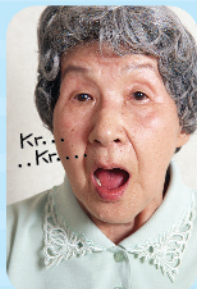


## 吞嚥障礙

患有吞嚥障礙的人的病徵包括：飲水或進食時咳嗽、哽噎、聲音變濁、氣喘、流口水、或患者投訴吞嚥有困難。

拖延病症可引致患者營養不良、體重下降、吸入性肺炎，嚴重者甚至會窒息死亡。



## Dysphagia (Swallowing Disorders)

Signs of dysphagia include coughing, choking, voice changes, breathing distress, or drooling while swallowing and other complaints of swallowing difficulties.

If dysphagia remains untreated, individuals may have malnutrition, excessive weight loss and aspiration pneumonia or even suffocation and death.

## 治療目標 Therapy Objectives

- 提昇語言理解、語言表達、發音、說話流暢度、聲線及社交溝通能力
- 提昇口部肌肉活動能力
- 提供最安全及最有效的吞嚥方法予患有吞嚥障礙的人士
- To facilitate individual's comprehension, expression, articulation, speech fluency, voice quality and social communication skills
- To improve oral motor abilities
- To provide effective and safe treatments for individuals with swallowing disorders.

## 言語治療診所 Union Speech Therapy Clinic

香港沙田大圍富健街18號  
18 Fu Kin Street, Tai Wai, Shatin, Hong Kong  
電話 Tel : 2608 3361 / 2608 3388  
網址 Website : <http://www.union.org>  
電郵 E-mail : [union@union.org](mailto:union@union.org)



## 交通設施 Traffic Facilities

本院設有免費穿梭巴士，行走本院及大圍港鐵站。  
Free Union Hospital Shuttle Buses run between the Hospital and Tai Wai MTR Station.

專線小巴 Green Mini Bus : 68K (由沙田及大圍港鐵站開出)  
(From Shatin and Tai Wai MTR Station)  
公共巴士 Buses : 46P, 46X, 80, 80P, 85B, 87B, 89B, 249X, 281M, 286X, 287X (由九龍開出 From Kowloon)

本院保留一切更改或刪除此單張內容之權利，而不作另行通知。  
Union Hospital reserves the RIGHT to amend any information in this leaflet without prior notification.



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ISO 9001:2015 FS66763



# 言語及吞嚥治療診所

Union Speech & Swallowing Therapy Clinic

仁心、安心、貼您心

Caring · Reliable · Empathetic

## 言語及吞嚥治療診所

仁安醫院言語及吞嚥治療診所為患有言語、語言、聲線、說話、溝通或吞嚥障礙的人士提供專業評估、診斷及治療。

## Speech & Swallowing Therapy Clinic

Union Hospital Speech & Swallowing Therapy Clinic provides assessment, diagnosis and therapy for individuals with speech, language, voice, speech fluency and swallowing difficulties.

## 服務範圍 Scope of Services

### 發展性語言遲緩

此類兒童大多理解或表達能力不足，他們可能答非所問，未能掌握句子表達或不明白別人的指令等。

### Developmental Language Delay

Children with language delay may answer questions wrongly, have difficulties in following commands and fail to produce sentences.



### 聲線障礙

聲線沙啞、說話時走音、失聲、音調偏高或偏低、說話時容易疲倦或中氣不足及不能如常唱歌等，都是聲線障礙的徵狀。

### Voice Problems

Signs of voice problems include harshness, pitch break, inability of phonation, too high or too low pitch, vocal fatigue easily, short of breath in speaking and unable to sing.

### 發音障礙 (俗稱說話咬字不清楚)

大部份三歲半至四歲的兒童已能清楚地說出所有廣東語音。口腔肌能較弱或結構異常、語音掌握遲緩、聽覺障礙等因素均會導致發音障礙。

### Articulation Disorders

Most children can produce Cantonese speech sounds accurately when they reach 42 months old. Oral motor dysfunction or abnormalities, weak in learning phonological rules and hearing impairment may lead to articulation disorders.

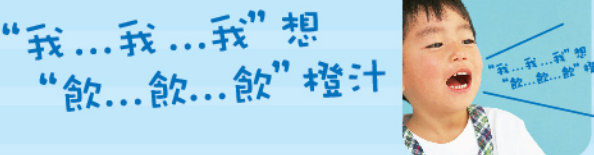


### 流暢障礙 (俗稱口吃)

患有口吃的人士不能流暢地說話，說話時可能會重複字、拖長音節或突然中斷，要掙扎一會才可以繼續說話。

### Fluency Disorders (Stuttering)

Individuals with stuttering are not able to speak fluently. They may experience word repetition, syllable prolongation or blockage of speech. Generally the flow of speech is interrupted with struggling.



### 聽覺障礙

先天因素或後天影響如職業性失聰，都是導致聽力受損，影響接收能力，繼而導致語言、發音、聲線等多方面受影響。

### Hearing Impairment

Inborn or environmental factors may cause hearing impairment. Individuals with hearing impairment may not be able to receive other's speech, hence, affecting their language, articulation and voice.



### 神經性溝通障礙

神經性溝通障礙是由腦部疾病或創傷（例如中風、腦腫瘤、帕金森症）所引致的。神經性溝通障礙可以影響患者的理解、說話、閱讀及書寫的能力。患者會無法跟從指令、不明白別人的問題、答非所問、「有口難言」、「兜圈子」或說話含糊不清。

### Neurological Communication Disorders

Neurological Communication Disorders are caused by brain disease or trauma, such as stroke, brain tumor, and Parkinson's disease. Individual's ability in reading, writing, speaking and understanding verbal information may be affected. They may have difficulty in following commands, understanding questions, answering questions appropriately, searching for correct words and having poor speech clarity.

