

# Vocal hygiene: looking after your voice

## Patient information sheet

### Why have I been given this advice sheet?

After your procedure it is normal for your voice to sound different. This is likely due to vocal cord trauma after requiring a breathing tube during the procedure.

This leaflet aims to provide you with information to reduce or eliminate environmental and behavioural factors that may harm your voice.

### What do I do if my voice does not improve?

If you are concerned that your voice has not returned to normal, please contact your GP and ask to be referred to an ear, nose and throat (ENT) doctor.

### Things you can do which help

#### Hydration

Try to drink two litres (three and a half pints) of liquid a day (not including coffee, alcohol or fizzy drinks). This will prevent dehydration of your throat and your vocal cords.

**Tip:** Carry a bottle of water with you or ensure that you always have a glass of water on your desk.

#### Save your voice not your legs

Avoid shouting over background noise or from room to room. This can strain your voice.

**Tip:** Turn down the TV when having a conversation.

#### Voice rest

If your voice feels tired or strained then rest it. This is your body's way of telling you to rest your voice.

**Tip:** Find some time during the day to rest your voice, for example during lunch, or in the car.

#### Steaming

This helps hydrate the throat and vocal cords.

**Instructions:** Half fill a large bowl or sink with water that has just boiled. Sit comfortably and cover your head, shoulders and the bowl with a large towel. Breathe in and out through your mouth.

Continue until the water stops steaming.

Try to do this twice daily or more often if your throat is especially irritated. For a quicker option when you are on the go or at work, fill a cup with steaming water.

Two drops of camomile essential oil or one tablespoon of camomile flowers can also be added as camomile contains a natural anti-inflammatory agent. Do not add any other oils to the water as these will irritate the vocal cords.

Author ID: Speech and language therapist  
Department: Speech and language therapy  
Printed: August 2024  
Review date: August 2026  
Version: 3.1  
Leaflet number: PI 159



Large print copies and alternative language versions of this leaflet can be made available on request.

**Royal Papworth Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**  
Papworth Road, Cambridge  
Biomedical Campus,  
Cambridge CB2 0AY  
Tel: 01223 638000  
[www.royalpapworth.nhs.uk](http://www.royalpapworth.nhs.uk)

© 2024 Royal Papworth Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

A member of Cambridge University Health Partners

View a digital version of this leaflet by scanning the QR code



## Hot compress

This will help to soothe an inflamed or painful throat and to improve the blood circulation, which helps to reduce inflammation.

Instructions: Fill a basin with hot water, soak and wring out a face flannel, fold it up and press it to your throat. Hold it there until it cools down. Repeat three to four times. If you find this helpful, try to do it several times a day, especially when your throat is sore or tired.

## Get enough sleep

Fatigue can cause the voice to sound hoarse.

## Take adequate breath when speaking

Take enough breath when speaking - do not speak in sentences that are too long so you are left to force out the words on too little breath.

## Things to avoid

### Excessive throat clearing

Avoid clearing your throat unnecessarily. Constantly clearing your throat puts strain on the vocal cords as they are 'bashed' together. Also, it can create excessive mucous and lead to a further need to clear your throat.

Tip: Try to swallow, take a drink of water or suck a sugar-free sweet instead of clearing your throat.

### Caffeine and alcohol

Avoid too much coffee, fizzy drinks, and alcohol. These can dry out the vocal cords.

### Smoking

Stop smoking. If you can't give up, cut down. Smoking irritates and damages the vocal folds.

Tip: Visit your GP to support you to stop smoking.

## Irritants

Avoid chemical irritants and smoky, dry and dusty atmospheres as they may dry out the vocal cords.

Tip: Wear a dust mask if you are in a dusty environment. Solvent based glues, perfumes, felt tip pen fumes, chlorine, paint, varnishes, bleach and other cleaning products can contain strong chemical fumes. Follow product advice on ventilation

## Throat lozenges

Avoid medicated throat lozenges as they numb the throat which allows you to do more damage. Menthol lozenges also have a drying effect.

Tip: Sucking sugar-free sweets (boiled sweets not medicated) and chewing gum helps to stimulate saliva flow. Many people find that pieces of fruit relieve dryness as well. Try orange, lemon or grapefruit. If these are too acidic try apple, pear or cucumber.

## Gastric reflux

Reflux or indigestion may affect voice quality and cause discomfort or a feeling of a lump in your throat.

Tip: Spicy or acidic foods may increase the likelihood of reflux that can irritate the throat and cause hoarseness. When eating spicy or acidic food, you should drink plenty of water. You should discuss your symptoms with your doctor as they may be able to prescribe medication to help.

**If you have further concerns about your voice please contact you GP, ENT doctor, specialist nurse or speech and language therapist**

Author ID: Speech and language therapist  
Department: Speech and language therapy  
Printed: August 2024  
Review date: August 2026  
Version: 3.1  
Leaflet number: PI 159



Large print copies and alternative language versions of this leaflet can be made available on request.

**Royal Papworth Hospital NHS Foundation Trust**  
Papworth Road, Cambridge  
Biomedical Campus,  
Cambridge CB2 0AY  
Tel: 01223 638000  
[www.royalpapworth.nhs.uk](http://www.royalpapworth.nhs.uk)

© 2024 Royal Papworth Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

A member of Cambridge University Health Partners

View a digital version of this leaflet by scanning the QR code

