Speech therapy can reduce the number of reflux episodes: A proof of concept study

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The aim of this study is to assess the number of supragastric belches and reflux episodes before and after speech therapy in GERD patients with troublesome belching symptoms due to an increased number of supragastric belches.

Ethical review Approved WMO **Status** Will not start

Health condition type Gastrointestinal motility and defaecation conditions

Study type Observational invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON35503

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Speech therapy and GERD

Condition

Gastrointestinal motility and defaecation conditions

Synonym

belching, heartburn

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Academisch Medisch Centrum

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: belching, GERD, speech therapy

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The number of supragastric belches before and after treatment

The number of liquid reflux episodes

Secondary outcome

Symptoms as assessed by questionnaires

Study description

Background summary

The majority of belches originates from the stomach. However, in some patients the eructated air does not originate from the stomach but is sucked or injected in the esophagus from the pharynx and expelled immediately afterwards in oral direction again. This behavior is called supragastric belching because the air does not originate from the stomach and does not reach the stomach either1. Recently, Hemmink et al demonstrated that supragastric belches can precede gastroesophageal reflux episodes and these authors suggested that supragastric belches could elicit reflux episodes2.

Patients with severe and excessive belching as a main symptom are characterized by an increased frequency of supragastric belches. A recent study performed in our center demonstrated that supragastric belches are also associated with troublesome belching in GERD patients. Speech therapy can decrease severity of belching symptoms in patients with excessive supragastric belching. In GERD patients with a demonstrated increased frequency of supragastric belches, there is currently no evidence based treatment available. Speech therapy can potentially be helpful and is therefore the only therapeutic option available in this subgroup of GERD patients.

We hypothesize that speech therapy reduces troublesome belching symptoms in GERD patients by reducing the number of supragastric belches. Furthermore, we hypothesize that a reduction in supragastric belches also reduces the number of reflux episodes.

Study objective

The aim of this study is to assess the number of supragastric belches and reflux episodes before and after speech therapy in GERD patients with troublesome belching symptoms due to an increased number of supragastric belches.

Study design

A prospective study using impedance measurements.

Study burden and risks

Patient will undergo an ambulatory imepdance measurement. This is free of risk.

Contacts

Public

Academisch Medisch Centrum

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Scientific

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

>10 supragastric belches preceding reflux episodes (<1s)

Exclusion criteria

Severe motility disorders of the esophagus

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled Primary purpose: Treatment

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Will not start

Enrollment: 30

Type: Actual

Ethics review

Approved WMO

Application type: First submission

Review commission: METC Amsterdam UMC

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register ID

CCMO NL37631.018.11