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微调音乐对脑卒中后运动性失语的效果观察 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

摘要目的: 探讨微(汉语拼音zhi)调音乐对脑卒中运动性失语气虚血瘀证患者语言功能及神经功能的影响。**方法:** 将纳入的55例脑卒中运动性失语气虚血瘀证患者按随机数字表法分为微调音乐组 and 对照组。微调音乐组采用常规治疗和护理并配合聆听微调音乐, 1次/日, 30min/次, 5次/周, 连续12周。对照组只接受常规治疗和护理。试验前后, 分别采用《汉语标准失语症检查表》(CRRCAE)和《临床神经功能缺损程度评分标准》(CNDS)观察患者语言功能和神经功能缺损的变化情况。**结果:** 语言功能方面, 微调音乐组试验后听理解、复述、说等CRRCAE 9亚项正答率较试验前均有显著提高($P<0.05$), 对照组只在听理解、复述、说、出声读4方面较试验前差异有显著性意义($P<0.05$)。两组试验后比较, 除阅读一项无显著差异外, 微调音乐组在听理解、复述、说、出声读等8项提高的幅度较对照组大($P<0.05$)。神经功能缺损方面, 试验后微调音乐组的神经功能缺损评分较试验前下降明显($P<0.05$), 且其下降的幅度较对照组有显著差异($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 微调音乐可有效改善脑卒中运动性失语气虚血瘀证患者的语言功能, 并促进患者神经功能恢复。

关键词: [音乐](#) [Broca失语](#) [言语及语言障碍康复](#)

Effects of the tune of zhi on Broca's aphasia after stroke [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Abstract Objective: To explore the effect of the tune of zhi on language function and neural function in Broca's aphasia stroke patients with qi deficiency and blood stasis syndrome. **Method:** Fifty-five patients were randomly divided into the tune of zhi group and control group. The tune of zhi group accepted routine treatment as well as nursing and listened the tune of zhi, once a day, 30min per time, 5 times a week, continuously for 12 weeks. Control group accepted routine treatment and nursing only. Before and after intervention, Chinese rehabilitation research centre standard aphasia examination(CRRCAE) and clinic neurological deficit scale were used to evaluate the language function and neural function defect respectively. **Result:** In language function: After intervention there were significant improvements of correct answer rates of comprehension repeating speaking, phonation, reading, transcribing, diction, dictation and count of CRRCAE in the tune of zhi group compared to before intervention ($P<0.05$). In control group, after intervention there were significant improvements of correct answer rates of comprehension, repeating, speaking, phonation of CRRCAE compared to before ($P<0.05$). The comparison between two groups after intervention, except reading, the improvements of correct answer rates of 8 aspects of CRRCAE in the tune of zhi group were significant better than those of control group ($P<0.05$). In neural function defect: After intervention, the score in the tune of zhi group decreased significantly compared to before intervention ($P<0.05$), and decreased significantly compared to control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The tune of zhi music can improve the language function in Broca's aphasia stroke patients with qi deficiency and blood stasis syndrome, and promote patients' nervous function recovery effectively.

Keywords: [music](#) [Broca's aphasia](#) [rehabilitation of speech and language disorders](#)

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