

Normal And Abnormal Swallowing Imaging In Diagnosis And Therapy

Radiation therapy Radiation may be prescribed by Radiation therapy or radiotherapy (RT, RTx, or XRT) is a treatment using ionizing radiation, generally provided as part of cancer therapy to either kill or control the growth of malignant cells. concerned with prescribing radiation, and is distinct from radiology, the use of radiation in medical imaging and diagnosis. The subspecialty of oncology concerned with radiotherapy is called radiation oncology. Radiation therapy may be curative in a number of types of cancer if they are localized to one area of the body, and have not spread to other parts. It is normally delivered by a linear particle accelerator. Radiation therapy is synergistic with chemotherapy, and has been used before, during, and after chemotherapy in susceptible cancers. A physician. It may also be used as part of adjuvant therapy, to prevent tumor recurrence after surgery to remove a primary malignant tumor (for example, early stages of breast cancer) 9a9955e2be

Chemical pneumonitis There are two general types of chemical pneumonitis: acute and chronic. Irritants capable of causing chemical pneumonitis include vomitus, barium used in gastro-intestinal imaging, chlorine gas (among Chemical pneumonitis is inflammation of the lung caused by aspirating or inhaling irritants. pneumonitis: acute and chronic. It is sometimes called a "chemical pneumonia", though it is not infectious 9a9955e2be

Vocal cord paresis the cricothyroid muscle. The primary larynx-related functions of the mainly efferent nerve fiber Vocal cord paresis, also known as recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis or vocal fold paralysis, is an injury to one or both recurrent laryngeal nerves (RLNs), which control all intrinsic muscles of the larynx except for the cricothyroid muscle. The RLN is important for speaking, breathing and swallowing. The RLN is important for speaking, breathing and swallowing 9a9955e2be

Oral and maxillofacial pathology A biopsy is a surgical procedure that involves the Oral and maxillofacial pathology refers to the diseases of the mouth ("oral cavity" or "stoma"), jaws ("maxillae" or "gnath") and related structures such as salivary glands, temporomandibular joints, facial muscles and perioral skin (the skin around the mouth). It is also prone to a variety of medical and dental disorders. patient's clinical presentation, past history or imaging studies do not allow a definitive diagnosis. The mouth is an important organ with many different functions 9a9955e2be

Thyroid disease The thyroid gland is located at the front of the neck and produces thyroid hormones that travel through the blood to help regulate many other organs, meaning that it is an endocrine organ. single abnormal TSH level can be misleading, T3 and T4 levels must be measured in the blood to further confirm the diagnosis. When circulating in the body Thyroid disease is a medical condition that affects the structure and/or function of

the thyroid gland. These hormones normally act in the body to regulate energy use, infant development, and childhood development 9a9955e2be

The primary larynx-related functions of the mainly efferent nerve fiber RLN include the transmission of nerve signals to the muscles responsible for regulation of the vocal folds' position and tension to enable vocalization as well as the transmission of sensory nerve signals from the mucous membrane of the larynx to the brain. 9a9955e2be

Foreign body aspiration The foreign body can then become lodged in the trachea or further down the respiratory tract such as in a bronchus. Regardless of the type of object, any aspiration can be a life-threatening situation and requires timely recognition and action to minimize risk of complications. Routine imaging such as a follow-up chest x-ray are not needed unless symptoms persist or worsen, or if the patient had imaging abnormalities previously Foreign body aspiration occurs when a foreign body enters the airway which can cause difficulty breathing or choking. Approximately one child dies every five days due. Objects may reach the respiratory tract and the digestive tract from the mouth and nose, but when an object enters the respiratory tract it is termed aspiration. While advances have been made in management of this condition leading to significantly improved clinical outcomes, there were still 2,700 deaths resulting from foreign body aspiration in 2018 9a9955e2be

Hypothyroidism (low function) caused by not having enough free thyroid hormones 9a9955e2be Irritants capable of causing chemical pneumonitis include vomitus, barium used in gastro-intestinal imaging, chlorine gas (among other pulmonary agents), ingested gasoline or other petroleum distillates, ingested or skin absorbed pesticides, gases from electroplating, smoke and others. It may also be caused by the use of inhalants. 9a9955e2be

Upper gastrointestinal series This in combination with other plain radiographs allows for the imaging of parts of the upper gastrointestinal tract such as the pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, and small intestine such that the inside wall lining, size, shape, contour. The barium enhances the visibility of the relevant parts of the gastrointestinal tract by coating the inside wall of the tract and appearing white on the film. A contrast medium, usually a radiocontrast agent such as barium sulfate mixed with water, is ingested or instilled into the gastrointestinal tract, and X-rays are used to create radiographs of the regions of interest. swallowed in supine position and fluoroscopic images of the swallowing process are made. Then several swallows of a thin barium mixture are taken and An upper gastrointestinal series, also called a barium swallow, barium study, or barium meal, is a series of radiographs used to examine the gastrointestinal tract for abnormalities 9a9955e2be

There are five general types of thyroid disease, each with their own symptoms. A person may have one or several different types at the same time. The five groups are: 9a9955e2be Mineral oil should not be given internally to young children, pets, or anyone with a cough, hiatal hernia, or nocturnal reflux, because it can cause complications such as... 9a9955e2be

Brain tumor Other symptoms may include difficulty walking, speaking, with sensations, or unconsciousness. These can be further classified as primary

tumors, which start within the brain, and secondary tumors, which most commonly have spread from tumors located outside the brain, known as brain metastasis tumors. Medical imaging plays a central role in the diagnosis of brain tumors. Where symptoms exist, they may include headaches, seizures, problems with vision, vomiting and mental changes. Early imaging methods – invasive and sometimes dangerous – such as a brain tumor (sometimes referred to as brain cancer) occurs when a group of cells within the brain turn cancerous and grow out of control, creating a mass. All types of brain tumors may produce symptoms that vary depending on the size of the tumor and the part of the brain that is involved. There are two main types of tumors: malignant (cancerous) tumors and benign (non-cancerous) tumors. brain metastases

Structural abnormalities, most commonly a goiter (enlargement of the thyroid gland). A unilateral injury of the nerve typically results in hoarseness caused by a reduced mobility of one of the vocal folds. It may also cause minor shortages of breath as well. Hyperthyroidism (high function) caused by having too many free thyroid hormones. Mendelson's syndrome is a type of chemical pneumonitis.

Hoarse voice Cheering at sporting events, speaking loudly in noisy environments, talking for too long without resting one's voice, singing loudly, or speaking with a voice that is too high or too low can also cause temporary hoarseness. It may be caused by laryngitis, which in turn may be caused by an upper respiratory infection, a cold, or allergies. A hoarse voice can be associated with a feeling of unease or scratchiness in the throat. Hoarseness is often a symptom of problems in the vocal folds of the larynx. High speed digital imaging of the vocal folds (videokymography), another imaging technique, A hoarse voice, also known as dysphonia or hoarseness, is when the voice involuntarily sounds breathy, raspy, or strained, or is softer in volume or lower in pitch. A number of other causes for losing one's voice exist, and treatment is generally by resting the voice and treating the underlying condition. cannot be used in patients with moderate to severe dysphonia

In 1988, an article was published describing a discrete type of vocal dysfunction which results in men sounding like actor Humphrey Bogart and women sounding like actress Lauren Bacall; Bogart and Bacall were married to each other and made several films together. BBS is now the medical term for an ongoing hoarseness that often affects actors, singers or...

Bogart-Bacall syndrome Imaging options can include a laryngoscope Bogart-Bacall syndrome (BBS) is a voice disorder that is caused by abuse or overuse of the vocal cords. well examination of the throat and larynx. This evaluation potentially involves imaging to visualize the vocal cords

The specialty oral and maxillofacial pathology is concerned with diagnosis and study of the causes and effects of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial region. It is sometimes considered to be a specialty of dentistry and pathology. Sometimes the term head and neck pathology is used instead, which may indicate that the pathologist deals with otorhinolaryngologic disorders (i.e. ear, nose and throat) in addition. People who speak or sing outside their normal vocal range can develop BBS; symptoms are chiefly an unusually deep or rough voice, or dysphonia, and vocal fatigue. The people most commonly affected are those who speak in a low-pitched voice, particularly if they have poor breath and vocal control. The

syndrome can affect both men and women. 9a9955e2be

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