



prevalence of vocal nodule; 66.87% of the patients had jobs that required excessive use of voice. The vocal abuse was in the form of shouting, screaming or straining. 76.67% of the vocal nodule patients had talkative personality characteristics. Problems of upper respiratory tract were common among vocal nodule patients, this included chronic cold (38.46%), sinusitis (32.31%), allergy (23.08%) based on information obtained from patients' interviews. However, sinusitis was found to be the most concomitant disease under medical examination. There was no percentage difference among various sibling orders or the number of children in the family. The majority (72.73%) of the vocal nodule patients came from family size of 6-10 member. Children with vocal nodules were found to have frequent disagreement with other members of the family. Married status did not influence the frequency of vocal nodule occurrence. 94.92% of the married couples lived with their spouses. 60% of the patients had children and 82.35% of the married patients had more than one child. The results of this survey could be used as guideline for effective diagnosis and management of voice disorders. In order to reduce the occurrence of vocal nodule, general knowledge on the nature of the disorders should be provided for public.