



Title	Oral perception/motor ability in edentulous patients with stroke and Parkinsonism
Author(s)	Leung, KCM; Pow, EHN; McMillan, AS; Wong, MCM; Li, LSW; Ho, SL
Citation	The 79th General Session and Exhibition of the International Association for Dental Research (IADR 2001), Chiba, Japan, 27-30 June 2001. In Journal of Dental Research, 2001, v. 80 Sp Iss, abstract no. 1655
Issued Date	2001
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10722/53207
Rights	Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License

Content-type: text/html

Mail form to: IADR, 1619 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3406, USA (FAX SUBMISSIONS WILL BE REFUSED.)

Type perfect original of abstract here:

For Office Use Only: (1) Special Scheduling (2) Fellowship (3) Print Problem (4) Symposium/Workshop (5) IADR Hallway (6) INVELTR

Oral perception/motor ability in edentulous patients with stroke and Parkinsonism. K.C.M. LEUNG*, E.H.N. POW, A.S. McMILLAN, M.C.M. WONG, L.S.W. LI, S.L. HO. (University of Hong Kong, HKSAR, China).

Oral motor deficit is a common sequela in stroke and Parkinson's disease that can result in difficulty chewing and swallowing. Concomitant deficiency in oral perception may also be associated with these disorders. Denture wearers with these neurological disorders also often have problems controlling their prostheses. The aim of this study was to investigate the oral perception and oral motor ability of edentulous subjects with stroke and Parkinson's disease. Chinese stroke (n=15) and Parkinson's disease (n=15) patients were recruited. Standard oral stereognosis and oral motor ability tests were performed, with and without complete denture in-situ. The same tests were also applied to an age- and gender-matched control group. Response times to stereognosis testing, stereognostic error scores, the number of correct identifications and the oral motor ability time were recorded. Statistical comparisons were made using ANOVA, Levene's test and paired t-tests. Stroke patients had significantly lower stereognostic measures than Parkinson's disease patients and controls (p<0.02). Stereognostic measures were better in all groups when dentures were worn (p<0.01). There were no differences in oral motor ability between groups. Oral stereognosis was significantly impaired in stroke patients. Oral stereognostic ability was improved when dentures were worn. The oral motor ability test lacked the sensitivity to detect differences in motor ability between experimental groups. Edentulous patients with stroke should be encouraged to wear dentures during the rehabilitation phase as oral stereognosis is then less impaired. Supported by RGC-HK

765

1655

(Type or print legibly in black or blue ink.)

3. Area of Review (check only one):

- (1) Behavioral Sciences/Health Services Research
- (2) Behavioral Sciences/Epidemiological Methods

10. List five descriptors by number (see reverse side).

If existing descriptors do not fit your research, then write one new word under "Other". (1) 123

[Browse the technical program](#)

of the 79th General Session of the International Association for Dental Research (June 27-30, 2001)