**Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis induced stridor and dysphagia**

Rozsiane zmiany kostnięce jako przyczynaduszności 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 enthesis. Dysphagia is the commonest complaint, stridor secondary to osteophyte compression has rarely been documented. The osteophytes may cause symptoms by mechanical compression or by inducting inflammatory reaction. When an upper segment of the C-spine is involved, particularly C3 - C4 level, the larynx may be affected. This could be 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 the airway with tracheostomy. Next step is osteophysectomy which generally relief patients from symptoms.