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A Short Note on Vocal Cord Paralysis, Cystic Fibrosis and its Causes

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Description

Vocal cord paralysis occurs when the nerve impulse to the voice box (larynx) is interrupted. This leads to paralysis of the vocal cord muscles. Vocal cord paralysis can affect your ability to speak and breathe. This is because the vocal cords (sometimes called vocal cords) do more than just make sounds. It also protects the airways by preventing food, drink, and even saliva from entering the trachea and choking. Possible causes include nerve damage during surgery, viral infections, and certain types of cancer. Treatment of vocal cord paralysis usually includes surgery and, in some cases, voice therapy.

The vocal cords are two flexible muscular tissue bands at the entrance of the trachea (trachea). When you speak, the bands come together and vibrate to make a sound. For the rest of the time, you will be able to relax and breathe with your vocal cords open. In most cases of vocal cord paralysis, only one vocal cord is paralyzed. Paralysis of both vocal cords is rare but serious. This can cause difficulty speaking and serious breathing and swallowing problems. Signs and symptoms of vocal cord paralysis include breathing, hoarseness, wheezing, loss of vocal pitch, choking or coughing while swallowing food, drink or saliva, etc. Vocal cord paralysis disrupts nerve impulses to the larynx (larynx), leading to muscle paralysis.

Cystic Fibrosis

Cystic Fibrosis (CF) is a genetic disorder that causes serious damage to the lungs, digestive system, and other organs in the body. Cystic fibrosis is a common autosomal recessive disorder with severe respiratory symptoms such as shortness of breath and chronic cough. Most treatments for cystic fibrosis aim to reduce the effects of the disease, but patients with cystic fibrosis also exhibit abnormal symptoms and respiratory problems. Patients with cystic fibrosis had significantly reduced voice intensity and harmonic noise ratios, and increased levels of jitter and fibrillation. In addition, CF patients also had higher scores for roughness, shortness of breath, and asthenia, with significant changes in the overall grade of dyspnoea. There is no therapy for cystic fibrosis, however remedy can ease symptoms, less headaches and enhance first-class of life. Managing cystic fibrosis is complex, so do not forget getting remedy at the middle with a multispecialty group of doctors and scientific specialists educated in CF to assess and deal with the condition. Cystic fibrosis signs and symptoms vary, depending on the severity of the disease. Even in the same person, symptoms may worsen or improve as time passes. Some people may not experience symptoms until their teenage years or adulthood. People who are not diagnosed until adulthood usually present with mild illness and more atypical symptoms such as recurring bouts of an inflamed pancreas (pancreatitis), infertility and recurring pneumonia.

Cardiovascular disorder is known to cause vocal cord paralysis, likely through mechanical harm to the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Pulmonary arterial high blood pressure and dilation arise as much as 80% of patients with cystic fibrosis. The path of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve through the chest brings the chest towards the coronary heart and the massive blood vessels of the coronary heart. The sudden dilation of the pulmonary artery induced recurrent laryngeal nerve harm and vocal wire paralysis. This is simply the second one hyperlink among unilateral vocal wire paralysis and cystic fibrosis in the clinical literature. The course of the left recurrent laryngeal nerve through the chest brings the chest closer to the heart and the large blood vessels of the heart. Cardiovascular disease is known to cause vocal cord paralysis, probably through mechanical damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Pulmonary arterial hypertension and dilation occur in up to 80% of patients with cystic fibrosis.

Causes

In cystic fibrosis, a defect (mutation) in a gene called the Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator (CFTR) gene alters proteins that regulate the movement of salts inside and outside the cell. As a result, the mucus of the respiratory, digestive and genital organs becomes thicker and the salt level of sweat increases. Various defects can occur in genes. The type of gene mutation is associated with the severity of the disease. Children must inherit one copy of the gene from each parent in order to get sick. If the child inherits only one copy, they do not develop cystic fibrosis. However, they can become carriers and pass genes to their children.