodes for treatment of post-stroke dysphagia by neuromuscular electrical stimulation combined with effortful swallowing [J]. *Singapore Med J*, 2020, 61(9): 487-491. DOI: 10.1162/smedj.2019.135.
- [17] SPROSON L, POWNALL S, ENDERBY P, et al. Combined electrical stimulation and exercise for swallow rehabilitation post-stroke: a pilot randomized control trial [J]. *Int J Lang Commun Disord*, 2018, 53(2): 405-417. DOI: 10.1111/1460-6984.12359.
- [18] FROST J, ROBINSON H F, HIBBERD J. A comparison of neuromuscular electrical stimulation and traditional therapy, versus traditional therapy in patients with longstanding dysphagia [J]. *Curr Opin Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2018, 26(3): 167-173. DOI: 10.1097/MOO.0000000000000454.
- [19] FOX S H, KATZENSCHLAGER R, LIM SY, et al. International Parkinson and movement disorder society evidence-based medicine review: Update on treatments for the motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease [J]. *Mov Disord*, 2018, 33(8): 1248-1266. DOI: 10.1002/mds.27372.
- [20] KARL J A, OUYANG B, COLLETTA K, et al. Long-Term Satisfaction and Patient-Centered Outcomes of Deep Brain Stimulation in Parkinson's Disease [J]. *Brain Sci*, 2018, 8(4): 60. DOI: 10.3390/brainsci8040060.
- [21] ASHA M J, FISHER B, KAUSAR J, et al. Subthalamic deep brain stimulation under general anesthesia and neurophysiological guidance while on dopaminergic medication: comparative cohort study [J]. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*, 2018, 160(4): 823-829. DOI: 10.1007/s00701-018-3473-4.
- [22] HABETS J G V, HEIJMANS M, KUIJF M L, et al. An update on adaptive deep brain stimulation in Parkinson's disease [J]. *Mov Disord*, 2018, 33(12): 1834-1843. DOI: 10.1002/mds.115.
- [23] KAWAGUCHI M, SAMURA K, MIYAGI Y, et al. The effects of chronic subthalamic stimulation on nonmotor symptoms in advanced Parkinson's disease, revealed by an online questionnaire program [J]. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*, 2020, 162(2): 247-255. DOI: 10.1007/s00701-019-04182-y.
- [24] DULSKI J, SCHINWELSKII M, KONKEL A, et al. The impact of subthalamic deep brain stimulation on sleep and other non-motor symptoms in Parkinson's disease [J]. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord*, 2019, 64: 138-144. DOI: 10.1016/j.parkreldis.2019.04.001.
- [25] SCHUEPBACH W M M, TONDER L, SCHNITZLER A, et al. Quality of life predicts outcome of deep brain stimulation in early Parkinson disease [J]. *Neurology*, 2019, 92(10): e1109-e1120. DOI: 10.1212/WNL.0000000000007037.
- [26] GRATWICKE J, ZRINZO L, KAHAN J, et al. Bilateral Deep

- Brain Stimulation of the Nucleus Basalis of Meynert for Parkinson Disease Dementia: A Randomized Clinical Trial[J]. *JAMA Neurol*, 2018, 75 (2) : 169–178. DOI: 10.1001/jamaneurol.2017.3762.
- [27] O'DAY C, FINKELSTEIN D I, DIWAKARLA S, et al. A Critical Analysis of Intestinal Enteric Neuron Loss and Constipation in Parkinson's Disease[J]. *J Parkinsons Dis*, 2022 Jul 13. DOI: 10.3233/JPD-223262.
- [28] DUMICAN M, WATTS C, DRULIA T, et al. Dysphagia Presentation, Airway Invasion, and Gender Differences in a Clinically Based Sample of People with Parkinson's Disease[J]. *Dysphagia*, 2022 Jul 9. DOI: 10.1007/s00455-022-10472-y.
- [29] BOVE F, GENOVESE D, PETRACCA M, et al. STN-DBS does not increase the risk of sialorrhea in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease[J]. *NPJ Parkinsons Dis*, 2022, 8(1):85. DOI: 10.1038/s41531-022-00348-1.
- [30] MA J, DOU K, LIU R, et al. Associations of Sleep Disorders With Depressive Symptoms in Early and Prodromal Parkinson's Disease [J]. *Front Aging Neurosci*, 2022, 14: 898149. DOI: 10.3389/fnagi.2022.898149.
- [31] SASEGBON A, HAMMERBECK U, MICHOU E, et al. A feasibility pilot study of the effects of neurostimulation on swallowing function in Parkinson's Disease version 2; peer review: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations, 1 not approved[J]. *AMRC Open Res*, 2022, 3: 19. DOI: 10.12688/amrcopenres.13007.2.
- [32] LONGARDNER K, MEROLA A, LITVAN I, et al. Differential impact of individual autonomic domains on clinical outcomes in Parkinson's disease[J]. *J Neurol*, 2022, 16: 1–11. DOI: 10.1007/s00415-022-11221-9.
- [33] ONG J N A, SHIN J H, JEON S, et al. Development of Clinical Milestones in Parkinson's Disease After Bilateral Subthalamic Deep Brain Stimulation [J]. *J Mov Disord*, 2022, 15 (2) : 124–131. DOI: 10.14802/jmd.21106.
- [34] GARCÍA-DE-LA-FUENTE A M, LAFUENTE-IBÁÑEZ-DE-MENDOZA I, LARTITEGUI-SEBASTIÁN M J, et al. Facts and controversies regarding oral health in Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Spanish patients[J]. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*, 2022, 3: 25348. DOI: 10.4317/medoral.25348.
- [35] FATTORI B, NACCI A, FARNETI D, et al. Dysphagia in Parkinson's disease: Pharyngeal manometry and fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation[J]. *Auris Nasus Larynx*, 2022, 49(6):986–994. DOI: 10.1016/j.anl.2022.03.016.
- [36] IRELAND S, CARROLL V, BLANCHARD D, et al. Recognising and responding to communication and swallowing difficulties in Parkinson's disease [J]. *Aust J Gen Pract*, 2022, 51 (4) : 239–244. DOI: 10.31128/AJGP-07-21-6094.
- [37] WARNECKE T, SCHÄFER K H, CLAUS I, et al. Gastrointestinal involvement in Parkinson's disease: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management[J]. *NPJ Parkinsons Dis*, 2022, 8(1) : 31. DOI: 10.1038/s41531-022-00295-x.
- [38] KIM J Y, KIM H. Effects of behavioural swallowing therapy in patients with Parkinson's disease: A systematic review[J]. *Int J Speech Lang Pathol*, 2022, 13: 1–12. DOI: 10.1080/17549507.2022.2045356.
- [39] HAN M N, FINKELSTEIN D I, MCQUADE R M, et al. Gastrointestinal Dysfunction in Parkinson's Disease: Current and Potential Therapeutics [J]. *J Pers Med*, 2022, 12 (2) : 144. DOI: 10.3390/jpm12020144.
- [40] PLAZA E, RUVIARO BUSANELLO-STELLA A. Effects of a tongue training program in Parkinson's disease: Analysis of electrical activity and strength of suprahyoid muscles[J]. *J Electromyogr Kinesiol*, 2022, 63: 102642. DOI: 10.1016/j.jelekin.2022.102642.
- [41] WEN X, LIU Z, LIU X, et al. The effects of physiotherapy treatments on dysphagia in Parkinson's disease: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials[J]. *Brain Res Bull*, 2022 Jul 23: S0361–9230 (22) 00180–0. DOI: 10.1016/j.brainresbull.2022.07.016.
- [42] HELLIESEN J S, KRISTIANSEN I, BREKKE H K, et al. Nutrition impact symptoms and the risk of malnutrition in people with Parkinson's disease: a cross-sectional study [J]. *J Hum Nutr Diet*, 2022 Jul 27. DOI: 10.1111/jhn.13070.
- [43] SKJÆRBÆK C, KNUDSEN K, KINNERUP M, et al. Intestinal Transit in Early Moderate Parkinson's Disease Correlates with Probable RBD: Subclinical Esophageal Dysmotility Does Not Correlate [J]. *Parkinsons Dis*, 2022, 2022: 4108401. DOI: 10.1155/2022/4108401.
- [44] GANDHI P, PLOWMAN E K, STEELE C M. Comparison of Lingual Pressure Generation Capacity in Parkinson Disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, and Healthy Aging [J]. *Am J Speech Lang Pathol*, 2022, 31 (4) : 1845–1853. DOI: 10.1044/2022_AJSLP-21-00385.
- [45] LONGARDNER K, MEROLA A, LITVAN I, et al. Differential impact of individual autonomic domains on clinical outcomes in Parkinson's disease [J]. *J Neurol*, 2022 Jun 16: 1–11. DOI: 10.1007/s00415-022-11221-9.
- [46] GARCÍA-DE-LA-FUENTE A M, LAFUENTE-IBÁÑEZ-DE-MENDOZA I, LARTITEGUI-SEBASTIÁN M J, et al. Facts and controversies regarding oral health in Parkinson's disease: A case-control study in Spanish patients[J]. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*, 2022, 3: 25348. DOI: 10.4317/medoral.25348.
- [47] FATTORI B, NACCI A, FARNETI D, et al. Dysphagia in Parkinson's disease: Pharyngeal manometry and fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation [J]. *Auris Nasus Larynx*, 2022, 49 (6) : 986–994. DOI: 10.1016/j.anl.2022.03.016.
- [48] IRELAND S, CARROLL V, BLANCHARD D, et al. Recognising and responding to communication and swallowing difficulties in Parkinson's disease[J]. *Aust J Gen Pract*, 2022, 51(4) : 239–244. DOI: 10.31128/AJGP-07-21-6094.
- [49] DIAZ K, STEGEMÖLLER E E L. Electromyographic measures of asymmetric muscle control of swallowing in Parkinson's disease [J]. *PLoS One*, 2022, 17 (2) : e0262424. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0262424.