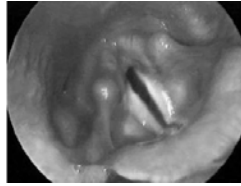
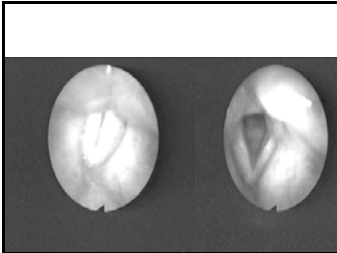




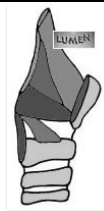
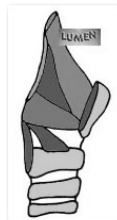
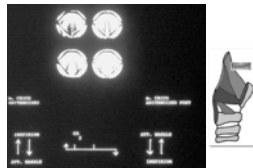
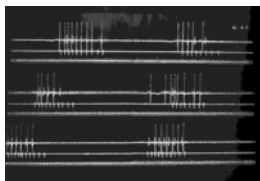
- Funzione sfinterica
- Funzione respiratoria
- Funzione fonatoria



**Cardiac angioedema** is an inflammatory-mediated condition and is associated with increased vascular permeability. The same biochemical variety of angioedema is seen in the skin and in the gut. The pathogenesis of this condition is poorly understood but is thought to be mediated by the release of bradykinin. **Hereditary angioedema** is an autosomal dominant defect of C1 esterase inhibitor. The condition is associated with a deficiency of C1 esterase inhibitor and may be diagnosed if the level of C1 esterase inhibitor is found to be low. The condition may be treated with plasma or plasma-derived C1 esterase inhibitor. **Acquired angioedema** may be associated with lupus erythematosus, myeloma, lymphoma, drug (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) or may be idiopathic. The condition may be treated with plasma or plasma-derived C1 esterase inhibitor. **Angioedema** may be associated with lupus erythematosus, myeloma, lymphoma, drug (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) or may be idiopathic. The condition may be treated with plasma or plasma-derived C1 esterase inhibitor. **Angioedema** may be associated with lupus erythematosus, myeloma, lymphoma, drug (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors) or may be idiopathic. The condition may be treated with plasma or plasma-derived C1 esterase inhibitor.

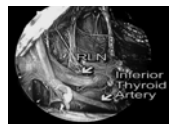


Attività ad du ttoria con l'espitu m



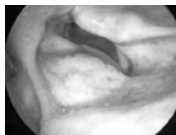
**Sindrome di Gerhardt**  
Paralisi in adduzione bilaterale della laringe, generata da una lesione bilaterale del X n. ca livello della base cranica, che comporta severa disfonia e dispnea (1863)

- Legged iGerhardt
- Nella paralisi delle corde vocali, il suono della voce ricorre in una posizione intermedia tra l'adduzione e l'abduzione.



Gerhardt K. ACJ. 1863. — 1902 prof. a Jena e Berlino, ricercatore alla patologia laringea, ha descritto la sindrome di Gerhardt.

Lesione nervo ricorrente

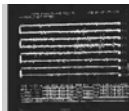


**Cause di Sindrome di Gerhardt**



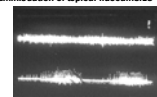
- PSP
- Atrofia multisistemica
- Miastenia
- Paresi bilaterale ricorrente
- Siringomielia
- Etc.

Funzione fonatoria: distonie parossistiche



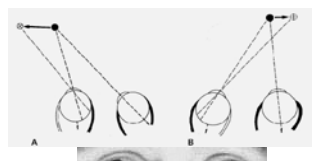
**Drug-Induced Laryngeal Dystonic Reactions** Temporary drug-induced PVCM has been reported after administration of neuroleptic drugs, including chlorpromazine and haloperidol.<sup>16</sup> (Obviously, this cause of PVCM needs to be considered only in patients receiving such medications.) The disorder is usually associated with extrapyramidal symptoms, muscle stiffness, and dystonias of the head and neck, e.g., torticollis. The airway obstruction (PVCM) and the other dystonias are relatively short-lived (hours), and are reversible with intravenous administration of an anticholinergic drug.<sup>16</sup> (The author's experience is in agreement with this report.)

Propofol, an anesthetic, also may have some such effects at certain doses.<sup>17</sup> This may explain the relatively high incidence of "laryngospasm" observed during the induction of anesthesia.<sup>11</sup> It has been shown experimentally that such laryngospasm can be prevented by the administration of topical lidocaine.<sup>18</sup>

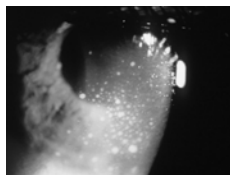


## Le diplopie

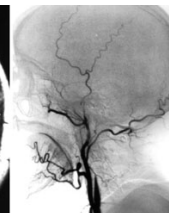
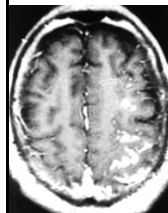
Sintomo soggettivo di asse visivo non allineato.



## Diplopie monoculari



## Diplopie corticali (poliopia).



## Cause di diplopia

- Danni Centrali  
(sintomi di accompagnamento)
- Nucleari
- Nervose
- Da pat. trasmissione neuromuscolare
- Muscolari
- Meccaniche

Acute  
Ingravescenti  
Croniche  
Ricorrenti  
Fluttuanti

## Diagnosi di sede

- I traumatici presentano difficoltà maggiori per la sovrapposizione di:
- Danni centrali
- Periferici
- Meccanici
- Scompensi strabismi latenti per inattività



## Distonia parossistica e Wernicke

