

구강설암에서 조음 및 연하기능의 술후 평가

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Postoperative Assessment of Speech and Swallowing Functions in Oral Tongue Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Sometimes the oral cavity functions such as swallowing and articulation may be seriously disabled after surgery despite excellent reconstruction. So, the preservation of the functions and oncologic resection of cancer in the treatment of oral tongue cancer are challenging problems for head and neck surgeon. We evaluated speech and swallowing functions in postoperative stage in the patients with oral tongue cancer to help predict the postoperative status of speech and swallowing according to the size of defect and the reconstruction methods. **Subjects and Method** : In 10 oral tongue cancer patients who had been treated by surgery as initial management, we performed speech function tests (speech intelligibility score, articulation score, predominant class of errors, diadochokinetic test, and tongue mobility test) and swallowing function tests (modified barium swallow (MBS) test, deglutition test, and swallowing ability score) and reviewed operation findings. **Results** : In the primary repair group, the speech and swallowing function test was nearly normal, except mild mis-articulation of the lingua alveolars. In the free flap group, the speech function was intelligible despite impaired tongue mobility and mis-articulation of the lingua alveolars, the lingua palatals and the lingua velars. Impaired lateral tongue movement, marked stasis in oral cavity, delayed swallowing reflex on the MBS test resulted in decreased pharyngeal peristalsis, stasis in vallecula, incomplete laryngeal closure and elevation and aspiration. Swallowing ability was also impaired. In less over-reconstructed group (less than 200%) according to tongue defect and reconstruction volume ratio, much earlier oral diet start, seal-up and more excellent speech and swallowing function were observed because adynamic portion was relatively small. We observed that the postoperative speech and swallowing functions were not affected in the group with less than 3 cm of the tongue defect and the reconstruction with primary closure. The lingua alveolars were mainly affected on postoperative speech evaluation in primary closure and free flap group irrespective of defect volume. Speech and swallowing functions in less over-reconstructed group were superior to those in over-reconstructed group. **Conclusion** : We suggest that the results of this study can aid in counseling patients and predicting the postoperative status of speech and swallowing function according to the size of primary defect and the reconstruction methods. To better predict the postoperative functional status, we need to carry out functional evaluations and comparative assessment of the preoperative and postoperative status. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:340-8)

KEY WORDS : Tongue neoplasms · Speech · Deglutition.

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MBS test,

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.²⁾ 가

가³⁾⁴⁾

가³⁾⁵⁾

.⁶⁾가

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T1 가 4 , T2 가 5
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,7 (Table 1).

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재건방법

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5.8 × 4.6 × 2.7 cm

9 ×

6.5 cm

대상 및 수술방법

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5.7 , 23.6

Table 1. Summary of cases

No.	T	Op	Approach	Tongue volume (cm)	Reconstruction method	Flap size (cm)	FFF/tongue (%)	Postop RTx	Start diet (d)	Diet	Seal-up (d)
1	T1	P/G*	Peroral	4 × 3 × 1.4	Primary			No	8	GD	9
2	T1	P/G	Peroral	1.5 × 1.5 × 1.3	Primary			No	3	GD	-
3	T1	P/G	Peroral	2.5 × 2 × 1.2	Primary			No	6	SD [¶]	-
4	T2	H/G [†]	Pull-through	7.5 × 6 × 3	FFF [§]	10 × 8	178	Yes	20	SD	31
5	T2	H/G	Swing [‡]	5.2 × 3.5 × 2.3	FFF	11 × 7	423	Yes	33	SD	34
6	T2	P/G	Swing	6 × 4 × 7	FFF	9 × 5	188	Yes	18	GD	15
7	T1	H/G	Pull-through	5.5 × 5 × 3	FFF	9 × 6	196	No	15	GD	17
8	T2	H/G	Swing	5 × 4 × 2	FFF	7 × 6	210	Yes	37	SD	38
9	T4	H/G	Segmental	5.5 × 4 × 1.5	FFF	8.5 × 8	309	Yes	28	GD	29
10	T2	P/G	Swing	6 × 3 × 3.3	FFF	9 × 5.5	275	Yes	14	GD	19

*Partial glossectomy, † Hemiglossectomy, ‡ Mandibular swing approach, § Forearm free flap, General diet, ¶ Soft diet

구강설암에서 조음 및 연하기능의 술후 평가

26.1 가 (Table 2).

가 (Table 3).³⁾ (Table 4).⁷⁾

조음기능평가방법

가 50

(Table 5).³⁾⁵⁾

(speech intelligibility score), (articulation score), (diadochokinetic test : DDK),

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Table 2. Results according to reconstruction methods

	Primary closure (3)*	FFF (7)
Surgery	P/G	P/G (2), H/G (5)
Approach	Peroral	Pull-through (2), Swing (4), Segmental (1)
Defect size (average : cm)	2.7 x 2.2 x 1.3	5.8 x 4.6 x 2.7
Flap size (average : cm)		9 x 6.5
Start oral diet (d)	5.7	23.6
Diet	More than SD	More than SD
Seal-off (d)	9 (1)	26.1
RTx	No	Yes (6), No (1)

() *Number of patients

Table 3. Speech intelligibility score

Score	Speech intelligibility
7	No sound errors are noticed in continuous speech
6	Sounds errors are occasionally noticed in continuous speech
5	Speech is intelligible, although noticeably in error
4	Speech is intelligible with careful listening
3	Speech intelligibility is difficult
2	Speech is usually unintelligible
1	Speech is unintelligible

Table 4. Articulation score

Score	Articulation
7	Within normal limit
6	Mild-slight distortion and imprecision of consonants only
5	Mild to moderate-all consonants targeted
4	Moderate-at least 2 consonants placements acoustically distant from the target (e.g. k=t, s=th, ch=t)
3	Moderate to marked-consonants and vowels both affected
2	Marked-uses adaptive compensatory articulation for all lingual consonants
1	Severe-does not use effective compensatory articulations

연하기능평가방법

가 Logemann⁹⁾ MBS test (swallowing ability) MBS test Table (Table 6).²⁾⁴⁾⁶⁾¹⁰⁾

Table 5. Classification of consonants

Articulation method	Articulation location				
	Bilabialis	Alveolars	Palatals	Velars	Glottis
Plosives	ㅂ, ㅃ, ㅍ	ㄷ, ㄸ, ㅌ		ㄱ, ㅋ, ㆁ	
Fricatives		ㅅ, ㅆ			ㅎ
Affricatives			ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅌ		
Laterals	ㄹ	ㄴ		ㅇ	
Nasals		ㅁ			

Table 6. Modified barium swallow test findings

Stage	Findings
Oral stage	Labial closure
	Rotatory lateral movement of tongue
	Seal off lateral sulcus
	Food propelling posteriorly
	Swallowing reflex
Pharyngeal stage	Stasis in oral cavity
	Pharyngeal transit time
	Closure of velopharyngeal port
	Pharyngeal wall peristalsis
	Stasis in vallecula
	Laryngeal elevation
	Laryngeal closure
	Cricopharyngeal dysfunction
	Aspiration before/during/after swallowing

Table 7),³⁾⁵⁾가 (Table 8).³⁻⁵⁾

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재건방법에 따른 조음기능 결과

(Table 9).

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재건방법에 따른 연하기능 결과
MBS test

Table 7. Deglutition test

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Table 8. Swallowing ability

Score	Swallowing ability
7	Within normal limit
6	Within functional limit : abnormal oral and pharyngeal stage, regular diet
5	Mild impairment : mild dysfunction of oral & pharyngeal stage, need of modified diet
4	Mild-moderate impairment : mild dysfunction in oral & pharyngeal stage, modified diet & need of therapeutic and preventive procedure
3	Moderate impairment : moderate dysfunction in oral & pharyngeal stage, aspiration, modified diet & need of therapeutic and preventive procedure
2	Moderate severe dysfunction and need of supplemental enteral feeding, moderate dysfunction in oral & pharyngeal stage, aspiration, modified diet & need of therapeutic and preventive procedure
1	Severe impairment dysfunction NPO and need of primary enteral feeding, inadequate oropharyngeal transit, significant aspiration

Table 9. Results of speech function according to reconstruction methods

		Primary closure (n=3)	FFF (n=7)
Intelligibility score		6.7 ± 0.6	5.0 ± 0.9
Articulation score		7.0 ± 0.0	5.2 ± 0.9
Predominant error	Location	Lingua Ivelars	Alveolars, palatals, velars
	Method	스,ㅅ (mild) Fricatives	ㅅ,ㅆ,ㅈ,ㅊ,ㅌ,ㄸ,ㄹ,ㄱ,ㅋ Fricatives, affricatives, laterals
DDK (times/5 sec)		30.7 ± 3.1	32.3 ± 1.7
		32.3 ± 4.5	30.0 ± 5.6
		29.7 ± 3.2	23.3 ± 5.0
		15.0 ± 1.7	16.8 ± 1.0
		14.3 ± 4.5	16.0 ± 1.6
Tongue mobility score	Straight out	15.0 ± 2.6	17.3 ± 4.4
	To upper Teeth	10.7 ± 1.5	10.3 ± 2.2
	To palate	6.0 ± 1.0	3.7 ± 1.1
	Curled back	6.7 ± 0.6	3.3 ± 2.1
	Lateralize	7.0 ± 0.0	3.4 ± 2.6
	Elevate	7.0 ± 0.0	3.3 ± 2.4
	Depress	7.0 ± 0.0	3.9 ± 1.9
	Clear palate of food	7.0 ± 0.0	4.1 ± 2.3
	6.7 ± 0.6	5.0 ± 1.3	
	6.7 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 2.1	

Table 10. Results of swallowing function according to reconstruction methods

Stage	Findings	Primary (n=3)	FFF (n=7)
Swallowing ability		7 ± 0.0	5 ± 1.2
Oral stage	Labial closure	100%	100%
	Rotatory lateral movement of tongue	100%	29%
	Seal off lateral sulcus	100%	71%
	Food propelling posteriorly	100%	71%
	Swallowing reflex	100%	14%
	Stasis in oral cavity	0%	100%
Pharyngeal stage	Pharyngeal transit time (s)	700 ± 0.0	833 ± 535
	Closure of velopharyngeal port	100%	86%
	Pharyngeal wall peristalsis	100%	43%
	Stasis in vallecula	0%	100%
	Laryngeal elevation	100%	71%
	Laryngeal closure	100%	71%
	Cricopharyngeal dysfunction	0%	14%
	Aspiration	0%	43%
Deglutition test	Type of diet	More than semisolid	More than semisolid
	Meat	100%	86%
	Vegetable	100%	86%
	Salad	100%	86%
	Thin liquid	100%	100%
	With fluid	33%	57%
	Grain food	100%	0%
	Stasis	33%	100%
	Food temperature	33%	43%
	Duration of meal (m)	21.7 ± 7.6	25.7 ± 9.8
	Public restaurant	100%	14%
	Taste and appetite	100%	0%

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(Table 10).

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5.8 × 4.6 ×

2.7 cm

9 × 6.5 cm

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Table 11. Results of speech function by volume ratio

Flap/tongue defect ratio	<2.0 (n=3)	2.0 (n=4)	
Start diet (d)	17.7 ± 2.5	28.0 ± 9.0	
Seal-up (d)	21.2 ± 8.7	30.0 ± 8.2	
Intelligibility score	5.3 ± 0.6	4.7 ± 1.2	
Articulation score	5.3 ± 0.6	4.7 ± 0.6	
DDK	33.5 ± 0.7	31.0 ± 1.4	
	33.0 ± 2.8	27.0 ± 7.1	
	27.0 ± 4.2	19.5 ± 0.7	
Tongue mobility	17.5 ± 0.7	16.0 ± 0.0	
	17.0 ± 1.4	15.0 ± 1.4	
	21.0 ± 1.4	13.5 ± 0.7	
	12.0 ± 1.4	8.5 ± 0.7	
	Straight out	4.0 ± 1.0	3.5 ± 1.3
	To upper teeth	4.3 ± 1.2	3.8 ± 2.8
	To palate	4.3 ± 2.5	2.8 ± 2.9
	Curled back	4.0 ± 2.6	2.8 ± 2.4
	Lateralize	4.3 ± 2.1	3.5 ± 1.9
	Elevate	5.3 ± 1.5	3.3 ± 2.5
Depress	3.7 ± 0.6	5.3 ± 1.7	
Clear palate of food	5.3 ± 1.2	3.8 ± 2.5	

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가 1 (Table 11).
가 2 (Table 12).

결손부위와 피판크기의 비에 따른 조음기능 결과

가 1
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(Table 11).

결손부위와 피판크기의 비에 따른 연하기능 결과

MBS test
2

Table 12. Results of swallowing function by volume ratio

Flap / tongue defect ratio		<2.0 (n=3)	2.0 (n=4)
Swallowing ability		6.0 ± 1.0	4.3 ± 0.5
Oral stage	Complete labial closure	100%	100%
	Complete rotatory movement	33%	25%
	Complete seal off lateral sulcus	100%	50%
	Complete food propelling posteriorly	67%	75%
	Intact swallowing reflex	33%	0%
	Stasis in oral cavity	100%	100%
Pharyngeal stage	Pharyngeal transit time (s)	611 ± 246	1000 ± 668
	Complete closure of velopharyngeal port	100%	75%
	Complete pharyngeal peristalsis	67%	25%
	Stasis in vallecula	100%	100%
	Complete laryngeal elevation	100%	50%
	Complete laryngeal closure	100%	50%
	Cricopharyngeal dysfunction	0%	25%
Deglutition test	Aspiration	0%	75%
	Type of diet	Solid	Semisolid
	Meat	100%	75%
	Vegetable	100%	75%
	Salad	100%	75%
	Thin liquid	100%	100%
	With fluid	33%	75%
	Grain food	0%	0%
	Stasis	100%	100%
	Food temperature	67%	25%
	Duration of meal (m)	26.7 ± 15.3	25.0 ± 5.8
Public restaurant	33%	0%	
Taste and appetite	0%	0%	

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