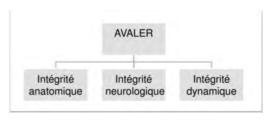


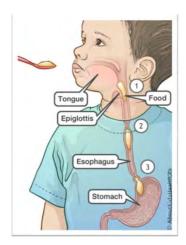


Définition: Déglutition



- Passage du bol alimentaire de la cavité buccale à l'estomac
- Indispensable à la vie pour l'alimentation
- Processus coordonné sensori-moteur complexe
- Implique la **coordination** avec la respiration
- **Synergie** entre plusieurs structures



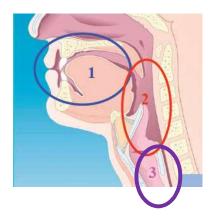


Godman, 2014

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Phases de la déglutition





- 1. Phase orale → Volontaire
- 2. Phase pharyngienne → Involontaire
- 3. Phase oesophagienne → Péristaltisme
 - + Phase pré-orale

Temps déglutition: +/- 20 secondes de la bouche à l'estomac Le processus commence avec la contraction de la langue et des muscles striés de la mastication.

Dysphagie





Dysphagie = difficulté(s) au cours de la déglutition
Les symptômes peuvent être liés à la déglutition de liquide ou de solide

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Dysphagie



Mécanismes et conséquences de la dysphagie sur le déplacement du bol alimentaire reste relativement aléatoire avec des variations liées:

Aux **bolus**

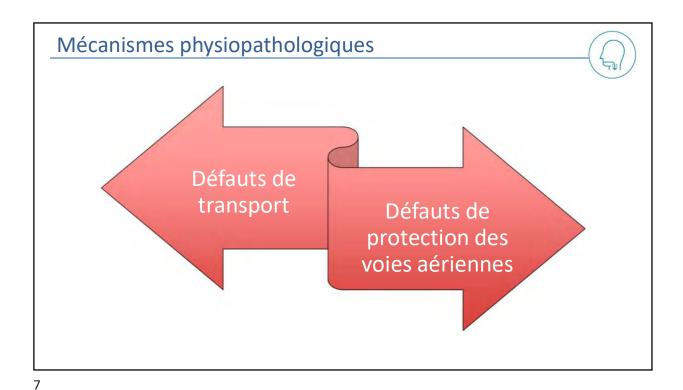
• Caractéristiques physico-chimiques: volume, consistance, viscosité.

Aux patients

• Caractéristiques anatomiques.

Aux circonstances

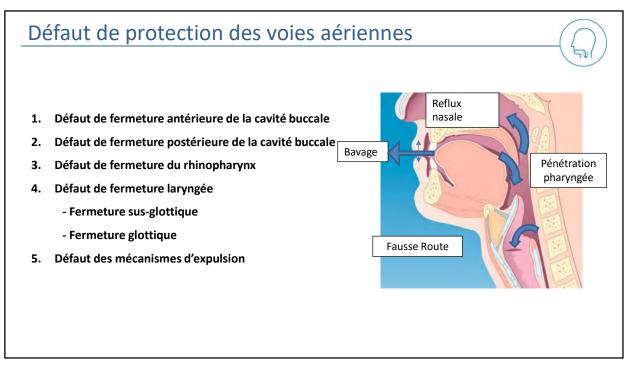
- Modalités de la prise alimentaire (succion, mastication....)
- Environnement: type de mise en bouche, les stimulations environnantes, ...



Défauts de transport

1. Défaut d'initiation du temps oral
2. Défaut de contrôle du bolus
3. Défaut du transport oral
4. Défaut d'initiation du temps pharyngé
5. Défaut de déclenchement du temps pharyngé
Propulsion linguale
Défaut de propulsion pharyngée
Défaut de recul de la base de la langue

7. Dysfonctionnement du SSO
Défaut ascension et projection antérieur du larynx
Défaut de relaxation du SSO



Bavage

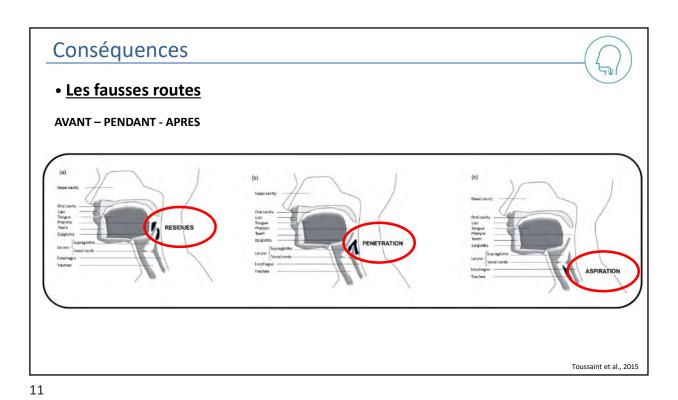
Toux/étouffements

Difficulté de mastication

Blocage bas (pharynx)

Blocage bas (pharynx)

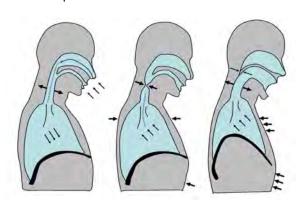
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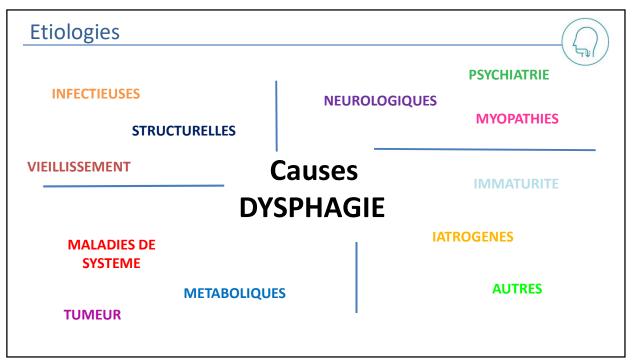


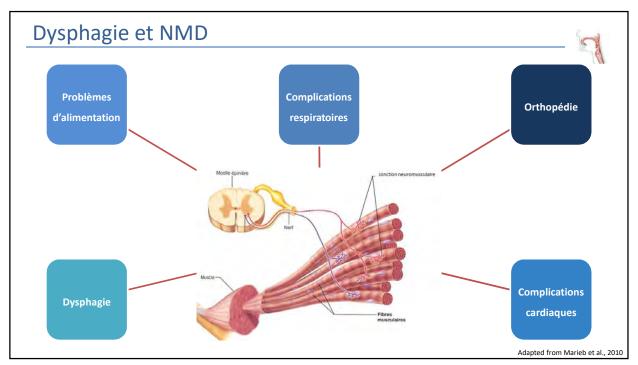
Conséquences

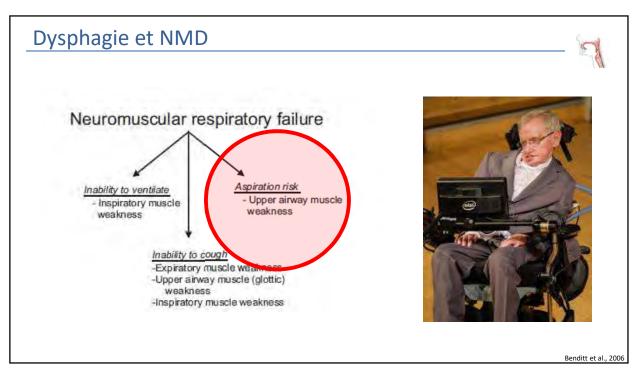


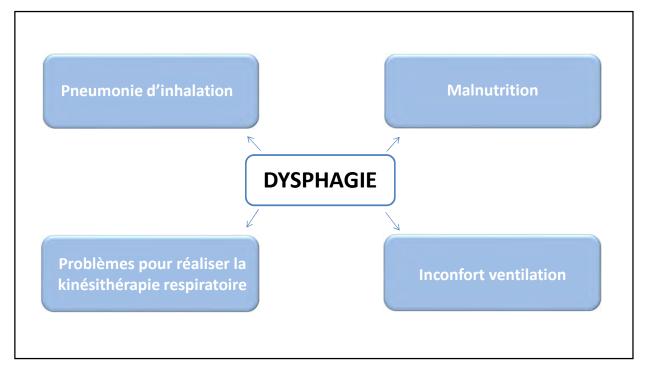
- La toux
- → Stimulation des récepteurs sensitifs au niveau des voies respiratoires.
- → Attention: Absence toux ≠ Absence FR
- 3 étapes
 - 1) Phase inspiratoire
 - 2) Phase de compression
 - 3) Phase d'expulsion











Dysphagie et NMD



Les difficultés pour avaler se retrouvent chez 35 à 80% des patients NMD, à tout âge

Oral preparatory phase Inadequate lip closure and disturbed tongue movements result in sucking problems in the neonatal period, loss of

food from the mouth and mastication problems

Oral transport phase Problems with bolus formation and prolonged oral transport due to reduced tongue strength Pooling in the pharynx due to reduced tongue elevation, poor intraoral bolus control, and po

Pooling in the pharynx due to reduced tongue elevation, poor intraoral bolus control, and poor posterior tongue propulsion causing a delay in the initiation of pharyngeal swallow

Nasal regurgitation due to incoordination of pharyngeal contractions or insufficient closure of the nasopharyngeal

Penetration of food underneath the epiglottis or (silent) aspiration due to timing and coordination deficits.

Residue after swallow in the valleculae and piriform sinuses caused by reduced activity of the submental muscle group, which results in decreased anterosuperior movement of the hyoid, reduced tongue base retraction, or

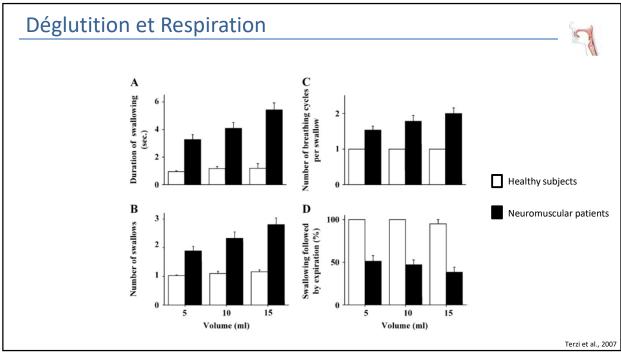
reduced pharyngeal contractions.

Esophageal phase Residue above the upper esophageal sphincter due to limited opening of the sphincter.

Residue or pooling in the proximal esophagus due to motility problems or gastroesophageal reflux.

Van den Engel Hoek, 2015

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Déglutition et Respiration



Table 2. Swallowing variables per bolus according to bolus type (5ml, 10ml, or yogurt) and test condition: during spontaneous breathing (SB) and with NIV.

	5 ml-bolus		10 ml-bolus 5ml-Yogo		ogourt	t ANOVA (p)				
	SB	NIV	SB	NIV	SB	NIV	Interaction	Bolus size effect	Bolus texture effect	NIV effect
Number of swallows (per bolus)	2.0±0.9	2.2 ±1.1	2.8±1.1	2.9±1.4	2.6 ±1.2	2.4±1.1	0.39	<0.0001	0.89	0.98
Duration of swallowing (sec)	5.4±4.6	4.6 ±3.4	7.1±4.5	5.9±3.4	7.1±4.9	5.8±4.2	0.93	0.12	0.30	0.08
Swallowing fragmentation (respiratory events per bolus)	1.6±1.8	0.8 ±1.0	2.3±1.7	1.0±1.4	1.9±1.5	1.1±1.0	0.53	0.16	0.74	<0.0001
% of swallows followed by an inspiration	43.5 ±23.3	10.3 ±7.7	46.1 ±23.6	17.9 ±19.5	45.7 ±21.5	21.1 ±16.4	0.78	0.20	0.14	<0.0001
Borg Scale	2.4±2.2	1.2 ±1.6	2.7±2.2	1.1±1.5	2.9±2.4	1.7±1.5	0.89	0.80	0.36	0.0002

Garguilo et al., 2016

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Swallowing and Secretion Management in Neuromuscular Disease



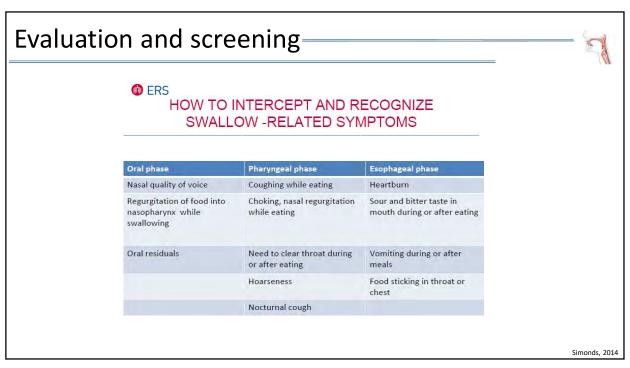
Deanna Britton, Php, CCC-SLP, BC-ANCDS^{a,b, a}, Chafic Karam, MD^c, Joshua S. Schindler, MD^b

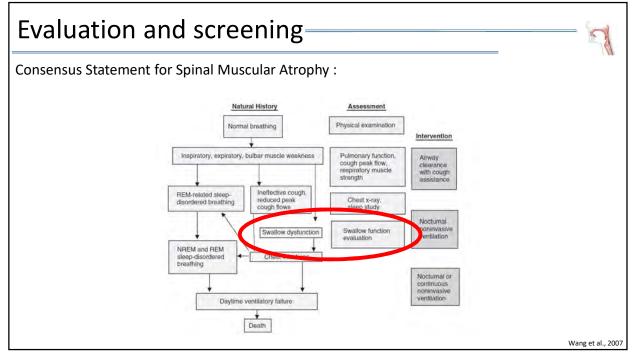
KEYWORDS

- Neuromuscular disease (NMD) Dysphagia Sialorrhea Amyotrophic lateral scierosis
- · Muscular dystrophy · Myasthenia gravis

KEY POINTS

- Dyspragia associated with neuromuscular diseases reflects underlying disease patterns, such as sevelity, natural course, progression, and intervention options.
 The course swarp and examination provides information regarding underlying neuromuscular function leading to dyspragia symptoms, potential benefit from and timing for further instrumental studies, progressis for improvements in swallowing function and potential to benefit from intervention.
- Supplemental instrumental assessment is needed when its clinical examination is inadequate to determine aspects of swallowing that will impact outcome.
 Dysphagia intervention aims to reduce risk for medical complications, including pneumonia and respiratory failure, and improve padicipation with life activities in change intake of food and quality of life.





Evaluation and screening-



Underlying diseases	Tools	Study	
AL5	VFSS, sEMG (DL), FEES, V-VST, Man., VCA, 3SwT, NdSSS, MTP, EAT-10	Murono and colleagues ⁵⁵ ; Aydogdu and colleagues ¹⁴ ; Mari and colleagues ⁶⁷ ; Paris and colleagues ⁶⁸ ; Plowman and colleagues ⁶⁸ ; Wada and colleagues ⁶¹ ; Briani and colleagues ⁶⁸ ; Wada and colleagues ⁶³ ; Briani and colleagues ⁶³ ; Cosentino and colleagues ⁵⁶ ; Hiraoka and colleagues ⁵³ ; Plowman and colleagues ⁶⁹ ; So.62	
DMD	VFSS, SSQ, sEMG, NdSSS	Archer and colleagues ¹² ; Archer and colleagues ¹⁴ ; Hanayama and colleagues ¹² ; Wada and colleagues ¹	
DM1	FEES, sEMG (DL). 3SwT	Pilz and colleagues ⁴⁵ , Aydogdu and colleagues ⁴⁵ , Mari and colleagues ⁴⁷	
MG	sEMG (DL), VFSS	Higo and colleagues ⁵⁸ ; Aydogdu and colleagues ¹⁶	
IBM	Standard Questionnaire, RT-MRI	Cox and colleagues ⁷ ; Olthoff and colleagues ⁶	
SMA	VFSS, Man., FEES	Briani and colleagues [®]	
PM/DM	sEMG (DL)	Aydogdu and colleagues¾	
FA	3SwT	Mari and colleagues47	
SBMA	MTP	Mano and colleagues ⁵²	

Audag et al., 201

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Définition



On peut classer les différents outils en trois catégories:

- Evaluations instrumentales
- Evaluations au chevet du patient
- Questionnaires







A. Examens instrumentaux



- 1. Vidéofluoroscopie (VFSS)
- 2. Manométrie Pharyngo-oesophagienne
- 3. Fibroscopie (FEES)
- 4. Electromyographie de surface (EMG)
- 5. Auscultation
- 6. Force linguale maximale (MTP)



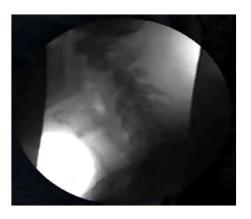
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1. VFSS



Analyse

Category Score		Description		
Penetration				
	1	Contrast does not enter airway		
	2	Contrast enters airway, remains above vocal folds, no residue		
	3	Contrast remains above vocal folds, visible residue remains		
	4	Contrast contacts vocal folds, no residue		
	5	Contrast contacts vocal folds, visible residue remains		
Aspiration				
•	6	Contrast passes through glottis, no subglottic residue visible		
	7	Contrast passes through glottis, visible subglottic residue despite patient response		
	8	Contrast passes through glottis, visible subglottic residue, no patient response		



1. VFSS



Articles	Consistencies/Food	Frequency/Bolus	
Cox et al. [6]	n/a	0,3,6 or 9 mL of opaque fluid	
Hanayama et al. [41]	Liquid/Jelly swallow/Solid	Liquid: 1 x 30 mL Jelly Swallow: 3 x 5 mL Solid: 1 piece of cake	
Higo et al. [48]	Thin liquid or semisolid	1, 3, 5 mL or self-regulated	
Murono et al. [47]	140% barium mixture	3 mL	
Kidney et al.[46].	Varied food from liquid to solid	n/a	
Briani et al. [9]	Fluid/Semisolid	Chosen by the patient	

Audag et al., 2016

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2. Manométrie

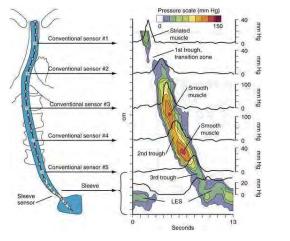
La manométrie est une technique de mesure de la pression au niveau du pharynx et de l'œsophage lors de la déglutition

Indications:

Permet de rechercher l'existence de troubles du fonctionnement de l'œsophage en cas de symptômes comme des difficultés ou des douleurs à la déglutition, des régurgitation. Cet examen est également utile au décours d'un traitement chirurgical ou endoscopique pour surveiller l'évolution.

L'examen dure environ 15 minutes.

Il est nécessaire d'être **à jeun 3 heures avant l'examen.** Seule l'introduction de la sonde par le nez peut être légèrement désagréable.



3. FEES



Observer

- Muqueuse pharyngo-laryngée
- Anomalies organiques et fonctionnelles
- Dynamique des structures et du bol alimentaire
- Rechercher et identifier les positions et/ou manœuvres compensatrices ou facilitatrices
- + Détecter les troubles de la sensibilité
- + Supporter l'information et la rééducation du patient





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4. Electromyographie de surface



Exploration musculaire

Analyse des potentiels d'action et de repos

Evaluation de l'intégrité de la conduction nerveuse

Précision de la topographie des lésions

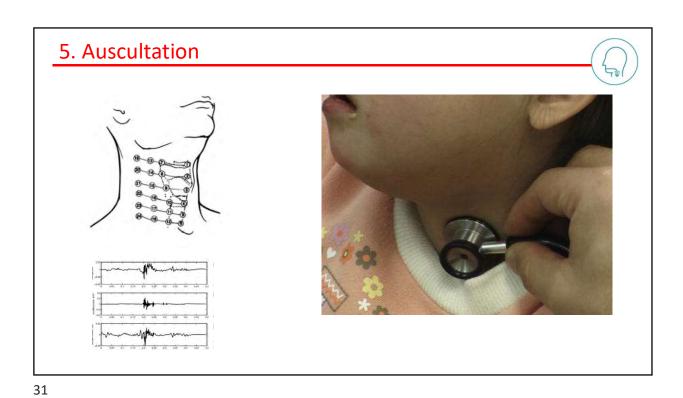
- → Atteinte périphérique ou centrale
- → Stade de récupération
- → Mouvement anormaux

Permet l'évaluation individuelle des muscles

Méthode non invasive

Intérêt +++ dans la rééducation





6. Maximal Tongue Pressure

A

Mosimum Pressure (kPp)

Pressure Messurement/Result

Proves

Proves

A

Proves

Messurement/Result

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B. Evaluations au chevet du patient



- 1. 3 ounce water swallow Test
- 2. Neuromuscular Disease Swallowing Status Scale
- 3. Volume-Viscosity Swallow Test



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Sounce water swallow Test START STA

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Suiter, 2008

Evaluations au chevet du patient



Neuromuscular Disease Swallowing Status Scale

Table !	• Maronamore	malan di sassa	e ewallowing	set set on a second	- CMIACCC

Level 1	Tube feeding with saliva suctioning in the oral cavity necessary. A patient can neither discharge nor swallow saliva
Level 2	Tube feeding without suctioning. Although a patient cannot take anything by mouth, can discharge and/or swallow saliva
Level 3	Tube feeding with occasional oral intake. A patient sometimes take onally for the fun, not for nourishment
Level 4	Totally orally fed and tube-free with supplemental nutrients, such as enteral solution. A patient usually take supplemental nutrients by mouth although don't take general food
Level 5	Totally orally fed with easy-to-swallow food and supplemental nutrients, such as enteral solution. A patient sometimes/often take supplemental nutrients by mouth
Level 6	Totally orally fed with only easy-to-s-wallow food. A patient eat foods processed in a mixer and drink thicken water
Level 7	Totally orally fed with no difficulties. A patient eat without something difficult to eat
Laural Q	Totally early fed with an extrictions. A patient set all his de of feed

[&]quot;Tube feeding" modes include feeding by a nasogastric tube, a gastrostoma tube, and so on

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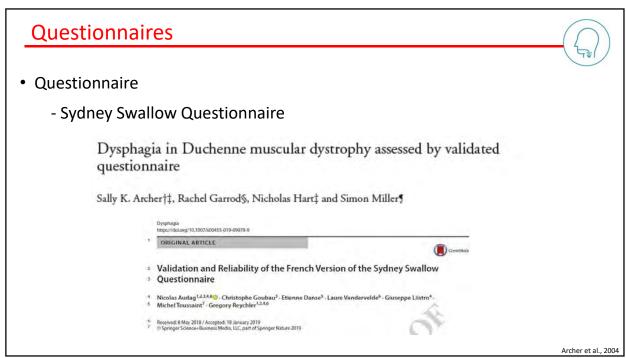
C. Questionnaires



- Sydney Swallow Questionnaire
- EAT-10
- MDQ
- Qualité de vie

				-
7	Ati	IES	ON	
/ /	$\Delta \Lambda \Lambda$	1-		-
7	- V V			

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Very Good
- ☐ Satisfactory
- ☐ Marginal
- □ Poor



Questionnaires Questionnaire EAT-10: Nestlé **EAT-10 NutritionInstitute** Outil d'évaluation de la déglutition NOM DE FAMILLE OBJECTIF: EAT-10 aide à évaluer les difficultés de déglutition. Nous vous recommandons de vous adresser à votre médecin pour tout traitement de vos symptômes. Répondez à chaque question en indiquant le nombre de points dans les cases. Dans quelle mesure rencontrez-vous les problèmes suivants ? 1 Mon problème de déglutition m'a fait perdre du poids. 6 Avaler est douloureux. 0 = aucun problème 0 = aucun problème 4 = de sérieux problèmes 2 Mon problème de déglutition retentit sur ma capacité à prendre mes repas à l'extérieur. 7 Le plaisir de manger est affecté par mes problèmes de Site internet Nestlé, 2019

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Outil pédiatrique



- Outils adultes adaptables?
- Problématiques différentes en fonction de l'âge.
- Dichotomie: Evaluations Enfants/Parents.
- Qualité de vie accompagnants?
- Score de référence.







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Outil pédiatrique





AIM Dysphagia is frequent in psediatric patients with neuromuscular diseases (pNMD). Its detection is important for initiating early diagnosis and treatment as well as for minimizing related complications. The aim of this study was to review the literature on dysphagia screening and evaluation tools in pNMD.

METHOD A systematic review was performed on the basis of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines. Three databases (PubMed, CINAHL, and ScienceDirect) were searched. Measurement properties of tools and the quality index developed by Downs and Black were considered.

RESULTS Our search yielded four studies and four different tools for paediatric patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD). The Sydney Swellow Questionnaire, surface electromyography, Neuromuscular Disease Swallowing Status Scale, and videofluoroscopic swallow study showed interesting properties for DMD. No data were available for other NMD and children under 9 years. The mean total score for the quality index was 17.5.

INTERPRETATION We did not identify any superior validated tools, either for screening or for evaluation of dysphagia, and no widely accepted protocol. Further studies are needed to identify the simplest assessment with the best psychometric properties for pNMD. We recommend establishing a specific tool for pNMD.



Seulement...

- → 4 études
- \rightarrow DMD
- → Enfants > 9 ans

Audag et al., 2016

QUAND EVALUER???

Population à risque

Contrôle patients pluridisciplinaire

Suspicion

→ RGO-Pneumonies à répétitions- Dénutrition

Soins intensifs

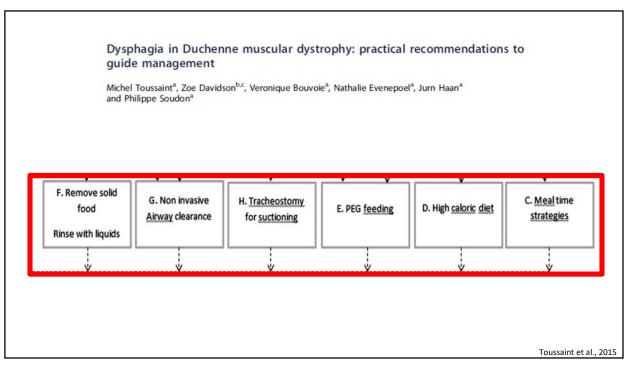


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Cas Clinique n°1



Steve, 23 ans DMD Ventilation pipette buccale diurne Ventilation nocturne Alimentation orale Kiné respi (Cough Assist) 3x/semaine





Cas Clinique n°2

Lylou, 6 ans SMA Type 2 Alimentation mixte: gastrostomie/orale Ventilation nocturne Kiné respiratoire (IPV) 1x/jour

Take Home Message



- La dysphagie est un symptôme frequent chez les patients NMD
- La dysphagie est associée à de sérieuses complications
- Importance du screening et de l'évaluation
- Multidisciplinarité
- Il y a peut de guidance pour les thérapeutes
- Guidelines et études sont encore nécessaires



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