

STIFFNESS OF THE VOCAL FOLDS, A NEW CLINICAL PARAMETER TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF VOICE FUNCTION?

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High speed films

- Superior to clinical laryngo-stroboscopy in many areas of voice diagnostics
- Able to capture 4000 or more images per second
- Data is acquired with a high-speed camera recording in real-time during phonation of the vowel /a/. A rigid endoscope (90° optic, 9-mm diameter) is placed into the oropharynx coupled to a high-speed camera.

Refined diagnoses of laryngeal disorders

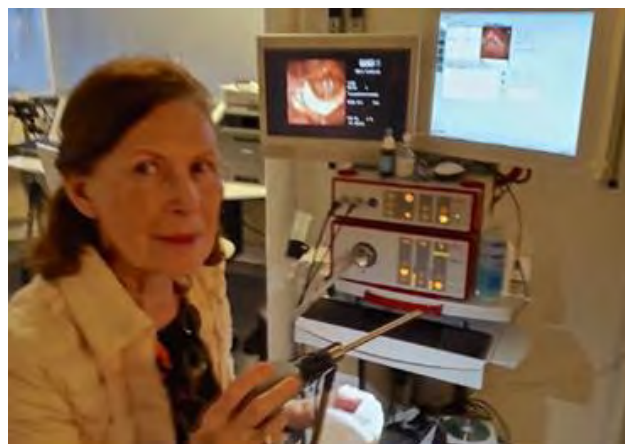
Insted of stroboscopy:

- High speed films
- Kymography
- Phonovibrogram
- The prospects of calculation of "Stiffness"

High speed endocam system

- With the High Speed Endocam system* there has been developed a software reproduction of the stiffness of single vocal fold movements with the Glottis Analysis Tools by M. Döllinger et al.

* Wolf Ltd. HRES Endocam 5562 analytic system (Richard Wolf GmbH, Pforzheimer Strasse 32, 75438 Knittlingen, Germany)



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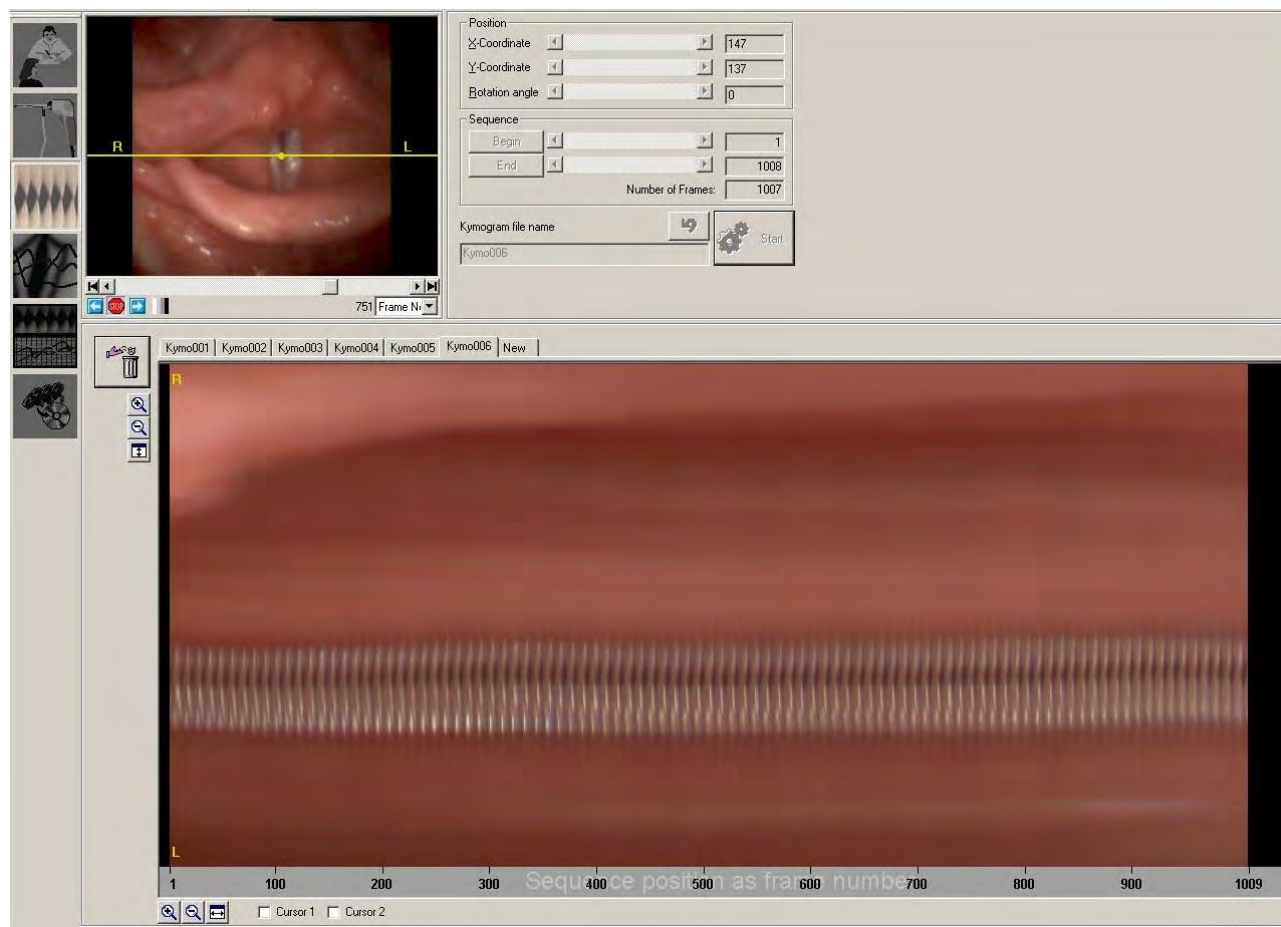
High speed films

Segmentation of the open quotients are calculated in front – center – rear area – smaller in front between the vocal folds.



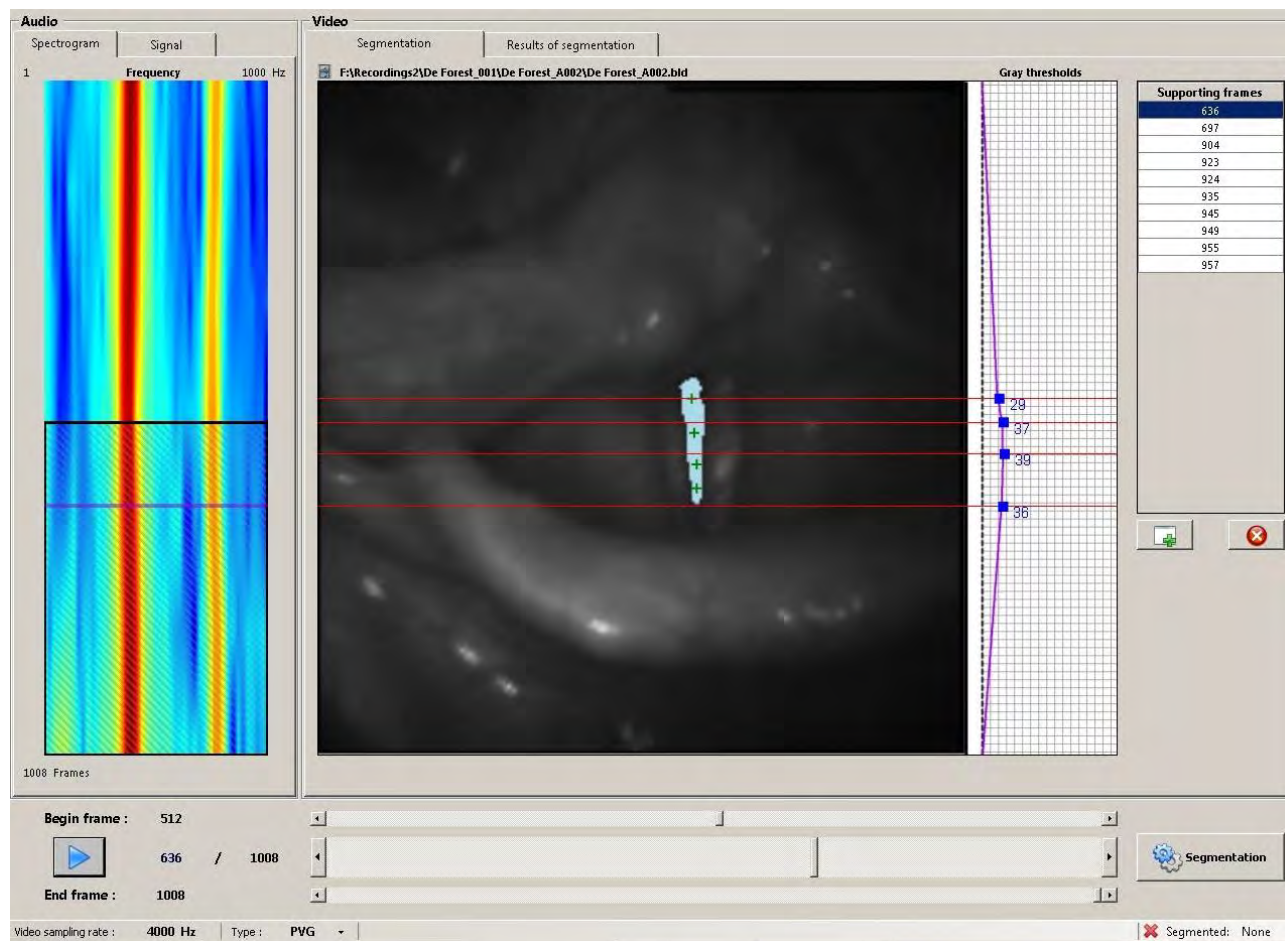
High speed films and kymography

Kymography shows single movement of the vocal folds from above – here they are regular



High speed films and mean stiffness

Segmentation:
The setup for
calculation of
measurements
of mean
stiffness of the
Glottal Area
Wave form
(GAW)



The formula for stiffness

$$Stiffness = \frac{\max_{t \in T_i}(s(t))}{A_i}$$

Where T_i is the duration of i^{th} cycle in milliseconds (ms), A_i is the dynamic range (max-min) for i^{th} cycle and $s(t)$ is the magnitude of the 1st derivative of considered signal for i^{th} cycle ($t \in T_i$).

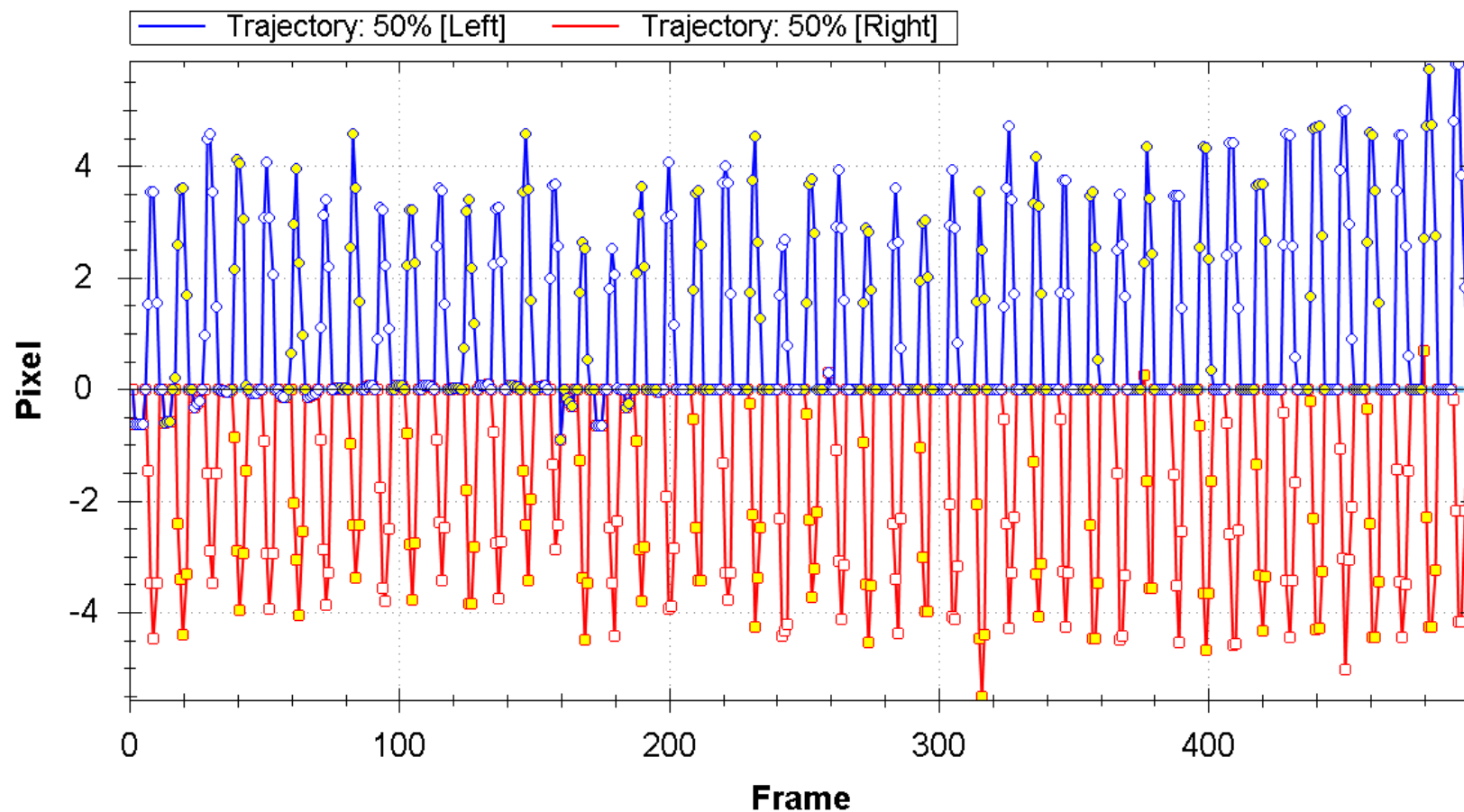
Difference in stiffness

- A difference in stiffness of the vocal folds is measured when comparing trained and non-trained voice users. The objective is to evaluate the new method based on software reproduction of the vocal fold movements, that is included in Glottis Analysis Tools used together with high speed films.

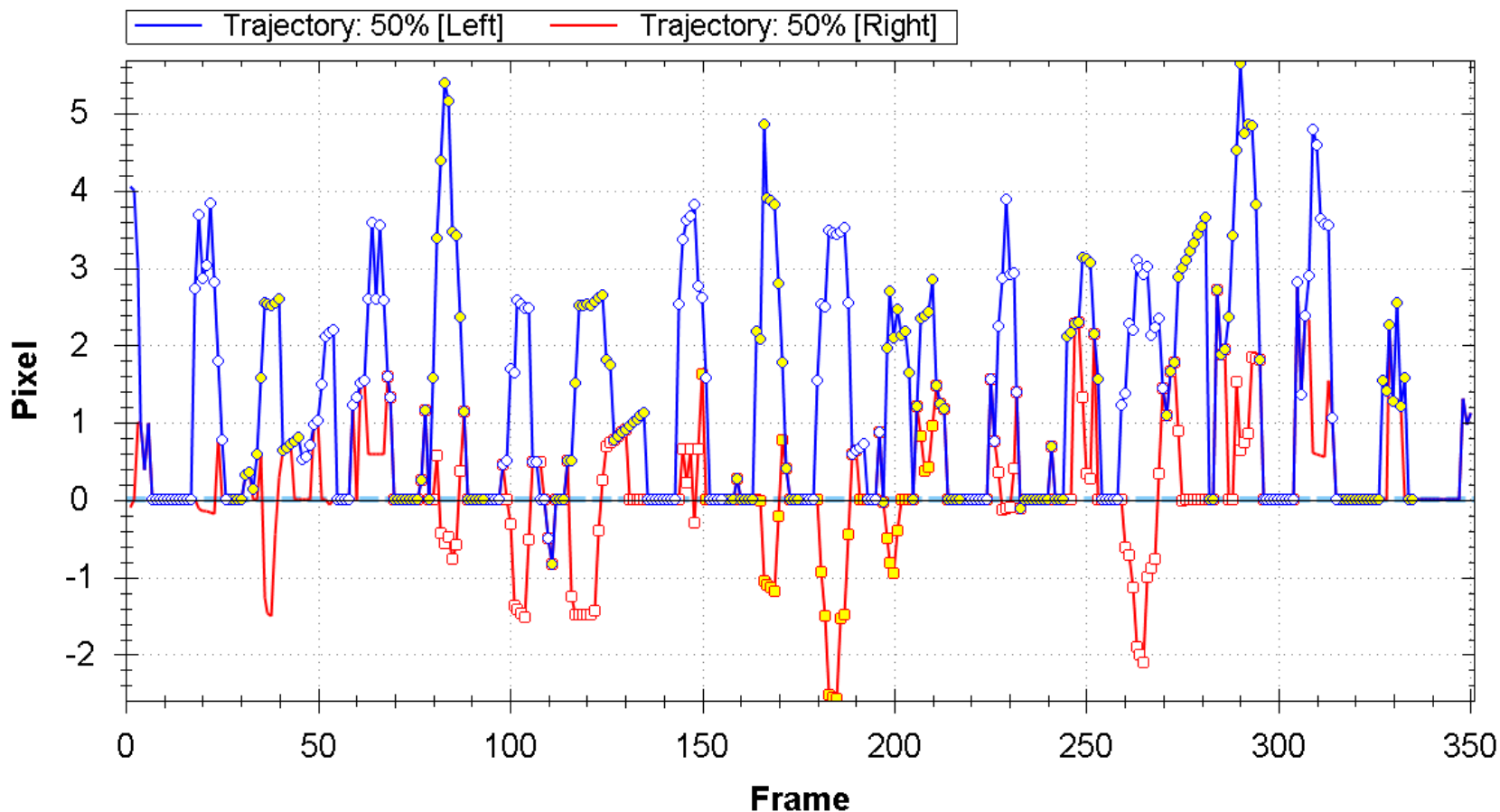
Trajectories

- Trajectories is like a kymogram
- The diagram shows the vocal cords in a 50% distance from the posterior border (therefor called [Traj-50%])

Trajectories of a contest winning female



Trajectories of a 59 years old male with acute laryngitis

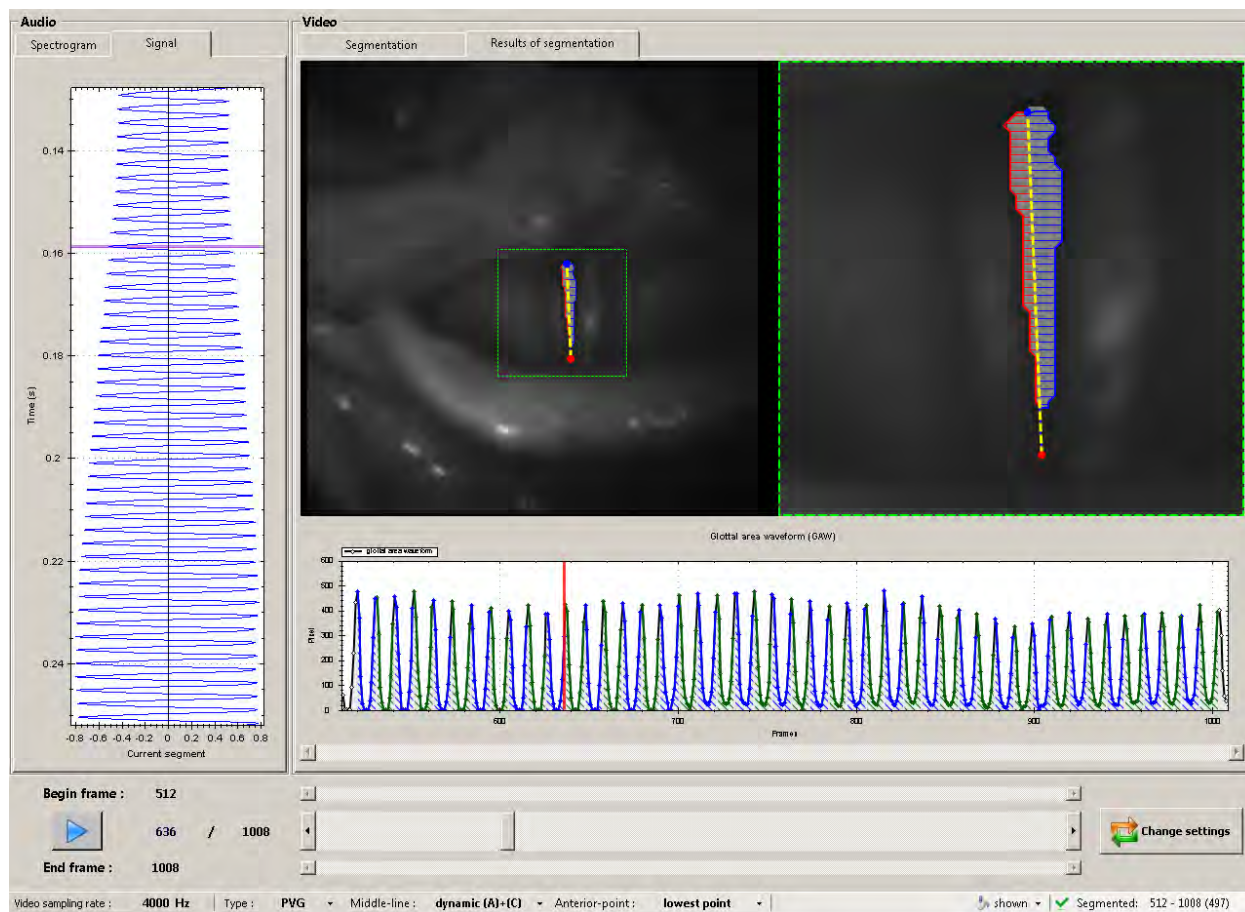


High speed films and phonovibrogram

The results* of the segmentation.

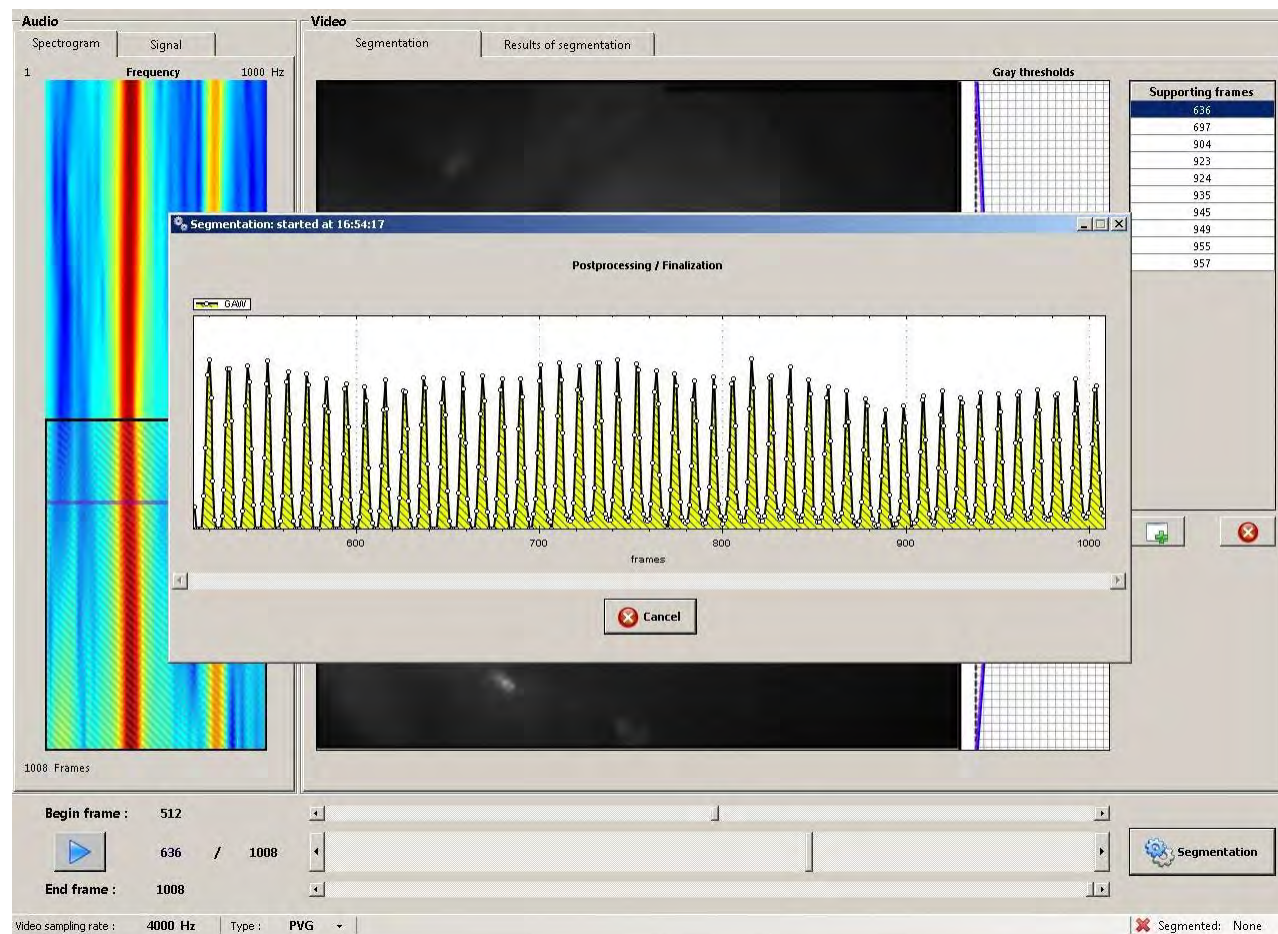
The Glottal Area Wave form (GAW) are shown with frames on the horizontal axis and pixel on the vertical axis

*the contest winning female



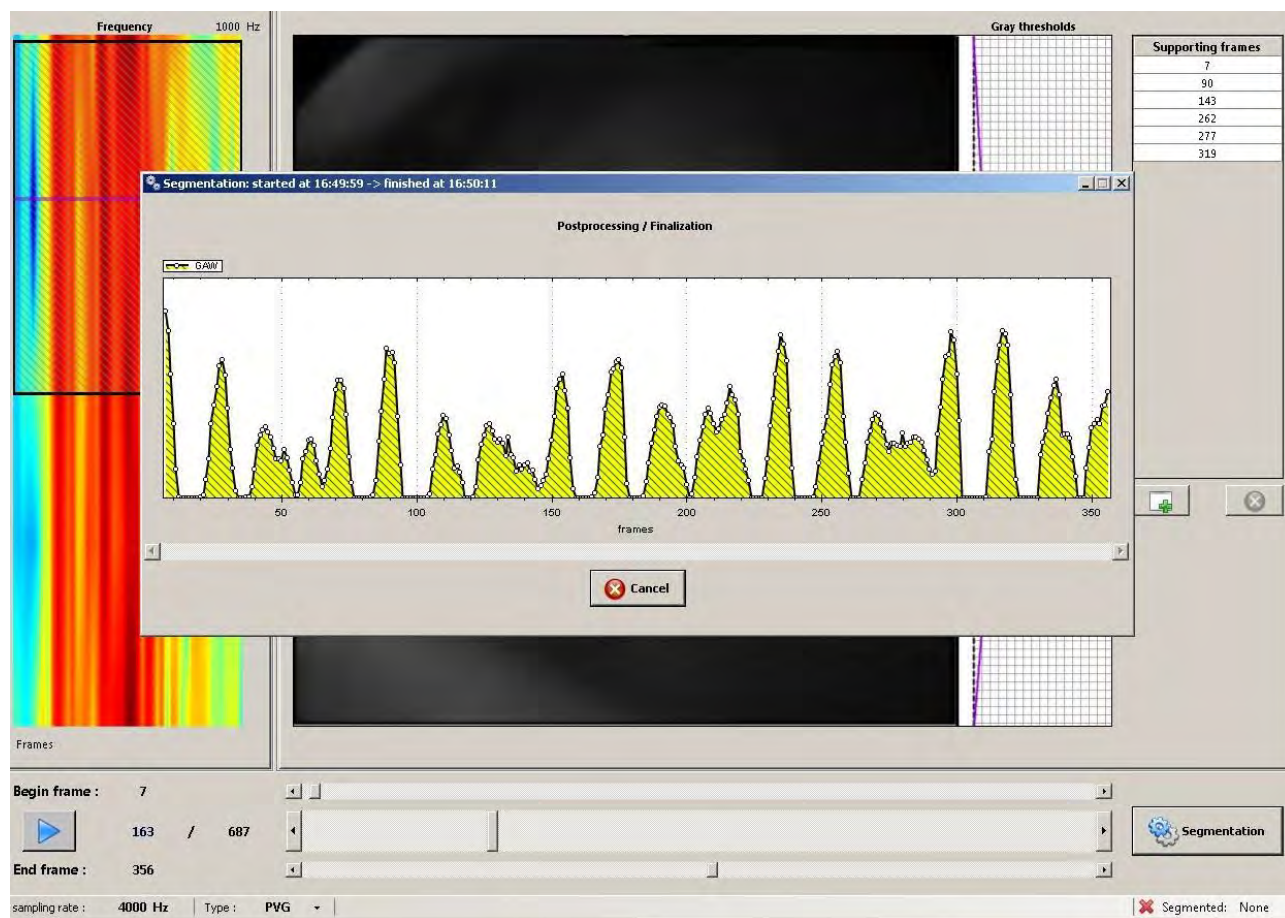
High speed films and phonovibrogram

The regulation of the single movement presenting the area of the phonovibrogram of a contest winning female

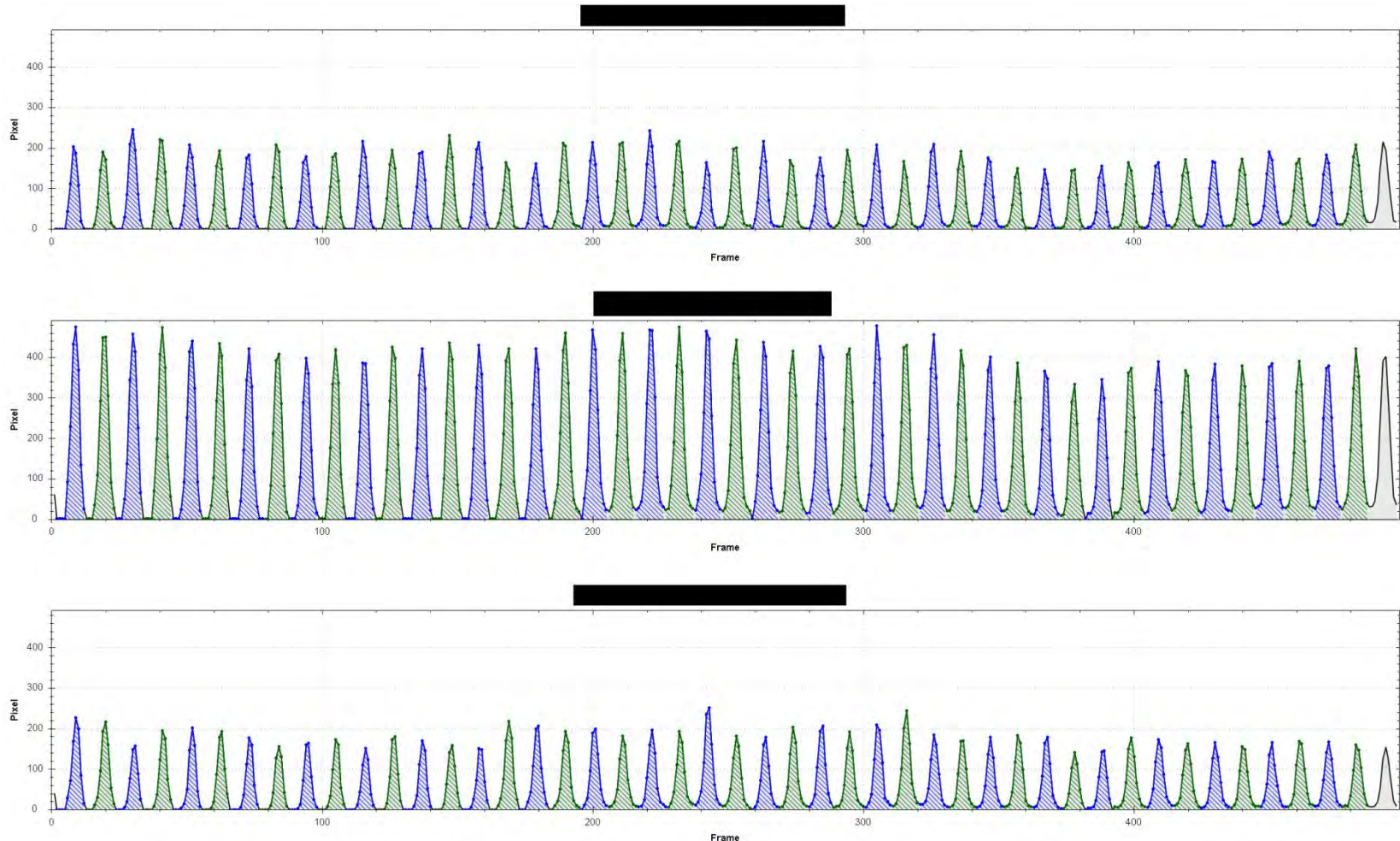


High speed films and phonovibrogram

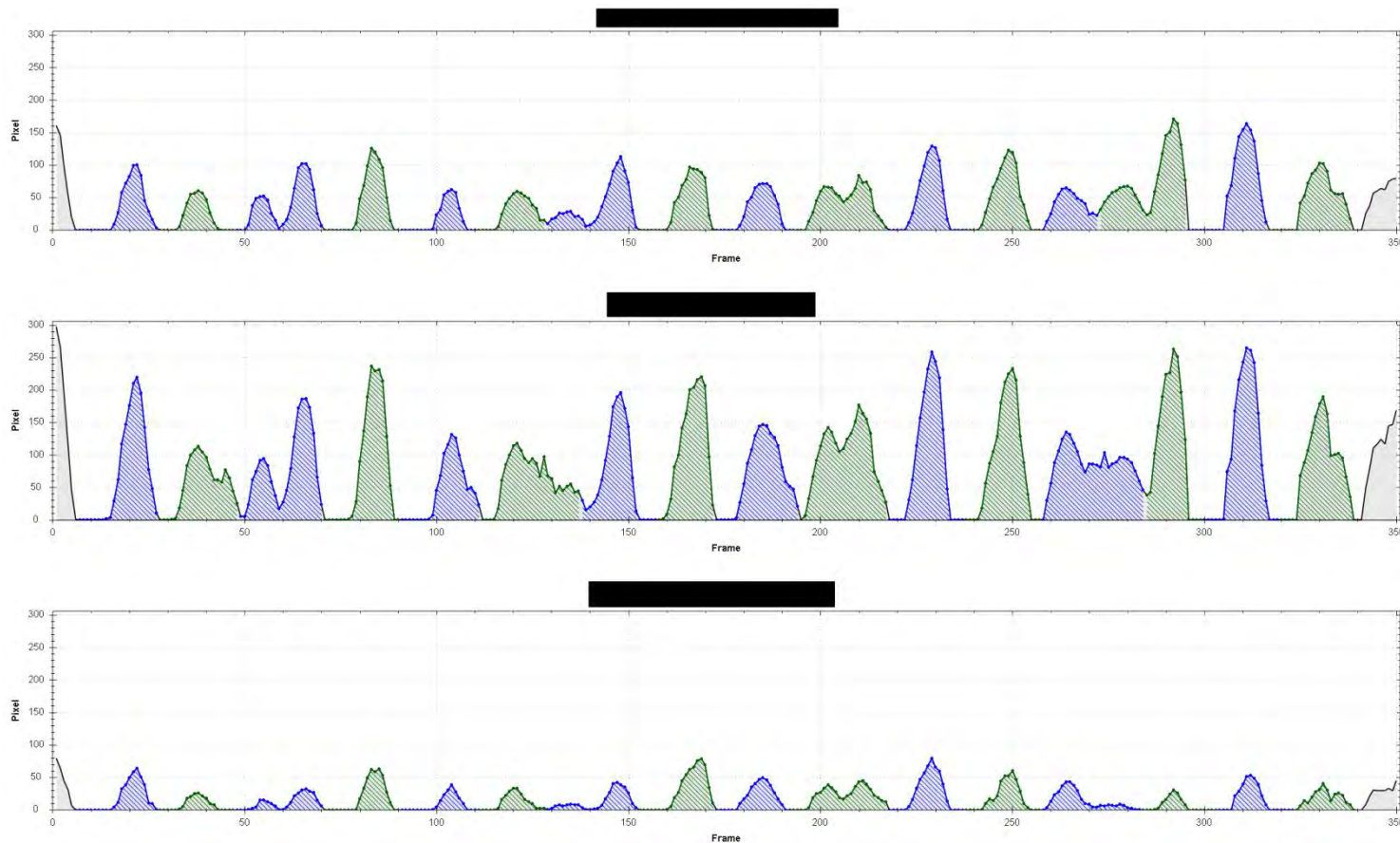
Irregularity of the single area measurements are seen of the 59 years old male



GAW cycles of a contest winning female

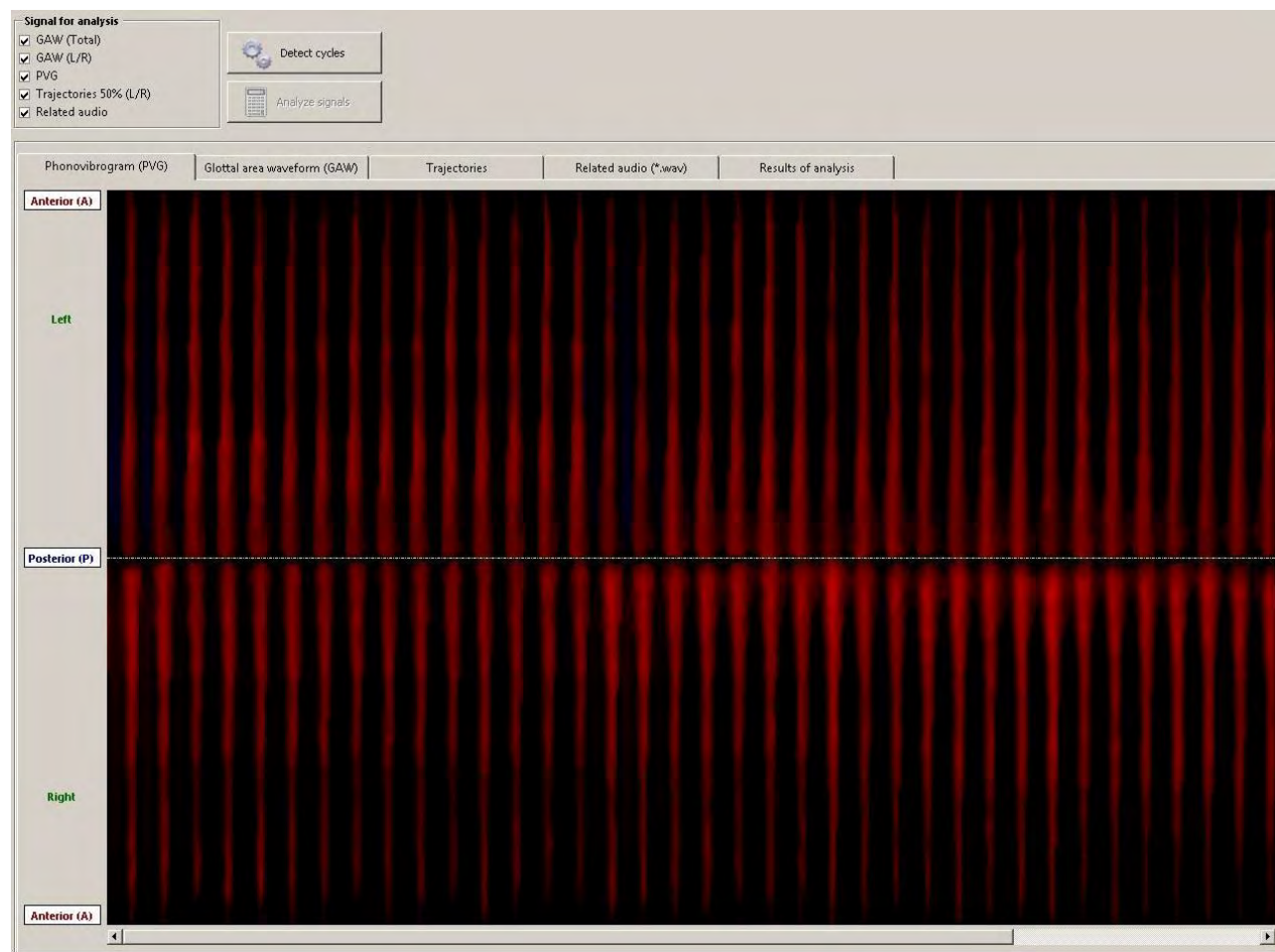


GAW cycles of a 59 years old male with extreme dysphonia



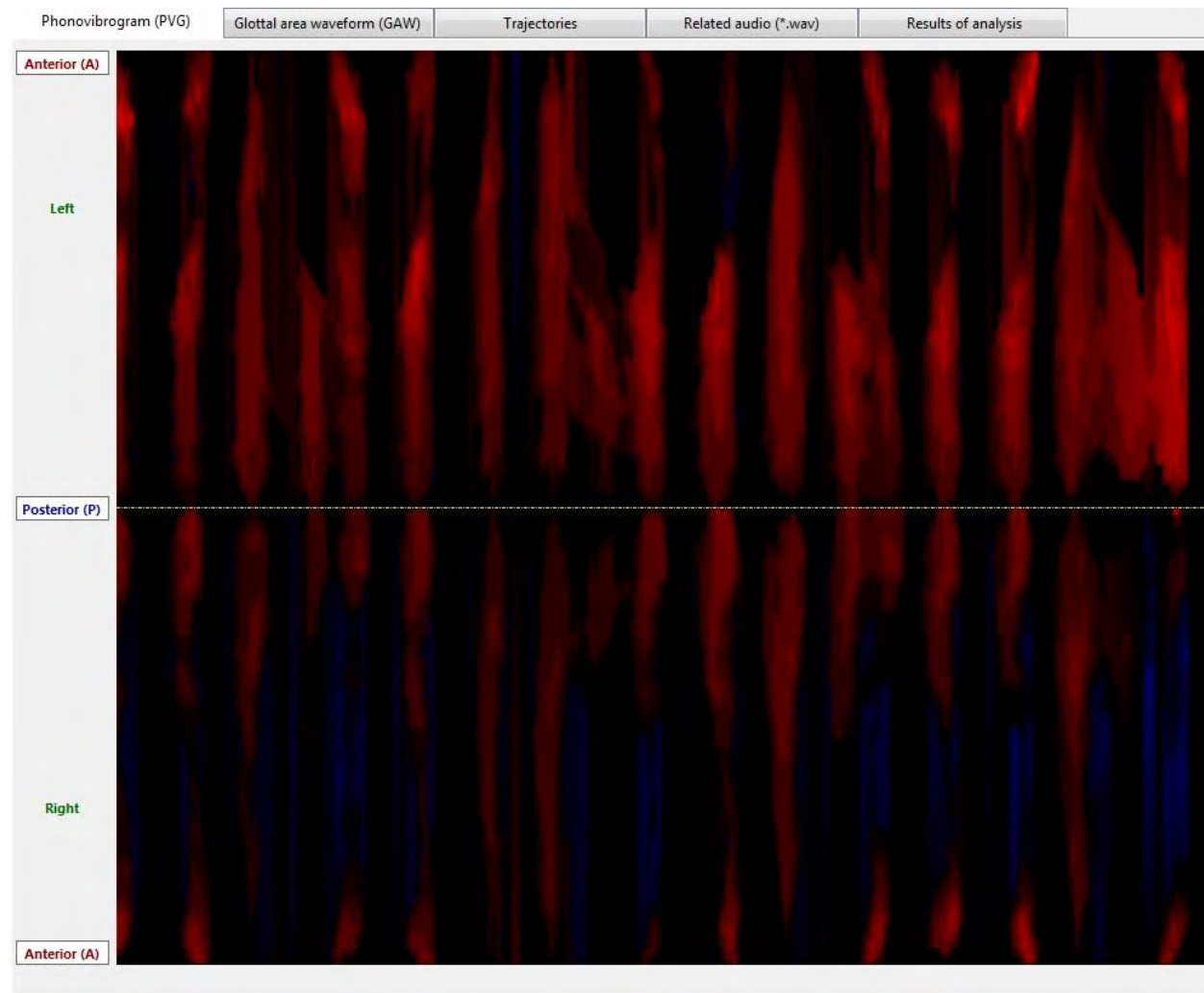
High speed films and phonovibrograph

Phonovibrograph
of the contest
winning female,
showing the
regularity of
single movement
of the right and
left vocal folds



High speed films and phonovibrogram

Phonovibrogram
of a 59 years old
male with
extreme
dysphonia do to
a heavy acute
laryngitis



Calculated measures for the signals of Glottal Area Waveform and Glottal Trajectories

From a contest winning female

			[MEAN]	[STD]	[MIN]	[MAX]
Stiffness	[GAW]		0,38	0,02	0,333	0,413
Stiffness	[GAW]	[Left]	0,391	0,024	0,338	0,432
Stiffness	[GAW]	[Right]	0,395	0,024	0,352	0,451
Stiffness	[Traj-50%]	[Left]	0,483	0,043	0,371	0,625
Stiffness	[Traj-50%]	[Right]	0,486	0,029	0,392	0,513

From a 59 years old male with extreme dysphonia do to a heavy acute laryngitis

			[MEAN]	[STD]	[MIN]	[MAX]
Stiffness	[GAW]		0,29	0,059	0,207	0,418
Stiffness	[GAW]	[Left]	0,313	0,056	0,232	0,444
Stiffness	[GAW]	[Right]	0,298	0,04	0,215	0,376
Stiffness	[Traj-50%]	[Left]	0,356	0,069	0,251	0,479
Stiffness	[Traj-50%]	[Right]	0,288	0,037	0,248	0,323

Statistical analysis of stiffness

For trained statisticians!!!

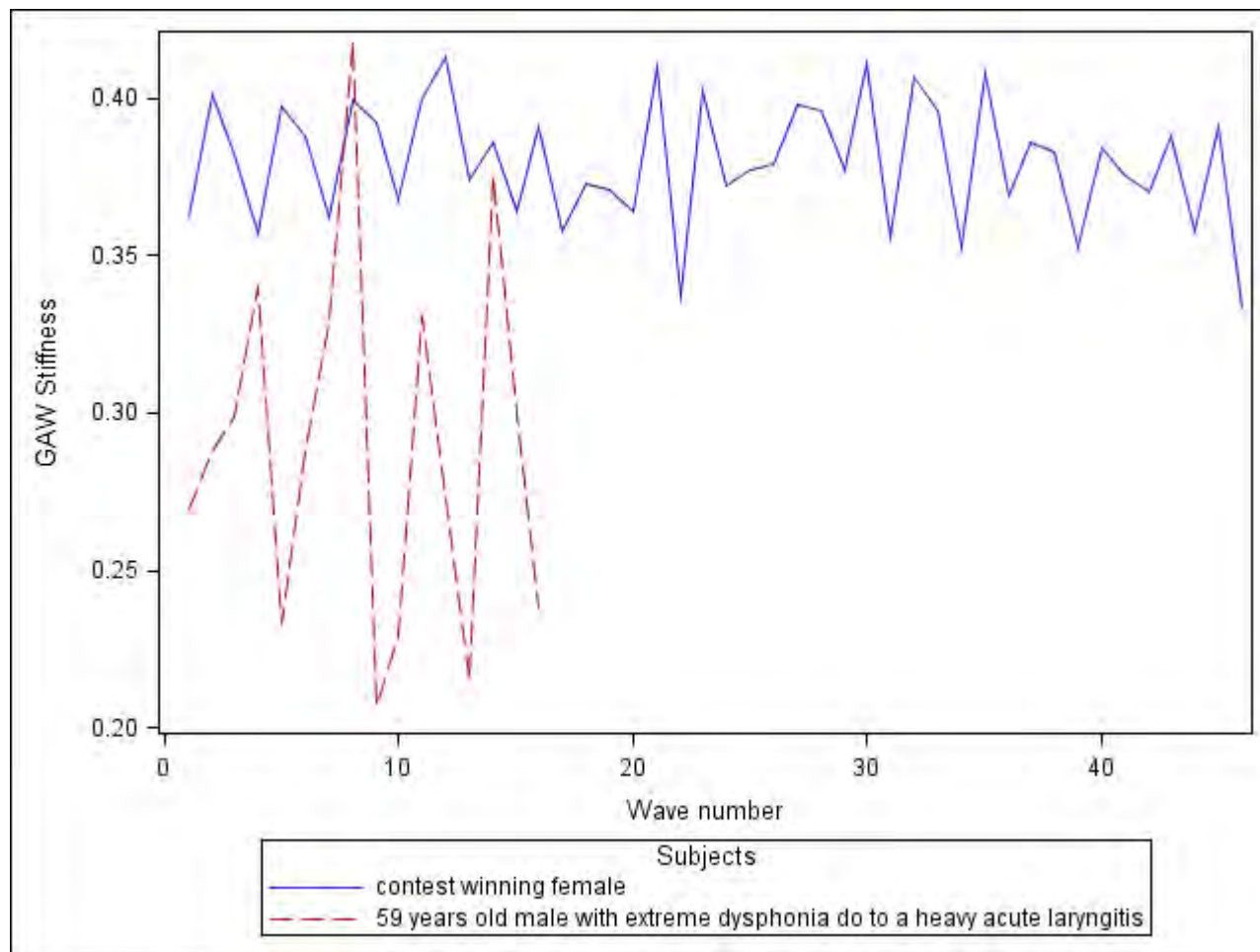
- A statistical comparison of stiffness measurements of the two subjects can be done under the assumption that all the measurements on the same subject follow the same Normal distribution. The hypothesis that the variation is the same for the two subjects can be tested in the likelihood ratio test where the $-2\log$ likelihood difference is chi-square distributed with 1 degree of freedom when it is assumed that the measurements have different means for the two subjects.

Statistical model	-2 log likelihood	Likelihood ratio test statistic	P-value (chi-square distribution with 1 degree of freedom)
Subjects have different mean and variance	-261.9		
Subjects have different mean and same variance	-228.6	33.30	<0.00001

Statistical conclusions

For untrained statisticians!!!

- The statistical model shows that there is a statistical significant difference in the variation of the GAW stiffness between the two subjects



Conclusions

- Till now we have seen a difference between high quality voices and other voices and in this study we will present a quantified measure of the vocal fold stiffness calculated from individual vocal fold cycles as well as average measures.
- It is our impression that the system Glottis Analysis Tools stiffness calculations can be used clinically to differentiate between high and low quality voices.
- In the future, stiffness might be used to determine the treatment effect in voice pathology.

Find the slides on: <http://www.mpedersen.org>

Thank you for your attention

References

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- *Evt. "Can phonovibrograms be used in clinical voice pathology". In press*
- *Evt. "Technology advances in diagnostics of vocal folds function". In press*