

脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌功能关系研究

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摘要 **目的** 通过表面肌电图(sEMG)研究呼吸肌无力对脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽过程中吞咽相关肌群活动的影响,探讨脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌功能的相关性。**方法** 选取江苏盛泽医院于2022年12月—2023年10月符合纳入标准的脑卒中吞咽障碍患者40例为研究对象,另选取资料匹配的15名健康受试者为对照组。使用肺功能检测仪评估所有受试者的最大吸气压(MIP)和最大呼气(MEP),研究组根据MEP和MIP测试结果,将40例脑卒中患者分为非呼吸肌无力组(MIP \geq 预计值70%和/或MEP \geq 预计值70%)15例和呼吸肌无力组(MIP $<$ 预计值70%且MEP $<$ 预计值70%)25例。受试者吞咽5 mL水时,通过sEMG采集健侧、患侧额下肌群及舌骨下肌群的sEMG信号,比较3组间健、患两侧的均方根值和峰值振幅,并对患者sEMG信号与呼吸肌功能进行相关性分析。**结果** 呼吸肌无力组MIP和MEP低于非呼吸肌无力组和对照组($P<0.05$)。呼吸肌无力组患侧额下肌群的sEMG均方根值和峰值振幅低于非呼吸肌无力组和对照组($P<0.05$),呼吸肌无力组健侧额下肌群sEMG峰值振幅低于对照组($P<0.05$),呼吸肌无力组患侧额下肌群的sEMG均方根值和峰值振幅低于健侧($P<0.05$)。脑卒中吞咽障碍患者患侧额下肌群均方根值和峰值振幅、健侧额下肌群峰值振幅与MIP呈正相关($r=0.366, r=0.415, r=0.317, P<0.05$);患侧额下肌群、健侧额下肌群、患侧舌下肌群均方根值及峰值振幅与MEP呈正相关($r=0.534, r=0.595, r=0.332, r=0.455, r=0.323, r=0.375, P<0.05$)。**结论** 伴有呼吸肌无力的脑卒中吞咽障碍患者额下肌群力量明显下降,且脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌功能存在相关性。

关键词 脑卒中; 吞咽障碍; 吞咽相关肌群; 表面肌电图; 呼吸肌功能

吞咽功能障碍是脑卒中后常见的并发症,可引起营养摄入不足、水电解质紊乱和窒息等并发症,增加误吸的风险,不仅延长住院时间,降低生活质量,还可能危及患者生命^[1-2]。脑卒中后吞咽障碍的发生率高达37%~45%^[3]。有研究表明,吞咽困难与吞咽相关肌肉质量和力量下降密切相关^[4-5]。

呼气肌和吸气肌功能对呼吸和吞咽生理机能

均有积极的作用,脑卒中严重影响呼吸肌的分布、肌纤维结构和力量^[6]。呼吸肌无力可导致吞咽功能障碍和有效咳嗽功能受损,增加吸入性肺炎和误吸的风险^[7]。有研究报道,通过呼气肌力量训练同步采集健康成年人和老年人吞咽相关肌群肌电信号,观察到额下肌群运动单位的募集增多。然而,关于脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌

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功能之间相关性研究较少,呼吸肌无力对吞咽过程中吞咽肌群活动的影响鲜有报道。

基于以上背景,本研究通过表面肌电图(surface electromyography, sEMG)采集脑卒中吞咽障碍患者健、患侧吞咽相关肌群(颏下肌群和舌骨下肌群)的肌电信号^[8],分析呼吸肌无力对脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽肌群活动的影响,探讨吞咽相关肌群活动与呼气肌、吸气肌功能相关性,以期为临床呼吸肌功能评估和训练在吞咽康复中应用提供理论基础。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择标准

1.1.1 诊断标准 符合中华医学会神经病学分会发布的《中国各类主要脑血管病诊断要点2019》^[9]中脑卒中诊断标准。

1.1.2 纳入标准 ① 经头颅CT或MRI检查证实为脑梗死或脑出血;② 首次、单侧发病;③ 年龄18~80岁;④ 病程<6个月;⑤ 洼田饮水试验<2级,且可以5 s内一次饮水5 mL无呛咳;⑥ 意识清楚,认知正常,能积极配合完成相关检查;⑦ 签署知情同意书。

1.1.3 排除标准 ① 气管切开状态或插管;② 既往有咽喉部器质性病变或接受过呼吸系统、吞咽系统手术史;③ 先前诊断出可能影响吞咽的神经退行

性疾病,如阿尔茨海默病、痴呆、帕金森病或多发性全身萎缩症等;④ 近期发生的低饱和度呼吸事件;⑤ 合并严重心、肺、肝、肾等重要脏器疾病;⑥ 妊娠或准备妊娠女性。

1.1.4 中止排除标准 ① 患者在方案实施期间自行退出;② 患者依从性差,无法配合本方案实施。

1.2 一般资料

选取2022年12月—2023年10月在江苏盛泽医院康复医学科住院的脑卒中吞咽障碍患者40例作为研究对象,根据最大呼气压(maximum expiratory pressure, MEP)和最大吸气压(maximum inspiratory pressure, MIP)测试结果,将40例脑卒中患者分为非呼吸肌无力组(MIP≥预计值70%和/或MEP≥预计值70%)和呼吸肌无力组(MIP<预计值70%且MEP<预计值70%),其中非呼吸肌无力组15例,呼吸肌无力组25例。另选取年龄、性别相匹配的健康受试者15例作为对照组。3组在年龄、性别、身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)等一般资料组间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。呼吸肌无力组洼田饮水试验评分显著高于非呼吸肌无力组($P<0.05$)。见表1。本研究经江苏盛泽医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2022-022-01),并经中国临床试验注册中心网站注册(注册号:ChiCTR 2300076688)。

表1 3组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general information in three groups

组别	例数	性别		年龄/ ($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	BMI/ ($\bar{x}\pm s$,kg/m ²)	病程/ ($\bar{x}\pm s$,月)	脑卒中类型		洼田饮水试验/[例(%)]		
		男	女				脑梗死	脑出血	3级	4级	5级
对照组	15	7	8	59.33±7.58	26.47±3.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
非呼吸肌无力组	15	10	5	62.01±8.88	25.60±4.36	3.56±1.72	11	4	10(66.67)	4(26.67)	1(6.66)
呼吸肌无力组	25	14	11	61.21±10.89	24.01±3.86	4.01±1.89	18	7	6(24.00)	14(56.00)	5(20.00)
$\chi^2/F/t$ 值		1.222		0.315	2.045	-0.721	0.008		6.683		
P 值		0.543		0.731	0.140	0.607	0.927		0.032		

2 方法

2.1 吞咽肌群sEMG采集

由1名经验丰富的治疗师进行sEMS测试。电极片粘贴前,用75%医用酒精对信号采集区进行脱脂处理,以减少电阻,增加表面电极与皮肤之间的导电性。由于肌肉电流走向存在与肌纤维平行的生理学特性,在粘贴电极片时应充分考虑吞咽肌群的肌肉解剖学位置及肌纤维走向^[10]。待酒精干燥,在双侧颏下肌群和舌骨下肌群粘贴表面电极片^[11],使用解剖标志和手动触诊确定电极位置。为了确

认电极的正确放置,使用超声检查最大限度地减少肌肉重叠,减少sEMG期间的干扰效应,通道1放置在患侧颏下肌群,通道2放置在健侧颏下肌群,通道3放置在患侧舌骨下肌群,通道4放置在健侧舌骨下肌群。对于对照组,通道1和通道3放置于左侧肌群,通道2和通道4放置于右侧肌群。

通过BTS FreeEMG300无线表面肌电系统(德国菲兹曼)采集表面肌电信号。首先从4个通道接收sEMG信号,将其转换为数字信号,然后无线传输到个人计算机。sEMG信号的采集频率为1 000 Hz,

使用20~500 Hz的带通滤波器。首先受试者被要求将5 mL水含在口中并保持不动,采集静息状态5 s的肌电信号作为基线值,再指示受试者一次性将水全部咽下,重复5次,每次之间休息2 min。观察指标包括sEMG均方根值和峰值振幅。肌肉激活期间募集的运动单位的数量越多,肌肉收缩强度越大,sEMG振幅越强。

2.2 呼吸肌功能测定

采用便携式肺功能检测仪(赛客医疗器械有限公司,X1)测量受试者MEP和MIP^[12]。测量MEP时,受试者坐在有靠背的椅子上,取正确坐姿,鼻夹固定,被指示完全吸气或全肺活量吸气,再尽可能快而用力地呼气,重复这个动作,直到3次试验的误差都在5%以内,取3次试验的平均值。测量MIP时,受试者被指示完全呼气,再尽可能快而用力地吸气,重复这个动作,直到3次试验的误差都在5%以内,取3次试验的平均值。受试者在每次试验之间至少等待30 s,以避免头晕。预测值为检测仪自带数据,将测量值除以预测值得出预测值百分比(%)。依据已发表的研究,通常以MEP值代表呼气肌肌力,MIP代表吸气肌肌力,呼吸肌无力是指吸气肌MIP预测值百分比<70%并且呼气肌MEP预计值百分比<70%^[10,13-14]。

2.3 统计学方法

本研究的所有数据均采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。计量数据通过Shapiro-Wilk检验进行正态性检验,若服从正态分布,以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析比较,方差齐时两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验,相关性采用Pearson相关性分析;如不服从正态分布,以 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis分析比较,相关性采用Spearman相关性分析;等级资料采用秩和检验。以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学

意义。

3 结果

3.1 3组呼吸肌功能比较

3组间MIP和MEP比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。呼吸肌无力组的MIP和MEP均低于非呼吸肌无力组和对照组($P<0.05$);对照组的MEP高于非呼吸肌无力组($P<0.05$);对照组的MIP与非呼吸肌无力组比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

表2 3组呼吸肌肌力比较($\bar{x}\pm s$) %
Table 2 Comparative of respiratory muscle strength in three groups($\bar{x}\pm s$) %

组别	例数	MIP	MEP
对照组	15	84.23±7.40	90.16±13.49
非呼吸肌无力组	15	75.39±12.33	73.80±8.03 ¹⁾
呼吸肌无力组	25	32.80±13.72 ¹⁾²⁾	40.21±17.21 ¹⁾²⁾

注:与对照组比较,1) $P<0.05$;与非呼吸肌无力组比较,2) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the control group, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the non-respiratory muscle weakness group, 2) $P<0.05$.

3.2 3组双侧吞咽肌群sEMG比较

3组间患侧颞下肌群的均方根值和峰值振幅比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),呼吸肌无力组分别低于非呼吸肌无力组和对照组($P<0.05$)。3组间健侧颞下肌群峰值振幅比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),且呼吸肌无力组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。双侧舌骨下肌群各指标组间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。呼吸肌无力组的患侧颞下肌群均方根值和峰值振幅均低于健侧($P<0.05$),非呼吸肌无力组与对照组的颞下肌群和舌骨下肌群的健患侧比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3、表4。

表3 3组吞咽肌群sEMG均方根值比较 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ μV
Table 3 Comparison of sEMG root mean square of swallowing muscles in three groups $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ μV

组别	例数	颞下肌群		舌骨下肌群	
		患侧	健侧	患侧	健侧
对照组	15	33.96(30.66,44.72)	36.14(24.77,45.37)	17.78(13.98,24.49)	19.53(13.79,28.96)
非呼吸肌无力组	15	38.97(25.47,46.09)	35.53(28.29,50.64)	19.89(14.93,33.59)	23.79(17.16,32.92)
呼吸肌无力组	25	22.70(17.05,33.71) ¹⁾²⁾	30.81(22.01,48.52)	18.46(11.94,29.01)	20.66(11.71,29.28)

注:与对照组比较,1) $P<0.05$;与非呼吸肌无力组比较,2) $P<0.05$;表中侧别,对照组患侧是指左侧,健侧是指右侧。

Note: Compared with the control group, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the non-respiratory muscle weakness group, 2) $P<0.05$; in the table of sides, the affected side of the control group refers to the left side, and the healthy side refers to the right side.

表4 3组吞咽肌群sEMG峰值振幅比较[M(P₂₅,P₇₅)]

Table 4 Comparison of peak sEMG amplitude of swallowing muscles in three groups [M(P₂₅,P₇₅)]

组别	例数	颏下肌群		舌骨下肌群	
		患侧	健侧	患侧	健侧
对照组	15	251.86(233.92,288.22)	264.06(213.317,303.97)	134.89(108.71,175.46)	166.53(133.42,202.91)
非呼吸肌无力组	15	231.63(185.79,274.45)	249.64(194.00,282.85)	120.87(85.19,253.60)	131.01(80.89,192.61)
呼吸肌无力组	25	122.65(97.63,182.59) ¹⁾²⁾	166.19(145.26,269.73) ¹⁾	79.73(56.48,170.31)	117.64(69.57,204.34)

注:与对照组比较,1) P<0.05;与非呼吸肌无力组比较,2) P<0.05;表中侧别,对照组患侧是指左侧,健侧是指右侧。

Note: Compared with the control group, 1) P<0.05; compared with the non-respiratory muscle weakness group, 2) P<0.05; In the table of sides, the affected side of the control group refers to the left side, and the healthy side refers to the right side.

3.3 脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽肌群sEMG信号与呼吸肌功能相关性

患侧颏下肌群均方根值、峰值振幅、健侧颏下肌群峰值振幅与吸气肌功能具有统计学意义并呈正相关($r=0.366, r=0.415, r=0.317, P<0.05$);患

侧颏下肌群、健侧颏下肌群和患侧舌下肌群均方根值和峰值振幅与呼气肌功能呈正相关($r=0.534, r=0.595, r=0.332, r=0.455, r=0.323, r=0.375, P<0.05$)。见表5、表6。

表5 脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽肌群sEMG均方根值与呼吸肌功能相关性

Table 5 Correlation between sEMG root mean square of swallowing muscles and respiratory muscle function in stroke patients with dysphagia

肌群		MIP		MEP	
		r值	P值	r值	P值
颏下肌群	患侧	0.366	0.022	0.534	<0.001
	健侧	0.154	0.348	0.332	0.039
舌下肌群	患侧	0.141	0.392	0.323	0.045
	健侧	0.050	0.764	0.233	0.154

表6 脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽肌群sEMG峰值振幅与呼吸肌功能的相关性

Table 6 Correlation between sEMG peak amplitude of swallowing muscles and respiratory muscle function in stroke patients with dysphagia

肌群		MIP		MEP	
		r值	P值	r值	P值
颏下肌群	患侧	0.415	0.009	0.595	<0.001
	健侧	0.317	0.049	0.455	0.004
舌下肌群	患侧	0.209	0.202	0.375	0.019
	健侧	0.010	0.952	0.195	0.235

4 讨论

吞咽是一个复杂的感觉运动过程,涉及多个肌肉群的协调收缩,将食物或液体从口腔推入胃中,同时保护气道,并最大限度地减少食物或液体残留^[15]。脑卒中后吞咽困难常发生在咽部,咽部阶段始于颏舌骨肌和舌骨上肌群收缩引起的舌骨向上和向前运动。因此,在这阶段吞咽功能与吞咽肌群的活动密切相关。脑卒中后传统吞咽障碍治疗侧重于补偿和行为康复策略,大部分吞咽治疗建立在

加强吞咽相关肌肉力量训练,吞咽肌群评估和治疗的问题仍然存在^[16]。本研究通过sEMG分析呼吸肌无力对脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽过程中吞咽肌群活动的影响,探讨吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌功能的相关性,为呼吸肌功能评估和训练在脑卒中吞咽障碍中的应用提供理论依据。

MEP和MIP在临床实践中广泛用于评估呼吸肌功能,呼吸肌无力可导致呼吸困难的加剧,限制呼吸肌的运动功能,严重影响患者的生活质量^[17]。本研究对符合入组标准的40例脑卒中吞咽

障碍患者进行呼吸肌功能测定,结果显示呼吸肌无力发生率为62.50%,提示脑卒中吞咽障碍患者呼吸肌无力患病率高。MESSAGGI-SARTOR等^[14]报道亚急性脑卒中患者呼吸肌无力的患病率高。TEIXEIRA-SALMELA等^[18]研究表明,与年龄匹配的健康受试者相比,居住在社区的慢性脑卒中患者的呼吸肌肌力明显受损。其原因可能是脑卒中后神经功能受损引起呼吸肌群功能障碍,导致呼吸肌力量下降,吞咽障碍常引起肺部感染和营养不良等并发症,从而加重呼吸肌无力。

sEMG用于检测吞咽过程中吞咽肌群活动模式,其时域相关参数可反映运动单位募集和肌肉兴奋传导速度^[11]。刘玲玲和冯珍^[19]采集脑卒中后咽期吞咽障碍患者及健康志愿者的静息状态、空吞咽、吞咽5 mL水时颏下肌群和舌下肌群表面肌电信号,证实sEMG技术可有效检测吞咽过程中吞咽肌群的活动,sEMG振幅降低表明肌肉收缩不协调或肌力下降^[20]。本研究中呼吸肌无力组的患侧颏下肌群的均方根值和峰值振幅均显著低于非呼吸肌无力组和对照组,且健侧颏下肌群峰值振幅低于对照组,结果表明伴有呼吸肌无力的脑卒中吞咽障碍患者的颏下肌群肌力明显下降。分析其原因为:①呼吸肌无力导致咳嗽的有效性降低,减少舌喉复合体的运动。吞咽过程中颏下肌群sEMG信号与舌骨抬高之间具有密切的相关性^[21]。②呼吸肌无力可加重脑卒中后呼吸系统并发症,增加误吸的风险,导致吸入性肺炎和营养不良,进而引起吞咽肌群肌力的下降。此外,呼吸肌无力组洼田饮水试验评分低于非呼吸肌无力组,综合发现表明,呼吸肌无力可通过影响颏下肌群肌力参与吞咽,从而增加吞咽障碍严重程度。MIRZAKHANI等^[22]研究也报道在危重症患者中,肌肉无力可通过影响咽部肌肉而增加有症状的误吸风险。

本研究对3组受试者吞咽肌群健侧、患侧分析中,观察到呼吸肌无力组患侧颏下肌群的sEMG均方根值和峰值振幅低于健侧,研究结果表明呼吸肌无力对患侧颏下肌群活动影响更明显。YE-LIN等^[23]描述吞咽困难患者吞咽过程中吞咽肌群功能的协调性,发现双侧颏下肌群和舌骨下肌群表面肌电激活模式和对称性的相互作用改变。其他学者也报道了这一现象,吞咽困难受试者双侧肌肉不协调性指数高于健康受试者^[24],吞咽模式不典型的患者颏下肌群不对称性明显更大^[25]。LIAW等^[10]研究证实,为期6周的呼吸肌力量训练可促进脑卒中呼

吸肌无力患者的患侧颏下肌群活动,这与本研究观察结果一致。

呼气肌训练可促进正常吞咽期间舌骨的垂直和前向运动^[26],从而增加颏下肌群运动单位的募集^[27]。本研究结果提示,脑卒中吞咽障碍患者吞咽肌群活动与呼吸肌功能具有相关性,且呈正相关。HUTCHESON等^[28]通过对比2名健康人进行不同呼气压的呼气肌训练时采集颏下肌群sEMG信号,发现颏下肌群sEMG信号与呼气压升高呈正相关。PILLAR等^[29]报道健康人的颏舌肌肌电图活动与吸气阻力负荷具有很强的相关性。这均与本研究结果相符。脑卒中吞咽障碍患者存在不同程度的舌喉复合体下降和吞咽肌群肌力减弱,呼吸肌力量训练可用于改善患者的吞咽相关肌群活动。此外,可选择对呼吸肌无力的吞咽障碍患者做进一步的个体化评估,以了解吞咽困难发生的机制,制定更合适的干预措施。

本研究存在一定不足,未能按照吞咽障碍的严重程度进行分层,在今后的研究中,我们将扩大样本量,分析不同吞咽障碍严重程度对吞咽肌群和呼吸肌功能关系的影响。综上所述,脑卒中吞咽障碍患者的呼吸肌功能受损发生率高,吞咽相关肌群活动与呼吸肌功能具有相关性,且呼吸肌无力可通过影响颏下肌群肌力而增加吞咽障碍严重程度。因此,对脑卒中吞咽障碍患者应重视呼吸肌功能评估和训练,呼吸肌功能的提高有助于增加吞咽相关肌群肌力,从而提高吞咽功能。

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Study on the Relationship between Swallowing-Related Muscle Activity and Respiratory Muscle Function in Stroke Patients with Dysphagia

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ABSTRACT Objective To study the effect of respiratory muscle weakness on the activity of swallowing-related muscle groups during swallowing in stroke patients with dysphagia by surface electromyography (sEMG), and to investigate the correlation between activity of swallowing-related muscle groups and respiratory muscle function. **Methods** A total of forty patients with dysphagia after stroke who met the inclusion criteria from December 2022 to October 2023 at Jiangsu Shengze Hospital of Nanjing Medical University were selected as the research group, and another 15 healthy individuals with matched data were selected as the control group. Maximum inspiratory pressure (MIP) and maximum expiratory pressure (MEP) of all subjects were assessed using a pulmonary function tester. The 40 stroke patients were divided into non-respiratory muscle weakness group (MIP \geq 70% and/or MEP \geq 70% of predicted values) of 15 patients and respiratory muscle weakness group (MIP $<$ 70% and MEP $<$ 70% of predicted values) of 25 patients based on the results of MEP and MIP tests. sEMG was used to collect the signals from the submental muscles and infrahyoid muscles on both the healthy and affected sides of all subjects while swallowing 5 mL of water. The root mean square values and peak amplitudes were compared among the three groups and between the healthy and affected sides, and a correlation analysis was performed between the sEMG signals and respiratory muscle function in the study group. **Results** MIP and MEP of the respiratory muscle weakness group were significantly lower than those of the non-respiratory muscle weakness group and the control group ($P<0.05$). The root mean square and peak amplitude of sEMG signals from submental muscles of the affected side in the respiratory muscle weakness group were significantly lower than those in the non-respiratory muscle weakness group and the control group ($P<0.05$), and the peak amplitude of sEMG signals from submental muscles of the healthy side in the respiratory muscle weakness group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The root mean square and peak amplitude of the sEMG signals from the submental muscles on the affected side in the respiratory muscle weakness group were significantly lower than those on the healthy side ($P<0.05$). The root mean square and peak amplitude of the submental muscles on the affected side, and the peak amplitude of the submental muscles on the healthy side were significant and positively correlated with MIP ($r=0.366$, $r=0.415$, $r=0.317$, $P<0.05$). The root mean square and peak amplitude of the affected submental muscles, the healthy submental muscles and the affected infrahyoid muscles were positively correlated with MEP ($r=0.534$, $r=0.595$, $r=0.332$, $r=0.455$, $r=0.323$, $r=0.375$, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Patients with post-stroke dysphagia who have respiratory muscle weakness exhibit a significant decrease in the strength of the submental muscle group, and there is a correlation between swallowing-related muscle group activity and respiratory muscle function in stroke patients with dysphagia.

KEY WORDS stroke; dysphagia; swallowing-related muscle; surface electromyography; respiratory muscle function

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