

ORIGINAL STUDY

Speech outcome in tongue cancer surgery: objective evaluation by acoustic analysis software

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND. Cancer of the oral cavity is one of the most common malignancies of which 60% affect the tongue. Carcinoma of the tongue causes significant alterations of the articulatory and swallowing functions. The gold standard of care remains primary surgical resection with or without postoperative adjuvant therapy. Whereas T1 and T2 tongue tumors can be treated with more conservative surgeries, as partial glossectomies, the larger tumors require total and aggressive glossectomies which increase survival, but, on the other hand, they might often make speech, chewing and swallowing impossible.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. Our study was performed on a total of 21 patients with Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the tongue who underwent either partial resection or hemiglossectomy. Each subject (either surgical patients or controls) was asked to pronounce the vowels /a/, /e/, /i/, /u/, and all signals were evaluated separately by two operators. Acoustic (F0, jitter, shimmer, NHR) and vowel metric (the ratio F2i/F2u, tVSA, qVSA, FCR) features have been extracted. In order to define the speech intelligibility, all patients were evaluated by two doctors and one speech therapist and all patients received the Speech Handicap Index (SHI) translated into Italian language before recording.

RESULTS. No statistically significant variations were observed, regardless of the gender, between controls and surgically resected patients when tumor staging was T1-T2. On the contrary, when patients had to undergo more extensive surgical resection due to the presence of a T3-T4 tumor, a dramatic increase of F2u could be observed. This change, together with a decrease of F2i, led to a highly significant reduction in the F2i/F2u parameter in surgically resected patients as compared to controls. The other parameters which were reduced in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients were tVSA and qVSA. Instead, two parameters increased in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients: FCR and SHI. Again, none of the above-mentioned parameters was altered in a statistically significant manner in early tumor stage resected patients, regardless of the gender.

CONCLUSION. For the first time, we used a series of newly developed formant parameters, introduced by various authors for the study of the articulatory undershoot of the tongue in various neurodegenerative diseases. The statistical analysis of our results highlighted in an incontrovertible way a strong correlation and significance of each of our parameters F2 / i / / F2 / u /, FCR, tVSA, qVSA, with the entity of the TNM, and therefore of the surgical extension of the resection, and in parallel with the loss of the intelligibility of the speech that proportionally reaches higher values in the advanced stages of the disease as can be deduced from the SHI trend.

KEYWORDS: tongue cancer, objective evaluation, vocal signal analysis, acoustic analysis software.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer of the oral cavity is one of the most common malignancies, especially in developing countries¹. Of these neoplasms, 60% affect the tongue. Early diagnosis is relatively easy, but the presentation with an advanced disease is not uncommon and standard of care remains primary surgical resection with or without postoperative adjuvant therapy. Over the past decade, different improvements in surgical techniques have resulted in improved survival statistics. However, whereas T1 and T2 tongue tumors can be treated with more conservative surgeries as partial glossectomies, the larger tumors (T3 and T4) require total and aggressive glossectomies^{2,3} which increase survival, but, on the other hand, they might often make speech, chewing and swallowing impossible⁴. A variety of premalignant lesions have been associated with the development of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)⁵. The more common premalignant lesions including leukoplakia, erythroplakia, oral lichen planus and oral submucous fibrosis have varying potential for malignant transformation^{6,7}.

Oral cancer is more common in men and usually occurs after the 5th decade of life. About 1.5% will have another synchronous primary cancer in the oral cavity or the aerodigestive tract (larynx, esophagus or lung). Oral cancer patients have a high risk of locoregional recurrence and developing subsequent new primary cancers, but the risk of distant recurrence is low⁸. Control of lifestyle-related risk factors, such as tobacco and alcohol consumption, is a priority in these patients because of the higher risk of treatment failure and second primaries⁹. Unfortunately, there is no effective chemoprevention and close follow-up remains the most important tool in secondary prevention^{10,11}. A decreased incidence of oral cavity cancer has been reported in the last 15 years, widely attributed to a reduction in tobacco use¹².

In particular, carcinoma of the tongue causes significant alterations of the articulatory and swallowing functions. Tongue resection surgeries involve an alteration of the intelligibility of speech and these compromise communicative-relational abilities and therefore affect the quality of life of these persons^{13,14}. However, patients undergoing a glossectomy can develop acceptable intelligibility of speech as a function of several factors, including tumor entity, the extent of surgical resection and the possible involvement of the tip of the tongue. Better intelligibility is achieved for smaller and lateral resections, and it has been shown that flaps reconstruction often causes a worsening of speech intelligibility as a result of scarring that restricts

tongue articulatory dynamics. Moreover, rehabilitative intervention allows many patients to achieve good intelligibility speech through compensatory mechanisms at labial, mandibular and pharyngeal levels^{15,16}. A good vowel quality depends on the first two formants, F1 that is related to mouth opening and F2 that is dependent on the anteroposterior movement of the tongue¹⁷. Both formant values are altered by the surgical procedure. The utilization of an F1- F2 chart has evidenced modifications after glossectomy and mandibulectomy, as well as formant shift on the vowels average frequency^{18,19}. In the literature, several authors have reported changes in formant values as a consequence of more or less extensive resections of the tongue¹³⁻²⁰. On the other hand, speech intelligibility alterations are present in various neurodegenerative diseases in which the involvement of the lingual musculature results in an alteration of the articulatory dynamics and consequently in a modification of the phonatory joint, resonance and chewing²¹⁻²⁸. The study of speech intelligibility is generally carried out by administering questionnaires interpreted by doctors or speech therapists with the aim of defining their impairment on a numerical scale. The anatomical modifications induced by surgery must necessarily determine variations of the formative values as reported in the literature, but the evaluation of how the articulatory dynamics of the language impact on vowel production and define its behaviour in the buccal space has not been the subject of attention in scientific research²⁹⁻³³.

The vocal spectrography, that is the electroacoustic analysis of the vocal signal, allows to define the intelligibility of the speech that can be modified even in a normal subject on the basis of the communicative intentionality of the subject, the circumstance of the speech and a series of mood modifications of the patient. Therefore, defining the changes in spectrographic parameters in a sample of speech after surgery of the tongue can allow us to study the modalities of the phonatory compensation implemented by the subject in order to ensure adequate language intelligibility. The reduction of the articulatory dynamics of the post-surgical antero-posterior or inferior superior language compromises the formative values of the F2 / u / and F2 / i / e of the vowel space area and this could constitute a reference of the articulatory and resonance physiology of the non-tongue still described in literature. On the other hand, evaluating behaviours of the lingual, pharyngeal and mandibular residual muscle groups involved allows us to define the preserved intelligibility of speech in the early stages of tongue cancer and its dramatic fall in the advanced stages of the disease³⁴⁻³⁶.

Table 1. Description of the population.

	Males	Females	Male ctr	Female ctr
Total 21	15	6	15	6
Radiatio Therapy	2	-	-	-
Average age	64,06	69,16	65	68,04
Median	68	73,5	69,8	72,6
Maximum age	79	78	81	79
Minimum age	33	50	58	61

Table 2. Surgical treatment used.

	Males	Females
Partial	8(3sx, Sdx) of which 1 + front right tonsillar pillar tonsillectomy + excision	3(2right, 1 left)
Hemiglossectom y	7 (4left,3right)	3(1 right,2left)
Hemiglossectom y + Mandibulectomia + Flap	3(2right, 1 left)	

The electroacoustic analysis of the vocal production of these subjects can represent an objective tool for setting the rehabilitation treatment and evaluating the results of speech therapy rehabilitation. Defining which of the different acoustic parameters can represent the most useful and valid one from the point of view of statistical significance is the object of our research.

AIMS

Our study aimed to analyse the formant changes in subjects undergoing partial glossectomy and hemiglossectomy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Our study was performed on a total of 21 patients with Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the tongue who underwent either partial resection or hemiglossectomy between 2001 and 2014 and who were

recruited at the “Pascale” Cancer Institute of Naples and the University Hospital of Catanzaro during the regular follow-up of patients. Of these, 15 were males and 6 females, mean age for male 64.06 years old (minimum age 33 years old; maximum age 79 years old) and females 69.16 years old (minimum age 50 years old; age 78 years old) (Table 1). 7 of the 15 male patients underwent hemiglossectomy (4 left and 3 right), in particular 3 out of 7 underwent also mandibulectomy and preparation of a flap (2 right and 1 left) while the remaining 8 patients experienced a partial resection of the tongue (3 left and 5 right, one of which was simultaneously subjected to tonsillectomy and excision of the anterior tonsillar pillar). As for the female population, 3 were subjected to hemiglossectomy (1 right and 2 left) and 3 to tongue partial resection (2 right and 1 left). All patients were treated for primary disease (Table 2). Selective neck dissection was performed in all patients (6/21) with N> 0 and in T3-T4 regardless of N.

Histological lymph node-positive patients who fulfilled the requirements of radiation therapy

Table 3. Summary of TNM staging.

Histological type	Males	Females
	4 poorly differentiated 11 moderately differentiated	6 moderately differentiated
T1N0M0	4	1
T2N0M0	5	5
T3N0M0	2	
T3N1M0	1	
T3N2M0	1	
T4N0M0	1	
T4N1M0	1	

were sent for treatment about a month after surgery. From the time of diagnosis, surgery and radiotherapy, the minimum period which elapsed since the evaluation was not shorter than three years. Histological examination of the sample documented the presence of poorly differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma in 4 of 15 males, the other 11 males and the 6 female patients were suffering from moderately differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Splitting our sample according to the TNM classification, we have: for the female patients, 1 T1N0M0 and 5 T2N0M0; the male population can be classified as 4 T1N0M0, 5 T2N0M0, 2 T3N0M0, 1 T3N1M0, 1 T3N2M0, 1 T4N0M0, 1 T4N1M0. In turn, the entire sample was grouped by gender and for the sake of staging (6 women with carcinoma of the tongue T1-T2N0M0, 9 T1-T2 and 6 males T3 or T4). Patients' classification as a function of TMN staging is summarized in Table 3.

Digital voice recordings of the subjects were made in a room with a background noise around 20 dB with commercial audio software (Acer Aspire E15-E5-571G) and a dynamic microphone head-set (Shure, model 14A, made in Mexico) located at 10 cm from the lips, with an inclination of 45 degrees. Each subject (either surgical patients or controls) was asked to pronounce the vowels /a/, /e/, /i/, /u/, each lasting about 10 seconds. The sample rate was 44,100 Hz to 16-bit. All acoustic analyses were performed with the Praat software (version 5.2.21 Paul Boersma and David Wennick, March 29, 2011, Institute of phonetic Sciences, University

of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands. [Http://www.praat.org/](http://www.praat.org/)) by using the central part of the signal. The assessment was made on the basis of the waveform signal and narrowband analysis. All signals were evaluated separately by two operators. The average value of formant frequencies and standard deviation of each vowel were assessed. In particular, F1 and F2 vowels mean values were estimated averaging five points selected in the middle portion of the vowel; the F1 and F2 vowels mean values determined as described above were used to calculate the ratio F2i/F2u, tVSA, qVSA and FCR. All parameters were stored in a database. In order to define the speech intelligibility, all patients were evaluated by two doctors and one speech therapist on the basis of the recognition of sentences including the months of the year, the numbers from 1 to 10 and a spontaneous phrase pronounced by the patient in which he reported his/her personal data. The scale used by the two doctors and by the speech therapist classified the speech intelligibility as perfectly understandable, poorly understood, incomprehensible. All patients received the Speech Handicap Index (SHI) translated into Italian language before recording. A TMN staging was used to subdivide our sample into four groups: 5 T1N0M0; 10 T2N0M0; 4 T3N(0-2)M0; 2 T4N(0-1)M0. Continuous variables are described as median and range, while those categorical as an absolute and percentage value. Statistical analysis was performed using the Mann-Whitney test, where appropriate. A generalized linear re-

Table 4. The data of all recorded parameters as a function of tumor T staging.

	T1	T2	T3	T4	M ctr	F ctr
F0	151	164,425	96,514	142,75	156,14	268,3
JITTER	0,158	0,3745	0,3285	0,224	0,1872	0,25
SHIMME	4,806	8,7855	3,065	10,5275	4,8714	4,23
NHR	0,009	0,0705	0,016	0,04105	0,18	0,024
F1a	728	869	653	765,5	776,6	939,72
F2a	1224	1392	1240,5	1322	1332,4	1600,3
F1i	307	352	287	410	359,4	392,9
F2i	2093	2066,5	1935,5	1746	2213,4	2264,5
F1u*	343	417,5	256	419	400,6	439,3
F2u*	989	1284,5	1384,5	1356	1255,2	1258,54
F1e	498	560	388,5	609	457,8	644,1
F2e	1770	1858	1916	1601,5	1971	2017,72
F2i/F2u*	2,66	1,77	1,39	1,285	2,122	2,009
tVSA*	272110,5	187761,75	109374	67238,5	208800,6	285923,6
qVSA*	298706	197581,75	143537,5	85207,5	201733,6	237176,7
FCR**	1,672587948	1,882962137	2,017156	2,06596	1,8707	1,89
TMF	14,01	8,18	17,27	7,865	19	16

gression model was used to test the role of TNM staging in the evaluation of the results. In order to calculate the power *a posteriori* ($1-\beta$ error at 2 code) of the statistical tests used, we have taken into account the sample size, effect size observed and a $\alpha = .05$ error. The statistical results were fully accepted if supported by a power $>80\%$. IBM SPSS Statistics (version 21.0.0.1, IBM Corp., Armonk,

NY, USA) and G * Power (version 3.1, Institut für Experimentelle Psychologie, Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf, FRG) softwares were used for data collection and statistical analyses. P-values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant (code 2). Our sample was divided based on the TNM classification: in Group A (T1-T2 N0M0) and Group B (T3-T4 N (0-2) M0). Each group was divided into

Table 5. Statistical analysis, performed against age-matched controls.

	Healthy Males	T1-T2 Males	T3-T4 Males	Healthy Females	T1-T2 Females
TOT	15	9	6	11	6
F2i	2213,4	2250,667	1883	2264,5	22210
F2u	1255,2	1140	1519,167	1258,54	1178,8
F2i/F2u	2,122	2,1156	1,2716	2,009	2,005
tVSA	208800,6	214034,9	126501,8	285923,6	281332,3
qVSA	201733,6	224810,2	61457,67	237176,7	243754,7
FCR	1,8707	1,842458	2,07115	1,89	1,88
SHI	<6	5,00	46	<6	5,00

one sample of males only and one of females only. While for males it was possible to differentiate the two groups A and B, for females we performed our measurements only for group T1-T2, due to the lack among the enrolled patients of females with advanced disease. Each of these groups was compared with groups of healthy subjects matched by age and sex for which identical measurements were performed. For the male sample the ANOVA test was performed, while for females the t-student test was used.

OUTCOMES AND RESULTS

The data of all recorded parameters are illustrated in Table 4 as a function of tumor T staging. As described in the Material and methods section, patients were divided based on the TNM classification: in Group A (T1-T2 N0M0) and Group B (T3-T4 N (0-2) M0), and the statistical analyses were performed against age-matched controls. The results are summarized in Table 5. Interestingly, no statistically significant variations were observed, regardless of the gender, between controls and surgically resected patients when tumor staging was T1-T2 (Table 5). On the contrary, when patients had to undergo more extensive surgical resection due to the presence of a T3-T4 tumor, a dramatic

increase of F2u ($p = 0.001$) could be observed. This change, together with a decrease of F2i (although not statistically significant), led to a highly significant ($p = 0.003$) reduction in the F2i/F2u parameter in surgically resected patients as compared to controls (Table 5). The other parameters which were reduced in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients were tVSA ($p = 0.037$) and qVSA ($p = 0.038$). Instead, two parameters increased in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients: FCR ($p=0.040$) and SHI ($p=0.023$) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Again, none of the above-mentioned parameters was altered in a statistically significant manner in early tumor stage resected patients, regardless of the gender (Table 5).

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

Tongue carcinoma surgically treated with partial glossectomy or hemiglossectomy determines alterations of voice intelligibility, which are related to the extent of tumor resection and TNM staging. In fact, we show that serious vocal abnormalities are obtained in Group B (T3-T4) compared with groups A (T1-T2). The most interesting data is that the new parameters, proposed by some authors for the study of articulatory undershoot in neurode-

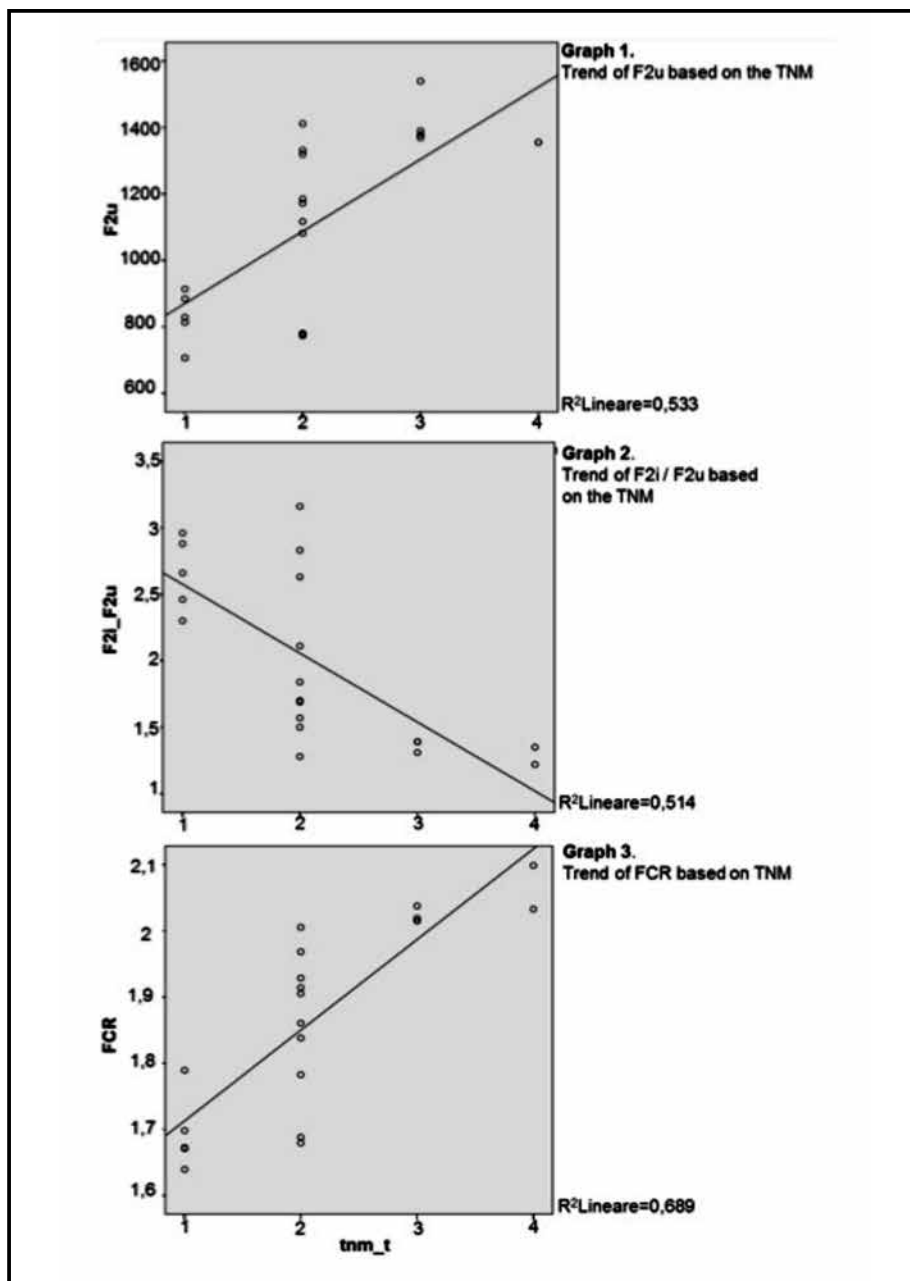


Figure 1. More extensive surgical resection causes a dramatic increase in F2u ($p = 0.001$), a decrease in F2i (although not statistically significant) and a highly significant ($p = 0.003$) reduction in the F2i/F2u parameter.

generative diseases, were introduced by us for the analysis of speech-out in a sample of patients undergoing glossectomy. Here we show that the speech intelligibility, measured on the basis of the score given to a questionnaire filled up by the patient, SHI is perfectly normal in T1-T2 both male and female, while it is significantly altered in T3-T4. It is worthy of notice that the mere study of formants values, proposed in the past literature, does not detect the mechanisms of compensation that are at the basis of the good speech intelligibil-

ity reached by these subjects. In fact, the analysis of the tVSA, but especially qVSA, demonstrates a dramatic decline in subjects of the Group T3-T4, which correlates with the alterations observed for SHI (Table 5); this is a strong indication of the usefulness of the tVSA and, especially, of the qVSA as objective parameters for defining the speech intelligibility. On the other hand, the simple study of formants values that are altered in the early stages of the disease does not result, as is known, in the modification of the intelligibility of speech. We

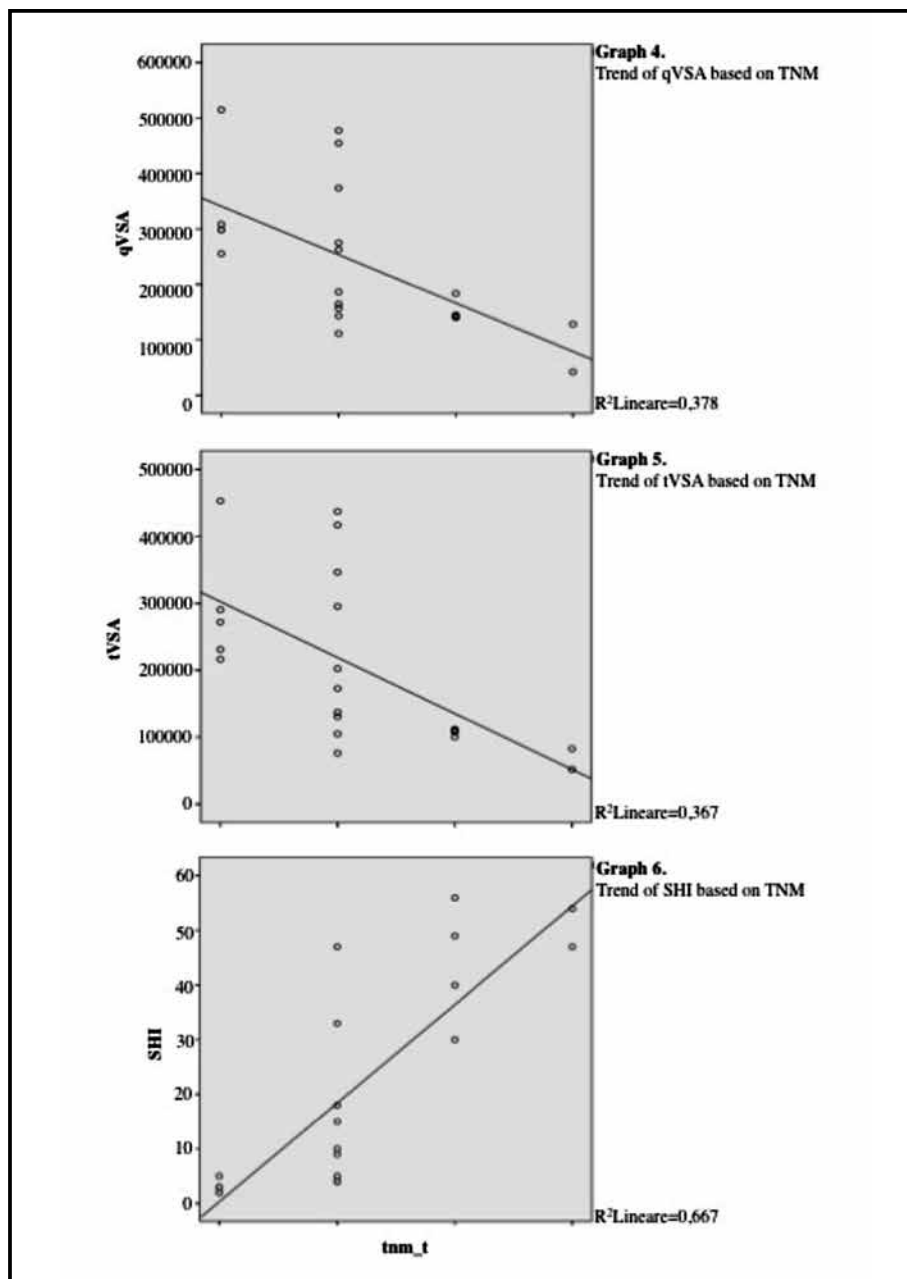


Figure 2. The other parameters which were reduced in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients were tVSA ($p = 0.037$) and qVSA ($p = 0.038$). Two parameters that increased in a statistically significant manner in T3-T4 surgically resected patients are FCR ($p=0.040$) and SHI ($p=0.023$).

confirmed previous data, measuring changes of F2 /i/ and / F2 /u/ values, which in T1-T2 has a shift in the location of formants on the chart F1-F2 without the local volumetric changed, so you do not see the centralization of formants as demonstrated by the steadiness of FCR. Moving then to the right formants' values of F2 /i/and F2 /u/, without alteration of their relationship, testifies in T1-T2 both males and females the invariance of FCR and the VSA.

It is documented, with parametric evaluation,

the compensation which the patient puts in place to improve the intelligibility of speech and make virtually nil small changes of formants which are also present. Our study aimed to analyse the formant changes in subjects undergoing partial glossectomy and hemiglossectomy. As reported in literature, the analysis of the median values of the various formants of the four corner vowels highlights the alterations of these and in particular of the F2 / i /. For the first time in the literature, we used a series of newly developed formant param-

ters, introduced by various authors for the study of the articulatory undershoot of the tongue in various neurodegenerative diseases³⁵. The statistical analysis of our results highlighted, in an incontrovertible way, a strong correlation and significance of each of our parameters F2 / i / / F2 / u / , FCR, tVSA, qVSA, with the entity of the TNM, and therefore of the surgical extension of the resection, and in parallel with the loss of the intelligibility of the speech that proportionally reaches higher values in the advanced stages of the disease, as can be deduced from the SHI trend.

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest.

Contribution of authors: N. Lombardo conceived and planned the study. G. Piazzetta, C. Pelaia, F. Longo carried out the work. D. Testa, F. Ionna, G. Pelaia, D. Passali and G. Motta contributed to the interpretation of the results. N. Lombardo and N. Lobello took the lead in writing the manuscript. All authors provided critical feedback and helped shape the research, analysis and manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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