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计算机训练与人工训练对脑损伤患者认知障碍康复的比较 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

目的: 探讨计算机训练对脑损伤患者认知功能康复及预后的影响, 兼与人工训练的效果进行比较。方法: 采用随机数种子的方法, 将34例人选的研究对象随机分为人工训练组和计算机训练组。其中人工训练组17例, 计算机训练组17例, 两组在年龄、性别、教育程度等方面无显著差异, 两组训练内容相同, 包括定向、视知觉、空间知觉、动作运用、视运动组织、思维运作6个方面, 人工训练由治疗师利用图片、器械等工具对患者进行一对一的训练。计算机训练利用OT—SOFT软件将训练过程由计算机实现, 30min / 次, 1次/d, 两训练组分开, 避免相互干扰。结果: 两组治疗后LOTCA总分及各条目得分均显著高于治疗前 (P < 0. 05)。计算机训练与人工训练相比, 其治疗后LOTCA总分的差值及定向测试、视知觉测试、空间知觉测试、动作运用测试、视运动组织测试方面均无显著性差异。而在思维运作测试方面明显好于人工训练。结论: 计算机训练与人工训练均能改善脑损伤患者认知障碍。提高脑损伤患者认知功能。但与人工训练相比, 计算机训练在思维运作测试方面明显好于人工训练, 并且具有内容丰富, 节约人力等优点。可提高认知训练的工作效率。

关键词: [认知障碍](#) [计算机训练](#) [人工训练](#) [脑损伤](#)

Comparison of the effect differences between the cognitive training by computer aid or expert along in the patients with brain injury [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the effect differences between the cognitive training by computer aid or expert along in patients with brain injury. Method: Thirty-four inpatients with brain injury in a rehabilitation department with similar mean age, and years of education and percentage of male and female. They were divided into the groups of computer aid training and expert along training by method of randomly counting seeds. The disciplinary content was the same in two groups, including 6 domains of orientation, visual perception, spatial perception, motor praxis, visuo-motor organization and thinking operations. Expert along training was performed by therapists using cards and apparatus ect, 1/day, 30min/time; computer aid training was performed by computer using OT-SOFT software; the training was separated avoiding mutual interference. Result: After training, total scores and each item scores of computer aid training group and expert along training group were significantly higher than pretraining (P < 0. 05). Compared with expert along training, computer aid training revealed no significant difference on orientation, visual perception, spatial perception, motor praxis and visuo-motor organization; while in thinking operations domain, computer aid training was better than expert along training. Conclusion: Both expert along training and computer aid training could markedly improve cognition disturbance of patients with brain injury, and there was no significant difference between expert along training and computer aid training. While compared with expert along training, computer aid training was better in thinking operations domain, had affluent contents, and could save manpower and improve work efficiency of training.

Keywords: [cognition disturbance](#) [computer aid training](#) [expert along training](#) [brain injury](#)

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