

Dysphagia: A General Overview on Causes, Symptoms and Treatment

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Dysphagia refers to a trouble in swallowing it requires more exertion than ordinary to move food from the mouth to the stomach. Typically brought about by nerve or muscle issues, dysphagia can be excruciating and is more normal in more established individuals and children. Since there are numerous reasons why dysphagia can happen, treatment relies upon the fundamental reason.

Some of the causes of Dysphagia includes Amyotrophic sidelong sclerosis, Achalasia, Esophageal ring, Eosinophilic esophagitis, Various sclerosis, Myasthenia gravis, Parkinson's sickness, Radiation Congenital fissure and sense of taste, Esophageal malignant growth. Amyotrophic sidelong sclerosis is hopeless type of reformist neuro degeneration; over the long haul, the nerves in the spine and mind continuously lose work. Achalasia is a disorder which results in Dysphagia and it affects the lower esophageal muscle doesn't loosen up enough to permit food into the stomach. Esophageal ring is a little segment of the throat limits, keeping strong food varieties from going through now and then. Eosinophilic esophagitis is an immune disease that seriously raised degrees of eosinophil (a kind of white platelet) in the throat.

This eosinophil fill in an uncontrolled manner and assault the gastrointestinal framework, prompting spewing and trouble with swallowing food. Various sclerosis is the immune disease in which the focal sensory system is assaulted by the invulnerable framework, obliterating myelin, which ordinarily ensures the nerves. Myasthenia gravis is a neuromuscular disease in which the muscles under intentional control become effortlessly worn out and feeble in light of the fact that there is an issue with how the nerves animate the withdrawal of muscles. This is an immune system issue. Parkinson's sickness and Parkinsonism conditions is a Parkinson's infection is a slowly reformist,

degenerative neurological problem that debilitates the patient's motor abilities. A few patients who got radiation treatment (radiotherapy) to the neck and head region may have swallowing difficulties. Congenital fissure and sense of taste is a kind of strange advancements of the face due to deficient melding of bones in the head, bringing about holes (clefts) in the sense of taste and lip to nose region. Esophageal malignant growth is a kind of malignancy in the throat, normally identified with one or the other liquor and smoking, or Gastro Esophageal Reflux Infection (GERD).

Indications connected to dysphagia include: Suffocate when eating, choking while swallowing, Slobbering, Food or stomach corrosive upholding into the throat, Repetitive acid reflux, Dryness, Impression of food stalling out in the throat or chest, or behind the breastbone, Unexplained weight reduction, Bringing food backup, Trouble controlling food in the mouth, Trouble beginning the gulping interaction, Repetitive pneumonia, Failure to control spit in the mouth.

Taking care of through a cylinder-if the patient is in danger of pneumonia, ailing health, or malnutrition they may should be taken care of through a nasal cylinder (nasogastric cylinder) or PEG (Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy). PEG tubes are carefully embedded straightforwardly into the stomach and pass through a little cut in the mid-region. Surgical treatment is normally needed for esophageal dysphagia. Enlargement refers that if the throat should be augmented (because of an injury, for instance), a little inflatable might be embedded and afterward swelled (it is then taken out). Botulinum poison (Botox) usually utilized if the muscles in the throat have gotten solid (achalasia). Botulinum poison is solid poisons that can incapacitate the firm muscle, lessening tightening. In the event that the dysphagia is brought about by malignancy, the patient will be referred to an oncologist for treatment and may require careful evacuation of the tumor.

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