



Voice Functional Impairments In Children And Adolescents

D. Rajabov

Tashkent Medical Academy Tashkent, Uzbekistan

J.A. Djuraev

Tashkent Medical Academy Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The problem of early diagnosis and timely correction of voice disorders is socially and economically significant, since the voice-speech professions in modern society are becoming more widespread. Many pathological conditions leading to impaired vocal function develop in childhood and adolescence. The pathology of the voice in a child progresses gradually and is usually not accompanied by a violation of general well-being. This explains the often inattention of parents, pediatricians and pediatric otorhinolaryngologists to the voice problem. The lack of primary screening of voice disorders in children leads to a significant prevalence of pathology, according to various literary sources constituting up to 40% or more and having a tendency to increase. The problem of the existing voice disorder becomes relevant when a young person chooses a future profession, when, according to the state of the voice function, an applicant may be recognized as unfit or partially fit for the chosen type of professional activity. Therefore, the timely detection and treatment of voice disorders in childhood is relevant.

KEYWORDS

Voice disorders, voice leading, dysphonia, vocal cord nodules.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose and objectives of the study: analysis of the pathology of the vocal apparatus in children, adolescents and students mastering the voice-speech profession.

The analysis of the pathology of the vocal apparatus was carried out according to the data on the number of visits to the phoniatriest of the otorhinolaryngology polyclinic of the multidisciplinary clinic for TMA.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

RESULTS AND ITS DISCUSSION

According to our data, as well as according to the literature, the most common pathology of the vocal apparatus in childhood is nodules of the vocal folds, the so-called "screamer's nodules" or "calluses". Taking into account the insufficient alertness of doctors and parents, nodules of the vocal folds in children are a chronic disease that requires long-term drug treatment and, without fail, phonopedic correction, since without changing the manner of voice-leading, conservative treatment of this pathology is not effective. Surgical treatment of vocal fold nodules in children, given the anatomical and physiological characteristics of the children's larynx, is extremely rare. Next in frequency of occurrence are acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the larynx, often associated with chronic pathology of the nose, nasopharynx, pharynx. An important role in the development of laryngeal pathology is played by the postnasal leakage syndrome, due to the constant infection of the larynx with sputum, as well as the tension of the vocal folds with its frequent coughing. An increase in the proportion of functional disorders of the voice (dysphonia and aphonia), as well as mutational dysphonia, is observed in older children and adolescents, when the influence of the functional state of the nervous and endocrine systems of a growing patient on the vocal apparatus increases.

The increase in the number of voice pathologies is facilitated by the increase in daily emotional and vocal load associated with increased neurotization of the child population, as well as the wide development and popularity of the network of children's state and private musical and theatrical groups. Neglect of the principles of protection and hygiene of the voice in childhood, the long-standing vicious mechanism of voice formation in a child subsequently leads to the formation of persistent and irreversible functional and organic diseases of the vocal apparatus.

CONCLUSION

As a result, according to our observations, professions associated with voice tension are sometimes obtained by persons whose the vocal apparatus is obviously not adapted to large voice loads, that is, initially having contraindications to them. Violations of the voice function in childhood are quite common, which is associated with inadequacy and imperfection of primary screening. The most common pathology of the vocal apparatus in childhood - nodules of the vocal folds, is usually detected quite late and requires long-term treatment and phonopedic correction. Diagnosis of laryngeal pathology in children is difficult due to age characteristics. The attention and alertness of adults who are with the child (parents, teachers, doctors) to the problem of protecting the child's voice will reduce the prevalence of chronic forms of dysphonia in children and will contribute to the prevention of voice disorders in adults, including those of voice-speech professions.

REFERENCES

1. Botirov A. J. et al. Clinical and morphological results of xenografts to use in myringoplasty //The International Tinnitus Journal. – 2020. – T. 24. – №. 1. – pp. 1-6.
2. Djuraev J. A. et al. Results of Allergological and Immunological Research in Patients with Polipoid Rhinosinusitis //Asian Journal of Immunology. – 2020. – pp. 34-40.
3. Djuraev J. A., Khasanov U. S., Vokhidov U. N. The prevalence of chronic inflammatory diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses in patients with myocarditis //European Science Review. – 2018. – №. 5-6. – pp. 147-149.
4. Djuraev J. A. et al. Results of an immunogistochemical study in patients with polipoid rhinosinusitis //European Journal of Molecular &

5. Clinical Medicine. – 2020. – Т. 7. – №. 2. – pp. 2526-2541.
6. Khasanov U. S., Djuraev J. A. Morphological characteristics of chronic polypous rhinosinusitis //Cutting edge-science. – 2020. – pp. 30.
7. Narmurotov B. K., Boymuradov S. A., Djuraev J. A. Comparative Characteristics Of Rheological Properties Of Blood In Combined Face Injuries Before And After Treatment //The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 67-75.
8. Shaumarov A. Z. et al. Role of Hemostatic Agents in Simultaneous Surgical Interventions in the Nasal Cavity.
9. Kurbonov Y. K., Boymuradov S. A., Djuraev J. A. Purulent-Necrotic Diseases Of The Face: Aspects Of Diagnostics And Treatment //The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 24-30.
10. Nigmatov I. O. et al. Post-Traumatic Defects And Face Deformations: Features Of Diagnostics And Treatment //The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 55-66.
11. Jumanov D. A. U. et al. International Journal of Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences Archive //International Journal of Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences Archive. – 2020. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 011-015.
12. VOHIDOV U. N. et al. Current issues of the treatment of chronic polypous rhinosinusitis //Journal of Biomedicine and Practice. – 2020. – Т. 2. – №. 5.
13. Khasanov U. S., Vokhidov U. N., Djuraev J. A. State of the nasal cavity in chronic inflammatory diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses in patients with myocarditis //European science,(9 (41)).–2018. – 2018.
14. Salakhova, E. Z., & Shamsitdinova, M. G. (2020). ADVANCED PEDOGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION IN THE 21-ST CENTURY. Theoretical & Applied Science, (5), 743-746.
15. Vohidov U. N. Djuraev JA ugli, Makhsitaliev, MI, & Khamidjanov, s. O.(2020). Current issues of the treatment of chronic polypous rhinosinusitis //Journal of Biomedicine and Practice. – Т. 2. – №. 5.
16. Makhsitaliev M. et al. The Functional State Of The Mucous Membrane Of The Nasal Cavity And Paranasal Sinuses After Radical And Minimally Invasive Surgical Interventions //The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 31-40.
17. Давлатова, Р. Х. (2020). ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫЙ ДЕЙКСИС И ЕДИНИЦЫ ЕГО ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. In Colloquium-journal (No. 6-5, pp. 37-39). Голопристанський міськрайонний центр зайнятості= Голопристанский районный центр занятости.
18. Shamsitdinova, M. (2021). Difficulties In Teaching Law Students Listening Comprehension In English Language Teaching. The American Journal of Political Science Law and Criminology, 3(01), 1-8.