An Update in Thinking About Nonorganic Voice Disorders

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Objective: To describe and evaluate psychosocial factors in nonorganic voice disorders (NVDs). Nonorganic voice disorders are presumed to be the result of increased muscular tension that is caused to varying extents by vocal misuse and emotional stress. It is therefore necessary to include both of these in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with voice disorders.

Design: Clinical survey.

Setting: Academic tertiary referral center.

Patients: To evaluate psychosocial factors in NVDs, a sample of 74 patients with NVDs was examined psychologically using the Giessen Test and Picture Frustration Test. The results were compared with a control group of 19 patients with an organic dysphonia (vocal cord paralysis).

Main Outcome Measures: Six scales of the Giessen Test (social response, dominance, control, underlying mood, permeability, and social potency), 3 reaction types of the Picture Frustration Test (obstacle dominance, ego defense, and need persistence), and 3 aggression categories of the Picture Frustration Test (extrapunitivity, intrapunitivity, and impunitivity).

Results: The most striking significant difference between the 2 groups was that in conflict situations, patients with NVDs sought a quick solution or expected other people to provide one, which prevented them from understanding the underlying causes of the conflict.

Conclusions: Only if the psychosocial aspects are taken into account can patients with NVD be offered a therapy that treats the causes of the voice disorder. It must be decided individually whether and when a voice training approach or a more psychological-psychotherapeutical approach is preferable.


A voice disorder is characterized primarily by hoarseness, ranging from a mild degree to complete voice loss. Aronson postulates that a voice disorder exists when "quality, pitch, loudness or flexibility differs from the voices of others of similar age, sex and cultural group." The prevalence of voice disorders varies from 3% to 9% of the total US population and from 12% to 35% of elderly individuals. Between 6% and 46% of children in Europe or North America are estimated to have voice disorders, respectively.

A distinction must be made between organic and nonorganic voice disorders (NVDs). Organic voice disorders are, for example, the result of malformations of the larynx, acute or chronic inflammations of the vocal cords, trauma, vocal cord paralysis, or benign or malignant tumors. Nonorganic voice disorders, sometimes also called functional or psychogenic voice disorders, are defined as an impaired voice sound, and/or reduced vocal capacity, and/or laryngeal sensations in the absence of organic laryngeal disease. The term dysphonia includes all these phenomena, unlike hoarseness, which is a description only of the sound of the voice. Herein, the term functional dysphonia (FD) is used to describe NVDs.

ETIOLOGY OF NVDs

The etiology of NVDs is controversially discussed, a fact that is reflected by the different terminology used. On one hand, these disorders are thought to be of psychogenic origin, "as a manifestation of psychological disequilibrium." On the other hand, increased muscle tension (eg, with vocal abuse) is thought to play an important role in their genesis. This is, however, only an apparent contradiction, for an exquisite sensitivity to emotional stress of the extrinsic and intrinsic laryngeal muscles is suspected. The causality of an FD seems to lie in the close association of psychosocial factors and muscular ten-
pression. Thus, these 2 factors may represent the 2 ends of a wide spectrum of causal factors: it is not so much a matter of whether a voice disorder is the result of vocal misuse or of psychosocial factors; rather, it is a "question of degree to which the underlying emotional stresses contribute to onset and perpetuation of the excessive laryngeal tension." For this reason, the diagnostic approach should not be restricted to the examination of single parameters of vocal function. Emotional stress, the personal life situation, and at least parts of the personal life history of the patients have to be taken into account.8

DIAGNOSIS OF FD

The following approach has been established at the Division of Phoniatrics, University Hospital, University of Berne (Berne, Switzerland), for the examination of patients with suspected NVDs.

The anamnesis includes the ongoing problems that have led to the consultation plus the patient’s detailed medical history. While going over the medical history, the examiner pays particular attention to any hints or brief mentions of current interpersonal conflicts, to the way in which the patient shows emotions, and to the examiner’s own emotional reactions toward the patient. Using all this information, the examiner tries to understand the subjective significance that the voice disorder may have for the patient at this stage in his or her life.

The ear, nose, and throat examination, which includes a videolaryngostroboscopy and an audiometry if necessary, is followed by a perceptive voice analysis using the Roughness-Breathiness-Hoarseness Scale. The acoustic voice analysis is based on the voice range profile, fundamental frequency, jitter and shimmer, and noise to harmonic ratio.

A referral to the psychologist (J.K.) is made for all patients who report psychosocial stress situations in their anamnesis (whether short term or long term). In addition, all patients with psychogenic aphonya, contact granuloma, or mutation voice disorder, as well as those patients who have a persistent voice disorder despite more than 12 sessions of voice therapy, are referred to the psychologist.

The study used 2 psychological tests to evaluate the self-perception of patients with NVDs, their perception of reality, their needs structure, and their means of dealing with aggression.9

Table 1. Detailed Diagnosis of the Patients in the Study Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Women, No.</th>
<th>Men, No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVDs and stress or conflict*</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact granuloma</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychogenic aphonya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutation voice disorder</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: NVDs, nonorganic voice disorders.

*Patients with NVDs who complained about stress or conflict situations or who continued to have an NVD despite 12 sessions of voice therapy.

STUDY GROUPS

Included in the investigation group were all patients with an NVD who complained about having 1 or more psychosocial stress or conflict situation in the last 9 months; all patients who continued to have a persistent NVD despite more than 12 sessions of voice therapy; and all patients with laryngostroboscopically diagnosed contact granuloma, psychogenic aphonia, or mutation voice disorder.

Fourteen patients turned down the advice to consult the psychologist, and the psychological tests could not be undertaken with another 17 patients because they were speakers of a foreign language, because the procedure was broken off prematurely, or because from the very beginning only 1 counseling session had been planned. This left 74 patients with NVDs (37 men, mean [SD] age, 46.9 [13.2] years; and 37 women, mean [SD] age, 46.0 [14.7] years); these patients were examined by means of psychological tests, although 4 of them were given only 1 of the 2 tests. The detailed diagnosis of the patients in the study group is shown in Table 1. Patients with irritable larynx syndrome were not included.

The control group consisted of 19 patients (6 men, mean [SD] age, 55.7 [10.6] years; and 13 women, mean [SD] age, 55.2 [13.7] years) who had purely organic dysphonia (OD), a vocal cord paralysis after surgical intervention. These interventions were thyroidectomy (n = 12), operation of the cervical spine (n = 3), cardiovascular operations (n = 3), and 1 resection of the vagal nerve. Patients with malignant diseases were not included in the control group. The diagnosis of the voice disorder was confirmed in the same way for the patients in the study group.

TESTS AND THE BASE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The GT permits an insight into the patient’s self-evaluation, perception of reality, and needs structure and has been shown to be especially relevant in studies with patients with voice disorders. In addition, patients like working with this test. In the GT, the patient is given 40 bipolar statements and asked to evaluate himself or herself according to 7 grades. The answers are summarized in 6 scales (social response, dominance, control, underlying mood, permeability, and social potency).

The PFT makes it possible to assess the patient’s preferred way of handling aggressive impulses. This test has also proved to be worthwhile in several studies of patients with NVDs. In the PFT, the patient is asked to react verbally to 24 draw-
Table 2. Assignment of Answers to the PFT Items*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Reaction</th>
<th>Obstacle Dominance</th>
<th>Ego Defense</th>
<th>Need Persistence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extrapunitively</td>
<td>E'</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intropunitively</td>
<td>I'</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impunitively</td>
<td>M'</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: PFT, Picture Frustration Test.

*The symbols are defined by the intersection of types of reaction with the directions of aggression. Capital letters denote ego defense reaction; capital letters with prime symbol, obstacle dominance reaction; and lowercase letters, need persistence reaction. The different directions of aggressions are expressed in different characters: E denotes extrapunitivity (E, E', e); I, intropunitivity (I, I', and i); and M, impunitivity (M, M', m).

Figure 1. Differences between the patients with functional dysphonia (FD) and those with organic dysphonia (OD) in Giessen Test scores.

The 2 groups, those with FD and those with OD (men and women counted together), show a total of 12 significant mean differences (P<.05).

In the self-images revealed by the GT (Figure 1), patients with FD evaluated themselves as more attractive (social resonance) in comparison with patients with OD, less reserved (permeability), less unsociable (social po-
tency), more imaginative (question 26), more receptive in love affairs (question 34), more able to give love to a partner (question 30), and less concerned about having an easy life (question 24).

Using the E-E index (a special index, where E is an aggressive, extrapunitive reaction and E is an aggressive denial of responsibility), what is particularly striking in the PFT results (Figure 2) is that in comparison with patients with OD, the scores registered by patients with FD were more than twice as high for the expectation that other people will provide solutions (e) and that they chose significantly more often the reaction type “need persistence,” that is, striving to fulfill their own needs and desires. Compared with patients with OD, however, the patients with FD were less inclined to deny frustration (I'), showed less externally directed “pure” aggression (E-E), and were less likely to lay blame on other people (E). (See Table 2 footnote.)

Men and women with FD demonstrated significant mean differences (P<.03) in 6 variables of the GT and PFT. Their scores and a comparison with patients with OD are represented in Figure 3. Compared with men, women with FD described themselves as more concerned about their appearance (question 27) and more anxious (question 8) but also more sociable (question 2) and, less frequently, regarded as weak by others (question 36). In the PFT results, women's answers more frequently showed extrapunitivity, whereas men tended to give answers that indicated impunitivity.

COMMENT

To understand the development of an NVD, it is essential not to restrict ourselves to the perceptible and acoustic impression of the voice and what can be ascertained visually from the vocal cords but rather to go further and look at psychosomatic factors lying behind the voice disorder. If psychosocial factors are not considered, this will lead to a vicious circle that is described by Aronson (p8):

“If we do not ask about psychological problems, we do not hear about them. If we do not hear about them, we do not believe in them. And, if we do not believe in them, we do not ask about them.” In the examination of patients with voice disorders, therefore, great attention should be paid to the psychosocial aspects of the etiology, although other possible causes should naturally not be ignored in the differential diagnosis.

The differentiation within the group of NVDs between habitual and psychogenic dysphonias is discussed rather controversially in the literature. The type of NVD (eg, hyperfunctional dysphonia, contact granu-
loma, vocal cord thickening, and mutation voice disorder) can be determined by phenomenological criteria. However, these criteria do not imply an exclusive etiology for the particular type of NVD. Aronson differentiates 3 groups of voice disorders: organic voice disorders (“caused by structural... disease”), voice disorders of multiple etiology (eg, spasmodic dysphonia), and psychogenic voice disorders. He regards the terms functional and psychogenic as synonymous. Therefore, he proposes that all NVDs should be understood to be psychogenic and that they should be so designated. This
discussion could be approached more usefully if terms like psychogenic, psychosomatic, somatoform, or somatization are used. Unfortunately, these terms are not used consistently. It seems therefore to be much more reasonable to regard the etiology of an NVD as situated on a continuum of partially psychosocial causality. Psychogenic factors are then presumed to be involved in the etiology of all FDs. This continuum goes from psychogenic dysphonia (lower occurrence) via FD and psychogenic dysphonia to psychogenic aphonia (maximum occurrence). Even the first disorder often stems not only from vocal misuse but also from problems of dissatisfaction or conflicts in private life or at work.

The voice disorder is a result of an event that triggers the symptom of dysphonia. This may be an acute vocal abuse, an acute laryngitis, an episode of gastroesophageal reflux, or even simply an acute conflict situation (eg, in the partnership, family, or workplace).

The empirical results of the GT show that patients with FD feel themselves to be oriented toward other people and that they see themselves as more open, less unso-
ciable, more imaginative, and more attractive than do pa-
cients with OD. In particular, patients with FD evaluate their receptiveness in love affairs and their ability to give love to a partner more highly than do patients with OD. This striking finding seems to be in contradiction to much clinical experience because many patients with FD seem to be rather inhibited and too careful (ie, too concerned about what others may think) in their behavior in interpersonal relationships.

The results of the PFT explain this apparent contra-
diction: patients with FD are indeed clearly interested in fulfilling their desires (need persistence). They show a marked expectation that other people should fulfill these desires. Their low score for externally directed aggression and the fact that they refrain from blaming other people inhibit authentic interpersonal discussion, which is the only thing that would make it possible for the patients to live up to their potential. Patients with FD recognize their frustrations (and do not deny them), but they seem to have decided (unconsciously, but presumably also consciously) to wait for a knight in shining armor (or the female equivalent) to come along and save them. So they remain stuck in their frustration.

These patients avoid conflicts (“anything for the sake of peace”) and control their annoyance. The causes of such conflicts seem to be not so much deeply rooted psychopathological problems but rather daily anxieties, failures, injuries, annoyances, disappointments over themselves and others, the nonfulfillment of desires, feelings of inadequacy, and lack of self-confidence. Instead of recognizing that the causes of a conflict lie in part with themselves and with the partners in the interaction and in part with social (and biographical) circumstances, the frustration is simply accepted as something unavoidable.

In the significant mean differences between men and women with FD (Figure 3), it is not surprising that women seem to find it more important to look nice or perhaps that women evaluate themselves as more anxious and regard themselves as more sociable than men do. It is more surprising that in comparison with men with FD, women believe that others regard them as strong and also show a clearer tendency toward externally directed aggression (extrapunitivity). These differences may reflect a certain resignation among the men that could be the result of their marked tendency to avoid aggression as much as possible (impunitivity).

In evaluating the events that precede the onset of FD, House and Andrew developed the dimension “conflict over speaking out” (CSO). The basis of this dimension is formed by an event, in the sense of a conflict, in which the subject is under pressure to say something (because of her or his commitment) but is constrained not to do so. The authors observed that in 54% of the female patients with FD, a CSO event or a CSO difficulty had occurred in the year before the onset of the voice disorder, but this was the case in only 16% of the control group. They conclude that those affected are women who find themselves in a social network in which they feel that too many burdens have been placed on them and that they are powerless to deal with them.
Butcher describes female patients with FD in a similar way. They tend to have taken on above-average responsibilities, are frequently caught up in family and interpersonal relationship difficulties, commonly have difficulties in assertiveness and in the expression of emotions or negative feelings, and feel powerless about making personal changes. From these results he formulates the model that life stresses and interpersonal problems in individuals predisposed to having difficulties in expressing feelings or views would produce involuntary anxiety symptoms and muscular-skeletal tension, which would center on voice production and inhibit it. Butcher also indicates that the increased likelihood of a link between anxiety and muscular tension is caused by specific frustrations in early childhood.

The results of our study allow interpretations that correspond well with the reports in the literature. Many psychosocial studies of the past decades have shown that psychosomatic knowledge and thinking need to be applied consistently in the diagnosis and therapy of patients with FD. This can be done in many different ways but should always take into account not only the patient’s current life situation but also his or her life history and that of his or her family. If the patients succeed in gaining a greater understanding of their life history, more opportunities (to make free choices) open up for them in their daily lives.

It is only by taking such a broad-angled view—as is also being recognized more and more with other phoniatric disorders like stuttering or language development disorders—that a sound decision can be taken as to which patient should receive therapeutic support oriented toward voice training and which should receive psychological and psychotherapeutical support, and at what point. In this way, both therapeutic strategies may be indicated either synchronically or one after the other. On one hand, if patients are referred to the psychologist too early, the result is sometimes a refusal or only superficial acceptance because for many patients this step may be too direct and may induce fear. On the other hand, if voicetraining therapies are prescribed too early, many patients may be deprived of the chance to understand their psychosomatic symptom and hence to change the interpersonal conflict situation in which they find themselves.

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Analysis and interpretation of data: Seifert and Kollbrunner.

Drafting of the manuscript: Seifert and Kollbrunner.

Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Seifert and Kollbrunner.

Statistical analysis: Kollbrunner.

Administrative, technical, and material support: Seifert and Kollbrunner.

Study supervision: Seifert.

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REFERENCES