



BANGLADESH HEALTH  
PROFESSIONS INSTITUTE

# SWALLOWING DIFFICULTIES AMONG TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY PATIENT IN BANGLADESH

By

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**Title: “Swallowing difficulties among Traumatic Brain Injury Patient in Bangladesh”**

**Aim of the study:** To determine the number of people having swallowing difficulties among Traumatic Brain Injury patient.

**Methodology:** This is a quantitative type of cross sectional survey study where 117 samples were assigned purposively from DMCH. The Swallowing Disturbance Questionnaire (SDQ) was used for the study. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistical analysis (SPSS= Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) method.

**Result:** The majority of the participants 41 (35.05%) participants had swallowing difficulties (Dysphagia).

**Conclusion:** Swallowing Difficulty (Dysphagia) is a common problem in people with Traumatic Brain Injury Patient (TBI). Researcher explored the prevalence of swallowing difficulty among TBI patient. In this study, among the 117 participants more of the participants 90.60% (106) were male and 9.40% (11) were female. The result showed that the highest number of participants 25.6 % were in the age range 18-27 years. In this study more than half of the participants 63.20% had diagnosis TBI in 0-2 months earlier. According to SDQ score among 117 participants, (35.05%)

participants had swallowing difficulties. So, TBI patients are vulnerable for presence of swallowing difficulties.

### **Limitation:**

This is the first study of swallowing difficulties (Dysphagia) among the people with TBI in Bangladesh. So, there were some situational limitations and barriers while considering the results of the study in different aspects. Those are as follows:

- The investigator only questioned a small number of subjects (117 in total) that was very small to generalize the result.
- A purposive sampling was used that was not reflective of the wider population under study.
- Due to lack of number of participants, the external validity of the study reduced.
- Time and resources were limited that have a great deal of impact of the study.

### **Recommendation:**

This is the very first primary study on swallowing difficulties among TBI patients in Bangladesh. So there were some limitations and barriers during conducting the study. This are-

- The study was done within a short period of time with only 117 participants for the whole study. It was a small number of participants to conduct a survey to find out swallowing difficulties among TBI. So the external validity of the study decreased and further study can be conducted with a wide range and large participant size.
- Data was collected using a self –reported questionnaire in this study to determine swallowing difficulties. More objective assessment of swallowing difficulties (e.g. using video fluoroscopy and FEES) is required for further study as self-report may result in under recognition or overestimation of other symptoms.
- Purposive sampling was used to select participants and study place. So further study can be conducted by simple random sampling.
- Further study can be conducted on cognitive communication difficulties among traumatic brain injury.

- Also on speech difficulties among traumatic brain injury.
- Another study can be conducted on voice characteristics of traumatic brain injury.
- The same study can be conducted by other researcher by increasing the number of the participants and changes the study location.

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***[N.B. For better understanding of the study, please see hard copy & for any further information please contact: monirslt23@gmail.com]***