Effects of oral care with tongue cleaning on coughing ability in geriatric care facilities: a randomised controlled trial

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	(舌清掃を加えた口腔ケアが咳嗽能力に与える影響の検討: 無作為化			
	比較試	験)		
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論文審査の結果の要旨

Background: Methods for preventing aspiration pneumonia are needed presently required in order to reduce mortality from aspiration pneumonia and promote the health of the elderly.

Objective: The aim of this randomized controlled trial was to examine whether oral care with tongue cleaning improves coughing ability in elderly individuals living in geriatric care facilities.

Methods: Participants comprised of 114 residents of 11 group homes and private nursing homes in Aso city in Kumamoto prefecture. Participants were randomly assigned to either (i) a group that received routine oral care with tongue cleaning (intervention group; n = 58) or (ii) a group that received routine oral care alone (control group; n = 56). Coughing ability was evaluated by measuring peak expiratory flow (PEF) before and after 4weeks of intervention.

Results: Before the intervention, PEF did not differ significantly between the intervention group (1.6 5 \pm 1.11 L/s) and control group (1.59 \pm 1.05 L/s; P = 0.658). However, on termination of the intervention, PEF was significantly higher in the intervention group (2.54 \pm 1.42 L/s) than in the control group (1.90 \pm 1.20 L/s; P = 0.014). After the intervention, PEF had increased significantly in both groups; however, this increase was significantly greater in the intervention group (0.90 \pm 0.95 L/s) than in the control group(0.31 \pm 0.99 L/s; P < 0.001).

Conclusions: Oral care with tongue cleaning led to increased PEF, suggesting improved coughing ability. Oral care incorporating tongue cleaning was thus suggested to be important for preventing aspiration pneumonia.

以上の内容をもって,本論文は地域高齢者に対する舌清掃を加えた口腔ケアの呼吸機能 改善効果に関する新知見を呈している。従って、博士(歯学)の学位授与に値する。