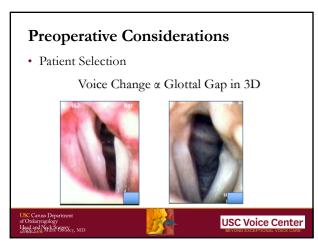


Framework Surgery for Glottal Insufficiency · Indications: Immobile Vocal Fold → Paralysis Mobile Vocal Fold: paresis, scarring, atrophy Procedures: Approximation Laryngoplasty (Type I Thyroplasty) · Arytenoid Adduction · Cricothyroid Subluxation · Considerations for optimizing results and avoiding complications: · Pre-op • Intra-op • Post-op USC Caruso Departme of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery **USC Voice Center**

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Preoperative Considerations

- · Procedure timing
 - · Remember: Sunderland Grade 1 and 2 usually resolve to normal spontaneously
 - · Problem in knowing what grade of injury is present
 - · Contralateral compensation may take time to develop
 - · Denervation/reinnervation
 - Thus 6 to 9 month waiting period prior to permanent intervention is usually observed
 - ?Role EMG
- · Special considerations: Children/Adolescents



Preoperative Considerations

- Patient preparation
 - · Explain limits of surgery: singing and shouting Static geometric solution for a dynamic problem
 - · Give realistic vocal goals:
 - · Improve endurance
 - · Reduce fatigue
 - · Improve quality
 - · Improve projection





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Preoperative Considerations

- · Procedure planning
 - Type I thyroplasty
 - · Adjusts medial/horizontal position
 - · Awake with local anesthesia
 - · Flexible endoscopic visualization of larynx
 - · Arytenoid Adduction
 - · Adjusts vertical position
 - If voice results and laryngeal configuration are not adequate from medialization alone
- "Preoperative assessment cannot predict need for AA."
 - · REF: Personal communication with myself



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Vocal fold motion in thyroplasty

- · Vocal fold motion occurs in three dimensions
- ML can adjust the horizontal position of the vocal fold but does not appear to have control over the vertical position



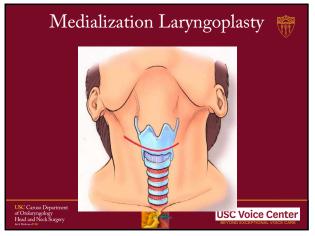
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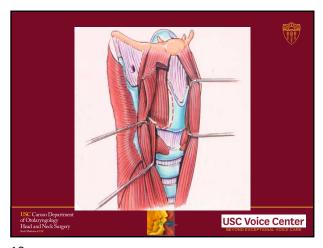
Vocal fold motion in AA

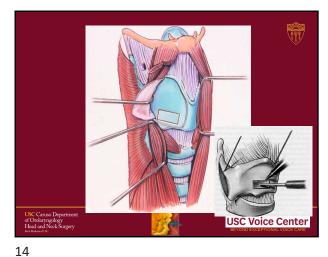
· Arytenoid adduction controls the vertical height of the vocal process and improves



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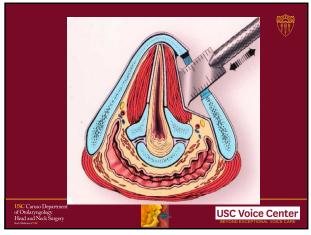


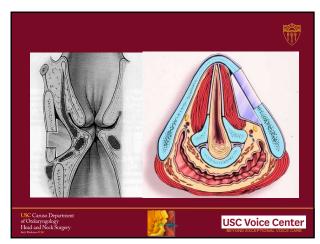
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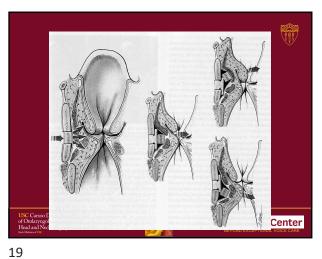


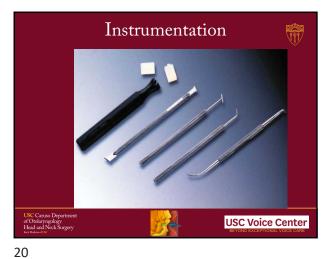
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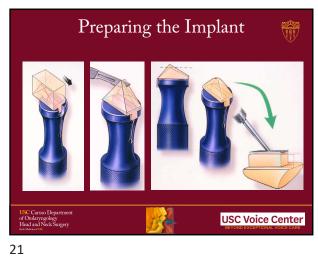


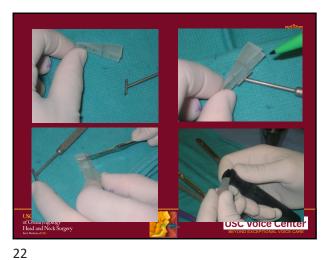


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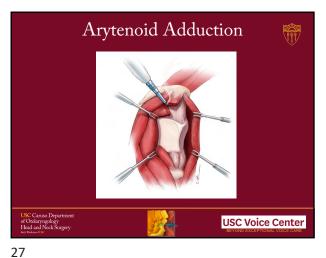




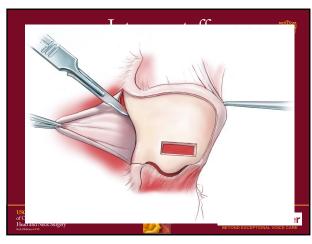


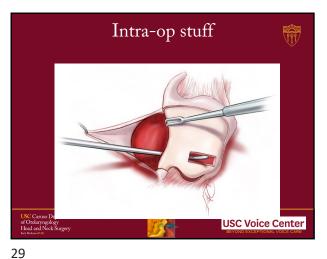




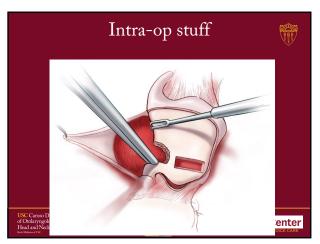


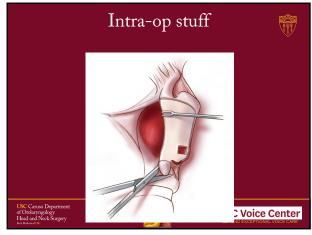
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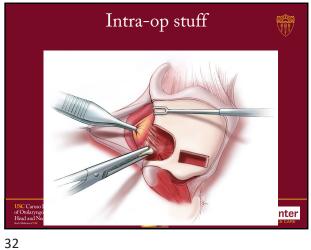


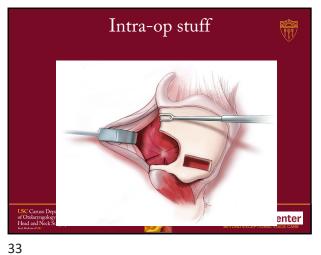
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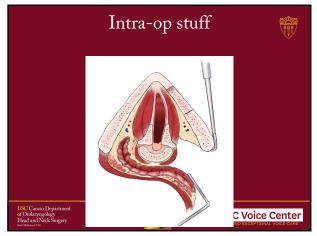


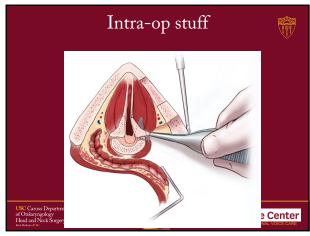


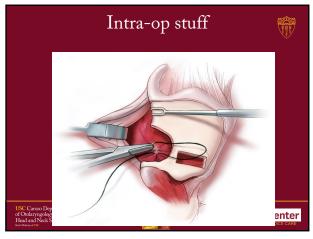
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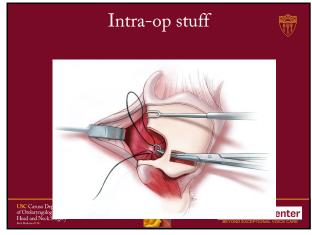


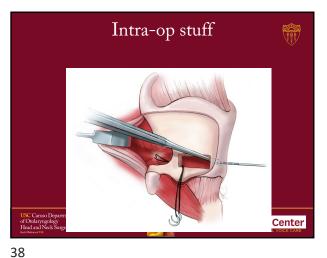


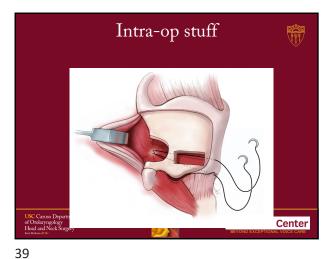


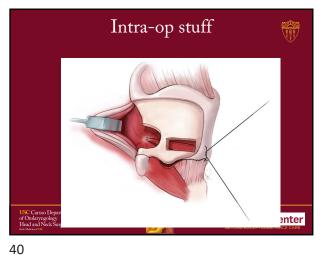


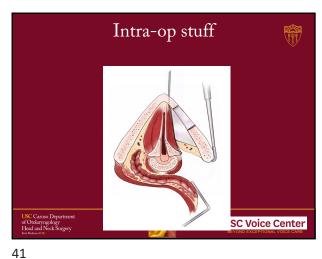


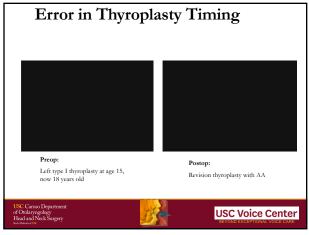


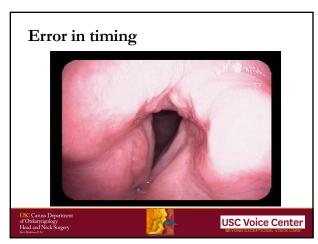




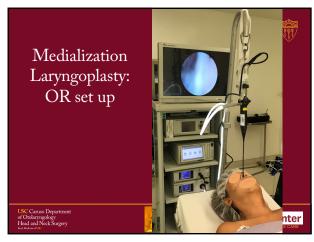








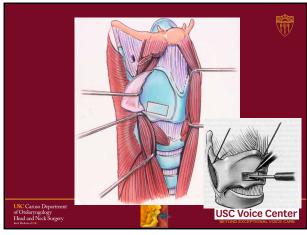


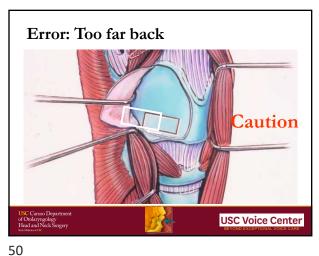


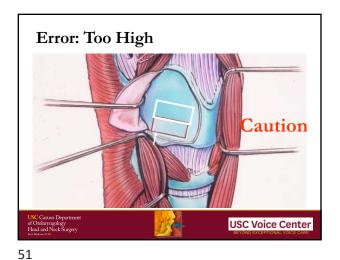


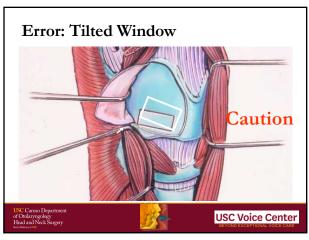




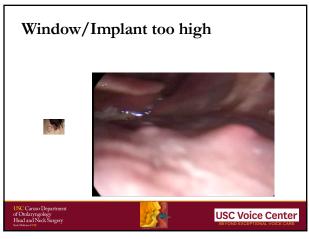


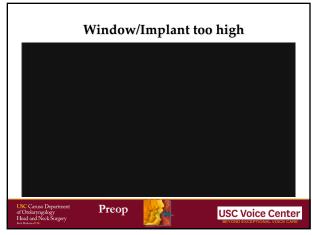


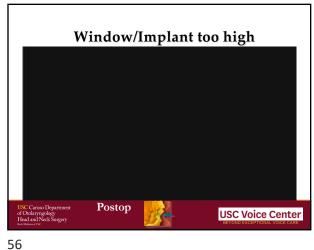


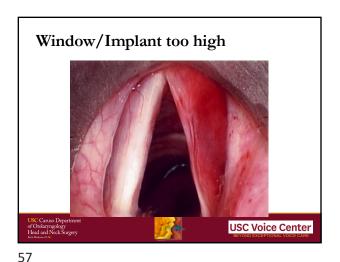


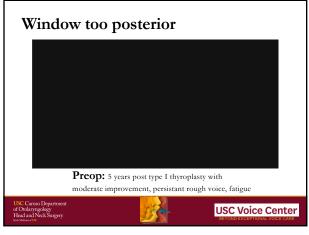


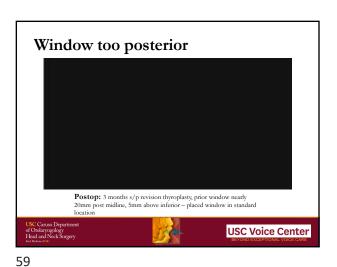


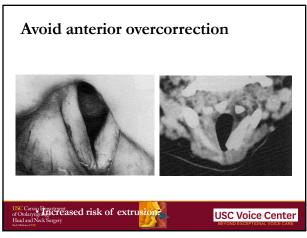


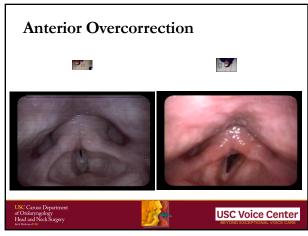


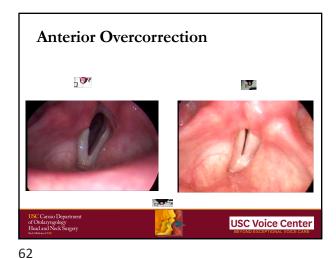


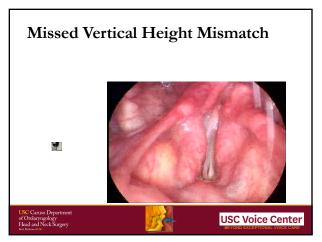




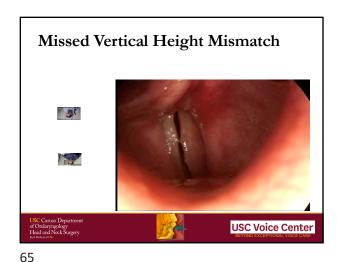




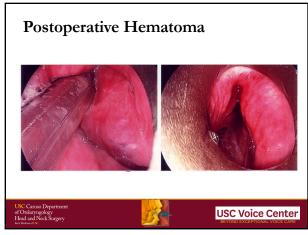








Postoperative considerations • Surgical drain? Airway issues → communication from neck to paraglottic space • Post-operative steroids? • Thyroplasty alone? • AA? • Post-operative antibiotics? • Observation vs. Outpatient? **USC Voice Center**



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