



# **Characteristic of voice disorders**

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# VOICE –

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**the totality of the most varied in height, strength and timbre sounds made by a person using a voice apparatus. These sounds can serve to express thoughts, feelings and sensations (speech, singing, crying) or are the result of reflex movements of the muscles of the larynx (sneezing, coughing, etc.) arising from exposure to certain stimuli.**

# ACOUSTIC VOICE CHARACTERISTICS

**Voice pitch** is characterized by the frequency of the oscillatory movements of the vocal folds in 1 second and is regulated by their voltage..

**Voice strength** is determined by the amplitude of the vibrations of the vocal folds and is regulated arbitrarily.

**Timbre or voice tone** is a qualitative characteristic of the voice and depends on the frequency and strength of the vibrations that make up a particular sound.

**Voice range** is the number of tones a voice gives.

# VOICE DISORDERS –

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this is the absence or distortion of phonation due to pathological changes in the vocal apparatus.

There are **two main terms** for voice disorders:

***aphonia*** – total absence of voice;

***dysphonia*** – partial distortions of pitch, strength and timbre of the voice.



# A voice will be considered distorted if there is a change in at least one of the characteristics of the voice :

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***distortion of the timbre of the voice*** manifests itself in coarseness, hoarseness, hoarseness or aspiration;

***a change in strength*** is expressed in a voice too quiet or too loud;

***pitch changes*** are expressed in a narrow frequency range, too high or too low a pitch frequency;

***distortion of the resonance*** is expressed in increased or decreased nasal resonance.

# The causes of voice disorders :

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## **1. Organic changes which are not related to overexertion of voice and improper manner of voicing :**

- **paresis and paralysis of the vocal folds of a central and peripheral nature,**
- **all kinds of neoplasms of the larynx, pharynx, mouth and nose,**
- **pathology of the larynx, pharynx, mouth and nose congenital or acquired as a result of trauma, illness**



## The causes of voice disorders :

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### **2. Organic changes caused by overexertion of voice and incorrect manner of voicing:**

- **hemorrhage in the vocal fold,**
- **vocal fold nodules,**
- **thickening of the edges and redness of the vocal folds**

# The causes of voice disorders :

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## 3. **Functional changes :**

- **wrong manner of voicing,**
- **voice overstrain,**
- **non-compliance of voice hygiene,**
- **psychoemotional factors**



# The causes of voice disorders :

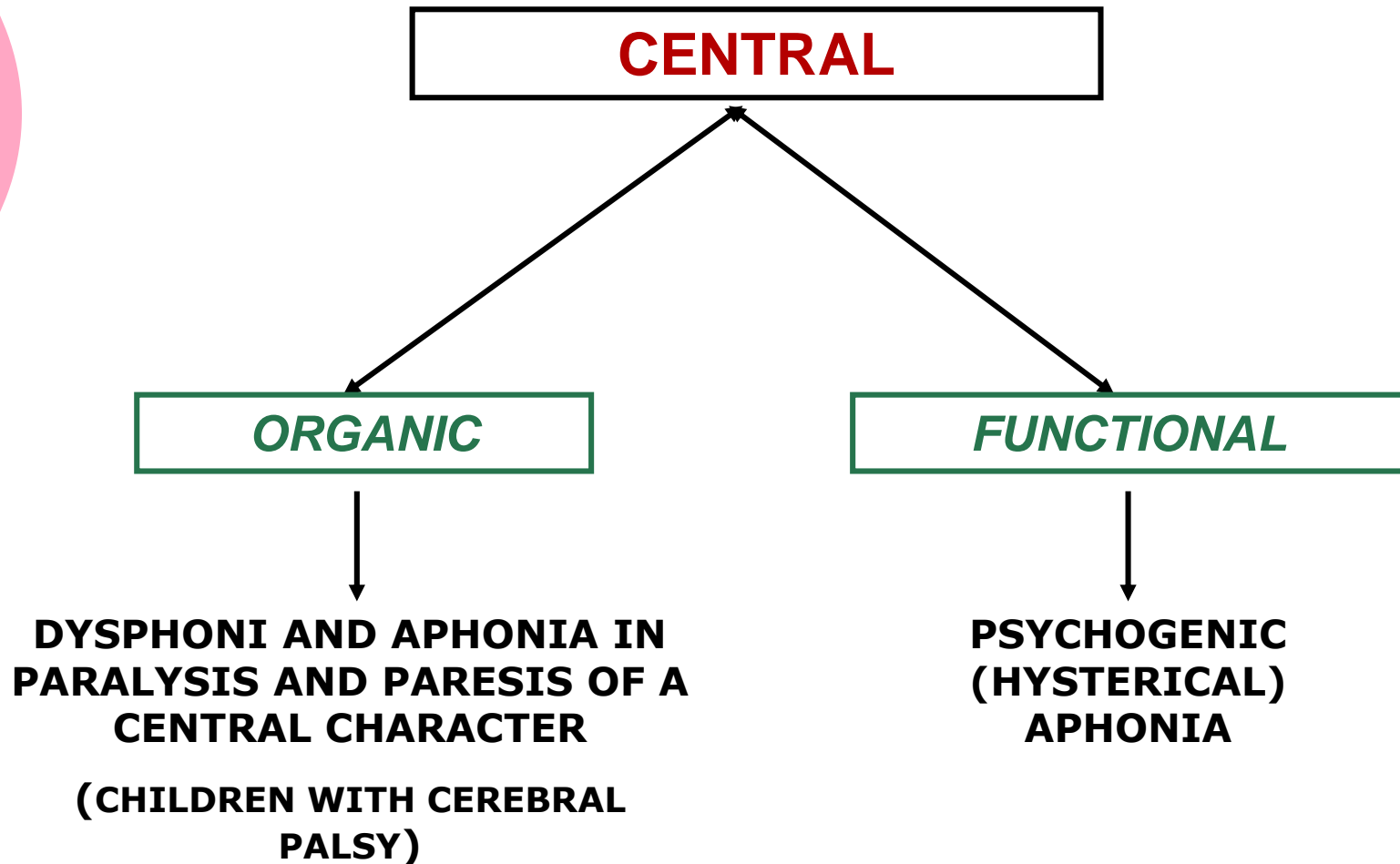
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## 4. Factors contributing to the development of voice disorders :

- allergies,
- upper respiratory tract diseases,
- hormonal disorders (thyroid disease, premenstrual and menstrual conditions),
- all kinds of noises: automobile, musical, in the workshop, in the gym, in the student audience, etc.

# CLASSIFICATION OF VOICE DISORDERS

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# PERIPHERAL

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graph TD; PERIPHERAL[PERIPHERAL] --> ORGANIC[ORGANIC]; PERIPHERAL --> FUNCTIONAL[FUNCTIONAL]; ORGANIC --> DIPHONIA["DIPHONIA (APHONIA) AT :"]; FUNCTIONAL --> HYPOTONIC["❖ HYPOTONIC DYSPHONIA (APHONIA)"]; FUNCTIONAL --> HYPERTONIC["❖ HYPERTONIC DYSPHONIA (APHONIA)"]; FUNCTIONAL --> SPASTIC["❖ SPASTIC DYSPHONIA"]; FUNCTIONAL --> PHONASTHENIA["❖ PHONASTHENIA"]; FUNCTIONAL --> MUTATION["❖ PATHOLOGICAL MUTATION"]; ORGANIC --> CHRONIC["❖ CHRONIC LARINGITES"]; ORGANIC --> PARALYSIS["❖ PARALYSIS AND PARISIS OF THE LARYNX OF THE PERIPHERAL CHARACTER"]; ORGANIC --> NEOPLASMS["❖ NEOPLASMS (NODES, PAPILOMAS, FIBROMAS)"]; ORGANIC --> REMOVAL["❖ CONDITIONS AFTER REMOVAL OF NEOPLASMS"]; ORGANIC --> HEMORRHAGE["❖ HEMORRHAGE IN THE VOCAL FOLDS"]; ORGANIC --> TRACHEITE["❖ PROFESSIONAL TRACHEITE"]; ORGANIC --> RINOLALIA["❖ RINOLALIA AND RHINOPHONY"]; ORGANIC --> HEARING["❖ HEARING REDUCTION"];
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## ORGANIC

DIPHONIA  
(APHONIA) AT :

- ❖ CHRONIC LARINGITES
- ❖ PARALYSIS AND PARISIS OF THE LARYNX OF THE PERIPHERAL CHARACTER
- ❖ NEOPLASMS (NODES, PAPILOMAS, FIBROMAS)
- ❖ CONDITIONS AFTER REMOVAL OF NEOPLASMS
- ❖ HEMORRHAGE IN THE VOCAL FOLDS
- ❖ PROFESSIONAL TRACHEITE
- ❖ RINOLALIA AND RHINOPHONY
- ❖ HEARING REDUCTION

## FUNCTIONAL

❖ HYPOTONIC DYSPHONIA  
(APHONIA)

❖ HYPERTONIC DYSPHONIA  
(APHONIA)

❖ SPASTIC DYSPHONIA

❖ PHONASTHENIA

❖ PATHOLOGICAL MUTATION

# Literature

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- 1. Lavrova, E.V. Voice Disorders / E.V. Lavrova et al. - M.: Publishing Center "Academy", 2006. – 128p.**
- 2. Orlova, O.S. Voice Disorders / O.S. Orlova. - M.: AST: Astrel, 2008. – 220p.**