

Nutritional care in motor neurone disease/ amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Assistência nutricional nas doenças do neurônio motor/esclerose lateral amiotrófica

Cristina Cleide dos Santos Salvioni¹, Patricia Stanich², Claudinéa S. Almeida³, Acary Souza Bulle Oliveira⁴

ABSTRACT

Patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) often present changes in nutritional status. Based on weight loss and on difficulty in nutritional management, this study aims to review the different possibilities and to present guidelines concerning nutritional treatment to such patients. Diet characteristics, types of treatment and nutritional therapy indicating administration routes and discussing the details of the disease are described herein. Nutritional therapy has been a substantial therapeutic resource for ALS development.

Keywords: nutritional assessment, nutrition, gastrostomy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, motor neuron disease.

RESUMO

Pacientes com esclerose lateral amiotrófica (ELA) frequentemente apresentam alteração do estado nutricional. Baseado na perda ponderal de peso e na dificuldade no manejo nutricional, o objetivo desse estudo é rever as estratégias de tratamento nutricional para a manutenção do estado nutricional desses doentes. Nesse trabalho, descrevem-se as características da dieta, as formas de tratamento e terapia nutricional com indicação das vias de administração, bem como discuti-se as particularidades da doença. A terapia nutricional tem se mostrado um recurso terapêutico primordial atuante na evolução da ELA.

Palavras-chave: avaliação nutricional, nutrição, gastrostomia, esclerose lateral amiotrófica, doença do neurônio motor.

Motor neuron diseases (MNDs) are a group of neurodegenerative clinical syndromes characterised by neuronal death in motor cortex, brainstem and ventral horn of the spinal cord. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is the most common of the MNDs, defined by the progressive degeneration of upper and lower motor neurons, and causes atrophy, fasciculation, weakness and spasticity^{1,2}. The natural course of ALS can be defined as death from respiratory failure³. The prevalence rate of ALS currently is 2.7-7.4 per 100,000 inhabitants; the incidence is 1.9 per 100,000 inhabitants⁴.

The aetiology of ALS is not fully clarified; however, excitotoxicity from glutamate neurotransmitter, changes in immunity, deficiency of neurotrophic factors, physical traumas, persistent viral infections and even environmental factors has been suggested as possible causes of the disease^{5,6}.

During the course of ALS, nutritional status (NS) declines, and is often inadequately treated in clinical practice, Although various studies confirm the correlation between decrease in body weight and body mass index as negative predictors of survival⁷⁻⁹. Some factors are inherent to the amendments to the NS and the reduction of food intake in patients with it, such as: loss of appetite, dysphagia, dyspnea, depression and hypermetabolism¹⁰⁻¹². Hypermetabolism origin and development in ALS have not been thoroughly elucidated; 50% of these patients, however, present in hypermetabolic state¹¹ causing the increased nutritional needs make the nutritional treatment even more complex.

The disease affects bulbar muscles of patients first, from 25% to 30%, resulting in progressive dysphagia and leading to decrease in food and hydric intake¹³. The need for modifying

Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de São Paulo and Associação Brasileira de Esclerose Lateral Amiotrófica, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil;

¹Nutricionista, Pós-Graduada do Departamento de Neurologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil;

²Nutricionista, Doutora em Ciências, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil;

³Nutricionista do Ambulatório Médico Especialidades, Hospital Santa Marcelina, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil;

⁴Professor Afiliado, Departamento de Neurologia, Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, Sao Paulo SP, Brazil;

Correspondence: Cristina C. S. Salvioni; Rua Felipe Antunes 187; 02270-040 São Paulo SP - Brasil; E-mail: cris.salvioni@gmail.com

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diet consistency contributes to reduction of high-value food-protein energy. In analysis of food intake, found that only one of sixteen patients studied presented appropriate recommendations for front intake energy⁹.

Malnutrition, common with progression of disease, muscle strength and breathing capacity due to weakening as well as increase the relative risk of death^{13,14,15}.

Meet the energy requirements of macro and micronutrients, adjust degree of dysphagia brought and indicate enteral nutritional therapy at right time have been the subject^{9,11,16}. Within this context, this present review aims to present nutritional treatment strategies for the maintenance of NS of ALS patients.

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA

The nutritionists working in the Neuromuscular Disorders Unit, Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, *Escola Paulista de Medicina, Universidade Federal de São Paulo* developed the protocol herein.

Based on the El Escorial¹⁷, firstly, we guided the patients by neurological assessment and diagnostic confirmation; secondly, by assessing the nutrition team.

Nutritional evaluation method

The assessment of nutritional status before the conduct adopted and is composed the clinical history, anthropometric measurements, food history and laboratory tests.

Anthropometric parameters

Weight, height, arm circumference (AC), tricipital skin-fold (TSF), arm muscle circumference (AMC), arm muscle area (AMA) and arm fat area (AFA) are the anthropometric parameters considered.

The ideal body weight for each individual is defined according to the table of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company¹⁸. Such parameter guides nutritional therapy once some patients do not know how to relate their normal weight. The percentage of weight loss (% WL) is determined according to the equation: $\% \text{ WL} = (\text{normal weight (kg)} - \text{current weight (kg)}) / \text{normal weight (kg)}$. Where: normal weight=weight reported by the patient before the disease onset; current weight=patient weight on the assessment date. Individuals with % WL from 5% to 10% are considered malnourished; those with % WL over 10% are considered severely malnourished¹⁹.

The stature is measured in meters (m). We estimated the stature for patients unable to walk based on the equations proposed by Chumlea et al²⁰.

The anthropometric index adopted to classify the nutritional status is the body mass index (BMI), obtained by dividing weight by the square of height and expressed as kg/m^2 . Nutritional status is classified into four categories:

malnutrition BMI <18.5 for age <60 years and BMI <22 if age ≥60 years; eutrophy or normality if $18.5 \leq \text{BMI} < 25$ if age <60 years and $22 \leq \text{BMI}$ if age <27 ≥60 years; overweight if $25 \leq \text{BMI} < 30$ if age <60 years and $27 \leq \text{BMI} < 30$ if age ≥60 years; obesity if $\text{BMI} \geq 30 \text{ Kg}/\text{m}^2$ ^{21,22}.

Arm measurements performed are: AC and TSF. Concerning the AC, is expressed in centimeters and measured at the midpoint between the acromion process of the scapula and the olecranon. We measured the TSF in millimeters by using a calliper. From AC and TSF, we obtained AMC, AMA and AFA. Considering as reference the work of Frisncho, we assessed AC, TSF, AMC, AMA and AFA²³.

Food intake assessment

Food anamnesis is evaluated of reminder. Obtaining detailed dietary history target the appropriate nutritional intervention through individualized therapy through analysis of energy and intake of macro and micronutrients.

Laboratory tests

The analysis of laboratory tests also makes up nutritional evaluation. When compared to the clinical signs, nutritional status can vary slowly, showing that biochemical analysis is valid, however, the results should be interpreted with caution. The biochemical data requested are: lipid profile, sodium, potassium, serum iron, ferritin, transferrin, phosphorus, total protein and serum albumin, fraction, and protein linked to retinol.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis functional rating scale

Every nutritional assessment is applied the assessment scale motor and functional skills (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis functional rating scale – ALSFRS-R)²⁴. As a tool, ALSFRS-R monitors disability progression in ALS patients and consists of 12 items that assess the self-sufficiency levels of patients in areas involving nutrition, self-care, ambulation, communication, dyspnea, orthopnea and ventilatory support requirement. Each item is classified according to a scale from zero to four points. The lower the score, more severe is the disease.

Nutrition intervention

The identification of nutritional status through diagnostic methods leads to the formulation of a plan to deal with each situation individually.

After analysis of medical history, dietary, anthropometric and biochemical data, in addition to the application of ALSFRS-scale R is prescribed food plan and held the dietary guidance to patient. The frequency of monitoring is carried every 3 months. The care process is continuous, so the goals are reworked so that the reevaluation is determined if there have been changes in diagnosis or condition affecting the patient's nutritional risk.

Nutritional treatment protocol can be found in the Figure.

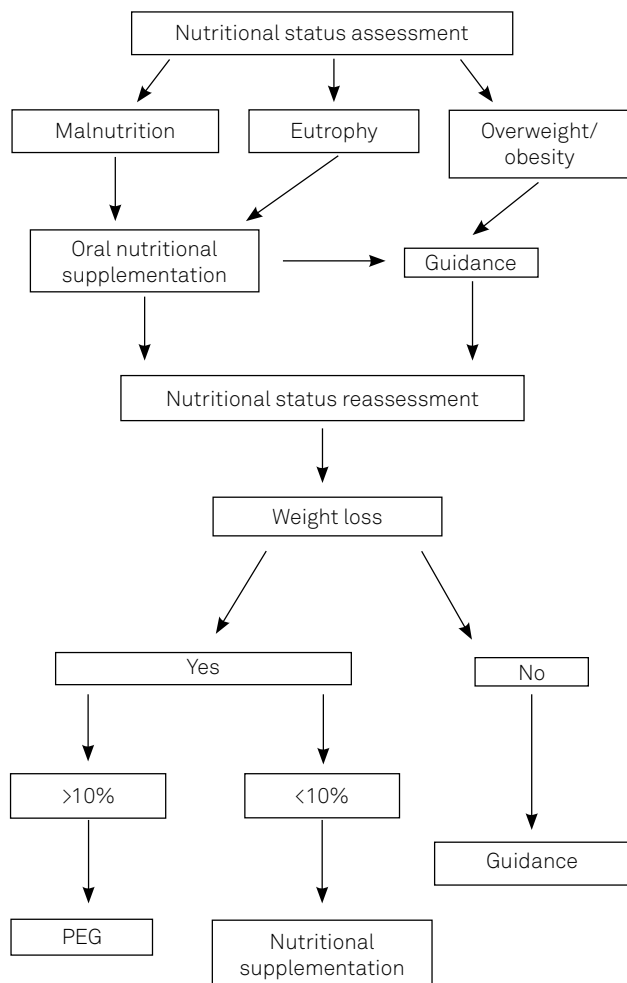


Figure. Protocol concerning nutritional care and treatment adopted for patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or motor neurone disease, treated in the Department of Research on Neuromuscular Diseases, Paulista School of Medicine, São Paulo, 2011¹⁷.

NUTRITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND NUTRITIONAL THERAPY

Dietary Prescription

Nutritional therapy applied to ALS aims to supply the nutritional needs for all stages of disease progression, minimise protein catabolism, ensure oral feeding and indicate early nutritional support.

Generally, more fractionation, high-calorie, high-protein, normolipidic, high-fibre, nutrient unchanged, adequate water supply and ideal consistency against dysphagia are characteristics of the diet-oriented treatment.

Energy needs

To estimate energy requirements, the equation of Harris and Benedict²⁵ is used with the current weight, including the proposed factors, activity and injury, for chronic diseases, Long et al²⁶.

Protein

The calculation of protein requirements is based on the recommendations of the Brazilian Society of Food and Nutrition²⁷, being offered 1.0 g–1.2 g protein/kg in current weight/day. Food intake, source of high biological value protein, should be highlighted, comprising roughly 70% in total protein intake per day.

Carbohydrates

The diet is oriented normoglycemic (50-60% of total energy intake) and modified to hypoglycemic, specifically for patients with abnormal oxygen saturation. For these cases, the energy supply must be maintained at the expense of lipids, with high-fat diets (>35% of total energy intake).

3.4 Lipids

It is recommended ingesting 25-35% of total energy intake, considering $\leq 7\%$ saturated fatty acids, $\leq 10\%$ polyunsaturated fatty acids and $\leq 20\%$ monounsaturated fatty acids²⁸.

3.5 Fibres

The fibre intake gradually restricts itself in the course of the disease, worsening dysphagia. Cooking food is necessary for a suitable consistency limitation, ensuring that its consumption is not excluded from diet.

Adding cereal flour to porridge, orange juice with papaya and dried pitted prunes, liquefied food, boiled and mashed vegetables and legumes cooked well are preparations easy to swallow and help intestinal transit.

When adequate intake of fibres becomes impossible, supplemental fibre with module containing industrialized mix of soluble and insoluble fibres is necessary.

According to the age and sex of the individual, 25-38 g of dietary fibre intake per day is recommended²⁹.

Water

At times, when dysphagia signals occur, liquid must be thickened to reduce the aspiration risk and offer the proper water requirement to patients. The use of industrialised thickeners grants a more suitable consistency to liquid, however, excessive consumption can worsen constipation. Gelatin, with or without flavour, can also be used as a means to modify food consistency.

Food with high liquid content, e.g. fruit and vegetable puree, fruit juice and smoothies assist in hydration and reaching the estimated water requirement of 30-40 mL/kg/day³⁰.

Micronutrients

The micronutrient prescription follows the recommendations of dietary intake recommended according to age and sex of patients³¹⁻³⁴.

The summary of dietary prescription is in Table.

Table. Nutritional evaluation and dietary guidance.

Nutritional assessment		Dietary guidance
Body mass index	Largest fractionation	Short interval between meals
Arm circumference	High caloric	Harris and Benedict ²⁵ + activity factor + injury factor
Tricipital skinfold	Adequate carbohydrates	50-60% total calories
Arm muscle circumference	High protein	1,0 a 1,2 g/kg per day
Arm muscle area	Appropriate in lipids	25-35% total calories
Percentage of weight loss	High-fiber	25-38 g per day
Laboratory tests	Vitamins and minerals	Recommended dietary allowance
Exames laboratoriais	Water	30-40 ml/kg per day

Nutritional therapy

Nutritional therapy entails early detection of inefficient food intake, need for modifying the diet consistency and early indication of alternative diet, which includes probes or ostomies (gastrostomy or jejunostomy).

Nutritional treatment on dysphagia

The diet-oriented treatment is set up to facilitate swallowing, optimise nutritional intake and lessen aspiration risk. The defined food viscosity and texture must be correlated to the degree of dysphagia presented, hence changes in consistency and feeding time include: general diet, with more time to perform the meal; supervised, aided and bland diet; and supervised soft diet with actions to protect swallowing. In general, diet there is no restriction upon food consistency, prescribed for patients without swallowing complaints. Bland diet shows low levels of cellulose and connective tissue, softened by cooking or mechanical action. In soft diet foods are softened by cooking and liquefied in cream consistency. Patients requiring changes in the food consistency should receive nutritional and clinical monitoring, since the total daily food offered can be qualitatively and quantitatively inadequate to supply the needs of such patients, making supplementation necessary.

Adjusting the diet is indicated to suit the nutritional value of the diet and ensure energy intake when consuming certain foods becomes inefficient. For individuals presenting a weight loss $\geq 10\%$ in normal weight or malnutrition is prescribed industrial protein, energy product, included in the dietary habits, aiming for values from 100% to 130% of the individual dietary recommendations¹⁶.

Enteral nutritional therapy

The indication criteria of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy (PEG) considers clinical monitoring based on the indicators for multidisciplinary assessment, which includes: nutritional assessment, emphasising the drop in 10% of body weight in the last three months; presence of dysphagia; and respiratory function assessment, highlighting forced vital capacity (FVC) measurement for nearly 50% of what was predicted³⁵. Limitation for PEG placement is observed in patients with moderate respiratory risk. In such cases, to insert

radiologic gastrostomy is proposed, whose method resembles PEG, either between complications during and after the procedure or in survival of patients³⁶.

The calliper of the gastrostomy tube shown is preferably 24 Fr to facilitate diet infusion with different viscosities. Nutritional therapy can consist of hand-crafted, industrialized or mixed diet and consider social, economic aspects for therapy of choice. Complications of enteral nutritional therapy may occur and should be rigorously assessed. Diarrhoea is common and can cause electrolyte imbalance, worsening the nutritional status of patients. In this wise, the main causes are: bacterial contamination, diet hyperosmolarity, infusion rate, drug therapy, high-fat diet and low-fibre diet. To decrease this condition, it is advisable to administer the diet in speed and concentration according to patient tolerance, adding soluble fibres and reviewing drug therapy with medical staff.

By using a syringe (bolus), the homemade-enteral diet administration or gravitational administration can be performed. The indication of the infusion method should be based on patient status, type of diet, nutritional needs and concomitant oral feeding.

Bolus infusion is to infuse 200-300 mL syringe diet with 20 mL or 60 mL every three hours, slowly infusing with minimal pressure on the syringe plunger. In gravitational administration, the infusion is free, leaving it flowing by means of the equipment, driven only by gravity. It is accomplished by enteral feeding bottle or bag and equipment, connected to the probe of patient. The bottle is placed on movable support at a height above the head of the patient.

Regardless of the administration chosen, the chest of the patient must be raised to at least 30° during and after one hour the diet infusion, to prevent gastroesophageal reflux and provide more comfort for patients. The probe should be flushed in 60 mL medium volume of potable water after the administration of each diet for cleaning the probe and hydration.

IMPORTANT CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The absence of specific methods for nutritional assessment of ALS patients shows the need to integrate clinical

history, anthropometric measurements, food history and laboratory tests for classification of nutritional status and monitoring of adopted. The BMI, adopted as one of the indicators of nutritional status in our service, has often been used^{7,12,37}. The reduction of one (1) kg/m² from the normal weight would be associated with a 20% mortality risk⁷.

For more precise information on body composition, anthropometry of skinfold measures with arm and circles has proven to be a valuable tool for identification of malnutrition. In comparative analysis of nutritional status assessment between electrical bioimpedance and anthropometry significant differences between the methods, in which anthropometric measures per se would be enough to body composition analysis, were not observed^{16,38}. Anthropometry can perhaps reflect both the nutritional status and the loss of motor neurons. Both situations, however, are liable to be influenced and may contribute to disease progression³⁷.

The execution of food recall puts patients in touch with the measurement of appetite, food exclusion, food intake, quantities ingested, mealtimes and intervals between meals. The advantages to use would be the easy, low cost and when carried out in series provide estimates of usual intake³⁹.

The decrease in food intake by loss of appetite, dysphagia, weakness, dyspnea, decline in ability to self-care and depression³⁷ that culminates in nutritional status depletion brings the need to rescue or preserve the individual's pleasure in eating with harmonic presentation plates in color, texture, consistency and temperature, in order to increase its palatability. Food habits and preferences, socioeconomic status and any environmental factors connected to food must be considered to achieve nutritional goals.

The equation of Harris and Benedict²⁵ with factors for calculation of energy needs²⁶ is suggested as a replacement in cases where indirect calorimetry is impossible⁴⁰. Despite the discrepancies in the current literature and the lack of knowledge on the actual energy requirements of these patients, one can assume that continuously assessing food intake, weight gain or weight loss and body composition may help to treat and individualise energy requirements. It is worth mentioning that reductions equal to or greater than usual at moment weight 5% diagnosis increase at twice the risk of death when compared to patients with stable or loss weight less than 5%, which reinforces the concept of don't induce weight loss in ALS even in cases of overweight.

Hyperproteic diet oriented, with 1.0 to 1.2 g protein/kg/day, aims to minimize protein catabolism. In cases of inadequate dietary intake protein modulation is indicated, however, it should be pointed out that supplementation with branched chain amino acids (l-Leucine, l-valine, l-isoleucine) is contraindicated in ALS treatment. Double-blind study investigating the effect of branched-chain amino acids was interrupted due to mortality and decline in forced vital capacity of patients of group under treatment⁴¹. Concerning supplementation with

carnitine and creatine, there were no human studies with clear evidence⁴².

The distribution of total caloric value carbohydrates of diet is normoglycemic (50-60% of total energy intake). The need for modifying food consistency leads individual to opt for foods associated with greater comfort in time to swallow that, generally speaking, are more rich in carbohydrates which, in some cases, to the worsening of constipation, common disorder in these patients as a result of involvement of abdominal and pelvic muscles, combined with physical inactivity, drug treatment and low intake of fibres⁴³. The excessive consumption of carbohydrates can also collaborate with decrease in insulin and glucose intolerance has found in ALS patients⁴⁴. Neurodegenerative diseases can cause neuroendocrine dysfunction that can influence progression of neurodegenerative process⁴⁵. It is not uncommon to observe abrupt elevation on lipid profile. Even in these cases, the diet is maintained. Furthermore, with the limitation period between 25-35% of total energy intake, and nutritional recommendations don't involve replacing dairy products by skimmed and whole decrease in consumption of food of animal origin. Dupuis et al⁴⁶ observed that dyslipidemia plays a protective factor for disease progression over 12 months in the survival of such patients. Suggested treatments to control dyslipidemia may meddle in ALS progression.

Some patients adopt alternative treatments through self-medication with micronutrients, especially because the accumulation of free radicals and oxidative stress have been proposed as factors that contribute to progression of disease. A systematic review selected all randomised or quasi-randomised studies controlled in treatment with antioxidants in ALS, i.e. Cochrane Neuromuscular Disease Group Trials register (August 2005), MEDLINE (from January 1996 to August 2005), EMBASE (from January 1980 to August 2005), showed insufficient evidence for the efficacy of using antioxidants to treat such patients. Although there is not substantial evidence from clinical trials to support the clinical use of antioxidants, there is no contraindication⁴⁷.

Initial treatment of dysphagia in ALS patients is based on changes in consistency, viscosity, temperature and presentation of food, fractionation and action to facilitate and protect⁴⁸. Nutritional therapy adopted early can prevent the depletion of physical stocks, in reducing the body fat lean body mass loss inherent to disease. In cases where there is intense weight loss, dysphagia and FVC with values close to 50% predile is considered an enteral nutrition³⁵. In ALS, the indication of PEG is the sovereign comparing to other forms to access digestive tract for nutrition^{9,49,50}; moreover, it is an alternative to administrate fluids and medicines with oral feeding, when possible.

The caliber of PEG, preferably 24 french, collaborates with management of diet in different viscosities making it possible diet. The traditional diet is indicated for patients in monitoring,

more by economical aspect than nutritional quality of the preparation. In any case, as these patients usually do not present digestive or absorptive disorders, using nutrients in its intact form (as with fresh food) brings no inconvenience⁴⁹.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Patients with ALS have presented risk to nutritional status. Thus, we highlight how important is the need for early and systematic nutritional intervention for these patients, considering:

1. Maintaining nutritional status, since the nutritional aspect is a prognostic factor for survival in these patients.
2. Performing anthropometric assessment and contemplating food intake periodically.
3. Individualising energy requirements during the course of the disease.
4. Ensuring the maintenance of oral feeding without risk of bronchoaspiration with change in consistency.
5. Minimising protein catabolism with the appropriate supply of macronutrients and micronutrients.
6. Indicating early nutritional therapy to improve quality of life.

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