ANÁLISE QUANTITATIVA DA DEGLUTIÇÃO OROFARÍNGEA EM INDIVÍDUO GASTROSTOMIZADO COM LIPOFUSCINOSE CERÓIDE NEURONAL: RELATO DE CASO

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Instituto Cefac
São Paulo, Brasil

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QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF OROPHARYNGEAL SWALLOWING IN NEURONAL CEROID LIPOFUSCINOSIS WITH GASTROSTOMY: CASE REPORT

André Vinicius Marcondes Natel Sales (1), Paula Cristina Cola (2), Adriana Gomes Jorge (3), Fernanda Matias Peres (4), Rarissa Rúbia Dallaqua dos Santos (5), Célia Maria Giacheti (6), Roberta Gonçalves da Silva (7)

ABSTRACT

The presence of oropharyngeal dysphagia in the pediatric population with genetic diseases is still poorly studied. The aim of this study was to analyze the oral total transit time and pharyngeal transit time, in an individual with neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis (NCL) with severe oropharyngeal dysphagia. Individual with NCL, 3 years old, 2 years with gastrostomy and no oral feeding, weighting loss, but without pulmonary complications. Oropharyngeal swallowing was studied by videofluoroscopy and it was realized a quantitative analysis using software. Changes were observed throughout the whole biomechanics of swallowing. The quantitative analysis of total oral transit time was found 45.37 seconds (default normality in children is 4 seconds) and for pharyngeal transit time was 4.53 seconds. It was found that beside the changes in the biomechanics of oropharyngeal swallowing in the case studied, an increase in total oral transit time and pharyngeal transit time was also observed, which can significantly compromise the nutritional status and pulmonary these individuals.

KEYWORDS: Neuronal Ceroid-Lipofuscinoses; Deglutition Disorders; Quantitative Analysis

INTRODUCTION

The neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses (NCL) are a group of neurodegenerative diseases, clinically and genetically heterogeneous, characterized by accumulation of autofluorescent material within the cells, resulting in distinct ultrastructural1 patterns.

Clinically these diseases are characterized by progressive visual loss and epilepsy. Their clinical ratings are established based on age at onset of the appearance of ultrastructural findings, and the late infantile NCL, also known as Jansky-Bielschowsky disease, has its onset between the second and fourth year of life1,2.

The studies that have been conducted with this genetic condition are concentrated in the diagnostic process and the genetic aspects of this condition, and few have studied the characterization of diverse symptomatology which may be part of the clinical NCL3. Some clinical studies have indicated the presence of oropharyngeal swallowing difficulties in this population, however, few have investigated this function through gold standard examinations such as deglutition videofluoroscopy1,2,4.

Source: Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior- CAPES

Conflict of interest: non-existent
Quantitative analytic studies of total oral and pharyngeal transit time in children are scarce, and such measurements are still in the standards-setting phase. Moreover, the implication that the change in these parameters may result in altered pulmonary or nutritional status deserves investigation.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze the total oral transit time (TOTT) and pharyngeal transit time (PTT) in an individual with a clinical genetic diagnosis of Neuronal Cereoid Lipofuscinosis (NCL) with severe oropharyngeal dysphagia.

## CASE PRESENTATION

JET, 3 years and 9 months, female, was referred to the Laboratory of Dysphagia in a reference center specialized in this investigation, in the state of São Paulo – Brazil in April 2010. The patient had clinical genetic diagnosis of late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis performed at a referral center for genetic diagnosis. The family reported complaints of difficulty swallowing and feeding from 2 years and 3 months. At the time of this evaluation, the patient had been fed exclusively by alternative means of feeding for two years.

Prior to the investigation of oropharyngeal swallowing, full phonoaudiological clinical and neurological complementary investigations were performed, and in these it was found that the patient had severe impairment of comprehension and expression of language, intellectual disability and severe visual impairment.

For analysis of the TTOT and PTT a videofluoroscopy evaluation of swallowing, applying low-risk protocol, which recommends the use of thin paste consistency in volume of 5 ml for 3 consecutive offers and the individual in his best state of alertness. The consistency was prepared with the use of instant food thickener of one of the brands available on the market, consisting of starch containing 375 kcal per 100g, and 125mg of sodium for each 100g of carbohydrates. This thickener was added to the patient’s usual food before undergoing gastrostomy and was added to the consistency of barium (BaSO4) sulphate in a ratio of 50% barium to 50% food without altering the previously standardized consistency.

After the videofluoroscopic evaluation of swallowing, a computerized analysis of the total oral and pharyngeal transit time was performed with the aid of specific software for this analysis, which provided the recording of the time in milliseconds.

The total oral transit time (TOTT) was defined as the interval, in milliseconds, between the first frame showing the food inside the oral cavity to the first frame showing the proximal part (head) of the bolus in the hypopharynx or when the head of the bolus makes angle with the mandible. For the pharyngeal transit time (PTT), what was considered was the presence of food in the posterior region of the nasal spine, located at the end of the hard palate, beginning of the soft palate, until complete passage through the superior esophageal sphincter.

## RESULTS

Once the quantitative analyses of total oral and pharyngeal transit times had been carried out we noted the values of 45.37 seconds for the TOTT and 4.53 seconds for the PTT. Associated with the quantitative measurement of oropharyngeal transit times, analysis was performed of the videofluoroscopic findings from this swallowing. We verified the presence of alterations in the uptake of food, change in the labial sphincter sealing, oral incoordination with increased oral transit time, abnormal pharyngeal swallowing response, causing posterior oral leak, as noted in Figure 1. Moreover, we found the presence of decreased laryngeal elevation and laryngeal penetration of the pasty food offered with no laryngotracheal aspiration (Figure 2).

## DISCUSSION

Oropharyngeal swallowing depends upon a complex neuromotor mechanism, in which anatomical, physiological, and cognitive aspects all participate. Any change in one of these components may lead to impairment of oropharyngeal swallowing synchronous process, which may cause pulmonary complications, and problems with hydration, nutritional status and with social aspects of the individual.

It is known that the Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis is a disease of degenerative character, which compromises neurological motor and cognitive functions, and may also change the oropharyngeal swallowing, however reports of this function in this population are scarce.

In the case studied we find, both in the qualitative and the quantitative analyses, changes in the biomechanics of oropharyngeal swallowing. In the analysis of PTT and TOTT we find that both values are found higher than expected. According to the literature the TOTT is approximately 2 to 4 seconds, on average for the pasty consistency. In the case studied this time was 45.53 seconds, ie well above the standard suggested by the literature, despite there being few studies of normality.

The increase in TOTT can be attributed to many factors in the analysis of the biomechanics of swallowing. For some authors, the presence of cognitive abnormalities associated with lack of oral
coordination, can exacerbate the performance of
the oral phase of swallowing\textsuperscript{9,10}, such changes are
common in this genetic disease\textsuperscript{11}.

Moreover, the use of alternative feed path for
prolonged periods without partial oral feeding,
such as in the case studied, tends to minimize oral
swallowing training. The greater the usage time
of the alternative pathway and exclusive means,
the greater the impact on performance of the
oropharyngeal swallowing biomechanics during the
execution of this function\textsuperscript{12}.

As for the PTT, we found in the literature that
in most studies, few have been standardized in the
infant population\textsuperscript{5}, and the normal range was 1-2
CONCLUSION

Accordingly, significant increase in oropharyngeal transit times were observed in this subject, and oropharyngeal dysphagia, a part of the phenotype of this syndrome, should be investigated and monitored during the course of the disease. Thus, we suggest that individuals with the genetic diagnosis of Neuronal Cereoid Lipofuscinosis be referred for the investigation of the oropharyngeal swallowing performance as soon as possible. The use of gastrostomy is necessary in the presence of severe impairment of TOTT, due to the impact of this change on the nutritional status, even in the absence of severe a case of laryngotracheal penetration or aspiration.

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Mailing address:
André Vinicius Marcondes Natel Sales
Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências-UNESP-
Departamento de Fonoaudiologia
Avenida Higyno Muzzi Filho 737
Marilia – SP
CEP:17525-900
E-mail: andrevinicius@marilia.unesp.br

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