

Feeding and Swallowing Problems after Stroke

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article type: Review article	Background and Aim: Diagnosis and treatment of feeding and swallowing abnormalities at early stage after stroke is important issue in rehabilitation. Materials and Methods: We conducted a search in PMC, Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, Medline, SID, Google Scholar and Ovid databases. The present information is available reviewing the articles from 1996 to 2020 through the search of the resources.
Article History: Received: 20 January 2020 Revised: 04 March 2020 Accepted: 14 May 2020	Results: feeding or Swallowing is the act of moving food from the oral cavity to the stomach. It is usually considered to be voluntary, but most swallows occur involuntarily in response to saliva production. Swallowing abnormalities or dysphagia occurs in up to half of patients following a stroke and are a common functional impairment of acute stroke, affecting as many as half of all patients, depending on the timing of the assessment, diagnostic methods and criteria and case mix. In most, it is transient with only about 1 in 10 of patients having any swallowing problems at 6 months. Nevertheless, clinical detection of dysphagia may be the more powerful predictor of an increased mortality and morbidity, including pneumonia, water depletion and poor nutrition. Dysphagia is associated with aspiration and associated bronchopulmonary infections, fluid depletion and malnutrition. A number of studies have suggested that dehydration is associated with dysphagia following a stroke. Speech-language pathologists are important members of the stroke patient's rehabilitation team. SLPs diagnose, assess and ultimately treat disorders related to language, voice, cognition and the ability to swallow, chew.
Keywords: Dysphagia Feeding Speech & language pathology Stroke	Conclusion: Speech-language pathologists can help stroke patients relearn to swallow, and use the muscles necessary to move the tongue and esophagus, which also play a role in forming sounds in speech.

