

A close-up photograph of a human mouth, showing the tongue, pharynx, and larynx. The text "Chronic pharyngitis" is overlaid in blue, cursive font across the center of the image.

# Chronic pharyngitis

# Chronic pharyngitis

## Non specific

1- Chronic simple pharyngitis

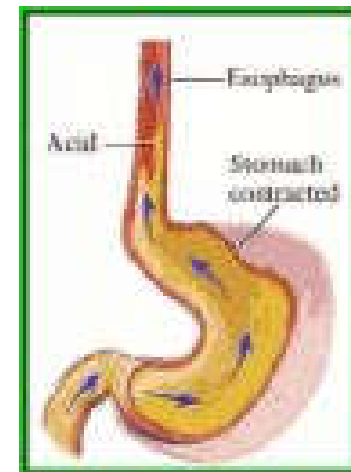
## Specific

- 1- Scleroma
- 2- Syphilis
- 3- Tuberculosis

# Chronic simple pharyngitis

## Etiology :

- 1- Recurrent acute pharyngitis
- 2- Mouth breathing
- 3- Smoking & spirits
- 4- GERD



## Symptoms :

- History of repeated attacks of sore throat
- Throat irritation (**hemming** تخميم & **hawking** نحنحه)



## Signs:

- **Catarrhal**, mild hyperaemia of the pharyngeal mucosa
- **Hypertrophic**, scattered nodules on the posterior pharyngeal wall

**Treatment:** of the cause



# **Chronic Specific**

- **Scleroma**
- **Tuberculosis**
- **Syphilis**

# Pharyngoscleroma

## Etiology:

Secondary to Rhinoscleroma

## Clinically

- Atrophic
- Nodular
- Fibrotic

Dry gl



Pink indurated non ulcerating ,  
painless nodules

Shortened uvula  
Pharyngeal Stenosis

# Tuberculous pharyngitis

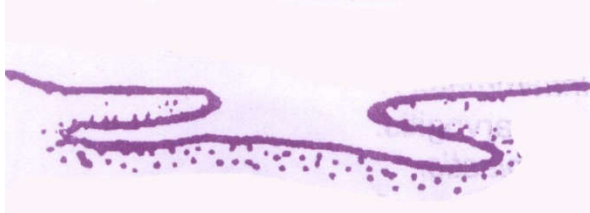
## Etiology:

Secondary to Pulmonary Tuberculosis



## Clinically

- **Pallor** of the mucosa
- **Typical ulcers**

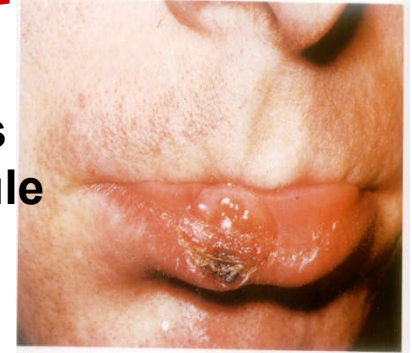


**Painful**  
**Superficial**  
**Shallow**  
**Undermined edge**  
**Caseous floor**

# Syphilitic pharyngitis

**Primary** :Chancere, rare in the pharynx

Single painless indurated papule



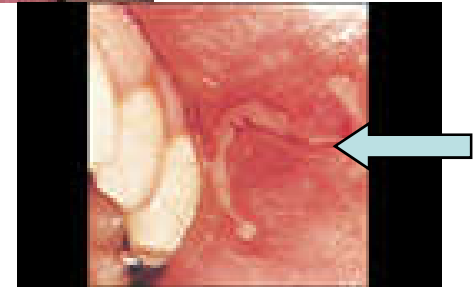
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**Secondary** :

- Hyperaemic mucosa
- Mucous patches
- Snail track ulcers



**Tertiary**: Gumma  
Pinkish rubbery swellings  
--▶ typical ulcer



Deep punched out edge  
Necrotic dirty yellow floor







# Chronic pharyngeo-oesophagitis

Plummer Vinson's Syndrome  
Paterson Brown-Kelly Syndrome

## Answer

This middle aged female presented with gradually progressive dysphagia

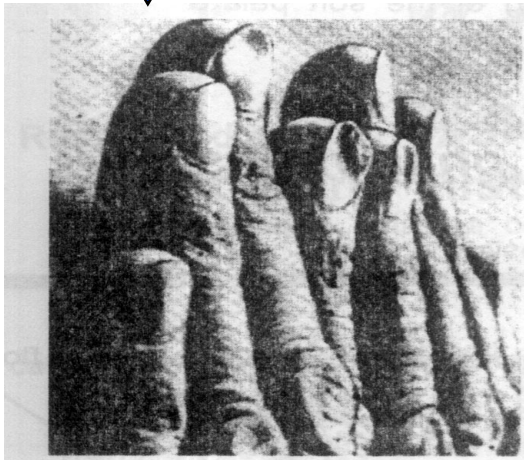
1- the patient is most probably suffering from **PLUMMER VINSON SYNDROME.**

2- you should proceed to the following investigations:

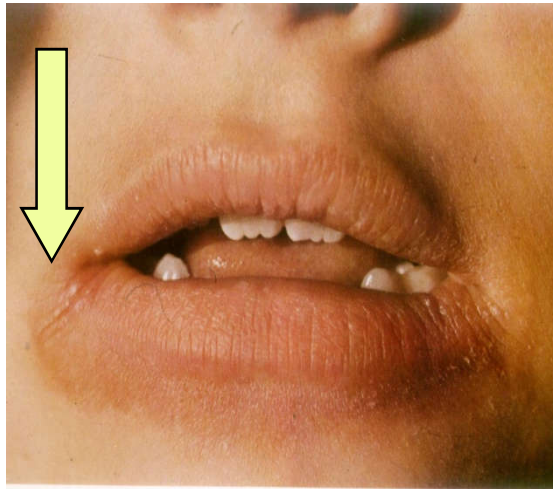
A- Blood Picture (Hypochromic Anemia)

B- gastric secretion (achlorohydria)

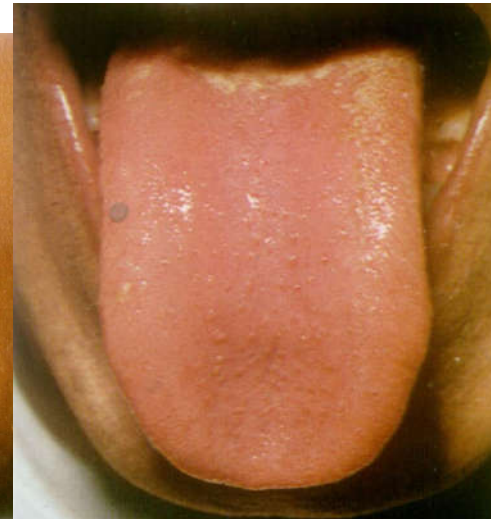
C- Barium Swallow (web)



**koilonychia**



**Angular Stomatitis**



**Atrophic Glossitis**

- **Plummer-Vinson or Paterson-Kelly syndrome presents as a classical triad of dysphagia, iron-deficiency anemia and esophageal webs**

**Age:** Middle age

**Sex:** 90% in females

**Etiology:** Un-clear, may be

- iron deficiency anemia
- Vitamin deficiency
- or autoimmune processes

**Pathology:** Atrophy of :

Pharyngeal

Esophageal &

Gastric mucosa



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# Symptoms

**General**  
**Pharyngeal**

**Weakness, fatigue, and dyspnea are Secondary to iron deficiency anemia**

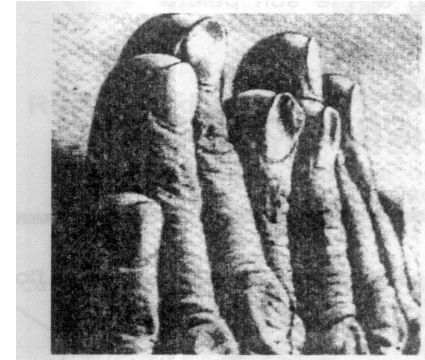
**Dysphagia, if present, is typically intermittent and limited to solids. It is usually felt in the throat**

# Signs

**General**  
**Pharyngeal**

**Koilonychia**  
**Splenomegaly**  
**Pallor**

**Angular stomatitis**  
**Glossitis**  
**Atrophic glazed mucosa of the hypopharynx**



# Investigations

# Complications

# Treatment

**Blood picture:** hypochromic anemia

**Gastric secretion:**  
achlorohydi due to atrophy of gastric mucosa

**Barium swallow**  
- Structure at the oesopharyngeal

Iron & vitamine supply

Repeated endoscopic dilatation

Regular follow up for early detection of postcricoid carcinoma & esophageal carcinoma





THANK  
YOU!

