Discover the differences between **euphonious**, **dysphonic** and **aphonic voices**

Dysphonia is a **disorder that involves changes** in the basic acoustic qualities of the voice that affects communication and the carrying out of everyday activities.

**Types of dysphonia:**
- **Functional types**: changes in the quality of the voice in which the function is affected, i.e., there is no identifiable injury.
- **Organic types**: disorders of the larynx or any organ that modifies the characteristics of the voice.
- **Mixed types**: injuries associated with persistent vocal misuse.

Aphonia is the **complete cessation** of the act of phonation and a total absence of voice.

The phonation process results in **normal or euphonious vocal emission**.
WARNING SIGNS IN THE VOICE

The voice's warning signs allow us to foresee the possibility that voice-related disorders (dysphonia or aphonia) may develop in the short or long term.

Regardless of the cause, dysphonia can give the following warning signs:

- Rasping voice.
- Hoarse or broken voice.
- Lack of control over loudness or tone of voice.
- Sensation of a foreign body or tingling in the throat.
- Need to clear throat (cough).
- Sensation of having to force the voice or make a special effort to speak.
- Sharp pain in the front or side of the neck.

If you suffer from these symptoms, ask for a "medical appointment for health reasons" at any of the UPC's VIP centres.

Ask for the appointment using the application for requesting a medical appointment.

https://www.upc.edu/prevencio/ca/salutupc/vigilancia-salut