



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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A

Abductor SD (Ab-SD)

Spasms in muscles that open vocal folds and interrupt speech, causing breathy or soundless voice breaks

Acid and Enzymes

Within the stomach, these are chemical substances that help break up (digest) food. An increased level of acid (measured by low pH) can lead to stomach ulcers, heartburn, and esophagitis

Acute

New and relatively short in duration

Advanced Laryngeal Cancer

T3 = complete non-movement of one vocal fold; T4 = invades thyroid cartilage or structures outside of the voice box

Airway Symptoms

Breathing complaints

Anterior Commissure

A dye used in photodynamic therapy that is activated and results in chemical alteration of said dye converting it to a form that can kill cells which contain the activated dye

Aphasia

Difficulty verbally expressing words, although the individual knows what he wants to say

Aphonia

Complete voice loss

Articulation

The junction between two or more bones

Artificial Ventilation

Machine-assisted breathing

Arytenoid Cartilages

Pair of pyramid-shaped cartilages to which the vocal folds are attached in the back of the voice box; spaced well apart for normal breathing; come together for sound production

Arytenoid Fixation

Restricted joint motion of the arytenoid joint that can lead to abnormal-sounding voice and even incomplete closure of the vocal folds, which can lead to aspiration

Aspiration

Choking or coughing when swallowing food, drink or even saliva that "goes down the wrong way" (entering the breathing passage)

Axial Rotation

An abnormal tilt of the vocal folds during high pitch sound-making

B**Barium Swallow Esophagram**

X-ray imaging of the food pipe during swallowing

Barrett's Esophagus

A specific type of abnormal surface appearance of the esophagus due to replacement of the normal surface cells; often seen as an ulcer and can be premalignant

Basal Ganglia

A part of the brain that is likely involved in spasmodic dysphonia (SD); located deep in the cerebral hemispheres and the upper brainstem

Basement Membrane

A layer of extracellular material upon which the surface cells rest

Bilateral

Exists on both sides

Biopsy

A test in which a physician removes a small piece of the possibly abnormal tissue to examine under a microscope

Botulinum Toxin, Type A (BoTox)

A short-lasting medical formulation that can be injected into the vocal fold to temporarily limit mobility (can be used to treat vocal fold granuloma)

Bronchoscopy

Examination of the airway above the lungs using an instrument (scope) that also allows for biopsy and culture

Broyle's Ligament

The anterior commissure tendon (see Anatomy & Physiology of Voice Production)

C**Capillaries**

Blood vessels that connect larger vessels and together form a network within the body

Ceruloplasmin

An important "player" in the metabolism of copper, Ceruloplasmin transports and maintains appropriate levels of copper in tissues; in Wilson's Disease, low levels of ceruloplasmin are seen

Chronic

Long term

Chronic Cough

A cough that has lasted an abnormally long time

Chronic Intermittent

Goes away, then returns again – even several months to years later

Compounding Conditions

A condition that can complicate an existing abnormality or make it worse

Computed Tomography (CT)

A specialized radiologic imaging technique that allows visualization of soft tissue and bone with greater detail than a simple x-ray

Condyloma

A papilloma; a wart-like growth

Coup Deglotte

Forceful starts to phonation

Cricoarytenoid Joint

The junction between the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages in the voice box

CT Scan

Computed tomography scan

D**Delayed Esophageal Clearance**

When esophageal muscle contraction is weak or uncoordinated, moving the food into the stomach is delayed

Delayed Emptying

An abnormally slow movement of stomach contents into the small intestine (could be a sign of stomach muscle malfunction)

Diagnosis

The determination of the cause of a disease

Diaphragm

Muscle separating the chest and abdomen

Diplophonia

Double voice, sounds like a "gargle voice"

Direct Laryngoscopy

Direct visualization of the larynx by speculum/mirror or laryngoscope

Distinguishable Sound

Sound converted to voice and words

Double-Probe pH Monitor

Test that uses a small tube placed through the nose into the food pipe with two sensors that measure acid levels

Dysarthria

Difficulty forming words; presenting with imprecise consonants, hard-to-understand speech as observed in patients with stroke

Dysfluent Speech

Abnormal speech pattern of stuttering or stammering

Dyspepsia

Heartburn or discomfort after eating

Dysphagia

Difficulty swallowing

Dysphonia

An impairment of voice

Dysphonia Plica Ventricularis

A condition in which sound is made using the false vocal cords

Dysplasia

A disorderly pattern of cell maturation

Dyspnea

Difficulty breathing

Dystonia

A nervous system problem that causes involuntary movement; dystonia is not a psychological problem; spasmodic dysphonia (SD) is a type of dystonia

E Early Cancer

T1=affects only one site on larynx, no spread, normal vocal fold motion; T2=involved more than one site of larynx, vocal fold function abnormal but still moving

Edema

Medical term for swelling within the body

Effortful Phonation

Need to work harder than usual to speak, sing, or do voice tasks

Electrodes

Special fine needles that measure electrical activity during muscle activity in certain voice box muscles

Electrolarynx

A handheld device that enables speech after a laryngectomy by producing an external vibration that mimics the vibration of the vocal cords. Using this vibration to create sound, the individual can then form words using their mouth, tongue, lips, and palate

Electromyographic Abnormalities

Abnormalities in the electrical signals of the muscles of the larynx

EMG Electrode

Specialized electrodes for electromyography

Empiric Therapy

Trial of treatment that often helps determine diagnosis

Endoscope

A specialized tube-scope to view the voice box

Endoscopically

Visualization of the esophagus and stomach using a camera at the end of a long tube that is inserted in through the mouth and throat

Endoscopic Guided Approach

Surgery performed endoscopically

Endotracheal Intubation Trauma

Irritation from placement of a breathing tube

Endotracheal Tubes

Breathing tubes

Epithelium

The layer of surface cells covering the larynx

Erosive Esophagitis

Inflammation and irritation along the food pipe that eats away at the surface

Erythema

Medical term for abnormal redness

Esophageal Strictures

Abnormal narrowings along the food pipe

Esophagitis

Inflammation of the esophagus

Esophagoscopy

Use of a specialized tube-scope (camera) to view the esophagus

Esophagus (food pipe)

The "food pipe"; muscular tube that connects throat to stomach; actively moves swallowed food/drinks into the stomach

Essential Vocal Tremor

Wobbly or shaky voice characterized by breaks and stops occurring with regularity

Excisional Biopsy

Removal of part or all of the abnormal tissue for microscopic examination

Extralaryngeal Speech Techniques

Alternative methods for voice for patients who no longer have a voice box, such as after total laryngectomy

F False-Negative

A test result that is incorrectly negative

Flexible Laryngoscopy

An examination of the voice box in which a flexible fiberoptic scope is used; this examination allows the physician to view the voice box "in action" (i.e., while the patient is producing sound)

Frequencies

The speed at which the vocal folds vibrate

Frozen Section Analysis

Method of analyzing tissue biopsy specimens that allows for immediate analysis; pathologist rapidly freezes a specimen and prepares it for immediate examination under a microscope; allows for early results as the normal process takes 24 hours to prepare the specimen

G Gastric Dysmotility

Abnormal contraction of stomach muscles

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

Backflow of stomach fluids into the esophagus; associated with "heartburn"

General Anesthesia

Anesthesia that puts a patient completely to sleep

Globus Pharyngeus

Feeling of a lump in the throat

Glottic

Referring to the early vocal fold area

Glottic Tumor

A tumor (abnormal growth) within the area of the glottis (the vocal folds and the opening)

Glottis or Rima Glottides

The opening between the two vocal folds; the glottis is open during breathing and closed during swallowing and sound production

Graft Migration

The implant does not stay in the place where the surgeon put it

Granulation Tissue

The tissue that is formed as part of the tissue healing and repair process after injury or surgery; so named because of its granular appearance

Guaifenesin

An ingredient in medications to induce cough; used as an expectorant

H**Hemoptysis**

Coughing up blood

Hemorrhage

Bleeding within the body

Hiatal Hernia

Abnormal junction (or connection) between the stomach and the food pipe (esophagus)

Hiatus

Opening, as in the case of an opening between two muscles

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

The virus that causes recurrent respiratory papillomatosis; HPV also causes genital warts

Hypopharynx

Back of throat

Hypothyroidism

Abnormal functioning of the thyroid, in which too little thyroid hormone is released

I Immunotherapeutic Treatment

Treatment designed to boost the immune system

Impaired Esophageal Clearance

Abnormal emptying or clearance of esophagus

Implant Extrusion

Implant is "rejected" and pushed outwards

Inflammation

Response to injury that results in swelling, redness, and/or pain

Inflammatory Reaction

The injury healing response

Inflammatory Tissue

The cells and substances found in the areas where there is response to injury, such as inflammation

Inspiratory Stridor

Noisy breathing-in, or noise on inhalation due to obstruction or narrowing of the laryngeal or tracheal parts of the airway; stridor is a sign of difficulty passing air – any breathing difficulty needs immediate medical attention

Intonation

The rise and fall of pitch in an individual's voice during speech

J Joint Arthritis

Swelling of any joint in the body; can lead to pain and dysfunction of that joint

K *There are currently no entries for this letter.*

L Lamina Propria

Non-muscle part of the vocal fold, directly underneath the surface lining

Laparoscopically

Surgery or visualization performed without cutting open the body; instead, special "tools" and cameras are inserted through small holes into the body. Surgical recovery is typically faster than with open surgery

Laryngeal Electromyography (LEMG)

Test that measures electrical signals of nerve inputs to muscles

Laryngeal Examination

Examination of the voice box

Laryngeal Framework Surgery

Surgical modification of the cartilage framework of the voice box so vocal folds can close better or have more tension, which allows vocal folds to vibrate better for sound production

Laryngeal Injection Augmentation

Injection of a variety of synthetic or natural materials into the vocal fold to optimize vocal fold closure in order to enhance vocal fold vibration, thus improving voice. Also called vocal fold injection or vocal fold augmentation

Laryngeal Reinnervation

Re-establishing nerve inputs to the voice box muscles

Laryngeal Stroboscopy

A specialized magnified viewing of the voice box using a synchronized flashing light that allows visualization of vocal fold vibration through a tube-scope with a camera at the end

Laryngeal/Voice Box

Composed of vocal folds, muscles, and framework cartilages; key for voice, breathing, airway protection

Laryngectomy

Surgery to remove the larynx

Laryngitis

Inflammation of the voice box (larynx); can result from many causes; specific cause needs to be identified for correct diagnosis and proper treatment plan

Laryngologist

An ear, nose, and throat doctor who specializes in voice care

Laryngopharyngeal Reflux (LPR)

Backflow of stomach fluids to the laryngopharynx (voice box + lower back of throat)

Laryngopharynx

Refers to the area of the voice box (larynx) and lower back part of the throat (hypopharynx)

Laryngoscope

A specialized scope to view the voice box

Laryngoscopy

An examination of the larynx using a telescopic camera (see also rigid and flexible laryngoscopy)

Laryngospasm

Sudden inability to breathe due to closing off of the airway

Larynx

Voice box; composed of vocal folds, muscles, and framework cartilage; highly specialized structure atop the windpipe

responsible for sound production, air passage during breathing and protecting the airway during swallowing

Larynx Preservation

Term used when a treatment choice for cancer is designed to maximally retain the laryngeal structures without compromising the chances of cure

Lateralization Thyroplasty

Manipulation of the larynx so the vocal folds lie farther apart

Low Pitch

Voice sounds lower than usual

Low Esophageal Pressure

Decreased pressure within the esophagus or at its sphincters that results in the backflow of stomach fluids into the esophagus and/or larynx

Lower Esophageal Sphincter

The "gate" at where the esophagus connects to the stomach

Low Lower Esophageal Sphincter

Decreased tone in the lower "gate" of the esophagus, often allowing backflow of stomach fluids into the esophagus

Lymph Nodes

The connecting and repository sites of the lymphatic system, the system of tissue drainage within the body; it is often the method of cancer spread

M

Malignant

Cancerous; having abnormal cells that cause cancer

Medialization Laryngoplasty

Surgery that brings the vocal fold together to improve vocal fold vibration during sound production

Metastasize

The spreading of cancer beyond its original location

Microlaryngoscopy

Examination of the larynx with a scope with special magnification capability

Microsurgical Techniques

Surgical techniques that are performed with a microscope for viewing

Mirror Examination

Method of examining the larynx using simple mirrors (not a scope)

Motor Nerves

Nerves (signal carriers) that carry messages from the brain to muscles in the body enabling movement

Motor Signals

Nerve signals that trigger muscle movement

MRI

Magnetic resonance imaging

Mucosal

A lining, such as that which covers the larynx

Mucosal Wave

A wave-like motion that occurs along the lining cover of the vocal folds during voice production

Multifactorial Etiology

A voice disorder is complicated by multiple causes

Multifactorial Voice Disorders

Voice disorders resulting from more than one cause

Muscle Tension Dysphonia

Abnormal-sounding voice due to loss of normal muscle coordination or inappropriate muscle contraction

N**Nasopharynx**

The space joining the throat and nasal cavity

Nerve Transposition

Taking nerve and muscle from another part of the body and grafting the new nerve into the paralyzed vocal fold

Neurolaryngologist

A laryngologist who specializes in the neurologic causes of voice disorders, including non-larynx diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, etc.)

Neurological Voice Disorders

Voice problems caused by abnormal control, coordination, or strength of voice box muscles due to an underlying neurological disease such as stroke, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Lou Gehrig's disease, or ALS

Neurologist

A physician who specializes in conditions of the brain

Neutralize

In the case of acids, it means to balance and reduce

Nissen Fundoplication

This surgery tightens the lower food pipe sphincter so that it can perform better as a barrier to stomach fluid backflow

O Odonophagia

Pain on swallowing

Odynophonia

Pain on speaking

Otalgia

Pain originating elsewhere that is felt in the ear

Otolaryngologist

An ear, nose, and throat physician specialist

Otology

The study of disorders of the ear and related structures

P Pachyderma

Thickening of the tissues in between the vocal folds at the back of the larynx

Papilloma

Wart-like growth caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV)

Paralysis

Complete loss of nerve input to a muscle, resulting in complete loss of muscle function

Paresis

Partial paralysis; partial loss of nerve input to a muscle, resulting in muscle weakness

Partial Laryngectomy

Surgery to remove part of the larynx while attempting to keep voice production

Pathologist

Physician that examines tissues and cells (e.g., from biopsies), often using a microscope, to determine complete diagnosis

Pathology Analysis

Examination of tissues and cells to determine full diagnosis, often done using a microscope

Pedunculated

Wart-like tumor with a slim stalk

Pepsin

Stomach enzyme

Peristalsis

Esophageal muscle contractions that move food through

pH Levels

Acid levels

Pharyngo-esophageal Tract

Throat (pharynx) + food pipe (esophagus)

Phonation

Making sound to speak

Phon microsurgery

Highly specialized surgery to improve voice (phonosurgery) using microsurgical techniques and highly magnified views (microsurgery) to provide microscopic detail

Phonosurgery

Surgery to improve or maintain voice

Phonotrauma

Trauma to the larynx caused by (sometimes abusive) vocal usage

Photosensitizing Dye

A dye used in photodynamic therapy that, when activated by a specific frequency light, results in chemical alteration converting it to a form that can kill targeted cells

Physiatrist

A physician specializing in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of conditions using elements such as light, heat, water, electricity, etc.

Physiology

The science and study of the function of living beings

Pitch

The frequency within sound production (high or low)

Polypoid Corditis

Another term for Reinke's edema

Positron Emission Tomography

Test that can help assess function by measuring electric charges; more technically, tomography in which a cross-sectional image of some part of the body is obtained by measuring distribution of gamma radiation when positrons and electrons collide

Post-Cricoid Space

The space behind the cricoid cartilage

Post-Nasal Drip

Feeling of a drip in the back of the throat

Posterior Laryngitis

Inflammation of the back of the voice box

Pre-Epiglottic Space

The space in front of the epiglottis

Primary Tumor

The first tumor in development; the original site of a spreading cancer

Prosody

The variation in stress, pitch, and rhythm of speech

Proton Pump Inhibitors

Stomach acid reducers

Psychogenic Dysphonia

An impairment of voice caused by mental factors

Q

There are currently no entries for this letter.

R**Radiofrequency Ablation**

A type of radio wave surgery

Radiographic Imaging

Tests that allow films (pictures) of the inside of the body (e.g., X-ray, CT scan, MRI, etc.)

Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve (RLN)

Branch of vagus nerve to voice box muscles that open and close vocal folds

Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis (RRP)

Wart-like growths in the airway passages caused by the human papilloma virus; these growths usually form on the vocal folds, causing a voice disorder

Reflux

Backflow of stomach fluids which contain acid and enzymes

Refluxers/Upright Refluxers/Daytime Refluxers

Patients with reflux laryngitis in whom the backflow of stomach fluids occurs in the upright (sitting/standing) position; often not associated with heartburn

Reflux Laryngitis

Voice disorder caused by backflow of stomach fluids to the throat and voice box area; a type of supraesophageal GERD

Reflux Precautions

Lifestyle changes that a patient follows to minimize backflow of stomach fluids (reflux) such as (but not limited to) sleeping with the head elevated, refraining from lying down after a meal, refraining from foods that increase acidity in stomach fluids, or refraining from foods associated with relaxation of the esophageal sphincter

Reinke's Edema

"Swelling in Reinke's space"; voice disorder from accumulation of gelatinous substance in Reinke's space

Reinke's Space (Superficial Lamina Propria)

Vocal fold layer right underneath its surface lining; really not an empty space—a layer in the vocal fold comprised of cells, special fibers and substances (extracellular matrix); has key role in vocal fold vibration

Resistance

In this context, loss of drug effect

Resonance

The personal quality of one's voice which results from the action of the vocal tract (throat [pharynx], oral cavity, nasal cavities) on the basic sound produced by the vocal folds. This is what differentiates people's voices

Respiration

The act of breathing

Respiratory Papillomatosis

A viral infection of the vocal folds that can be a precursor to atypia or cancer (see also Recurrent Respiratory Papillomatosis)

Rigid Laryngoscopy

An examination of the voice box in which a rigid telescope is used; this examination provides the clearest magnified detail of the voice box, but the patient is unable to speak or sing during the exam

S

Scarring

A thickening, or fibrosis, that occurs as part of healing of injured tissues

Selective Laryngeal Abductor Denervation-Reinnervation

Operation in which nerves to two non-working muscles that close (adduct) the vocal folds are cut (denervated) and replaced (renervated) with nerves from muscles that are normal

Sensory Nerves

Nerves that carry signals of sensation to the larynx and other parts of the body (see also motor nerves)

Sessile

The wart-like tumor with no stalk

Smoker's Laryngitis

Another term for Reinke's edema; often associated with a history of smoking

Spasmodic Dysphonia

Voice disorders caused by muscle spasm

Speech Disorder

Malfunction of the tongue and/or lip muscles resulting in garbled words or parts of words

Stridor

Noisy breathing, usually caused by obstruction or narrowing of the airway; stridor is a sign of difficulty passing air – any breathing difficulty needs immediate medical attention

"Stripping"

A "radical" surgical procedure that removes ("strips") the top layers of the vocal folds resulting in severe vocal fold scarring and abnormal voice; due to the resultant damage, this procedure is currently rarely used

Stroboscopy

An examination in which a strobe light is combined with rigid or flexible laryngoscopy to produce a slow motion-like view of vocal fold vibration and vocal fold closure

Stroke

A condition in the brain caused by too little or too much blood supply, resulting in poor function of the parts of the body controlled by the affected areas of the brain

Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Cancer composed of a certain type of cell called squamous cells, usually found in lining cells

Subglottic Larynx

Below the glottis

Subglottic Stenosis

A narrowing below the vocal folds

Subglottic Tumor

A tumor in the larynx below the glottis

Subglottis

Below the glottis (area of the vocal folds)

Superficial Lamina Propria

Top layer of the laminae propria that plays a key role in vocal fold vibration; loosely structured; located just underneath the cell lining (epithelium) covering the vocal fold

Superior Laryngeal Nerve (SLN)

Branch of vagus nerve to cricothyroid muscle involved in control of pitch

Supraglottic Larynx

Above the glottis

Supraglottic Tumor

A tumor in the larynx above the glottis

Supraglottis

Above the glottis (area of the vocal folds)

Surgical Excision/Surgical Resection

Removal through a surgical procedure

Symptoms

Common complaints of a condition

T**Thyroarytenoid (TA) Muscle**

Muscle within the vocal fold

Thyroid Cartilage

A shield-like cartilage that forms the front of the voice box; also the cartilage that forms the "Adam's Apple"

Thyroid Gland

A major hormone regulator of the body, located in the neck area

Timbre

Hoarseness, harsh voice, abnormal voice quality due to abnormal vocal fold vibration

TNM Staging

T, tumor type; N, lymph nodes involved; M, metastasis or spread to other body parts

Topical Anesthesia

Substance applied to the surface to decrease sensation, such as sensation to pain

Trachea

The windpipe; connects lungs to larynx

Tracheostomy

A breathing tube placed directly into the windpipe, below the area of the voice box

Tracheotomy

Incision of the trachea, done to place a tracheostomy

Transcutaneous Approach

Entering through the skin; can refer to drug administered by absorption through the skin or a procedure directly approached through the skin

Transoral Laryngoscopy

Viewing of the larynx through the mouth using a specialized instrument called a laryngoscope

U**Unilateral**

Exists on one side

Upper Esophageal Sphincter (UES)

A muscular "gate" within the esophagus located below where the throat (pharynx) separates into airway and food-way

Upper Respiratory Infection

An infection of the breathing tract above the lungs (e.g., the common cold and cough)

Upstaging

Classification of a cancer to a higher level (more serious) based on pathology analysis of removed tumor

V**Vagus Nerve**

The important nerve that carries signals from the brain to the voice box

Ventricularis

A space, or "ventricle", between the true vocal folds and false vocal folds

Verrucous Carcinoma

A cancer associated with verrucous vulgaris

Verrucous Vulgaris

A warty, lobulated lesion caused by HPV, can be a precursor to cancer

Vibration Cycle

The rapid opening and closing of the vocal folds allowing air to pass through for sound production; this vibratory pattern can occur 200 to 400 times per second during sound production

Vocal Abuse

Normal vocal behaviors used in excess, leading to vocal fold injury (e.g., excessive loudness or cough)

Vocal Cords

The anatomically less-precise term for vocal folds

Vocal Fatigue

Voice tiring

Vocal Fold Atypia

Non-cancerous but irregular cells in vocal fold epithelium; often leads to cancer; often recurs after removal

Vocal Fold Cyst

Firm mass of material contained within the a sac, usually on only one vocal fold

Vocal Fold Early Cancer

Cancer of vocal fold epithelium that is confined to the vocal folds and has not spread

Vocal Fold Edema

Swelling of the vocal folds

Vocal Fold Epithelium

The top cell layer of the vocal fold; surface lining of vocal folds composed of squamous cells

Vocal Fold Granuloma

Pale, sometimes red, mass on vocal folds resulting from irritation; contains inflammatory cells and new blood vessels; usually found over arytenoid cartilages at the site of contact during vocal fold closure

Vocal Fold Immobility

Absence of vocal fold movement

Vocal Fold Lesions

Refers to vocal nodules, vocal polyps, and vocal cysts

Vocal Fold Paralysis

No movement of the vocal fold

Vocal Fold Paresis

Abnormally limited movement of the vocal fold

Vocal Fold Phonosurgery

Special skilled surgery of the vocal folds using endoscopic tools, microlaryngeal instruments, and techniques to enable maximum preservation of the vocal fold structure

Vocal Fold Polyp

A lesion usually seen on only one vocal fold; characteristically red due to increased blood vessel supply

Vocal Fold Trauma

Injury to the vocal fold

Vocal Fold's Vibration Cycle

the cycle of movements of the vocal folds during voice production. See also:
<http://www.voiceproblem.org/anatomy/understanding.asp>

Vocal Folds (also called Vocal Cords)

A pair of specialized tissue in the voice box (**larynx**) that vibrate for sound production; comprised of ordered layers of epithelium, superficial lamina propria, vocal ligament, and thyroarytenoid muscle

Vocal Hyperfunction

Results from a misuse of vocal fold muscles, causing excessive adductory force (coming together), and can cause nodules, laryngitis and vocal fatigue

Vocal Ligament

The band that extends on either side from the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage

Vocal Misuse

Abnormal vocal behaviors that cause stress or injury to the vocal folds (e.g., excess tension while speaking)

Vocal Overuse

Normal voice behavior that "takes its toll" with time (e.g., singer after many years of performing)

Vocal Range

The spectrum of "voice pitch" from low pitch to high pitch

Vocal Tract

The vocal tract is comprised of resonators (throat (pharynx), oral cavity, nasal cavities) which give a personal quality to the voice, and the modifiers or articulators which form sound into voiced sounds

Vocal Tract Articulators

The tongue, lips, and palate that help make voice sound precise and controllable

Vocal Tract Resonators

The throat, mouth, and nasal cavities that together modify voiced sound

Vocalis Muscle

The muscle that comprises the vocal fold body

Voice Pathophysiology

The impact and cause of voice disorders on voice function

Voice Physiology

The function of voice and voice production

Voice Range

How high/low a voice can reach

Voice Surgeon

Laryngologist specializing in voice

Volume

Loudness of voice

W**Webbing**

The formulation of scar tissue between the vocal folds

Wilson's Disease

A disease caused by abnormal metabolism of copper, causing increased blood levels of copper and copper metabolites

X

There are currently no entries for this letter.

Y

There are currently no entries for this letter.

Z

There are currently no entries for this letter.

 **Advisory Note**

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