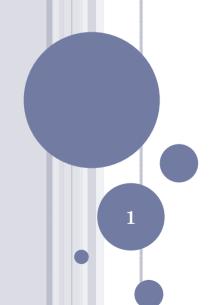
VOCAL NODULES IN CHILDREN



Kimme Norton Spring 2009

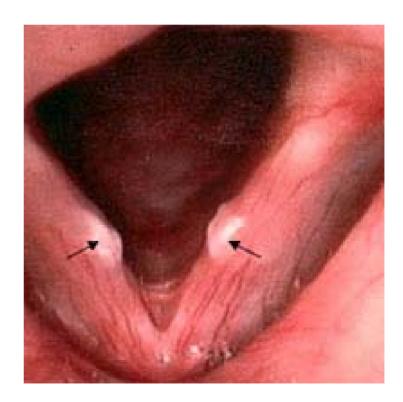
VOCAL NODULES

• Definition:

• A slight "protuberance on the free margin of the vocal fold at the junction of the anterior and middle third" (Aronson, 1980, as cited in Allen, Petit, & Sherblom, 1991)

• Presentation:

- Typically bilateral
- Shape: roundish
- Size: pinhead-pea
- Early stages:
 - Soft tissue
 - Pinkish/Reddish
- Later stages:
 - Hard tissue/fibrous
 - Whitish



(NYU Medical Center, 2005)

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REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

• 2 Textbooks:

- Voice therapy: Clinical studies (Stemple, 2000)
- Clinical voice pathology: Theory and management (Stemple, Glaze, & Klaben, 2000)

• 27 Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles:

- Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools (6)
- Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders (4)
- Journal of Voice (4)
- International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology (3)
- Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research (3)

RESEARCH: ARRANGED BY FOCUS

Focus	Number of Articles
Anatomy & Physiology	1
Symptomatology	1
All-Inclusive	2
Demographics & Incidence	2
Behavioral & Psychological Characteristics	4
Assessment	4
Treatment	13

RESEARCH: ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Years Published	Number of Articles
2004-2009	9
2000-2003	3
1990-1999	8
1980-1989	4
1970-1979	3

ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE: VOCAL NODULES VS. POLYPS

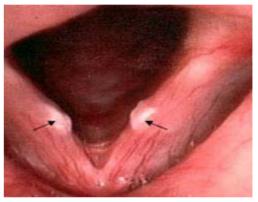
• Similarities:

- Benign
- Location
- Size
- Shape

• Differences:

- Vocal nodules result in:
 - Thicker epithelial tissue
 - Hyaline degeneration
 - Disruption to the basal lamina
- Polyps typically materialize from a deeper anatomic layer

Vocal Nodules



(NYU Medical Center, 2005)

Polyp



(Voice Medicine, 2004)

PREVALENCE, INCIDENCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- Prevalence:
 - One million+ children in the U.S. have vocal nodules
- Study: 731 children exhibiting laryngeal pathologies
 - Incidence of vocal nodules:
 - \circ N = 128
 - o 17.5%
 - Demographics:
 - Male to female ratio = 2:1
 - Age ranges most affected:
 - \circ Ages 4-5; N = 29
 - \circ Ages 6-11; N = 60



http://www.ci.pasadena.tx.us/city
gram/child yelling.jpg

ETIOLOGIES

- Vocal abuse and misuse:
 - Yelling
 - Talking in excess
 - Singing
 - Laughing
 - Crying
 - Cheering
 - Animal noises
 - Sound effects
- Psychological factors:
 - Anxiety
 - Aggression
 - Depression
 - Interpersonal conflict

- Medically-related factors:
 - Excessive cough/throat clearing
 - Allergies/upper respiratory conditions
 - Dehydration
 - Gastric reflux
- Physiological factors:
 - Increased laryngeal effort
 - Increased intraabdominal pressure
 - Elevated larynx
 - Compensatory muscular tension of the larynx

SYMTOMATOLOGY

- Key features:
 - Hoarseness
 - Laryngeal hyperfunction
 - Reduced pitch
 - Breathy vocal quality
 - Dysphonia
- Symptoms vary in accordance with:
 - Extent of lesion
 - Length of time since onset
 - Laryngeal inflammation
- Some children may be asymptomatic

ASSESSMENT

- Quick Screen for Voice:
 - Provides an assessment of respiration, phonation, resonance, and nonverbal vocal range and flexibility

(Lee, Stemple, Glaze, & Kelchner, 2004)

- o /S/ to /Z/ Ratio:
 - Unaffected

(Rastatter & Hyman, 1982)

- Voice Range Profile Index:
 - Affects on highest fundamental frequency

(Heylen, Wuyts, Merterns, De Bodt, Pattyn, Croux, & Van de Heyning, 1998)

MOST PREFERABLE TREATMENT

Type of Intervention	Number of Articles
No Intervention	1
Voice Therapy	10
Surgical Intervention	1
Other	1

TREATMENT

Voice Hygiene

- Educate the client about:
 - Normal voice production
 - Vocal nodules
 - Potential etiologies
 - Effects on voice
- Identify vocally abusive behaviors and environments
- Decrease vocal abuse

• Voice Therapy:

- Voluntary management of voice
 - Decrease voice usage time
 - Reduce loudness
- Tension reduction in musculature of the larynx
 - Increase the flow of breath during phonation
 - Easy onset of vocal fold adduction
 - Progressive relaxation exercises (e.g., neck rolls, shoulder lifts, soft humming)
- Carryover activities

TREATMENT (CONTINUED)

Surgical Intervention

- Advantages:
 - Immediate removal of vocal nodules
 - High rate of initial success
- Disadvantages:
 - Nodules are likely to:
 - o Recur if strategies are not learned and maintained
 - Resolve at puberty
 - Post-operatively patients must observe:
 - One week of voice rest
 - Four to six weeks of using a soft voice only
 - Strict adherence to antireflux medications and dietary restrictions
 - Additional risks:
 - Scarring
 - Anesthetic complications

FUTURE RESEARCH

- Additional research should:
 - Examine the effects of one specific treatment approach
 - Include longitudinal studies which focus on:
 - Spontaneous resolution of vocal nodules in adolescence
 - Recurrence of nodules over time for children who underwent voice therapy vs. surgical intervention
 - Determine widespread agreement for criteria for surgical intervention
 - Investigate the specific effects and treatment of vocal nodules in children
 - Place greater emphasis on evidence-based practices in reporting treatment outcomes

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