

# Strider:-

## Definition:-

- **It is an auditory manifestation of disordered respiratory function due to air flow changes within the larynx , trachea ,or bronchi .**
- **so it needs investigations in every case.**

Other sounds that resemble strider:-

- **Not all sounds arising from the respiratory tract are striderous e.g. :**

**1-stertor: moist sounds like rattling or bubbling of secretions in the pharynx or larynx.**

**2-rales or cripitation: sounds arising from the distal part of the bronchial tree or alveoli.**

## **Mechanism:-**

- **Strider is due to turbulence of air flow within a partially obstructed respiratory tract.**
- **It can be described in terms of it's relationship to the phase of respiratory cycle.**

the following points should be noted:-

- 1-inspiratory strider : occur in supraglottic lesions.**
- 2-expiratory strider: small bronchial and bronchiolar obstruction e.g. expiratory wheeze of bronchial asthma and retained bronchial foreign body.**
- 3-biphasic strider: in cases of glottic and tracheal lesion.**

Associated signs and symptoms:

- 1-cough.**
- 2-horseness.**

**3-deglutition and respiratory signs and symptoms.**

**4-dyspnea: strider and dyspnea are both manifestations of air way obstruction , severity of one reflect the severity of the other.**

- **General features: strider is always a symptom or sign never a diagnosis nor a disease.**

**History:**

- **character, severity, age of onset.**

- **relation to feeding , crying, and exercise.**
- **Related disease.**

## **Physical examination:**

- **appearance, temperature, pulse rate , respiratory rate .**
- **irritability, cyanosis.**
- **Recession: subcostal , suprasternal , supraclavicular, and intercostal.**

## **Investigations:**

- **laboratory, and radiology.**

## **Causes of strider:-**

**a-congenital:**

**1-laryngeal web.**

**2-subglottic stenosis.**

**3-laryngomalacia.**

**4-laryngotracheal cleft.**

**5-vascular anomaly.**

**6-haemangioma.**

**b-acquired:-**

**1-apyrexial: foreign body, injury, scald, papilloma, malignant tumor.**

**2-pyrexial: acute epiglottitis, acute laryngitis, acute laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis, diphtheria.**

**c- others: any cause of upper respiratory obstruction.**

## Criteria of severity of strider:-

- 1-recession of suprasternal , supraclavicular , intercostal and subcostal space.**
- 2-anxiety , palor , sweating.**
- 3-cyanosis : indicate late and grave stage.**

## Treatment:-

- 1-relieve upper respiratory obstruction.**
- 2- treat the specific cause.**

## Intubations of the larynx:-

**1- methods from above the vocal cords:-**

**A-naso-tracheal or oro-tracheal intubation.**

**B-fiberoptic technique.**

**C-rigid bronchoscope.**

**D-laryngeal mask airway.**

**2- methods from below the cords:**

**A-tracheostomy .**

**B-retrograde intubation.**

**C-crico-thyrodotomy.**

**D-transtracheal needle ventilation.**



**E- minitracheostomy :by vertical stab incision through the cricothyroid membrane followed by insertion of canula to provide delivery of oxygen.**

**F- percutaneous tracheostomy : trachea is punctured by needle and canula . then a guide wire is introduced into the trachea and followed by passage of tracheostomy tube.**



