





Management of dysphagia in the patient with head and neck cancer during COVID-19 pandemic: Practical strategy

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Abstract

The global pandemic of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has tremendously altered routine medical service provision and imposed unprecedented challenges to the health care system. This impacts patients with dysphagia complications caused by head and neck cancers. As this pandemic of COVID-19 may last longer than severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003, a practical workflow for managing dysphagia is crucial to ensure a safe and efficient practice to patients and health care personnel. This document provides clinical practice guidelines based on available evidence to date to balance the risks of SARS-CoV-2 exposure with the risks associated with dysphagia. Critical considerations include reserving instrumental assessments for urgent cases only, optimizing the noninstrumental swallowing evaluation, appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE), and use of telehealth when appropriate. Despite significant limitations in clinical service provision during the pandemic of COVID-19, a safe and reasonable dysphagia care pathway can still be implemented with modifications of setup and application of newer technologies.

KEYWORDS

coronavirus, COVID-19, dysphagia, head and neck, management

1 | INTRODUCTION

The worldwide health care system has been inundated by a sudden surge of suspected and confirmed cases of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) since the World Health Organization declared the global pandemic of this viral illness on March 11, 2020. In just over a month, 1 914 916 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were reported globally with 123 010 deaths by April 14, 2020.¹ This represents a 10-fold increase in confirmed cases and 15-fold increase in deaths since the declaration of pandemic. Although this global pandemic has flooded and imposed unprecedented

challenges to the health care system, the global shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE) has created extra burden to frontline health care personnel.

There are 550 000 new cases of head and neck cancer (HNC) registered worldwide per year.² The incidence of HNC is not anticipated to be affected by pandemic of COVID-19. Dysphagia is one of the most common complaints for HNC patients before, during, and after treatment. These patients often require multidisciplinary care by speech-language pathologists (SLPs) and otolaryngologists in dedicated swallowing disorders clinics. A detailed symptom inventory, oromotor examination,

clinical swallowing assessment, objective instrumental swallowing studies, swallowing intervention, and monitoring of progress are still essential for these patients during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, given the significant challenges involving transmission risk and limited PPE, alteration to the typical provision of swallowing services must be considered during this outbreak. As this pandemic of COVID-19 may last longer than severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2003, a practical workflow for managing dysphagia is of utmost importance. In these clinical guidelines, we propose a strategic plan to facilitate safe practice in dysphagia management for health care personnel and patients with dysphagia, without jeopardizing the standard of care.

2 | SELECTION OF SWALLOWING STUDIES

Fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing (FEES) and videofluoroscopic swallowing studies (VFSS; also sometimes called modified barium swallow) are two common instrumental swallowing studies. During FEES examination, a fiberoptic endoscope is passed by the clinician through the nose of the patient into the pharynx, which allows observation of anatomy of the pharynx/larynx, management of saliva and food/liquid boluses, coordination of the pharynx, tongue, and larynx during swallowing, and presence of laryngeal penetration or aspiration into the airway. It is commonly performed by SLPs and otolaryngologists. VFSS utilizes real-time X-ray to assess the different phases of swallowing and swallowing physiology as the bolus passes through the oral cavity, pharynx, and upper cervical esophagus using barium impregnated food materials of different consistencies. It allows for observation of swallowing biomechanics and any consequences of dysfunction including penetration and aspiration of food materials into the airway. VFSS is typically performed by radiologists and SLPs. Although FEES and VFSS have their own merits and limitations, both can be used to assess patients with HNCs.

Although both VFSS and FEES are appropriate tests to utilize in assessment of swallowing, in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, clinicians need to consider relative risk with these procedures. The higher risk of aerosolization of matter from the nasal passage and nasopharynx with FEES may suggest that VFSS may be the safer option in the current climate. In addition, some centers may still practice testing of laryngeal sensation by air-pulse stimulator that fires air-pulses in 50 milliseconds duration with pressure from 2 to 10 mmHg to elicit

the reflexive twitching of vocal cords before endoscopic evaluation of swallowing.^{3,4} These air-pulses may either create air current in the pharynx or induce cough if the air pressure is high, which may generate droplets and aerosol. In light of the pandemic of COVID-19, suspension of laryngeal sensory testing and FEES examinations should be seriously considered to minimize aerosol generation.

3 | SELECTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

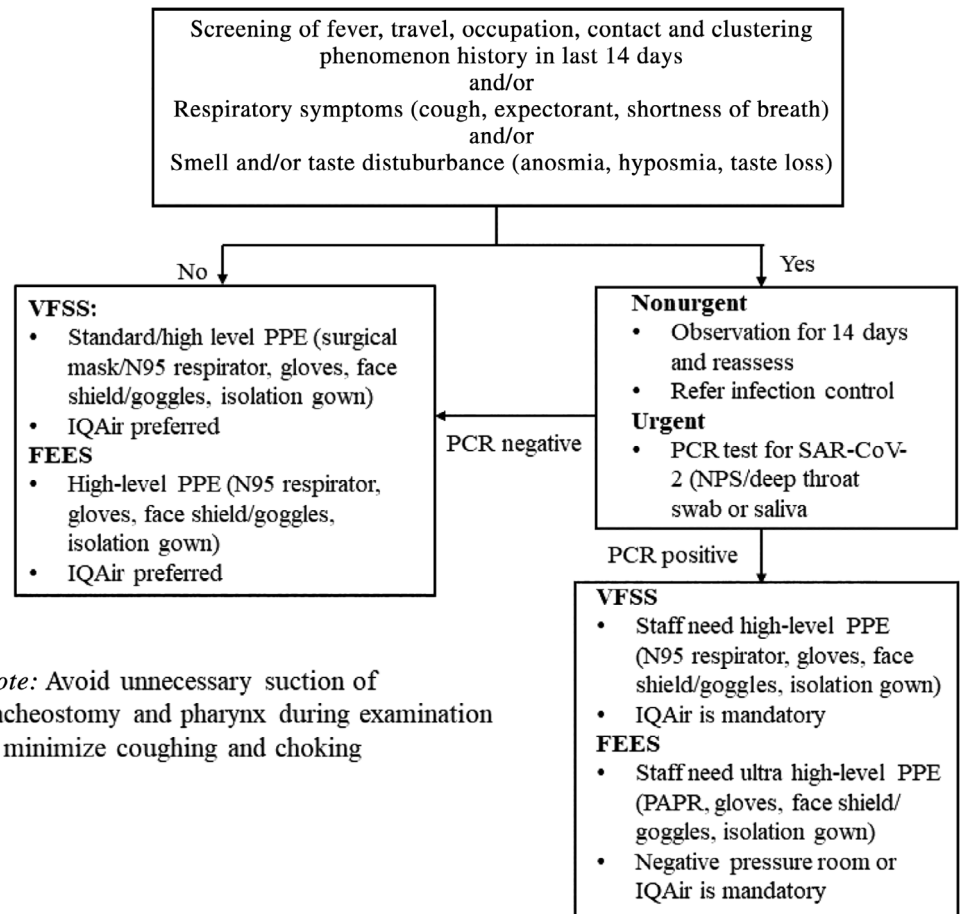
Recent studies reported the R0 of SARS-CoV-2 ranged from 5.71 to 7.23,⁵ which is higher than SARS-CoV (2-4) in 2003.⁶ Therefore, the virulence of COVID-19 is far higher than SARS and may well explain the seemingly uncontrolled pandemic of COVID-19 in many countries. There has been some confusion throughout the health care community with regard to droplet vs aerosol transmission of COVID-19, and subsequently the different levels of PPE required to minimize transmission risk. Aerosol is formed by droplets of smaller sizes, usually smaller than 5 μm in diameter, allowing them to remain suspended in the air, to travel longer distances, and to penetrate face masks with larger pore sizes. High-level PPE such as N95 respirators are mandatory with any aerosol generating procedures (AGPs). The recent findings of hyposmia, anosmia, and dysgeusia in a sizable proportion of confirmed COVID-19 cases may suggest a higher viral load in the nasal cavity/nasopharynx.⁷ Based on the observation of high viral shredding of coronavirus in the nasal passage/nasopharynx⁸ and anecdotal evidence of increased risk of transmission in the otolaryngology community, use of positive airway power respirators (PAPRs) has been advocated for any nasal procedures which generate aerosol. This recommendation would thus apply to FEES exams.

Evidence shows coughing can generate droplets of size from 0.1 to 100 μm , which lie in the range of aerosol generation.⁹ Therefore, we can categorize procedures that may induce coughing, such as FEES and VFSS, as AGP and recommend adoption of the highest level of PPE with face shield or goggles, N95 respirator, and isolation gown when undertaking these procedures. Face shield can practically provide more coverage to the eyes and face and prevent contamination of the facial skin which is commonly overlooked by most health care personnel during doffing of PPE leading to later transmission of virus through the nose and eyes through hand spread. Careful donning and doffing of isolation gowns is critical to minimize potential contamination.

FIGURE 1 Audiovisual facilities for fiberoptic endoscopic evaluation of swallowing with IQAir air filter in a room [Color figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]



FIGURE 2 Workflow for swallowing studies in head and neck patients during COVID-19 pandemic. NPS, nasopharyngeal swab; PAPR, positive airway pressure respirator; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; PPE, personal protective equipment; SAR-CoV-2, novel coronavirus



4 | SCREENING AND TIMING OF EXAMINATION

FEES and VFSS can trigger sneezing and/or coughing, leading to aerosolization during the procedure. The unpublished data of 982 patients attending the combined dysphagia clinic in Prince of Wales Hospital showed that of those with dysphagia following HNC treatment, nearly 80% had impaired laryngeal protective reflex. Thus, the incidence of intense coughing during FEES and VFSS may be low in patients with HNC as their nose and pharynx are less sensitive to instrumentation and penetration/aspiration. However, as evidence shows speaking can generate a sufficient amount of droplets to transmit SARS-CoV-2,¹⁰ and patients are generally not able to wear a face mask during the swallowing evaluation, we should be more conservative when considering these instrumental swallowing procedures. If the condition is not urgent, we suggest postponing any FEES or VFSS for 14 days, as suggested according to the incubation period of COVID-19 in any high-risk patients based on history (travel, occupation, contact, and clustering phenomenon as TOCC) and symptomatology such as fever, cough, shortness of breath, and expectorant. It must also be considered that the patient must self-isolate for that 14-day period in order for the health care team to be confident of low risk for completion of the swallowing assessment. In addition, olfactory disturbance has been noticed to occur in high proportion of confirmed cases of COVID-19 (15%-60%) globally, and can be an early or solitary symptom of infection.¹¹ With more supporting evidence in our unpublished data on smell loss (47%) and taste loss (45%) in COVID-19 confirmed patients, smell and taste disturbance may serve as markers for potential COVID-19 to enhance surveillance in clinic. For patients who require urgent swallowing evaluation in extenuating circumstances (such as acute status change or newly diagnosed aspiration pneumonia), SARS-CoV-2 testing or full aerosol PPE are recommended to minimize transmission risk.

4.1 | Setup of examination environment for dysphagia evaluation

VFSS is preferable to FEES in the current situation of COVID-19 as it does not involve invasive instrumentation during the procedure and the administering clinician (SLPs, radiologists, or otolaryngologists) can maintain a greater distance from the patient while the examination is undertaken. However, it does require patients to be transferred to radiology department. As most radiology departments do not have negative pressure rooms for containment of any airborne particulates during VFSS, the

use of IQAir HealthPro (Incen AG, Thal, Switzerland) air-filter with high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) class H13 filtration system is recommended. The filter is capable of screening 99.97% of all particles >0.3 μm and would be able to filter any micro-droplets and aerosol generated during VFSS during coughing events. In contrast to VFSS, FEES is more portable and can be moved into negative pressure ventilation rooms. Thus, it may be the preferred option for SARS-CoV-2 positive patients or those under investigation if assessment must be performed in an urgent manner. Preferably, FEES would also be performed in a room with setup of IQAir air-filter for all patients to reduce environmental contamination by respiratory droplets during the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 1). Figure 2 summarizes the workflow for instrumental swallowing evaluation in patients with HNC during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5 | ROLE OF SLPs AND DYSPHAGIA CLINICIANS IN PATIENTS WITH HNC DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Although instrumental assessment of swallowing should be limited during the COVID-19 pandemic, SLPs and dysphagia clinicians (DCs) must still find ways to appropriately evaluate and manage patients with suspected dysphagia. Various tools may be implemented to obtain the most objective, comprehensive evaluation possible. The clinical swallowing assessment should include a thorough case history, evaluation of oral motor and laryngeal function, and oral trials of food and liquid. The Mann Assessment of Swallowing Ability—Cancer¹² may be utilized to quantify the degree of swallowing impairment, though multiple items may be difficult to capture if conducted through telehealth. When the clinical evaluation is conducted through telehealth, advanced preparation is necessary to ensure the patient has appropriate food and liquid boluses available. Providing the patient with the International Dysphagia Diet Standardization Initiative¹³ diet-level descriptions in advance will allow the clinician to better understand the complexity of the boluses administered. Additional considerations for performance of a clinical evaluation through telehealth is use of clear feeding instruments to allow the clinician to best gauge the size of bolus presented, use of food coloring in boluses to increase visibility, and application of colored tape at the level of the thyroid cartilage to aid in visualization of laryngeal elevation during the swallow.¹⁴

A clinical swallowing evaluation, whether in person or via telehealth should be combined with quantitative swallowing measures to minimize the potential for bias. A number of patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures

and clinician-rated scales have been validated for use in the population with HNC. The MD Anderson Dysphagia Inventory is a 20-item PRO that can be used to capture the patient's perception of their swallowing difficulties and has been broadly used in the population with HNC and adapted and validated in many languages.^{15,16} Other swallowing-specific PROs include the Eating Assessment Tool-10,¹⁷ the Sydney Swallow Questionnaire,^{18,19} and the Royal Brisbane Hospital Outcome Measure for Swallowing.²⁰ In addition to PROs, there are several clinician-related tools that can be utilized to quantify dysphagia and its outcomes. The Performance Status Scale Head and Neck²¹ has two items that are routinely administered to quantify dysphagia impact: the normalcy of diet subscale and the eating in public subscale. Furthermore, the Functional Oral Intake Scale²² and Food Intake Level Scale²³ can provide additional information about diet level with regard to tube feeding use. This combination of thorough case history, clinical observation, PROs, and clinician rating scales can provide the clinician with needed information to guide recommendations and treatment planning until instrumental assessment becomes more readily available.

It is important for the SLPs and DCs to recognize the limitations of noninstrumental methods of swallowing evaluation. Although agreement between telehealth and in-person clinical swallowing evaluations is good, there are limitations to clinical evaluations, particularly in patients with more severe dysphagia.²⁴ Thus, clinicians may need to adopt a more conservative approach to dysphagia management with close attention to potential markers of complications such as increased cough, fever, and weight loss. In those circumstances, the benefits of completing an instrumental evaluation may outweigh the disadvantages. Given higher risks associated with aerosolization and close proximity during FEES exams, the modified barium swallow would be the preferred tool during the COVID-19 outbreak.

In addition to dysphagia diagnostics, swallowing therapy also may need to be adapted during the pandemic. In general, swallowing therapy should be reserved for telehealth whenever possible to minimize transmission risk. There is a paucity of evidence on the benefits of telehealth in dysphagia therapy, but there is some suggestion of improved treatment adherence in patients receiving telehealth in comparison with patient-lead home treatment.²⁵ In addition to telehealth, other technology-driven options such as mobile applications may play a role when available.^{26,27} Swallowing therapists should strive to adapt their virtual visits to provide the highest level of care possible. Postirradiated patients with history of virally mediated nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal cancer may find these mobile app and telehealth options

TABLE 1 Guidelines for telehealth in swallowing therapy

Type of patients	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inpatient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active cases 2. Outpatient/day hospital/community speech therapy cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active cases • New cases with history known to the clinicians
Selection criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patients/carers receptive to telehealth with needed equipment 2. Problems that can be tackled by education, advice, monitoring, and indirect training. For example, monitoring of diet tolerance, meal observation, swallowing exercises, oromotor exercises, education on feeding techniques, and diet modification
Intervention	<p>Patient and carer education and advice, home exercise program prescription, home program delivery and monitoring, communication for discharge planning</p>

very beneficial because they are relatively young, independent, knowledgeable, and receptive to the use of technology. Engaging home caregivers and advanced planning of materials needed may help to facilitate treatment sessions. Table 1 summarizes the guidelines for telehealth in swallowing management.

6 | CONCLUSIONS

In the global pandemic of COVID-19 disease when the health care system is under unprecedented pressure, any implementation of medical care should be prioritized according to urgency and safety. Dysphagia can be potentially life threatening if left unattended as it may cause aspiration pneumonia or airway obstruction. Although we suggest deferring any nonurgent instrumental swallowing studies, particularly in patients considered at high risk for COVID-19 based on TOCC and acute respiratory symptoms, screening and assessment of swallowing function can still be possible through telehealth using various non-instrumental methods. Such assessments can help to mitigate risks associated with dysphagia and to triage those patients most in need of instrumental evaluation. Telehealth can also be used to implement swallowing training, for monitoring, and to review progress as well as to engage home caregivers and plan future services. In cases where instrumental assessment is deemed necessary, we advocate for adoption of conservative, high-level PPE use to minimize risk to patients and health care providers.

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