

Infant Gastroesophageal Reflux (GER): Benign Infant Acid Reflux or just Plain Aerophagia?

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Abstract: Physicians are often asked to diagnose and treat infants with clinical signs of gastroesophageal reflux (GER) symptoms and in extreme cases gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Some infants are left to work out their pain, regurgitation and vomiting until they outgrow the symptoms while others may undergo expensive, invasive endoscopic procedures in the operating room under general anesthesia. Initial treatment is often for infants to be placed on prescription adult acid reflux medications, which have limited benefits [1]. Drugs prescribed include: H-2 blockers such as ranitidine (Zantac), a proton pump inhibitor such as omeprazole (Prilosec) or lansoprazole (Prevacid). TOTS may cause aerophagia, a condition where the infant's latch onto the mother's breast or bottle allows the infant to swallow excessive amounts of air into the stomach during feeding. This aerophagia may be responsible for symptoms mimicking GER or GERD [2]. When these infants are examined for symptoms of GER the differential diagnosis of tethered oral tissues (TOTS) may not be addressed [3]. Tethered oral tissues may involve ankyloglossia (tongue-tied), maxillary and/or mandibular frenum lip-ties and in some instances buccal frenum ties. These tethered oral tissues (TOTS) prevent the infant from achieving a good seal onto the breast and or bottle with the resulting ingestion of excessive amounts of air.

Background: When assessing infants presenting with gastroesophageal reflux symptoms, aerophagia secondary to tethered oral tissues (tongue-ties, Lip-ties) should be considered in the differential diagnosis since the release of these tissues may eliminate the need for invasive gastrointestinal investigations and pharmacologic treatment of gastroesophageal reflux.

Patient Pool: 340 infants ranging from 1 week to 3 months were referred for the evaluation and release of lingual and maxillary lips which were interfering with infant's ability to achieve a good seal and latch onto the mother's breast of infant bottle. The survey the parents completed indicated that 208 or 61% of the infants had signs of gastroesophageal reflux (GER) such as; vomiting, regurgitation, inability to sleep lying supine, fussiness, crying after nursing and morning congestion. Of the 208 infants 40% (83 infants) were or had been treated for GER with pharmacologic medications such as proton pump inhibitors or H2 blockers without any resolution of the symptoms.

Findings: All of the infants presenting with these signs and symptoms underwent laser revisions of the tethered attachments. Upon completion of the procedure and at a 48 hour post-surgical follow-up discussion with the parents 93% (194 infants) of the infants showed immediate improvements and were able to breastfeed successfully without signs or symptoms of GER. Survey returned at the end of two weeks post-surgery had similar results

Conclusion: Infants presenting with signs of GER should also be evaluated for restrictive tethered oral tissues (TOTS) such as ankyloglossia, lip and buccal ties. If they are present, strong consideration should be given to the release of these tissues as an initial approach. This may eliminate the need for pharmacologic treatment of GER.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, reflux, aerophagia, laser surgery, lip-ties, tongue-ties.

INTRODUCTION

Physicians are often required to diagnose and treat infants with clinical signs of gastroesophageal reflux (GER) and in extreme cases gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Infant reflux is defined as a condition where the contents of the stomach are spit out, usually shortly after feeding. A differential diagnosis of (GER) as well as its treatment can vary. It is often recommended that the family wait it out, since reflux in many instances will become less common as an infant gets older, or if the symptoms persist the reflux may be diagnosed as gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Although GER is not usually considered a pathological condition, its therapeutic management represents a controversial issue. Pharmacological treatment of GER may not resolve the issues.

Gastroesophageal Reflux (GER) is common in preterm infants with these infants presenting with signs and symptoms of GER as high as 22%. Non-pharmacological approaches such as changing infant body positions or alternative feeding strategies may reduce or eliminate the problems [4].

BACKGROUND

In a survey of 948 healthy infants up to 13 months of age, regurgitation of at least one episode was found to be evident in half of infants 0-3 months of age, peaking to 67% at 4 months of age. Increased crying and fussiness accompanied by regurgitation, discomfort with spitting up and frequent back arching due to pain were presenting symptoms [5].

JUSTIFICATION

GER is often attributed to as an allergy or a blockage requiring surgical intervention when pyloric

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sphincter stenosis is present. Others suggest that spitting up and regurgitation are simply the usual symptoms of GER and that as long as an infant is healthy, content and growing well, the reflux and its symptoms are not a cause for concern or intervention. Comments such as your child will in all likelihood outgrow it are common.

While it may be true that symptoms of (GER) will eventually resolve as the infant gets older, advising parents to just wait it out and have their infants continue to have pain, cry, act fussy and remain uncomfortable from three to twelve months is not comforting for parents.

Infants spend a great amount time lying in a supine or semi-supine position. This allows the movement of stomach's contents to move toward the esophagus, which in turn can cause GER symptoms to become more prevalent. Infant nourishment in breastfed and bottle fed infants is usually completely liquid for the first six months of life; thus the movement of the stomach's contents upward is even more probable and can contribute to the development of infant reflux symptoms. Sometimes it is suggested that an infant might simply drink too much, too fast. Although infant reflux most often occurs after a feeding session, it can happen anytime an infant coughs, cries or strains.

Differential Diagnosis

The usual differential diagnosis for determining the causes of infant reflux include evaluation for such conditions as; allergic gastroenteritis, which is defined as an intolerance to something in food, usually a protein in cow's milk.

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a more severe condition where the reflux is acidic enough to actually irritate and damage the lining of the esophagus. Eosinophilic esophagitis is an allergic condition where eosinophils infiltrate the lining of the esophagus.

A search of the exiting literature indicates that in the vast majority of cases TOTS is not considered in the evaluation of infants presenting with GER. When an infant is found to be swallowing large amounts of air into the stomach a condition known as aerophagia, can force the stomach's content upward which is then followed by regurgitation or even projectile vomiting of the contents.

Pharmacologic Treatments

Initial treatment of infant gastroesophageal reflux (GER) is to prescribe adult anti-reflux drugs. Infants are placed on oral medication such as; Acid-blocking drugs like an H-2 blocker such as ranitidine (Zantac), a proton pump inhibitor such as omeprazole (Prilosec) or lansoprazole (Prevacid) [6]. Pharmacologic treatment of infants with reflux symptoms is problematic, as many infants have GER, and little correlation has been noted between symptoms and endoscopic and PH findings. Little evidence exists to suggest that pharmacologic agents help these infants. Children taking these medications may also face an increased risk of certain intestinal and respiratory infections. In infants, prolonged use of proton pump inhibitors has been linked to problems in iron and calcium absorption.

Non-Pharmacologic Evaluation

1. An ultrasound can be used to detect an obstruction such as pyloric stenosis in the opening between the stomach and small intestine.
2. Laboratory blood and urine tests can identify or rule out possible causes of recurring vomiting and poor weight gain.
3. Esophageal pH monitoring can be used to determine if irritability, sleep disturbances or other symptoms are associated with reflux of stomach acid. During this procedure the acidity within an infant's esophagus is evaluated by inserting a thin tube through the infant's nose or mouth into the esophagus. The tube is then attached to a device that monitors acidity. This test may require an infant to be hospitalized during the monitoring.
4. Upper GI series consisting of exposing a newborn infant to a series of X-rays known as an upper gastrointestinal (GI) series. During this procedure, prior to the taking of radiographs, an infant is given barium, which is a dry, white, chalky powder that is mixed with water to make barium liquid. Barium absorbs the x-rays and appears white on the diagnostic film. When swallowed into the GI tract, barium coats the inside wall of the esophagus and the stomach walls, which helps any abnormalities show up more clearly on the X-rays.

5. The upper endoscopy is a more invasive diagnostic procedure. This consists special tube equipped with a camera lens and light placed through an infant's oral cavity into the esophagus, stomach and first part of the small intestine. If needed, a biopsy of any suspicious tissue may be taken for analysis. For infants and children, endoscopy is usually completed under general anesthesia.

Present studies have suggested that infants undergoing general anesthesia may have an increase the risk for learning disabilities and a potential for the development of behavioral problems such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

At the conclusion of all these tests; infants undergoing x-ray exposure, expensive, invasive and time consuming procedures, there often remains an inability to make any type of clear diagnosis [7-12].

Objectives

Gastroesophageal reflux (GER) occurs when the stomach contents flow back up into the esophagus of infants and this often results in repeated episodes of projectile vomiting or regurgitation of the stomach's contents immediately after nursing. The involvement of ankyloglossia (tongue-tie) and upper lip –ties (TOTS) should be part of the differential diagnosis. Revising tethered oral tissues eliminates the need for and pharmacologic intervention, radiation, general anesthesia, hospitalization, blood tests, or other invasive procedure.

PATIENT SUBJECTS AND METHODS USED

Within the author's private pediatric dental practice, a group of 340 mothers who were referred to the practice due to breastfeeding difficulties and having infants ranging from 1 week to 8 months of age were asked to respond to presurgery breastfeeding questioner. The mothers indicated that in 194 of the infants there were symptoms related to a diagnosis of gastroesophageal reflux such as; vomiting, regurgitation of milk, pain, and excessive gas after nursing as well as nasal congestion in the morning. An oral clinical examination by the author and careful observation of the infants attempting to breastfeed indicated a shallow latch and a history of clicking and sucking in air while attempting to latch onto the mother's breast or similarly when attempting to latch onto a bottle. Of these 194 infants over 40% were

being treated by their physicians with various types of anti-reflux drugs with no apparent resolution of symptoms of GER from a few days to as long as a few months.

The authors clinical examination indicated that the existence of tethered oral tissues were likely the primary causative factor. The releases of these tissues (the tongue and upper lip) were surgically completed in the dental office. The post-surgical follow-up at 48 hours indicated that 93% of the infants the release of the upper lip and tongue-ties showed immediate improvement in clinical signs of gastrointestinal reflux such as; regurgitation or vomiting after nursing, pain, arching of back, sleep and morning nasal congestion. A post-surgery survey returned at two weeks indicated that there were no relapses and the infants remained symptom free.

Examination of older children who had not had the areas revised and were examined as new patients over the age of 12 months, and who were treated pharmacologically without significant improvement, had histories of problems with swallowing and chewing with the introduction of solid foods and thus diets were limited to pureed foods. The tethered tongue prevents effective food movements around the mouth for chewing and swallowing. Release of the tongue aids in the elimination of these problems and children begin to eat and chew normally.

DISCUSSION

Dentistry, infants and Tethered Oral Tissues [13-18].

Pre Surgical Infant History Forms: Form A

Infant Symptom History

1. Vomiting after breastfeeding (also may occur with bottle feeding).
2. The infant is unable to sleep while lying down.
3. Constant irritability and crying unless held upright.
4. Can only be comforted when sleeping in a parent's arms, infant car seat or swing.
5. The Infant wakes up congested in the morning, sometimes leading to treating the problem as an allergy to mother's milk.

6. A physical history exam by the parents after nursing indicates the infant having a distended or hard belly after breastfeeding.
7. A history of being very gassy.
8. Evaluation of the mother's latch shows that the attachment to the mother's breast is weak, inconsistent, and poor and is associated with clicking or sucking in air into the stomach known as aerophagia. Aerophagia is a condition of excessive air swallowing, which goes to the stomach.
9. Infants may have slow weight gain or a diagnosis of failure to thrive.

Typical Results after Treatment

The following photos are from an 8.5-month-old infant who underwent all of the medical differential diagnostic procedures as well as genetic testing as well as having the parents be told the infant might have severe developmental problems. Revision of the lip and tongue resolved these problems.

Clinical Examination Revealed the Following

This infant was seen at age 8 months of age and had the above listed symptoms during the first 8 months. The breastfeeding history included all of the prior symptoms. Delayed growth both physically and neurologically, use of variety of different pharmacologic medications, hospitalizations, and tests to rule out Crohn's disease, Celiac disease, genetic abnormalities. Clinical evaluation of the lingual and maxillary lip ties indicated they were significantly tethered.

Post-surgical results as reported by the infant's mother:

The infant immediately latched the evening after revision; symptoms slowly resolved and by 12 months of age both physically and neurologically were normal

Photo A: Preoperative photo of maxillary lip-tie. The presurgical appearance of the maxillary lip-tie indicated the existence of a wide diastema due to a thick, fibrous frenum attachment. The attachment interfered with the upper lip from flanging upward thus causing a shallow latch and preventing the infant from achieving a tight latch.



Photo A:

Photo B: The presurgical appearance of the infant's tongue attachment to the floor of the mouth indicated the tongue was unable to extend forward, upward or laterally, thus limiting the tongue's ability to express milk efficiently from the mother's breast.



Photo B:

Photo C: A photo of the infant after attempting to breastfeed shows the infant's belly distended with air due to the shallow latch and ingestion of air (aerophagia).



Photo C:

CONCLUSION

An infant achieves a good latch onto the mother's breast when the upper lip adequately flanges upward and the untethered tongue easily slides under the nipple allowing the infant to attach comfortably and tightly to the areola, not nipple. This latch allows for the creation of a vacuum to express mother's milk painlessly and efficiently. When evaluating the infant's latch indicates a noisy clicking shallow attachment the

results are often ingestion of large of amounts of air into his or her belly. When evaluation of tethered oral tissues as part of a differential diagnosis was not included and properly evaluated, the medical evaluation is often inconclusive.

Treatment to surgically revise these tissues can easily, safely and quickly be completed in the dental office [19]. Conventional treatments have been to use surgical scissors or electrosurgery. Although there are

FORM A

Nursing should be both enjoyable and pain free

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 340 Fuller Road
 Albany, New York 12203
 Board certified specialist in Pediatric Dentistry
 Newborn infants and toddlers
 8 am -5PM (M-F)

Patient's Name _____ Birth date _____ Today's Date _____
 Medical problems _____ heart disease _____ bleeding disorders _____ other _____
 _____ Male _____ Female _____ Home Birth _____ Hospital Birth _____ Vaginal birth _____ C-Section Birth
 Are you presently breastfeeding _____yes _____no If no . How long since you stopped breastfeeding _____

Medical History: Has your child experienced any of the following problems or treatment?
 1. Infants are usually given *vitamin K* at birth to prevent bleeding in the first 8 weeks of life. Did you sign any wavier to refuse the administration of vitamin K ? _____yes _____no. 2. Was your infant premature? _____ Yes _____ No
 3. Does your infant have any heart disease _____ Yes _____ No 4. Has your infant had any surgery? _____ Yes _____ No
 5. Has your infant experienced any of the following?
 _____ Poor latch
 _____ Falls asleep while attempting to nurse
 _____ Slides off the nipple when attempting to latch?
 _____ Colic symptoms
 _____ Reflux symptoms (due to excessive clicking and air intake)
 _____ Poor weight gain
 _____ Gumming or chewing of your nipple when nursing
 _____ Unable to hold a pacifier in his or her mouth
 _____ Short sleep episodes requiring feedings every 1-2 hours
 _____ Does your child snore, breathe loudly or have sleep apnea
 6. Is your infant taking any medications?
 _____ Yes _____ No
 7. Has your infant had a prior surgery to correct the tongue or lip tie? _____ Yes _____ No
 If yes (when and Where) _____

8. Has your infant ever experienced any prolonged bleeding episodes? _____ yes _____ no if yes during what type of procedure _____

9. Do you have any of the following signs or symptoms?
 _____ Do you feel you have any signs of depression?
 _____ Creased, flattened or blanched nipples after nursing
 _____ Cracked, bruised or blistered nipples
 _____ Bleeding nipples
 _____ Severe pain when your infant attempts to latch
 _____ Poor or incomplete breast drainage
 _____ Infected nipples or breasts
 _____ Plugged ducts or mastitis
 _____ nipple thrush

Birth Weight _____
 Business Status Present Weight _____

Dr.Kotlow may administer *acetaminophen* prior to surgery. Has your infant received any type of pain medication today? _____ yes _____ no
 Is it ok to give your infant pain medication _____ yes _____ no

Pediatrician _____ Phone number _____
 Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____
 Dr's fax number _____ LC fax number _____
 Lactation Consultant _____ Phone number _____
 Address _____ City _____ State _____ zip _____
 Referred by _____ Address _____
 city _____ State _____ Zip _____

Did use the internet to find my office _____ Yes _____ No
 Have you visited my web site? _____ Yes _____ No
 Additional comments?

many capable providers using these techniques, today's state of the art surgical techniques involves the use of dental lasers. Surgically releasing the lip and tongue-ties requires about 20 seconds of laser energy. Dental lasers have been available since the late 1990s and have been shown to be bactericidal, show improved healing and do less collateral damage to adjacent tissue which can be experienced from the other the other surgical methods. Release of the upper lip involves elevation the lip as the laser energy ablates the tissue and therefore frees up the tethered tissue by

quickly and safely vaporizing the frenum attachment. Release of the tongue-tie is completed by elevating the tongue upward exposing the restrictive frenum attachment and allowing the laser energy to ablate and free up the tongue to eliminate the restrictive tissue completely to the base of the tongue.

It is important to include tethered oral tissues such as tongue-ties and lip-ties as part of a differential diagnosis when an infant presents with signs of infant reflux. If it is found that these tissues restrict the infant

FORM B

Nursing should be both enjoyable and pain free

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 Newborn infants through the teen-age years
 518-489-2571 (8 am -5PM M-F)

Patient's Name _____ Date of Surgery _____
 Date of responding to these questions _____ Home city _____

Since your infant has had surgery to release the maxillary and/or lingual frenum please indicate by checking the appropriate area.

1. Infants latching on to your breasts	___ Improved	___ remains the same
2. Infant falling asleep while attempting to nurse	___ Improved	___ remains the same
3. Sliding off the nipple when attempting to latch	___ Improved	___ remains the same
4. Colic symptoms	___ Improved	___ remains the same
5. Reflux symptoms	___ Improved	___ remains the same
6. Poor weight gain	___ Improved	___ remains the same
7. Gumming or chewing your nipple	___ Improved	___ remains the same
8. Unable to hold a pacifier in his or her mouth	___ Improved	___ remains the same
9. Short sleep episodes feedings every 2-3 hours	___ Improved	___ remains the same

Birth weight _____ Weight prior to surgery _____ Weight gain since surgery _____

Do you continue to have any of the following signs or symptoms?

- ___ Creased, flattened or blanched nipples after nursing
- ___ Cracked, bruised or blistered nipples
- ___ Bleeding nipples
- ___ Severe pain when your infant attempts to latch
- ___ Poor or incomplete breast drainage
- ___ Infected nipples or breasts
- ___ Plugged ducts
- ___ Mastitis or nipple thrush

Did you continue to separate the surgical sites for two weeks ___yes ___no
 Did your infant receive any cranial sacral therapy ___yes ___no

Additional comments concerning your experience in my dental office: If you would also please go to my website and share your thoughts to help other parents with breastfeeding difficulties.

Thank You, Dr. Kotlow

from achieving a good latch and allow for ingestion of large amounts of air into the infant's belly, the tissue should be revised before more invasive procedures are considered or using drugs to control the reflux.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The patients were routine referred patients and required no type of ERB or permission to treat or evaluate. Parents were given informed consent through oral discussions with the author as well as viewing PowerPoint presentations as to procedures, diagnosis, treatment and post surgical care and were asked to return form B in 2-3 weeks

COMPETING INTERESTS

The author declares no competing interest.

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