

LARYNGITIS - SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT

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Abstract:

Laryngitis (Greek: larynx - "larynx") - inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx, usually associated with colds or infectious diseases such as measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough. The development of the disease can be caused by cooling, overheating (eating cold or hot food), breathing through the mouth, dust in the air, and straining the throat.

Laryngitis is primarily a disease of children. This is due to differences in the size of the airways in children and adults. In children, the larynx cavity is very small, and even mild inflammation causes significant narrowing - stenosing laryngitis. In adults, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx rarely leads to a serious narrowing of the larynx cavity, and therefore the course of laryngitis is much easier. Classification of laryngitis

In modern medicine, there are two classifications of laryngitis: according to the form and intensity.

Catarrhal. This is the simplest and most common form of laryngitis. It is characterized by a set of symptoms typical of many infectious diseases in children: dry cough, slight increase in body temperature, hoarseness. But even this form of laryngitis requires competent treatment, because it can lead to temporary loss of voice and the development of respiratory failure.

Stenosis. As mentioned above, stenotic laryngitis is a disease that causes a significant narrowing of the larynx cavity. It often causes breathing problems (croup or gout).

Hypertrophic. It can develop independently and after catarrhal laryngitis. It is expressed by hoarseness of the voice, sometimes the voice is completely lost.

Atrophic. In most cases, it is typical for adults. The main difference is the thinning of the laryngeal mucosa.

Hemorrhagic. It often develops in toxic flu or individual pathologies of blood-forming organs. It is characterized by a dry cough. When it turns into a wet cough, the presence of blood clots in the sputum is observed.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria laryngitis has a clearly defined course of development: from the tonsil to the larynx. Visually, a white coating can be observed on the mucous membranes, and its migration causes blockage of the respiratory tract. According to its symptoms, the diphtheria form of laryngitis is similar to an infection caused by streptococci.

Phlegmonosis. It is a purulent inflammatory form of laryngitis and is very rare. It develops from the catarrhal form of laryngitis and is accompanied by an increase in all symptoms.

Classification of laryngitis according to the intensity of passing

Sharp. It appears suddenly and the symptoms develop very sharply: unpleasant sensations in the throat (burning, painful swallowing, convulsive cough), the voice decreases. Redness and swelling of the vocal cords are observed.

Chronic. This form of laryngitis is manifested by the slow development of problems with the throat and vocal cords and the feeling of the need to constantly cough. This is a consequence of a series of acute laryngitis. In fact, chronic laryngitis in adults often develops as an occupational disease. Singers, teachers and people who are forced to talk constantly on their official duties are prone to it.

The first and most obvious sign of laryngitis in children is hoarseness. In addition, the initial stage of the disease is accompanied by a dry cough, pain when swallowing, and breathing difficulties.

The following symptoms also indicate the development of laryngitis:

Redness and swelling of the throat;

Cough that sounds like a dog barking;

Temperature rise to 37.5-38 °C;

Dryness and scratchy feeling in the mouth;

Spasms of the muscles of the larynx.

In general, the symptoms of laryngitis are quite similar to the development of other infectious diseases. But problems with the voice and hoarse cough are specific



symptoms of this disease, and in almost all cases, it is possible to diagnose laryngitis without error.

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