

原著

全失語患者の長期臨床経過

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The Long-Term Clinical Outcome of Global Aphasia

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Abstract

We studied the recovery process of language function of 14 patients diagnosed global aphasia at onset time. These patients were conducted the screening test of aphasia (Youikuin version) several times. We discussed the factors for recovery, those were age, basic disease, training term, and recovery mechanism of language function. The following facts were discovered. 1. Age : When the onset age was under 40 years old, the higher rate of recovery was attained. 2. Basic disease : The recovery of patients of trauma and hemorrhage was better than infarction. 3. Training term : 7 patients (50%) recovered over six month post onset time which is regarded as critical period for recovery. These facts suggested the need of long-term intervention and development of training program for global aphasic patients. 4. Recovery mechanism of language function : The terminal score for each modality was following order, auditory recognition, visual recognition, naming and spontaneous writing. The recovery process followed in such an order. 5. It was suggested that the intervention for global aphasia must be carefull for these matters.

要約

初診時に全失語と診断された患者14例を対象に、養育院版失語症簡易検査を反復実施し、言語症状の経年変化をまとめた。その結果を年齢・原因疾患・発症後の経過月数等との関係で整理し、改善にかかわった要因と言語症状の改善機序について検討・考察し、以下の結果を得た。1.年齢:発症年齢が40歳未満の若年の場合、言語症状の改善率が高かった。2.原因疾患:脳出血と頭部外傷による症例の改善率は脳梗塞による症例の改善率より良好であった。3.発症後の経過月数:症状が固定するとされる発症後1年以降においても改善したものが7例(5割)あった。4.改善機序:聴覚的認知・視覚的認知、呼称・自発書字の順に得点率が高く、一定の法則性をもって改善することが示唆された。5.全失語の指導においては、1～4の諸点に留意して指導を行うことが必要と考えられた。
