



Voice Quality in Future Musical Actors

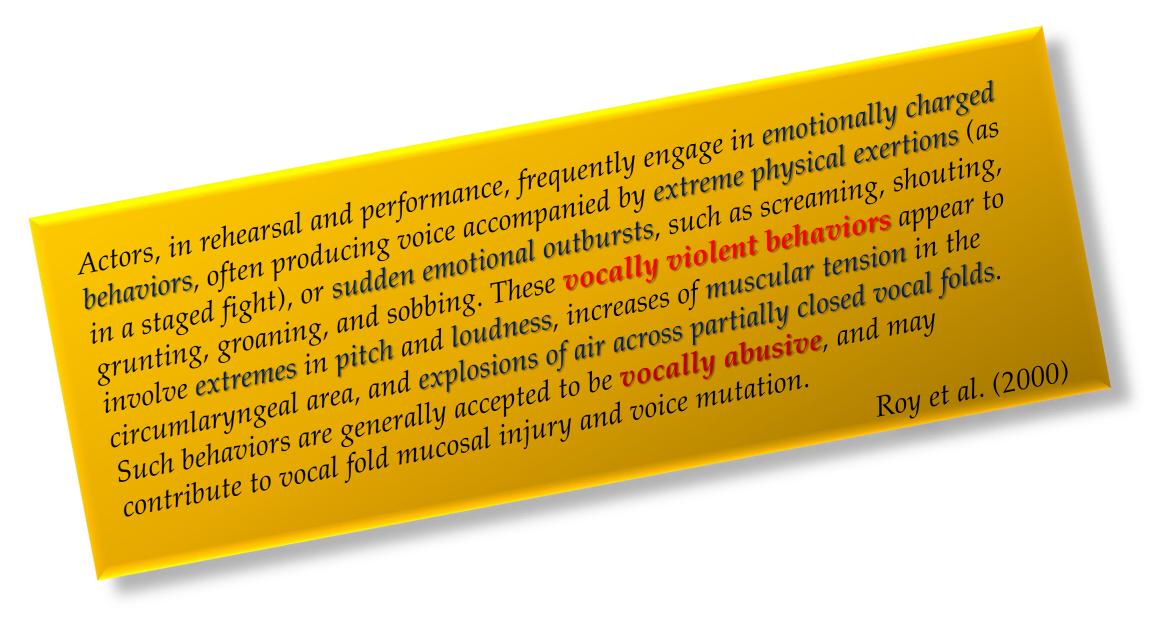
Evelien D'haeseleer¹, Sophia De Ley¹, Sofie Claeys², Kim Bettens¹, Sofie Degeest¹, Anke Luyten¹ Caroline Dijckmans¹, De Smet Joke¹, Kristiane Van Lierde¹ ¹Department of Speech, Language and Hearing Research, Ghent University, Belgium ²Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Ghent University, Belgium

Musical performers

Musical students are a special group of **elite vocal performers** with a high vocal load as they combine **singing**, **acting** and physical performance (**dancing**). As they are absolutely depending on their vocal quality and vocal capacities for their studies and their future profession, an optimal voice coaching is very important. Future musical performers are at risk for developing voice disorders as a result of a very high vocal load combined with vocal abuse and a lack of physical and vocal rest.

Dysphonia Severity Index





Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine the objective and subjective voice quality of future elite vocal performers (Musical performers). Secondly, voice quality between first and second year students of the bachelor program Musical was compared.

Voice Assessment Protocol

Aerodynamic measurements

Voice Range Profile

Acoustic analysis of /a/

VHI

Singing VHI

Videolaryngostroboscopy

Subjects

31 Musical students of the School of Arts (Musical Department) of Brussels

Results

Voice profile of Musical students

- The results of the voice characteristics of male and female musical students are presented in the table.
- Videolaryngostroboscopy
 - Abnormalities in 29%
 - Functional dysphonia in 16.1%
 - Organic dysphonia in 12.9%

Comparison 1st and 2nd Bachelor for men and women

- Mann-Whitney U test

- Mean age: 20,7 jaar (SD: 1,89)
- Men: 7, Women: 24
- 1st Bachelor: 23, 2nd Bachelor:7

No differences between 1st and 2nd Bachelor in women and men.

	Men					Women					
	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.	SD	Mean	Median	Min.	Max.	SD	
Aerodynamic measurements											
MPT	22,2	23,8	9,1	31,8	7,2	18,7	18,5	10,3	29,8	4,5	
VC	3814,3	3700,0	3400,0	4600,0	414,0	2375,0	2275,0	1900,0	3200,0	333,0	
PQ	194,0	164,6	113,1	373,6	85,3	132,8	128,9	73,9	204,7	32,5	
Voice Range Profile											
llow	57,0	57,0	50,0	62,0	4,4	55,4	55,5	50,0	61,0	3,1	
Ihigh	109,9	109,0	104,0	118,0	5,1	109,1	109,0	95,0	118,0	6,4	
Flow	75,6	77,8	65,7	87,3	7,0	138,3	138,6	71,0	164,8	18,3	
Fhigh	781,8	830,6	523,3	1046,5	227,8	1208,9	1174,7	740,0	1661,8	266,2	
Acoustic analysis											
FO	126,3	126,4	108,2	153,0	14,0	218,9	216,8	185,8	270,1	20,9	
jitter	0,64	0,52	0,26	1,46	0,40	1,01	0,78	0,26	2,59	0,66	
shimmer	3,28	3,70	1,89	4,41	0,94	3,54	3,42	2,27	5,91	0,84	
vF0	0,90	0,86	0,61	1,37	0,27	1,06	0,97	0,43	2,15	0,49	

NHR	0,14	0,14	0,13	0,15	0,01	0,12	0,12	0,10	0,17	0,02
DSI	3,9	5,3	-1,0	6,2	2,7	5,6	5,7	0,6	10,4	2,4
VHI	7,1	5,0	2,0	24,0	7,8	14,0	10,0	0,0	60,0	13,7
VHI singing voice	14,3	9,0	5,0	30,0	10,5	20,3	15,0	1,0	49,0	12,7

Conclusion

The mean DSI in male and female Musical students was respectively 3.9 and 5.6, both corresponding with an overall good vocal quality. The results of the VHI showed no important psychosocial impact on the speaking voice. However, the scores for the sVHI were higher than the VHI scores in both male and female Musical students. Despite the overall good vocal quality, videolaryngostroboscopy revealed a high presence of organic and functional voice disorders. Optimal voice coaching with regular otorhinolaryngology consults are absolutely necessary in this group of future professional voice users.

