

Conditions known to present with dysphagia as a secondary symptom.
Slō Drinks flow slowly to help those suffering from these conditions drink more safely.

- A** Accoustic Neuroma
***Alzheimer's disease**
Achalasia
Achromatopsia
Adenylukodystrophy
Amyloidosis, inflammatory
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 2-8
Arnold-Chiari Malformation Type 3
Arsenic poisoning
Autonomic nerve disorders
Autonomic neuropathy
Avelli's syndrome
- B** Bulbar palsy
Botulism
Bulbar paralysis
Brain Tumours
Babinski-Nageotte syndrome
Barrett's oesophagus
Basal ganglia disease, biotin responsive
Basilar artery insufficiency syndrome
- C** Chagas' disease
Central pontine myelinosis
Calcinosis-Raynaud's sclerodactyl-telangiectasia syndrome
Candida Albicans
Cricopharyngeal dysfunction
***Cerebral palsy**
Cushing syndrome
Central nervous system infections
Canomad syndrome
Carcinoma of the vocal tract
Carotid Paraganglioma
Chordoma
Chromosome 22 Ring
Chromosome 22 trisomy mosaic
Congenital bronchogenic cyst
Crohn's disease of the oesophagus
- D** Diphtheria
Diverticulum
Diffuse Oesophageal spasms
Dermatomyositis
Diffuse systemic sclersi
Dystonia 12
Dystonia with cerebellar atrophy
- E** Eppiglottitis
Eagle's syndrome
Emanuel syndrome
- F** Fosmn syndrome
Franek-Bocker-Kahlen syndrome
- Frontotemporal dementia, ubiquitin-positive
- G** Gastric cancer
Gastroesophageal reflux disease
Guillain-Barre syndrome
Gaucher disease – prenatal lethal form
Gaucher disease type 2
- H** Hyperthyroidism
Hypothyroidism
***Huntington's Disease**
Hypomagnesaemia primary
Hypophosphate
- I** Infectious oesophagitis (e.g. as in Human Deficiency syndrome [HIV], herpes, candidiasis)
- L** Lead poisoning
***Laryngeal carcinoma**
Laryngeal papillomatosis
Lhermitte-Corni-Quesnel syndrome
Lissencephaly, type 1, X linked
- M** Myasthenia Gravis
Medication-induced oesophagitis
Mitochondrial neurogastrointestinal encephalopathy syndrome
Multiple System Atrophy
***Multiple Sclerosis**
***Muscular Dystrophy**, Duchene and Becker type
Myasthenic syndrome, congenital, associated with acetylcholine receptor deficiency
- N** Neuromuscular junction disorders
Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
***Neck cancer**
Nemaline myopathy
Neurosarcoidosis
- O** Odontoma
Odontoma – Dysphagia syndrome
***Oral pharyngeal disorders**
Oesophageal cancer
Oesophageal Diverticulum
Oesophageal spasm
Oesophagitis
- P** ***Parkinson's Disease**
Pseudoadrenoleukodystrophy
Peptic stricture
Plummer-Vinson or Paterson-Kelly syndromes
Presbyesophagus
Pseudobulbar palsy
Poliomyelitis
Poliomyositis
Post Polio syndrome – muscular atrophy
***Palate cancer**
Pallidopyramical syndrome
Paraganglioma
***Pharynx cancer**
Primary lateral sclerosis, adult
- R** Radiation oesophagitis, especially after radiation treatments of 4500 to 6000 rad over 6-8 weeks
- S** Syphilis
Systemic lupus erythematosus
Schatzki rings
Scleroderma
***Stroke**
Sensory ataxic neuropathy, dysarthria and ophthalmoparesis
Shy-Drager syndrome
Spastic paraplegia 11, autosomal recessive
Spinal Muscular Atrophy type 1
Spinocerebellar ataxia 17
Spinocerebellar ataxia 22
Spinocerebellar ataxia, autosomal recessive 1
Striatonigral degeneration infantile
Supraglottic laryngeal cancer
- T** Traumatic brain injury
Tetanus
Tuberculosis
***Throat cancer**
Thyroglossal tract cyst
Thyroid cancer, anaplastic
***Tongue cancer**
Tongue conditions
***Tonsil cancer**
Tonsil disorders
- U** Ulcers
- V** Vagal Paraganglioma
- W** Wallenberg's syndrome
Wilson's disease

Slō Drinks are commonly used for conditions marked with*

Signs of Dysphagia in Adults

Those in your care do not need to be aspirating violently to be suffering from dysphagia.

We have therefore listed some of the key signs that can indicate someone is having difficulty swallowing “free flowing” drinks and needs to have them slowed down so they can drink safely.

- Frequent repetitive swallowing
- Excessive throat clearing
- Gurgly voice after eating
- Horse voice or recurrent sore throat
- Hesitation or inability to swallow
- Difficult or painful swallowing
- Constant feeling of a lump in the throat
- Food coming up through the mouth or nose
- Chest pain or discomfort when swallowing
- Recurrent episodes of pneumonia
- Frequent heartburn
- Unexpected weight loss
- Necessity to “wash down” solid foods
- Food or acid backing up the throat
- Coughing during or after swallowing

Signs of Dehydration in Adults

Anyone that suffers from dysphagia is at increased risk of dehydration.

We have therefore listed the key signs that can indicate they need to drink more.

Please remember that thirst is not a good indication of dehydration. Thirst begins after mild dehydration has already occurred.

- Dry mouth
- Chapped or dry lips
- Dry eyes
- Dry loose skin with a lack of elasticity
- Sunken features, particularly eyes
- Clammy hands and feet
- Headaches
- Light headaeness
- Dizziness
- Confusion and irritability
- Loss of appetite
- Burning sensation in the stomach
- Tiredness
- Low urine output