TOPICS IN PEDIATRICS

Midface alterations in childhood as pathogenesis of obstructive sleep apnea syndrome

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KEYWORDS
Midface; Aeration; Childhood; Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSA).

Abstract The onset of nasal breathing sets a genetically determined impulse to aerate the face cavities or paranasal sinuses, which in turn initiate their growth creating a useful trafficable space for air during the development of the midface. Considering the evidence that the upper airway obstruction has a primary role in the pathogenesis of respiratory sleep disorders, any condition that causes a permanent difficulty to nasal airflow during breathing will cause hypodevelopment of the required amplitude in this passage, reducing the growth stimulation of the sinus cavities and altering the development of the whole midface.

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PALABRAS CLAVE
Tercio medio facial; Aireación; Infancia; Síndrome de apnea-hipopnea obstructiva del sueño (SAHOS)

Alteraciones del tercio medio facial en la infancia como patogénesis del síndrome de apnea obstructiva del sueño

Resumen El inicio de la respiración nasal marca un impulso genéticamente determinado para airear las cavidades de la cara o senos paranasales, que a su vez inician su crecimiento y forman el espacio útil transitable desde el punto de vista respiratorio durante el desarrollo del tercio medio facial. Considerando la evidencia de que la obstrucción de la vía aérea superior tiene un rol primordial en la patogénesis de los trastornos respiratorios del sueño, cualquier

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1. Introduction

Human breathing is a basic function of life. The human being is born conditioned to breathe through the nose and to feed through the mouth, and the process of breathing requires the free passage of air through the nasal and naso-pharyngeal spaces. An adequate respiratory function associated with a correct masticatory, swallowing and labial and lingual muscular action will stimulate facial growth and development in its whole given that bone growth responds to the adequate functioning of the muscles and facial soft tissues, as it is described in Moss’ theory.\(^1\) Growth of the midface and the conformation of the dental arcade initiate from the first respiration and finalize at the end of the second childhood,\(^2\) linked to the adequate ventilation of the paranasal sinuses in relation to the volume of air that can pass through the nose.\(^3\) The midface is integrated by the bones that form the roof of the mouth, the floor and the lateral walls of the orbit, a large part of the nasal cavity, which accommodates the nasal septum, the inferior, middle and superior turbinates, as well as the multiple cavities of the maxillary and ethmoidal sinuses, which serve as a support and give shape to the soft tissues from which the external configuration of the face will depend. Therefore, these tissues have a great physiological and esthetic relevance. Any disease that involves these structures can contribute to an alteration of their growth and development.

2. Biomechanics of the upper airway

Previous research has outlined the dynamic alterations of permeability as a function of the intraluminal pressure throughout the flexible segments of the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and genitourinary biological conduits.\(^4\) In the case of the upper airways, the permeable and flexible segment, which corresponds to the pharynx, is connected through two rigid segments. The upstream segment corresponds to the nose and the downstream segment to the trachea (Fig. 1A).

The air conduits of the upper and lower segments of the flexible site have fixed diameters and resistances: upstream segment resistance (R\(_{US}\)) and downstream segment resistance (R\(_{DS}\)); and variable pressures—upstream segment pressure (P\(_{US}\)) and downstream segment pressure (P\(_{DS}\)). It is important to mention several characteristics of this model, known as Starling’s model of resistance, highlighting the following concepts:

A) The pressure outside the rigid conduits and the flexible conduit is positive; inside, the pressure is negative, which allows the air current to flow freely through the conduits.

B) The components of the system generate resistance to the passing of air; by increasing resistance, more pressure is required for the air to flow to the interior of the system.

C) The rigid segments of the conduit do not have a risk to collapse, only the flexible portion. Based on this, a new concept is generated: the critical pressure (P\(_{CRIT}\)), which represents the risk of total or partial collapse of the flexible portion, and results in a greater or lesser obstruction.

D) When the upper portion of the segment is obstructed, the pressure inside the conduit is modified, which increases the usual pressure from -18 to -10 cmH\(_2\)O to +4 cmH\(_2\)O, which closes or collapses the airway in the flexible segment during sleep.\(^5\) When the P\(_{CRIT}\) is greater than the P\(_{US}\) and P\(_{DS}\), which connect with the flexible segment, the intramural pressure is positive, the airways close and airflow ceases (Fig. 1B).

Flow can be reestablished by elevating the P\(_{US}\) above the P\(_{CRIT}\). If the P\(_{US}\) and the P\(_{DS}\) are greater than the P\(_{CRIT}\), the intramural pressure is negative, the airways open and allow an adequate airflow (Fig. 1C). In these conditions, flow through the upper airway is proportional to the pressure gradient through the entire airway, and it can be described by the tension-current relation of Ohm’s law:

\[
V_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{P_{\text{US}} - P_{\text{DS}}}{R_{\text{US}} + R_{\text{DS}}}
\]

where V\(_{\text{MAX}}\) represent the maximal inspiratory volume.

In contrast, when the P\(_{US}\) is greater than the P\(_{CRIT}\) and the P\(_{DS}\) is lower than the P\(_{CRIT}\), the airways operate in a flow-limited condition (Fig. 1D). Since the inspiratory cycle varies rapidly between closed and opened status, the pressure in the flexible segment remains almost constant in relation to the P\(_{CRIT}\). If the pressure in the flexible segment is constant, airflow also remains constant. Under these circumstances, airflow becomes independent of the P\(_{DS}\) and reaches a level of V\(_{\text{MAX}}\). Given that the P\(_{CRIT}\) replaces the P\(_{DS}\), this favors an effective inspiratory flow return. Therefore, the level of V\(_{\text{MAX}}\) is determined by the gradient of the P\(_{US}\) and P\(_{CRIT}\) divided by the resistance through the upstream segment in accordance with the following equation:

\[
V_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{P_{\text{US}} - P_{\text{CRIT}}}{R_{\text{US}}}
\]
In this model, a decrease of the P\textsubscript{DS} does not generate an occlusion of the upper airway and cannot be a factor for the development of sleep obstructive apneas.

It is important to point out that inspiratory airflow limitation has two implications in the respiratory system. First, upper airway resistance increases notably when flow is limited in comparison with a normal state. In the absence of upper airway obstruction, the combined resistances of the upstream and downstream segment fluctuate between 1 and 2 cmH\textsubscript{2}O/l/s, which represent approximately half the total resistance of the system during normal breathing. In contrast, during periods of limited inspiratory flow, airflow resistance of the upstream segment can increase up to 20 and 40 cmH\textsubscript{2}O/l/s. Second, an additional burden to the respiratory system during periods of flow limitation given the fact that patients continue to exert a greater inspiratory effort without increasing airflow. Essentially, a great part of the pressure generated by the inspiratory muscles is wasted by not increasing respiration due to the dynamic collapse of the upper airway. Therefore, the increase in the upper airway resistance and the dynamic collapse of the upper airway lead to an overexertion that will not overcome airflow obstruction. Several studies have demonstrated a directly proportional relationship between pharyngeal collapsibility and the severity of the respiratory obstruction\textsuperscript{1,2} (Fig. 2). As the P\textsubscript{CRIT} elevates, an increasing level of upper airway obstruction during sleep is clinically observed. Minimal elevations of the P\textsubscript{CRIT} have been associated with snoring, meanwhile, moderate elevations (levels of \textasciitilde{}5 and 0 cmH\textsubscript{2}O) have been associated with hypopnea and the upper airway resistance syndrome (UARS). With more pronounced increases of the P\textsubscript{CRIT}, it becomes positive, leading to obstructive sleep apnea. Therefore, the quantitative differences of the P\textsubscript{CRIT} have been associated with gradual changes in the severity of the airway obstruction during sleep.

3. Anatomical considerations

Given the functional importance of the nose in the process of breathing, the presence of a permeable nasal valve, a midline positioned nasal septum (both bone and cartilaginous), inferior and middle turbinates of adequate volumes, and a lymphoid tissue that is not hypertrophic, could facilitate said function without altering the development of the midface. Different researchers have identified a variety of anatomical factors that contribute an increase in the collapsibility of the upper airways. Several craniofacial characteristics related to the morphology of the facial skeleton or the pharyngeal soft tissues can predispose to the collapse of the upper airways. The size of the mandible, the height of the upper maxillary bone and the position of the hyoid bone have been associated with a risk of obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS)\textsuperscript{3,4}. The decrease of the soft palate zone and both adenoid and tonsil hypertrophy are characteristics of the soft tissues that have been associated with an increase upper airway collapsibility\textsuperscript{5}. In general, it is believed that these anatomical variants will increase the P\textsubscript{CRIT} by restricting the size of the bony enclosure around the pharynx and by increasing the amount of soft tissue contained in this area\textsuperscript{6}. Obesity is also an anatomical risk factor of special importance for the upper airways and their obstruction during sleep. The upper airways of obese individuals are more susceptible to collapse\textsuperscript{7} because the P\textsubscript{CRIT} increases 1.0 and 1.7 cmH\textsubscript{2}O for every 10 kg/m\textsuperscript{2} increase in body mass index (BMI) in women and men, respectively. The increase in the fatty deposits around the pharynx and
the upper airways can increase the pressure exerted by the extraluminal tissue and, therefore, the collapsibility of the upper airway. Moreover, lung volume decrease in the obese, which leads to a decrease in the flow in the upper airway through a positivization of the $P_{\text{CRIT}}$. These flow reductions are more pronounced in patients with adipose abdomen, in which lung volumes can decrease up to nearly the residual volume. Inversely, improvement in OSAS by weight loss are due probably to a reduction in the pressure of the surrounding tissues and the increase in air flow by generating a positivization of the $P_{\text{CRIT}}$.

4. Pathophysiology associated with the development of the midface

Nasal breathing is healthy because the air is treated in many ways in the different structures of the nose, paranasal sinuses and the nasal mucosa. Nasal physiological functions, such as heating and humidification, are essential to the functionality of the airway. It is estimated that an adult inhales an average of 10,000 liters of air in about 30,000 breaths a day.

- Filtration. The first filter of particles from the ambient is the nasal cavity. The nasal mucous and nose hair, or vibrissae, oversee trapping of the entering particles.
- Humidification. Humidification is another important process of nasal physiology. The abundant vascularization of the nasal mucosa and the turbinates moisten the entering air, increasing its humidity up to 80% before it reaches the nasopharynx.
- Heating. Inhaled air must have a temperature of at least 33-35°C for it not to originate pathological reactions to the alveoli. Once again, due to the turbulence, cold air is forced to be in contact with water vapor that emanates from the mucosa and submucosa of the turbinates, increasing its temperature up to 10°C. A series of neurovascular reflexes are also produced so that, if necessary, capillaries are dilated and warm the overlying mucosa providing more heat to the air.
- Smell. Nasal aerodynamics also contributes to the olfactory system by letting ambient particles reach the olfactory striae located at the base of the skull.
- The nasal cavity as a resonance chamber. The nose and paranasal sinuses act as factors that contribute to modifying voice intensity.

According to the previously stated, any disorder that generates permanent difficulties to nasal airflow during breathing will cause alterations that are secondary to the absence of the described functions as well as underdevelopment of the required amplitude of the nasal airway, since it will diminish the stimulation of growth of the sinus cavities and alter the development of the midface. The different clinical characteristics (Table 1) are dependent on the affected region of the airway as well as the moment of diagnosis since children have growth spurts of the midface. Sixty percent of this growth occurs during the first four years of life. Therefore, an adequate clinical history by intentionally interrogating about associated signs will allow for an early suspicion of this disorder (Table 2).

The fundamental condition for respiratory sleep disorders to exist resides in the obstruction of the airway; flow decrease through its upstream segment, which is the nose, is the definitive factor. If the obstruction is prolonged until the end of the second childhood, this segment will be permanently insufficient in adolescence and adulthood, triggering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Most common diseases altering nasal airflow.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Nasal valve obstruction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Deviated septum</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Turbinate hypertrophy</td>
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<td>- Adenoid hypertrophy</td>
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<td>- Tonsil hypertrophy</td>
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<td>- Lingual tonsil hypertrophy</td>
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Table 2  Clinical characteristics commonly associated with nasal obstruction.

- Mouth breathing syndrome
- Disorders of phonation
- Disorders of the secondary dentition
- Masticatory and swallowing disorders
- Difficulty initiating sleep
- Frequent nocturnal awakening
- Daytime sleepiness
- Difficulty concentrating
- Irritability
- Hyperactivity and aggressiveness syndrome
- Headache
- Enuresis

the factors that generate a positive $P_{\text{crit}}$ and leading to the obstruction of the flexible segment of the airway during sleep, which could be denominated as obstructive syndrome in pediatrics. The proposed hypothesis establishes that if there is a moment when the definitive narrowing of the upstream segment can be prevented, it is during the development of the midface, which is fundamental, finite, and unrepeatable. Up to 60% of this development occurs in the first four years of life; thus, an early diagnosis and definitive unblocking is required to achieve an adequate development that will allow free transit of the necessary airflow to favor the negativization of the $P_{\text{crit}}$, and avert the possibility of developing any respiratory disorder of sleep, particularly the development of OSAHS.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest of any nature.

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