Brain Activity in Patients with Adductor Spasmodic Dysphonia

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RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

Spasmodic dysphonia (SD) is clinically characterized by irregular hyperadduction of vocal folds leading to a strained/strangled, hoarse, and effortful voice with break in pitch during phonation.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The present MRI study demonstrated that brain activity during phonation in SD resembled those in other local dystonia diseases, especially in primary somatosensory area, basal ganglia, and cerebellum. Although sample size was quite limited, it is likelihood that spasmodic dysphonia is one of local dystonia.

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REFERENCES


CONCLUSIONS

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