DYSPHONIA REASON IN SPEAKING AND PRE-SPEAKING CHILDREN.

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Summary. The purpose of this research is to determine frequency and causes of dysphonia in speaking and pre-speaking children.

Methods. We have examined 525 children at age 1 month to 17 years. For the purpose of diagnosis all children had the endoscopic examination of the nasal cavity, nasopharynx and larynx.

Results. We conducted a study of 525 children aged 1 month to 17 years. For diagnosis all children underwent upper endoscopy, endoscopy examination of the larynx was 15% of the total number (79 children). We used fiberscope «Karl Storz» (Germany) with a diameter of optical tube 2,4 mm. 59 children had complaints, 20 children (25%) had no complaints. In pre-speaking children among the causes of dysphonia prevailed an organic pathology: laryngomalacia in combination with microaspiration (38,8%), vocal nodules (27,8%), paresis of the vocal folds (5,5%), stenosis of the larynx (5,5%), papillomatosis (5,5%). In speaking children the causes for the development of dysphonia is associated with increased voice load (a scream, loud cry in patients with emotional lability, failure to voice mode in acute respiratory disease and on music lessons. The number of functional disorders grows. Among the causes of an organic pathology of larynx prevails vocal nodules, inflammatory diseases. Parents usually complain the most about: the change of the child's voice (41,7%), breathing problems (21,5%), choking (6,3%), cough (3,8%). Among these diseases, It's possible to distinguish such pathology as allergic diseases, digestive diseases, neurological pathology, behavioral and emotional disorders.

Conclusion. The main reason of the vocal disorders in pre-speaking children is an organic pathology. In speaking children in addition to organic pathology, among the dysphonia causes, the number of functional disorders is increasing. Among the organic pathology in pre-speaking children prevailed laryngomalacia in combination with microaspiration, in speaking children – vocal nodules.