

Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis induced stridor and dysphagia

Rozsiane zmiany kostniejące jako przyczyna duszności i zaburzeń połykania

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Summary

Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH) is a condition characterized by calcification and ossification of soft tissues, mainly ligaments and entheses. Dysphagia is the commonest complaint, stridor secondary to osteophyte compression has rarely been documented. The osteophytes may cause symptoms by mechanical compression or by inducing inflammatory reaction. When an upper segment of the C-spine is involved, particularly C3 - C4 level, the larynx may be affected. This could be a result of hoarseness, stridor, laryngeal stenosis and obstruction. Sometimes vocal fold paralysis may result from injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Treatment of the breathing problems required first on stabilization of the airway with tracheostomy. Next step is osteophysectomy which generally relieves patients from symptoms.