
Evaluation Symptoms Indices in Laryngopharyngeal Reflux Disease

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Abstract: Objectives: to determine the indexes of the symptoms among patients laryngopharyngeal reflux disease. Design: A descriptive study. Setting: Suez Canal University Hospital, Ismailia, Egypt. Patients: 178 patients with symptoms of LFRD such as:- heart burn , Hoarseness of voice , persistent cough, globus pharyngeus, throat clearing. Intervention: patients were evaluated by ambulatory 24 hours pH monitoring, symptom intensity evaluation using the visual analog scale (VAS) , symptoms Frequency evaluation and index calculated by multiplication of the intensity and frequency the each symptom. Results: Heartburn was the most intensive typical symptom in the LPRD patients as mean intensity was 7.31 ± 1.02 points, mean HBI was 8.34 ± 0.96 points followed by persistence cough mean intensity was 6.81 ± 1.75 points, mean PCI was 7.12 ± 1.28 points. Conclusion: LPRD patients mean indexes of atypical symptoms much higher than expected with a characteristic laryngoscopic findings are found.

Keywords: Larynx, Pharynx, Reflux, Intensity, Frequency, Index

1. Introduction

Laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPRD) is defined as backing contents of the stomach up into esophagus reaching the larynx and pharynx with variety of symptoms from typical reflux manifestations having the classic burning sensation to atypical non-acidic reflux (silent reflux) leads to poor quality of life.⁽¹⁻²⁾ Many etiological factors are traced for developing laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPRD) such as obesity with high body mass index (BMI), age and smoking.⁽³⁾ The most common symptoms include: excessive throat clearing, hoarseness of voice, globus pharyngeus, persistent cough, excess throat mucus and swallowing difficulties including dysphagia or/and odynophagia.⁽⁴⁾

Diagnosis of LPRD is usually done by ambulatory 24 hours pH-monitor, endoscopically proved erosive reflux esophagitis or laryngitis and sometimes based on analysis and monitoring of changes of specific symptoms in response to antireflux treatment (Omeprazol test).⁽⁵⁾ Various questionnaires and scales for the evaluation of the intensity of the symptoms filled in by the patient have been used in several studies⁽⁶⁾.

This study aimed to determine the indices of the symptoms among patients with laryngopharyngeal reflux disease.

2. Materials and Methods

A descriptive study was conducted in Suez Canal university hospital – Ismailia - Egypt from 2010 to May 2012 and the local ethics committee approved the study. A total of 178 patients with symptoms of LPRD such as:- heart burn , hoarseness of voice , persistence of cough, globus pharyngeus , throat clearing were included in our study while we exclude patients with history of, smoking, alcohol intake, anti reflux medical treatment or hiatus hernia .

All patients were subjected to symptom intensity evaluation using the visual analog scale (VAS) , ranging from the absence of the symptom (score 0) to severe intensity (score 10) , symptoms Frequency evaluation (0 = absence, 1 = recurrent, 2 = permanent) and Index was calculated by multiplication of the intensity and frequency the each symptom , : heart burn index (HBI) , hoarseness of voice index (HoI), persistence of cough (PCI) globus pharyngeus index (GPI) throat clearing index (TCI). Intensity of: heart burn index (HBI) , globus pharyngeus index (GPI)

throat clearing index (TCI) were evaluated according to the VAS scale from 0 to 10 points as frequency of these symptoms was evaluated only as "recurrent" (1 point). Therefore, the possible values of TCI, HBI and GPI ranged from 0 to 10 points.

The values of hoarseness of voice index (HoI) and persistence cough (PCI) ranged from 0 to 20 points in relation to recurrent (1 point) or permanent (2 points).

All patients were subjected to ENT examination, Barium swallows (to exclude any associated disorder such as hiatus hernia), Laryngoscopic examination to demonstrate the laryngeal physician signs such as: Red, irritated arytenoids, Small laryngeal ulcers, Swelling of the vocal cords or Granulomas in the larynx.⁽⁷⁾

Ambulatory 24 hours pH monitor using a sensor 5 cm above the upper border of the manometric lower esophageal sphincter in order to accurately diagnose LPR with calculation of mean percentage of the time (pH <4)⁽⁸⁾

2.1. Statistical Analysis

Data collected were processed using SPSS version 21 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Quantitative data were expressed as means \pm SD while qualitative data were expressed as numbers and percentages [%].

2.2. Ethical Considerations

Written consent was obtained from all patients before the study procedure. The local ethics committee approved the study.

3. Results

A total of 178 LPRD patients with mean age was 41.6 ± 5.7 years, 94 males and 80 females, were falsifying our inclusion criteria with positive ambulatory 24 hours pH monitor.

Heart burn was the main complain represented in 161 patients (92.5%) followed by persistence cough in 96 patients (55.2%), then globus pharyngeus in 67 patients (38.5%), then throat clearing in 45 patients (25.8%) while Hoarseness of voice in 16 patients (9.1%). (Table 1)

Table (1). shows the LPRD symptoms.

LFRD symptom	(n = 174)	%
heart burn	161	92.5%
persistence cough	96	55.2%
globuspharyngeus	67	38.5%
throat clearing	45	25.8%
Hoarseness of voice	16	9.1%

Red, irritated arytenoids was the main laryngoscopic findings in 88 patients (50.6%) followed by Swelling of the vocal cords in 21 patients (12.1%), Small laryngeal ulcers in 9 patients (5.6%) while Granulomas in the larynx was the lowest represented findings occurred in 2 patients (1.1%). (Table 2)

Table (2). shows the laryngoscopic findings.

Laryngoscopic findings	(n = 174)	%
Red, irritated arytenoids	88	50.6%
Small laryngeal ulcers	21	12.1%
Swelling of the vocal cords	9	5.6%
Granulomas in the larynx	2	1.1%

Symptoms indices were calculated by multiplication of the intensity and frequency the each symptom, : Heartburn was the most frequent and more intensive typical symptom in the LPRD patients as mean intensity was 7.31 ± 1.02 points, mean HBI was 8.34 ± 0.96 points. Persistence of cough mean intensity was 6.81 ± 1.75 points, mean PCI was 7.12 ± 1.28 points.

Throat clearing mean intensity was 4.16 ± 1.08 points, mean TCI was 6.78 ± 0.46 points. Globus pharyngeus mean intensity was 3.28 ± 0.97 points, mean GPI was 4.11 ± 0.14 points. Hoarseness of voice mean intensity was 3.12 ± 0.46 points, mean HoI was 5.27 ± 0.89 points. (table 3)

Table (3). Mean intensity and Indexes of the symptoms in both H Pylori groups.

LFRD symptom	Mean	\pm SD
Heart burn		
Intensity	7.31	1.02
HBI	8.34	0.96
hoarseness of voice		
Intensity	3.12	0.46
HoI	5.27	0.89
persistence cough		
Intensity	6.81	1.75
PCI	7.12	1.28
globuspharyngeus		
Intensity	3.28	0.97
GPI	4.11	0.14
throat clearing		
Intensity	4.16	1.08
TCI	6.78	0.46

HBI = heart burn index

HoI = hoarseness index

PCI = Chronic unexplained cough

TCI = throat clearing index

GPI = globuspharyngeus index

4. Discussion

Variety of symptoms presentation for LPRD were documented as atypical reflux symptoms presented with globus sensation or throat-clearing voice change, sore throat, dysphagia and cough.⁽⁹⁾ Pinar et al 2003 mentioned in his study on LPRD the most common symptom as dysphagia was (56%) followed by hoarseness in (46%).⁽¹⁰⁾ While Yorulmaz et al 2003 found that unexplained hoarseness, throat clearing, chronic cough, laryngospasm, globus, throat pain were the predominant symptoms in the laryngopharyngeal reflux disease patients group.⁽¹¹⁾

Rouve et al 2005 investigated 46 patients with LFRD and found Posterior laryngitis in 33 patients documented endoscopically as a red irritant arytenoids.⁽¹²⁾ Many authors mentioned that the laryngopharyngeal reflux disease is

known to contribute to posterior acid laryngitis , laryngeal contact ulceration , granuloma formation, laryngeal cancer, chronic hoarseness, pharyngitis, asthma, pneumonia, nocturnal choking, and dental diseases. ⁽¹³⁾Tauber et al 2002 investigated 30 patients with LPRD he found that Posterior laryngitis was present in 26 patients and in 19 of them was accompanied by erythema and edema of the interarytenoid region. ⁽¹⁴⁾

The fact that LPRD symptoms are considered as the most prevalent complains in the population of the developed countries, there are few data about the prevalence of these symptoms among people who consider themselves as healthy and do not consult a doctor, however. There are fewer studies related to the analysis of the intensity and frequency of the symptoms. ⁽¹⁵⁾

Our findings confirmed that the prevalence of atypical symptoms among the LPRD were much higher than expected. These findings point out an importance of evaluation of atypical symptoms in the diagnostics of LPRD. Habermann et al found that index of hoarseness was two and half times higher to compare with the indexes of the typical and atypical LPRD symptoms and it was determined that idiopathic hoarseness as a single symptom increases the odds ratio for LPRD when characteristic laryngoscopic findings were found and LPRD was suspected. ⁽¹⁶⁾

5. Conclusion

LPRD patients mean indexes of atypical symptoms much higher than expected with characteristic laryngoscopic findings are found.

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