

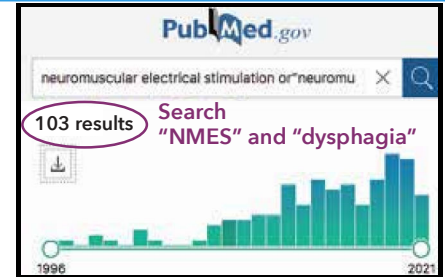
MYTH #1

"THERE IS NO RESEARCH"

THE FACTS

NMES FOR DYSPHAGIA IS EVIDENCE BASED

- Over 100 published and indexed.
- Most studies published were in the last 10 years.
- Research is ongoing.
- >95 percent of studies disclose no conflicts of interest (i.e., no funding from industry, authors independent).
- 6 meta-analysis to date.



MYTH #2

"NMES FOR DYSPHAGIA IS UNSAFE"

THE FACTS

NMES FOR DYSPHAGIA IS SAFE!*

- No adverse events reported in the literature or to FDA in over 18 years of worldwide clinical use and well over 3 million treatments.
- Electrodes placement combinations that include electrodes below the hyoid bone DO NOT increase risk.
- Best practice: deliver electrical stimulation by trained clinician in conjunction active exercise therapy. *Safety refers ONLY to those dysphagia therapists who have been trained in the safe use of NMES for dysphagia.



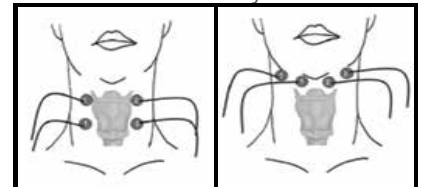
MYTH #3

"ELECTRODES BELOW THE HYOID ARE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE"

THE FACTS

ELECTRODES ABOVE AND BELOW HYOID ARE SAFE!*

- Early concern that infrahyoid muscles may negatively impact swallowing performance differently is not supported by research findings and absence of adverse events.
- Possible explanation: perturbation training, i.e., motor response of infra-and/or suprahyoid muscles interferes with physiological swallow effort causing central nervous system to increase gain ("try harder").
- Sensory stimulation is likely to be a significant contributor to reported positive outcomes - electrodes below the hyoid expand the field of sensory stimulation.



MYTH #4

"THIS TREATMENT IS NOT TRUE NMES"

THE FACTS

VITALSTIM IS NMES

- NMES definition: electrical stimulation to modify or change muscle function.
- Traditionally achieved by stimulating the motor neurons of the target muscle group.
- General term like NMES is preferable to names based on specific machines (e.g., Ampcare, Guardian VitalStim, etc).
- Different protocols elicit different responses; not all protocols elicit visible muscle contraction.
- More research is needed to determine which protocol yields best results in different diagnosis.

MYTH #5

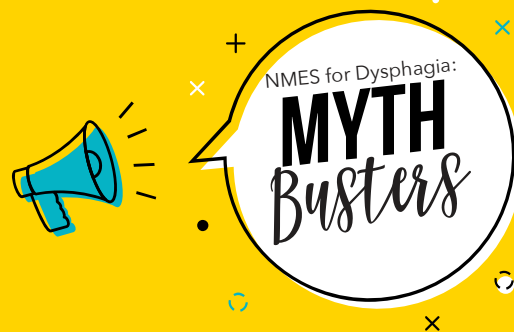
"ALL DEVICES ARE THE SAME"

THE FACTS

NOT ALL DEVICES ARE THE SAME

- Do your research!
- Is your device cleared?
- Is it cleared for dysphagia?
- Is it cleared for anterior portion of the neck or submental only?

DEVICES ON THE MARKET						
Unit Name	VitalStim Plus	Swallow Stim Classic	Aspire 2 Guardian	Guardian Unity	Columbia 6000®	AmpCare
Manufacturer	DJO Global	Spectramed	Spectramed	Spectramed	TheraSigma	AmpCare
FDA Clearance #	K153224	K120922	K023036	K020637	K120922	K131222
Cleared for Anterior Portion of Neck	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
sEMG and Triggered Stim	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No



MYTH #6

"YOU DON'T NEED TO BE TRAINED"

THE FACTS

TRAINING IS
REQUIRED FOR
SLPs & OTs

- ASHA **DOES NOT** require any certification to use a modality.
- ASHA **DOES NOT** endorse any specific device or protocol.
- ASHA & CMS **DO** require that an SLP be trained prior to using a modality.
 - Instructor must be an expert in the field (modalities and dysphagia).
 - Material must be original work or the instructor must have consent of the author to use.
 - Training must have measurable objectives to determine successful training.
 - Training must be documented.

MYTH #7

"NMES CAN'T BE USED WITH IMPLANTED DEVICES"

THE FACTS

IMPLANTED
DEVICES AREN'T
CONTRAINDICATED

- Implanted cardiac devices such as pacemakers, internal cardiac defibrillators (ICDs), left ventricular assist devices (LVADs), and Life Vests are not contraindications to the use of NMES to treat dysphagia.
- Other implanted devices such as deep brain stimulators (DBS), vagal nerve stimulators, and cochlear implants are not contraindications to the use of NMES to treat dysphagia.
- While separate or distinct physician clearance is not necessary for these implanted devices, clinicians are encouraged to have a discussion with the referring physician or the physician managing the implanted device if there are any questions or concerns.

MYTH #8

"NMES CAN'T BE USED ON PTS WITH HEAD & NECK CANCER"

THE FACTS

CIRCUMSTANCES
ALLOW FOR
NMES

- NMES to treat dysphagia using an anterior neck or facial placement is only contraindicated in the presence of active neoplasm or disease.
- A past history of head and neck cancer is not a contraindication.
- The criteria for an individual being considered "cancer-free" may vary depending on the institution.
- Active cancer remote to the head and neck is not a contraindication (e.g., brain, esophageal, lung, breast, liver, etc.).

MYTH #9

"NMES CAN'T BE USED WITH BELLS Palsy OR OTHER FACIAL PARALYSIS"

THE FACTS

BENEFICIAL IN
SOME
CIRCUMSTANCES

- The key to considering use of NMES to treat dysphagia symptoms in an individual who has been diagnosed with Bells Palsy is the factor of time (acute vs. chronic).
- NMES may be considered for someone who has had a diagnosis of Bells Palsy who is experiencing weakness as a chronic symptom of the disease process.
- The key to determining whether NMES is indicated is whether or not the peripheral nerve (CN VII, facial) is intact.
- NMES can be used diagnostically in order to determine whether NMES is appropriate/indicated.

MYTH #10

"NMES CAN'T BE USED ON PTs WITH NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES"

THE FACTS

BENEFICIAL
IN SOME
CIRCUMSTANCES

- Exercise-based treatments (with NMES) for individuals with neurodegenerative diseases such as ALS, MS, PD, etc. is not contraindicated.
- Treatment cannot be curative, but can improve function.
- Patients with neurodegenerative diseases who have decreased functional capacity (and are prone to fatigue) will need their exercise program modified so that the individual is exercising at a low aerobic level.
- The value of adding NMES to the dysphagia plan of care is limited in disease states with significant lower motor neuron involvement (the factor of timing).