

Assessment of Taste Sensation After Tonsillectomy Operation

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Abstract: Objectives: The chemical senses and their normal functioning constitute a necessity for a good quality of life as the gustatory system influence to a large extent food selection and affect nutrition. Altered taste perception seems to be more frequent than previously thought. Fortunately, most of prospective studies show that it remains a transient phenomenon with total recovery after several weeks. Background: It is well known that tonsillectomy is the most commonly performed operation in the otolaryngological field. Although tonsillectomy is regarded as a safe surgery, it still has the risk of per- and postoperative complications. However, taste disturbance is an unusual complication with few reports on it. Patients and methods: This study was carried on 100 patients (60 females and 40 males).planned to do bilateral tonsillectomy, they was between 10 to 49 years of age. Chemogustometry was done one day prior to operation to assure intact and efficient taste sensation. Then one, seven, fifteen and thirteen days respectively post operative as follow up in abnormal findings. Four tastants with two concentrations for each were used: quinsulfate or caffeine (0.075%; 0.2%)=>for bitter taste, glucose (2%; 10%)=>for sweet taste, citric acid (0.5%; 7.5%) =>for sour taste, sodium chloride (0.5%; 2.5%)=>for salt taste One drops of each tastant was presented to the four regions of the tongue in two concentrations using plastic disposable sterile pipette. The patients were asked to verify the taste as identified on a list presented to them. Results: Bitter taste was the most affected followed by salt then sweet and sour less affected on using low concentration while on using high concentration, Bitter taste was the most affected followed by the sweet then the salt and the sour is less affected. Anterior and posterior parts of tongue was equally affected, with more affection of LT side posteriorly but no side preference anteriorly. Improvement was more rapid and obvious in anterior part of tongue than posterior part. Conclusion: Taste dysfunction may follow tonsillectomy operation (this appeared in 29% of cases of this study) and it's transient. Affection is slightly more on posterior part of tongue than anterior part. The most affected taste was bitter then sweet, salt and sour respectively.

Keywords: Dysgeusia, Tonsillectomy, Chemogustometry

1. Introduction

It is well known that tonsillectomy is the most commonly performed operation in the otolaryngological field⁽¹⁾. Although tonsillectomy is regarded as a safe surgery, it still has the risk of per- and postoperative complications such as anaesthetic complications, primary or secondary haemorrhage, severe nausea, dehydration, infection, velopharyngeal insufficiency and nasopharyngeal stenosis⁽²⁾. However, taste disturbance is an unusual complication with few reports on it⁽³⁾.

There are several possible causes of taste disturbance: (I)

injury of the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (LBGN) when the inferior part of the palatine tonsil is removed, (II) pressure of the retractor on the tongue, (III) Zinc deficiency due to lack of intake after surgery and (IV) adverse effects of medications⁽⁴⁾.

Even it doesn't threaten directly the patient's life; it has a considerable impact on life quality⁽⁵⁾. Altered taste perception seems to be more frequent than previously thought. Fortunately, most of prospective studies show that altered taste perception remains a transient phenomenon with total recovery after several weeks⁽⁶⁾. However, long-lasting

and disabling dysgeusia, such as absent, but more often badly distorted taste perception has repeatedly been described after tonsillectomy⁽⁵⁾.

The chemical senses and their normal functioning constitute a necessity for a good quality of life as the gustatory and olfactory systems influence to a large extent food selection and affect nutrition⁽⁷⁾ Dysfunction of gustatory system can have detrimental effects on a patient's health⁽⁸⁾, possibly leading to depression in rare cases⁽⁹⁾.

Taste perception is mediated by individual taste buds, which located mainly in the primary taste organ; tongue⁽¹⁰⁾.

Unlike other sensory modalities like audition, vision or olfaction which relay on enervation of one nerve, the perception of taste is derived from the interaction of paired facial, glossopharyngeal and to lesser extent vagal nerve.

The component of facial nerve include the chorda tympani nerve and the greater superficial petrosal nerve (GSPN).The chorda tympani nerve receives taste informations from taste buds on the anterior 2/3 of tongue , while the GSPN receives taste perception from the palate⁽¹¹⁾.

The glossopharyngeal nerve receives taste sensation from taste buds on posterior 1/3 of tongue mediated by lingual branch of glossopharyngeal nerve⁽¹¹⁾.

The taste fibers in the epiglottis are innervated by the superior laryngeal branch of the vagus⁽¹⁰⁾.

The sensation of taste can be categorized into four basic tastes: sweetness, sourness, saltiness, bitterness.

Application of taste substances is the method of taste examination. There are various methods of applying taste substances during gustometry examination. The stimuli used in gustometry are: citric acid (sour taste), caffeine or quinine hydrochloride (bitter taste), sodium chloride (salty taste), glucose (sweet taste)⁽¹²⁾.

2. Patients and Methods

2.1. Patients

This study was carried on 100patients, attending ENT out patient clinic in Menoufia Faculty of medicine hospital planned to do bilateral tonsillectomy, they was at least 10 years of age.

All patients were subjected to the following:

Full history taking

Thorough ENT clinical examination

Important areas of the physical examination in patients to exclude pre existing gustatory impairment (pre operative):

Ears: examination for status of middle ear for inflammations or any previous surgery.

Nose: Anterior rhinoscopy with an otoscope to look for nasal mass.

Oral cavity: examination of the tongue including presence, gross size, number, distribution of papillae, examination of the status of the health of the mucosa, the presence of adequate saliva, evidence of scar or previous surgery, visualization of and palpation for any oral cavity masses.

Neck: Palpation of submandibular, and sublingual areas

for lymph nodes.

Psychiatric: General impression.

The exclusion criteria were:

1. Patients with preexisting taste disorders like:

Ageusia (complete: complete loss of taste, partial: loss of sensitivity in single taste quality)

Hypogeusia (gustatory hyposensitivity in comparison to young healthy subjects)

Hypergeusia (gustatory hypersensitivity in comparison to young healthy subjects)

Parageusia (is an inadequate or "wrong" taste sensation elicited by a taste stimulus)

Phantogeusia (means that patients report taste sensations, often described as metallic or salty, in the absence of a stimulus)

(Excluded by testing one day pre operative)

2. Diseases affecting gustatory function:

Xerostomia, Nutritional deficiencies, Renal impairment, Chemotherapy and radiotherapy, Diabetis mellitus

3. Regular drug use (table 3)

2.2. Methods

Tonsillectomies were done by experienced surgeon with transoral suture ligation for haemostasis.

All tonsillectomies was performed under general anesthesia using Davis retractor.

Chemogustometry:

This was done one day prior to operation to assure intact and efficient taste sensation. Then one, seven, fifteen and thirteen days respectively post operative as follow up in abnormal findings.

One hour prior to testing all patients were asked not to eat or drink anything except water, and also not to smoke.

Four tastants with two concentrations for each were used:

quininsulfate or caffeine (0.075%; 0.2%)=>for bitter taste, glucose (2%; 10%)=>for sweet taste ,citric acid (0.5%; 7.5%) =>for sour taste ,sodium chloride (0.5%; 2.5%)=>for salt taste.

One drops of each tastant was presented to the four regions of the tongue (anterior left, anterior right, posterior left, posterior right) in two concentrations (beginning with lowest concentration and ending with highest one) using plastic disposable sterile pipette. (32 trials for each patient 4*2*4 = 4 tastant solutions *2 concentrations for each solution*4 quadrants of tongue)

Mouth was rinsed with purified water in between trials, presented to patient in plastic disposable cubs, discarded immediately after each patient.

An interval of thirty seconds was given between each trial.

Nostrils were occluded with vaslinated cotton to prevent odeur inhalation.

The patients were asked to verify the taste as identified on a list presented to them (sweet, salt, sour, bitter, water or no taste).

We used disposable plastic cubs and disposable plastic sterile pipette for every patient, and all disposed according the standards of infection control.

Also solutions was prepared once weekly by adding weighted slats to measured amount of distilled water and preserved in frigirator.

3. Results

Age ranges from 10 to 49 years old, with mean age 17.41 and standard deviation of 9.42(Table 1).

Table (1). Age difference of studied patients.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	10	49	17.41	9.42

Time of operation ranges from 2o to 50 minutes ,with mean time 33.27 and standard deviation of 8.99(Table 2).

Table (2). Time of operation for studied patient.

	Minnum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Time of operation	20	50	33.27	8.99

Table (3). Sex difference of studied patient.

Sex	N	%
Male	40	40
Female	60	60
Total	100	100

Total number of studied patients (100) devided into 40 males and 60 females (Table 3).

Recognition percent for low concentration of four tastant solutions on both sides of tongue was as follow:

- Sweet tastant

On 1st post operative day was 91%on RT and LT sides of tongue.

On 7th postoperative day was 99%on RT and 98%on LT side of tongue.

On 15th and 30th postoperative day was100%on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Salt tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 94%on RT and 95% on LT side of tongue.

On 7th, 15th and 30th day postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Bitter tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 86%on RT and 84% on LT side of tongue.

On 7th postoperative days was 94% on RT and 93% on LT sides of tongue.

On 15th and 30th postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Sour tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 98%on RT and LT side of tongue.

On 7th postoperative days was 99% on RT and 100% on LT sides of tongue.

On 15th and 30th postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

(Bitter taste was the most affected followed by salt then sweet and sour less affected) (Table 4).

Table (4). Recognition percent for low concentration of four tastant solutions on both sides of tongue.

		Low conc.							
		Sweet		Salt		Bitter		Sour	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1st	RT	91	91	94	94	86	86	98	98
day	LT	91	91	95	95	84	84	98	98
7th	RT	99	99	100	100	94	94	99	99
day	LT	98	98	100	100	93	93	100	100
15th	RT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
day	LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th	RT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
day	LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Recognition percent for high concentration of four tastants on both sides of tongue was as follow:

- Sweet tastant

On 1st post operative day was 96%on RT and 95% on LT sides of tongue.

On 7th, 15th and 30th postoperative day was100%on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Salt tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 98%on RT and LT side of tongue.

On 7th, 15th and 30th day postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Bitter tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 87%on RT and 86% on LT side of tongue.

On 7th postoperative days was 98% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

On 15th and 30th postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

- Sour tastant

On 1st postoperative day was 99%on RT and LT side of tongue.

On 7th, 15th and 30th postoperative days was 100% on RT and LT sides of tongue.

(Bitter taste was the most affected followed by the sweet then the salt and the sour is less affected) (Table 5).

Table (5). Recognition percent for high concentration of four tastant solutions on both sides of tongue.

		High conc.							
		Sweet		Salt		Bitter		Sour	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1st	RT	96	96	98	98	87	87	99	99
day	LT	95	95	98	98	86	86	100	100
7th	RT	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100
day	LT	100	100	100	100	98	98	100	100
15th	RT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
day	LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30th	RT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
day	LT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total number of patients who had gustatory dysfunction for one or more of four tastants presented to them in low concentration.

(Comparison of impaired taste sensation for any of four tastants on anterior 1/2 and posterior 1/2 of tongue for both RT and LT sides).

- Anterior 1/2:

On 1st day 16 cases was affected on RT side and 16 cases on LT side.

(15 cases with bilateral affection, 1 case with affection of right side only and 1 case affected only on left side)

On 7th day 2 cases was affected on RT and LT sides.

On 15th and 30th day no cases of taste affection was detected.

- Posterior 1/2:

On 1st day 14 cases was affected on RT side and 16 cases on LT side. (13 cases show bilateral affection, 1 case affected only on right side and 3 cases affected only on left side)

On 7th day 6 cases was affected on RT side and 6 cases on LT side.

On 15th and 30th day no cases of taste affection was detected.

(Anterior and posterior parts of the tongue was equal in total number of affected cases, with more affection of LT side posteriorly but no side preference anteriorly. Improvement was more rapid and obvious in anterior part of tongue than posterior part) (Table 6).

Table (6). Number of patients with gustatory dysfunction for any of four tastants after tonsillectomy operation.

		1 st day		7 th day		15 th day		30 th day	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ant.	RT	16	16	2	2	0	0	0	0
	LT	16	16	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	17	4	4	0	0	0	0
Post.	RT	14	14	6	6	0	0	0	0
	LT	16	16	7	7	0	0	0	0
	Total	17	17	10	10	0	0	0	0

Taste affection on anterior part of tongue was mostly due to compression by mouth gag or prolonged time of operation rather than trauma of the nerve supplying this area (CTN), so improvement was more rapid and obvious on the few following days.

While on posterior part of tongue, taste affection was of slower improvement that enhances the hypothesis of gustatory dysfunction due to indirect trauma to the supplying nerve of this area (LBGN) during dissection of lower tonsillar part, without disruption of nerve fibers, so gustatory dysfunction was transient although improvement had slower rate than anterior part.

Number of incorrect recognitions for each of four tastants (some patients show affection of more than one tast).

Bitter taste was the most affected followed by sweet, salt and sour, with 17, 10, 6 and 2 cases respectively on 1st post operative day.

7th postoperative day showed regression in number of affected cases, bitter taste was most affected followed by sweet, sour and salt taste, with 7, 2, 1, zero cases affected respectively.

15th and 30th day shows no affected cases (Table 7).

Table (7). Total number of incorrect recognitions (wrong answers) for each tastant with low concentration.

	1 st day	7 th day	15 th day	30 th day
	N	N	N	N
Sweet	10	2	0	0
Salt	6	0	0	0
Bitter	17	7	0	0
Sour	2	1	0	0

4. Discussion

Tonsillectomy is among the most commonly performed operations, with the majority performed in the pediatric population⁽¹³⁾. It is generally regarded as a safe surgery, but otolaryngologists must be mindful of possible complications. The advancement in medical and surgical knowledge and technique has made this procedure safer, but the potential still exists for severe complications and long-term sequelae⁽¹⁴⁾.

Complications of tonsillectomy can be further subdivided into intraoperative, immediate postoperative, delayed, and long term. Well-established delayed and long term complications of tonsillectomy include hemorrhage, infection, dehydration, velopharyngeal insufficiency, nasopharyngeal stenosis⁽²⁾.

However, taste disturbance is an unusual complication with few reports on it⁽³⁾.

There are several possible causes of taste disturbance: (I) injury of the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve (LBGN) when the inferior part of the palatine tonsil is removed, (II) pressure of the retractor on the tongue, (III) Zn deficiency due to lack of intake after surgery and (IV) adverse effects of medications⁽⁴⁾.

Taste distortions (including, dysgeusia and phantogeusia) after tonsillectomy are rarely reported as complications but have a significant impact on quality of life⁽²⁾. Fortunately, most of prospective studies show that altered taste perception remains a transient phenomenon with total recovery after several weeks⁽⁶⁾.

The chemical senses and their normal functioning constitute a necessity for a good quality of life as the gustatory and olfactory systems influence to a large extent food selection and affect nutrition⁽⁷⁾. Dysfunction of gustatory system can have detrimental effects on a patient's health⁽⁸⁾; possibly leading to depression in rare cases⁽⁹⁾.

In comparison with the olfactory, auditory, and visual senses that depend on one cranial nerve (CN), taste is mediated by three CNs: CN VII, CN IX, and CN X. The most well-studied and apparently important are the chorda tympani (CT) branch (innervating taste buds in the fungiform papillae on the anterior tongue) of CN VII and the lingual branch of CN IX (innervating taste buds in the foliate and circumvallate papillae at the posterior of the tongue). The role of CN X in taste perception is not well understood.⁽¹⁵⁾

This study was carried on 100 patients, attending ENT out patient clinic in Menoufia Faculty of medicine hospital planned to do bilateral tonsillectomy, they were at least 10 years of age.

Aiming to assess taste function for the four basic tastes after tonsillectomy operation on anterior and posterior parts of tongue, divided into right and left sides.

The sensation of taste can be categorized into four basic tastes: sweetness, sourness, saltiness, bitterness.

Application of taste substances is the method of taste examination. There are various methods of applying taste substances during gustometry examination. The stimuli used in gustometry are: citric acid (sour taste), caffeine or quinine hydrochloride (bitter taste), sodium chloride (salty taste), glucose (sweet taste) ⁽¹²⁾.

The present study presents data regarding incidence of gustatory affection after tonsillectomy operation in relation to age and sex of patient, time of operation, site of maximum affection on tongue (anterior or posterior, right or left), and which of four tastants is more affected.

The data led to the following conclusions:

1. Gustatory dysfunction is not affected by age, sex of patient, or time of operation.
2. Gustatory dysfunction on posterior part of tongue is more obvious and persisting than anterior part.
3. Bitter taste is the most affected one of four basic tastes, followed by sweet then salt and lastly sour which is least affected.

In our study it was found that age (range from 10 to 49 years old, with mean age 17.41 and standard deviation of 9.42) and sex of the patients (40 males and 60 females) had no significant difference in post tonsillectomy dysgeusia (PTD), which is in accordance with the results of Windfuhr. *et al* ⁽¹⁶⁾ who had his study on 100 patients (40 male and 60 female) where they found no difference between both sex groups.

Regarding age of patients Stathas. *et al* ⁽¹⁷⁾ who had his study on 60 patients with age range 14–40 years; mean 24.4 years; median 21 years; SD 7.7 years and found no significant difference in age.

In our study it was found that operation time (ranges from 20 to 50 minutes, with mean time 33.27 and standard deviation of 8.99) had no impact on gustatory dysfunction of patients.

The same was also observed in the study of Windfuhr. *et al* ⁽¹⁶⁾ who had his study on 100 patients with operation time ranged from 15 to 60 min (mean 32.41, median 30, SD 13.3).

In our present study PTD was equal on anterior and posterior tongue within the first post operative day with (17%) of patients failed to detect the stimulus anteriorly and posteriorly, while on seventh post operative day posterior tongue was more affected with failure percent (10%) compared to anterior tongue (4%), then improved on 15th and 30th day post operative with (0%) failure of recognition.

While in the study done by Stathas. *et al* ⁽¹⁷⁾ who found that posterior tongue was more affected than anterior tongue, test was done by applying 60 microliter of tastant solution on tongue. In the first post operative day (47%) of patients failed to detect the stimulus anteriorly and (65%) failed to detect it posteriorly, with improvement of recognition percent on

subsequent follow up.

In our study the most affected taste was (bitter) taste with 17 affected patients, followed by (sweet) taste with 10 patients, then (salt) with 6 patients, and lastly (sour) taste with 2 patients on the 1st post operative day. While on 7th post operative day results were 7,2,0,1 respectively.

This comes in agreement with study of Stathas. *et al* ⁽¹⁷⁾ considering bitter taste the most affected one, but not the same in considering sour taste the second most affected taste.

Bitter taste being the most affected and more persisting followed by sweet and salt supports the hypothesis of LGPN affection leading to decreased perception of bitter taste in posterior area of tongue supplied by this nerve more than anterior area of tongue supplied by CTN receiving sweet and salt. This comes in agreement with Goins and Pitovski⁽³⁾ that chorda tympani branch (innervating taste buds in the fungiform papillae on the anterior part of tongue) of CN VII and the lingual branch (innervating taste buds in the foliate and circumvallate papillae at the posterior part of the tongue) of CN IX.

This is supported by Windfuhr. *et al* ⁽⁵⁾ that anterior tongue is particularly sensitive to sweet and salty stimuli, the posterolateral part to acidic taste and the posterior 1/3 to bitter sensation. And also by Naik and Claussen⁽¹⁸⁾ that tip of the tongue is more sensitive to sweet. The sides of tongue are sensitive to salty in anterior part, whereas to sour in posterior part. Bitter is best tasted on the posterior third of tongue. The dorsal aspect of the tongue doesn't have many taste buds and is relatively insensitive.

Affection of LBN was considered as indirect trauma during dissection or haemostasis of lower part of tonsils, this was confirmed by resolving of all cases with bitter taste disturbance within two weeks.

5. Conclusion

Taste dysfunction may follow tonsillectomy operation (this appeared in 29% of cases of this study), its transient. Age and sex of the patient is not relevant to the incidence.

Affection is slightly more on posterior part of tongue than anterior part thus enhances the possibility of being resulted from indirect trauma to lingual branch of glossopharyngeal nerve during dissection of lower tonsillar pole rather than compression by tongue elevator on anterior part of tongue during surgery.

The most affected taste was bitter then sweet, salt and sour respectively.

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