

Comparison of two bedside evaluation methods of dysphagia in patients with acute stroke

Ting Ye,¹ Shengyan Huang,¹ Yi Dong,¹ Qiang Dong^{1,2}

To cite: Ye T, Huang S, Dong Y, et al. Comparison of two bedside evaluation methods of dysphagia in patients with acute stroke. *Stroke and Vascular Neurology* 2018;**3**: e000170. doi:10.1136/svn-2018-000170

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/svn-2018-000170>).

TY and SH contributed equally.

Received 2 June 2018

Revised 3 September 2018

Accepted 12 September 2018

Published Online First

14 November 2018

ABSTRACT

Background Dysphagia is a common complication after stroke. Water swallowing test (WST) is a recognised but limited tool in providing details about dysphagia, including severity and how to adjust the diet based on the test results.

Methods We performed a prospective observational study of comparing WST and volume–viscosity swallow test (V-VST) in patients with acute stroke within 14 days. All patients had WST and if failed would have a V-VST. The primary outcome was to compare the dysphagia levels assessed by these two test tools. The secondary outcome was to explore the predictive capability in patients who were at high risk of pneumonia by these two swallowing tests.

Results Consecutively 276 patients with stroke were enrolled in our study, and 197 had normal WST. Among 79 patients who had both WST and V-VST, 20 showed swallowing safety and effectiveness by V-VST. The chance of being on tube feeding was strongly related to the positive results of failed WST ($p < 0.001$). Both tests showed good predictive ability in patients with stroke for pneumonia even some of them were placed on tube feeding ($p = 0.001$ in WST and $p < 0.001$ in V-VST).

Conclusions V-VST performed better as a clinical screening test for dysphagia in patients with acute stroke at the bedside.

Trial registration number ChiCTR1800016442.

INTRODUCTION

Dysphagia is a common complication after stroke, which could lead to aspiration, malnutrition, dehydration, weight loss and overall decreased quality of life.^{1–2} Early detection and intervention of dysphagia is necessary to prevent dysphagia-related pneumonia.³

Videofluoroscopy (VFS) is a sensitive tool to assess dysphagia after stroke, but is unlikely to be done in each patient after acute stroke. Although VFS is the gold standard screening for dysphagia,⁴ a simple and sensitive bedside screening tool is much needed during the acute phase in patient with stroke.

The water swallowing test (WST) is a bedside screening tool to assess for aspiration in clinical practice, however, it is limited in its accuracy.⁵ Different food texture and viscosity might be used according to the levels of

dysphagia, which cannot be demonstrated by WST.⁶ Volume–viscosity swallow test (V-VST) is also a bedside assessment method that uses boluses of different volumes and viscosities of food, which might be a more ideal screening tool.^{7–9} It also has an advantage by indicating the appropriate die for stroke patients in order to minimise the risk of complications.^{10–11}

Limited evidence showed that V-VST was reliable in detection and diagnosis of dysphagia in patient with subacute–chronic stroke.¹² Our study aims were to compare the outcome in detecting dysphagia by two bedside dysphagia screening tests in acute stroke patients.

METHOD

Study design

This is a prospective, single-centre, self-control observational study. All stroke patients admitted between July 1 and December 31, 2017 were eligible for enrolment. All were evaluated for swallowing function within 24 hours after their admission. Patients would be screened by WST first and followed by V-VST. All other data including demographics, stroke subtypes and clinical features were recorded and analysed.

Participants

Participants were eligible if they were diagnosed with acute stroke (ischaemic or haemorrhagic) and confirmed by CT or MRI, age >18 years, and within 14 days after stroke onset. We excluded patients who had tracheal intubation and a Glasgow Coma Scale score of <10 (excluded if motor function <6 or response <3).

Procedure

Patients were routinely screened by WST within 24 hours after admission before they were started on a diet. Those patients who achieved water test level I were concluded as safe and effective of V-VST. The patients who failed water test or unable to achieve WST (severe weakness and fatigue, unable to lift



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2018. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

¹Neurology Unit, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

²State Key Laboratory of Medical Neurobiology, Fudan University, Shanghai, Shanghai, China

Correspondence to

Dr Qiang Dong;
qiang_dong163@163.com

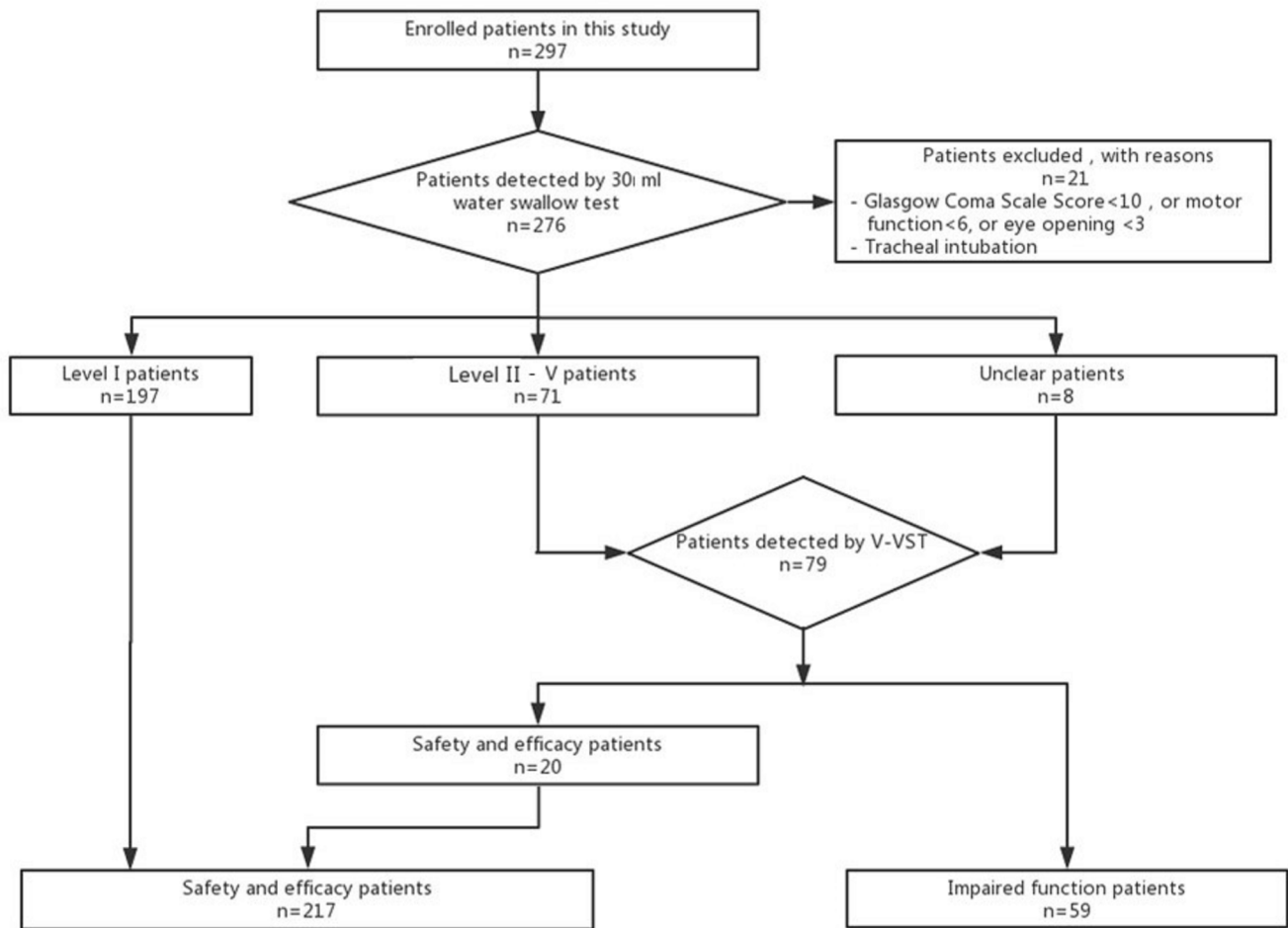


Figure 1 The work flow of dysphagia evaluation in patients with acute stroke. V-VST, volume–viscosity swallow test.

up a cup by himself) would be able to be tested by V-VST. The work flow was illustrated in [figure 1](#).

Two trained nurses administered the swallowing tests to all patients who had a stroke. The vital signs were monitored during the test. WST procedure: each patient was given 30 mL of water and asked to drink from a paper cup without interruption. Level I result indicated that the patient could swallow it with one gulp. Patients had choking or failed to drink within one gulp was considered as failure of WST.^{13 14} Those patients who could not complete the WST because of weakness, impaired muscle strength or of other conditions were categorised as unclear. Details were listed in online supplementary table 1.¹⁵

V-VST procedure: patient's swallowing function was assessed by using food boluses of different viscosities (water, nectar, pudding) and at incrementally increased volumes (5, 10 and 15 mL) at bedside.^{7 11} Boluses of each viscosity series were prepared by nurses 5 min before V-VST. All viscosity series were blended by ThickenUp (Nestlé Health Science, Switzerland) and water solution in room temperature. The nectar viscosity was blended with 6.4 g ThickenUp/140 mL water (viscosity as 51–350 mPa.s).

The pudding viscosity was blended with 12.8 g ThickenUp/140 mL water (viscosity as ≥ 1750 mPa.s). All boluses were carefully administered with a syringe by an experienced nurse. V-VST measured the maximum volume of gulp that a patient could achieve safely and effectively. Clinical signs of impaired effectiveness of swallowing (labial seal, oral and pharyngeal residue, and piecemeal deglutition) and impaired safety (voice changes, cough and decrease in oxygen saturation $\geq 3\%$) were identified and recorded.⁹

Measures

Since V-VST provided the diet adjusted for tolerability, our primary outcome was to compare the ability of detecting swallowing problems between these two bedside tools, especially in patients already failed WST. The secondary outcome was to explore the ability of predicting pneumonia by these two swallowing tests.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were presented as the mean and SD, and categorical variables were expressed as frequencies (%). Independent sample t-test and Kruskal-Wallis

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients with acute stroke who had WST and V-VST

	WST (n=276)				V-VST (n=276)			
	Negative (n=197)	Positive (n=71)	Unclear (n=8)	P values	Safety and efficacy (n=217)	Impaired function† (n=59)	P values	P values*
Age, years old, mean±SD	61.23±13.94	65.07±12.17	65.38±16.65	0.091	61.29±13.75	66.22±12.65	0.014	0.611
Gender, males, %	143 (72.59)	50 (70.42)	4 (50.0)	0.375	159 (73.27)	38 (64.41)	0.182	0.626
Onset to admission, days, mean±SD	3.40±3.20	2.63±2.96	2.63±1.85	0.119	3.40±3.28	2.37±2.30	0.007	0.567
LOS, days, mean±SD	9.53±5.59	12.79±9.39	19.75±10.94	<0.001	9.54±5.42	14.85±10.76	<0.001	0.441
LOS in the ICU, days	0.86±2.62	2.37±4.03	3.75±3.88	0.001	0.98±2.87	2.63±3.83	0.003	0.866
Stroke subtype				0.790			0.743	0.849
Intracranial haemorrhage (n, %)	33 (16.75)	11 (15.49)	2 (25.0)		37 (17.05)	9 (15.25)		
Ischaemic stroke (n, %)	164 (83.25)	60 (84.51)	6 (75.0)		180 (82.95)	50 (84.75)		
Baseline characteristics								
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, median+IQR	151 (132-170)	154 (137-165)	156 (139-167)	0.845	151 (132-168)	154 (139-166)	0.288	0.830
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg, median+IQR	82 (74-92)	84 (76-92)	86 (75-97)	0.824	83 (75-93)	82 (75-92)	0.937	0.660
OCSF				0.003			0.002	0.470
Lacuna (n, %)	30 (15.23)	3 (4.23)	/		33 (15.21)	/		
Partial anterior circulation (n, %)	110 (55.84)	45 (60.38)	6 (75.00)		121 (55.76)	40 (67.80)		
Posterior circulation (n, %)	51 (25.89)	13 (18.31)	1 (12.50)		53 (24.42)	12 (20.34)		
Total anterior circulation (n, %)	6 (3.05)	10 (14.08)	1 (12.50)		10 (4.61)	7 (11.86)		
Risk factors								
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	5 (2.54)	8 (11.27)	2 (25.00)	0.001	7 (3.23)	8 (13.56)	0.002	0.876
Diabetes mellitus (n, %)	54 (27.41)	22 (30.99)	2 (25.00)	0.830	58 (26.73)	20 (33.90)	0.278	0.661
Hypertension (n, %)	143 (72.59)	55 (77.46)	6 (75.00)	0.723	159 (73.27)	45 (76.27)	0.642	
Smoking (n, %)	103 (52.28)	32 (45.07)	4 (50.00)	0.581	111 (51.15)	28 (47.46)	0.615	0.862

*The difference between the patients failed water test and the patients failed volume-viscosity test.

†Impaired function in V-VST stands for impaired swallowing safety and/or effectiveness or failed to cooperate with the test.

ICU, intensive care unit; LOS, length of stay; OCSF, Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project; V-VST, volume-viscosity swallow test; WST, water swallow test.

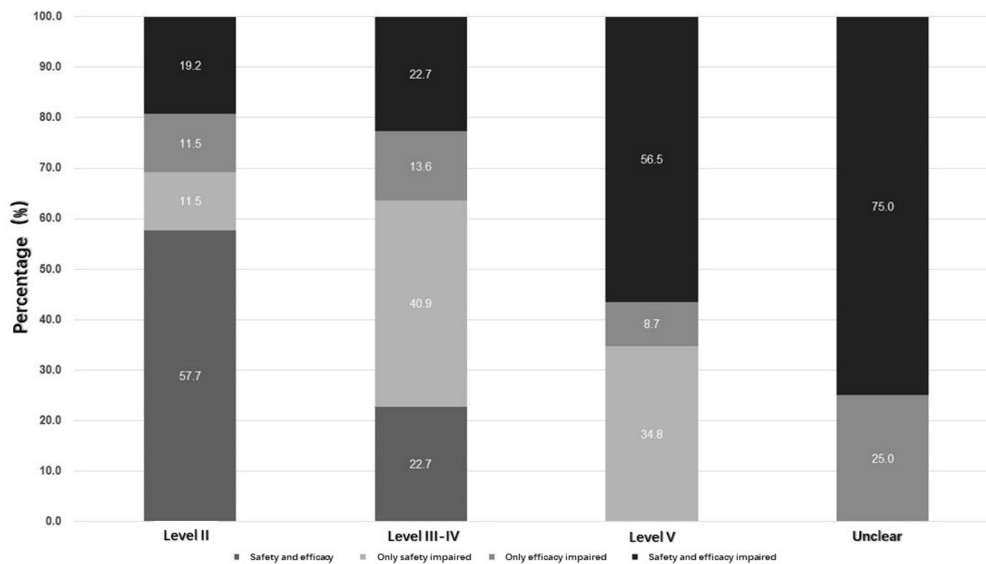


Figure 2 The comparison of levels of dysphagia recognised by V-VST and WST. All patients failed water test had a V-VST. Among them, 20 out of 79 were identified to have safe and effective swallowing capability. Twenty had only impaired swallowing safety and 10 had only impaired swallowing effectiveness. Patients with impaired safety or effectiveness received adjustment their food viscosity. Furthermore, all patients with unclear results on water test received a V-VST and their level of dysphagia were identified. V-VST, volume–viscosity swallow test; WST, water swallow test.

were used for analysis of continuous variables and chi-square test for qualitative variables. All the *p* values were estimated in two-tailed tests. Differences were considered statistically significant with $p < 0.05$. All data were analysed using SPSS V.16 for Windows (SPSS, 1989–2007 Polar Engineering and Consulting).

RESULTS

A total of 276 patients with acute stroke were prospectively screened within 24 hours after admission. Of them, 197 (71.38%) were male and 230 (83.33%) had ischaemic stroke. Most stroke (58.33%) were located in the partial anterior circulation as defined by the Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project (OCSP) classification. Mean National Institution of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score in these ischaemic stroke patients was 5.26 (SD as 4.91).

Among them, 179 patients achieved level I on WST which were considered as safe and effective. All patients failed WST were then assessed by V-VST. The comparison of findings between WST and V-VST in patients with dysphagia were demonstrated in [table 1](#). Characteristics of patients who failed both WST and V-VST were similar (detail in online supplementary table 2).

Among patients who failed WST, 20 out of 79 were identified as safety and effective by V-VST, while 30 out of 79 were identified as having either impaired safety or effectiveness. Patients who failed WST were distributed by V-VST as [figure 2](#). In patients with only impaired swallowing safety or only effectiveness, they were given a diet with a food viscosity they could tolerate and devoid of a feeding tube.¹² All patients with different severity of dysphagia were compared in [table 2](#). Since our study was

an observational study, results of V-VST were not offered to clinical physicians and affected on any clinical interventions results. We found that patients who failed WST were more likely to have a feeding tube ($p < 0.001$).

Compared the recognizability of these two tests, V-VST provided more information of dysphagia, including not only the information on the severity of dysphagia, but also the strategy of management. Even part of patients who failed WST would be suitable for other viscosity of diet.

Dysphagia was known as a high risk of developing post-stroke pneumonia, however, there was limited evidence showing if placing a feeding tube could prevent post-stroke pneumonia. As secondary outcome in our study, 163 of 276 patients were diagnosed with post-stroke pneumonia by CT scan or X-ray at discharge. The rate of pneumonia was higher in patients with more severe strokes ([figure 3](#)).

We examined the sensitivity of predicting pneumonia by WST and V-VST by comparing the V-VST test results in patients with or without pneumonia ([table 3](#)) and if they had feeding tube. Both tests showed good predictive ability in patients with pneumonia even some of them had feeding tubes ($p = 0.001$ in WST and $p < 0.001$ in V-VST). Since our study was an observational study, patients with mild symptoms did not have a routine lung CT and some patients with worsening neurological symptoms and unstable vital signs did not have a routing CT of lungs either.

DISCUSSION

In our study, both WST and V-VST were identified as useful bedside dysphagia screening tools that could predict the

Table 2 The comparison of different levels of dysphagia in stroke patients by WST and V-VST

	WST (n=79)				V-VST (n=59)				
	Level II (n=26)	Level III-IV (n=22)	Level V (n=23)	Unclear (n=8)	P values	Only safety impaired (n=20)	Only efficacy impaired (n=10)	Safety and efficacy impaired (n=29)	P values
Age, years old, mean±SD	63.69±11.45	65.05±12.72	66.70±12.75	65.38±16.65	0.856	67.25±11.24	67.00±15.54	65.14±12.84	0.076
Gender, males, %	18 (69.23)	14 (63.64)	18 (78.26)	4 (50.00)	0.471	17 (85.00)	5 (50.00)	16 (55.17)	0.058
Onset to admission, days, mean±SD	1.88±2.57	4.00±3.48	2.17±2.46	2.639±1.85	0.051	2.40±2.72	2.40±2.27	3.10±4.69	3.049
LOS, days, mean±SD	10.96±5.55	10.23±3.72	17.30±14.16	19.75±10.94	0.002	11.35±5.05	19.50±19.30	15.31±9.45	0.197
LOS in the ICU, days	2.92±4.88	1.43±2.81	2.65±4.05	3.75±3.88	0.206	1.92±3.09	4.55±4.57	2.45±3.94	3.653
Tube feeding	3 (11.54)	1 (4.55)	14 (60.87)	6 (75.00)	<0.001	4 (20.00)	5 (50.00)	15 (51.72)	0.173
Stroke subtype					0.693				0.859
Intracranial haemorrhage (n, %)	5 (19.23)	2 (9.09)	4 (17.39)	2 (25.00)		3 (15.00)	9 (90.00)	5 (17.24)	
Ischaemic stroke (n, %)	21 (80.77)	20 (90.90)	19 (82.61)	6 (75.00)		17 (85.00)	1 (10.00)	24 (82.76)	
OCSP					0.439				0.120
Lacuna (n, %)	2 (7.69)	1 (4.55)	/	/		/	/	/	
Partial anterior circulation (n, %)	18 (69.23)	14 (63.64)	13 (56.52)	6 (75.00)		16 (80.00)	6 (60.00)	18 (62.07)	
Posterior circulation (n, %)	1 (3.84)	5 (22.73)	7 (30.43)	1 (12.50)		2 (100.00)	1 (10.00)	9 (31.03)	
Total anterior circulation (n, %)	5 (9.23)	2 (9.09)	3 (13.04)	1 (12.50)		2 (100.00)	3 (30.00)	2 (6.90)	

ICU, intensive care unit; LOS, length of stay; OCSP, Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project; V-VST, volume-viscosity swallow test; WST, water swallow test.

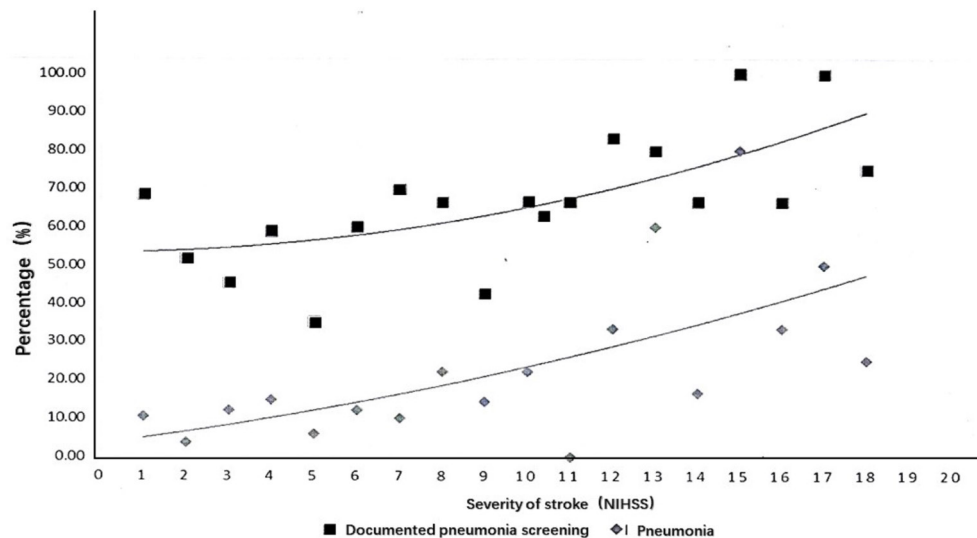


Figure 3 The frequency of documented pneumonia and risk of pneumonia by stroke severity on screening. The screening frequency of documented pneumonia (solid line) and risk of pneumonia (dashed line) by stroke severity (only ischaemic stroke patients were included). Among them, 137 out of 230 patients had a pneumonia screening during their hospitalisation, and only 37 patients were diagnosed with CT scan or X-ray as having a pneumonia at discharge. The more severe the stroke, the higher the risk of pneumonia in these patients. However, the screening frequency of pneumonia also was increased due to the severity of stroke.

risk of development of post-stroke pneumonia. However, V-VST was found to be more useful since it also provided more detailed information such as the severity and the management options of dysphagia, compared with that of WST.

Dysphagia screening before the patient begins eating, drinking or receiving oral medications is the standard of care in order to identify patients at increased risk for aspiration.¹⁶ WST is the most widely recognised bedside screening tool in patients with acute stroke, however, it is limited since it could only identify the inability of safety concerns when swallowing water in patients with stroke.⁵ During the acute phase of a stroke, it is important for early recovery if the volume and viscosity of the diet could be adjusted based on the patient's ability to safely and effectively swallow.⁶ In our study, V-VST provided more information on volume and viscosity which help maximise oral caloric intake in a safer way. It also showed the advantage of selecting the appropriate diet and minimise the risk of complications.^{10 11}

V-VST deals with the dysphagia problem more precisely in patients with acute stroke patients at bedside. Nearly every stroke patient can be tested by V-VST since it focuses on swallowing problems in only those with impaired mobilisation and coordination. Compared with WST, it can also be administered by nurses and reduce the rate of placing a feeding tube in patients who can tolerate any diet. Although in our study, V-VST did not show significant difference in predicting pneumonia, a comparative interventional study should be conducted in the future.

In our study, we mainly explored the implication of V-VST in patient with acute stroke. Our study has several limitations. We only compared the results of V-VST to that

of WST, but not to the results of VFS. VFS is not available and affordable in most of stroke centres in China and it is not a bedside test. Second, only 79 patients had both WST and V-VST in 276 enrolled patients. This relatively small number of subjects can bring bias to comparative assessment. One advantage of our study was the self-control. There was no need to do the tests to others without dysphagia for the reason of comparison. In a multiple-centres open-label interventional trial, the implication of V-VST might reduce not only these complications, but also reduces length of stay and overall healthcare expenditures.

CONCLUSIONS

In our study, V-VST provided more detailed information on the severity of dysphagia, compared with that of WST. Therefore, it meets the requirements as a bedside clinical screening test for dysphagia in patients with acute stroke. Furthermore, V-VST may be more useful since it helps in guiding the management of dysphagia.

Correction notice This article has been corrected since it was published Online First. The affiliations were numbered incorrectly.

Contributors QD designed and drafted the protocol. TY and SH performed the study, collected and analysed the data and drafted the manuscript. YD designed the study and revised the manuscript. They have participated and approved the protocol after revision.

Funding This work was supported in part by the foundations from Fudan University (FNF201726).

Competing interests All interventions were sponsored by Nestle Health Science. Otherwise, the sponsor does not play a role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation or data reporting. There is no other conflict of interest.

Patient consent for publication Obtained.



Table 3 Baseline characteristics of patients with ischaemic stroke and haemorrhage stroke who did or did not have pneumonia

	Documented		P values	No documented	
	Negative (n=118)	Positive (n=45)		(n=113)	P values*
Age, years old, mean±SD	61.81±13.85	67.20±11.31	0.021	60.96±13.97	0.640
Gender, males, %	90 (76.27)	34 (75.56)		73 (64.60)	0.052
Onset to admission, days, mean±SD	3.22±3.23	2.58±2.73	0.238	3.38±3.15	0.703
LOS, days, mean±SD	10.96±7.25	12.82±11.21	0.213	9.50±4.54	0.071
LOS in the ICU, days	1.47±3.98	2.32±3.21	0.201	0.80±1.81	0.079
Tube feeding	10 (8.47)	9 (20.0)	0.040	6 (5.31)	0.344
Stroke subtype			0.694		0.616
Intracranial haemorrhage (n, %)	18 (15.25)	8 (17.78)		20 (17.70)	
Ischaemic stroke (n, %)	100 (84.75)	37 (82.22)		93 (82.30)	
Baseline characteristics					
Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg, median+IQR	152(138-166)	157(139-178)	0.218	147(127-168)	0.092
Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg, median+IQR	86(78-93)	85(76-91)	0.695	83(73-92)	0.098
OCSP			0.229		
Lacuna (n, %)	15 (12.71)	3 (6.67)		15 (13.27)	
Partial anterior circulation (n, %)	63 (53.39)	28 (62.22)		70 (61.95)	
Posterior circulation (n, %)	32 (27.12)	8 (17.78)		25 (22.12)	
Total anterior circulation (n, %)	8 (6.78)	6 (13.33)		3 (2.65)	
Risk factors					
Atrial fibrillation (n, %)	5 (4.24)	4 (8.89)	0.245	6 (5.31)	0.702
Diabetes mellitus (n, %)	27 (22.88)	16 (35.56)	0.101	35 (30.97)	0.165
Hypertension (n, %)	88 (74.58)	33 (73.33)	0.871	83 (73.45)	0.845
Smoking (n, %)	69 (58.47)	27 (60.0)	0.860	43 (38.05)	0.002
Outcome of WST			0.001		0.088
Negative	84 (71.18)	19 (42.22)		94 (83.19)	
Positive	30 (25.42)	25 (55.56)		16 (14.16)	
Unclear	4 (3.39)	1 (2.22)		3 (2.65)	
Outcome of V-VST			<0.001		0.039
Safety and efficacy	94 (79.66)	24 (53.33)		99 (87.61)	
Only safety impaired	12 (10.17)	4 (8.89)		4 (3.54)	
Only efficacy impaired	/	7 (15.56)		3 (2.65)	
Safety and efficacy impaired	12 (10.17)	10 (22.22)		7 (6.19)	

*The difference between the patients with pneumonia and those without documentation

ICU, intensive care unit; LOS, length of stay; OCSP, Oxfordshire Community Stroke Project; V-VST, volume–viscosity swallow test; WST, water swallow test.

Ethics approval The Ethics Committee of Huashan Hospital, Fudan University.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement Data are available by contacting the corresponding author.

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

REFERENCES

- 1 Winstein CJ, Stein J, Arena R, *et al.* Guidelines for adult stroke rehabilitation and recovery: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke* 2016;47:e98–e169.
- 2 Martino R, Foley N, Bhogal S, *et al.* Dysphagia after stroke: incidence, diagnosis, and pulmonary complications. *Stroke* 2005;36:2756–63.
- 3 Martino R, Pron G, Diamant N. Screening for oropharyngeal dysphagia in stroke: insufficient evidence for guidelines. *Dysphagia* 2000;15:19–30.

- 4 Connolly MJ. Of proverbs and prevention: aspiration and its consequences in older patients. *Age Ageing* 2010;39:2–4.
- 5 Chen PC, Chuang CH, Leong CP, *et al.* Systematic review and meta-analysis of the diagnostic accuracy of the water swallow test for screening aspiration in stroke patients. *J Adv Nurs* 2016;72:2575–86.
- 6 Momosaki R, Abo M, Kakuda W, *et al.* Applicability of the two-step thickened water test in patients with poststroke dysphagia: a novel assessment tool for paste food aspiration. *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;22:817–21.
- 7 Clavé P, Arreola V, Romea M, *et al.* Accuracy of the volume-viscosity swallow test for clinical screening of oropharyngeal dysphagia and aspiration. *Clin Nutr* 2008;27:806–15.
- 8 Rofes L, Arreola V, Mukherjee R, *et al.* Sensitivity and specificity of the eating assessment tool and the volume-viscosity swallow Test for clinical evaluation of oropharyngeal dysphagia. *Neurogastroenterol Motil* 2014;26:1256–65.
- 9 Vilardell N, Rofes L, Arreola V, *et al.* A comparative study between modified starch and xanthan gum thickeners in post-stroke oropharyngeal dysphagia. *Dysphagia* 2016;31:169–79.
- 10 Serra-Prat M, Palomera M, Gomez C, *et al.* Oropharyngeal dysphagia as a risk factor for malnutrition and lower respiratory tract infection in independently living older persons: a population-based prospective study. *Age Ageing* 2012;41:376–81.
- 11 Rofes L, Arreola V, Clavé P. The volume-viscosity swallow test for clinical screening of dysphagia and aspiration. *Nestle Nutr Inst Workshop Ser* 2012;72:33–42.
- 12 Guillén-Solà A, Marco E, Martínez-Orfila J, *et al.* Usefulness of the volume-viscosity swallow test for screening dysphagia in subacute stroke patients in rehabilitation income. *NeuroRehabilitation* 2013;33:631–8.
- 13 Osawa A, Maeshima S, Tanahashi N. Water-swallowing test: screening for aspiration in stroke patients. *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2013;35:276–81.
- 14 Wang Y, Wang S, Zhao X. National clinical manual for management of dysphagia and nutrition after stroke. *Chinese Journal of Stroke* 2017;12:951–67.
- 15 Horiguchi S, Suzuki Y. Screening tests in evaluating swallowing function. *Japan Medical Association* 2011;1.
- 16 Powers WJ, Rabinstein AA, Ackerson T, *et al.* 2018 guidelines for the early management of patients with acute ischemic stroke: a guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/ American Stroke Association. *Stroke* 2018;49:e46–e99.