

일측 성대마비 환자에서 Thyrohyoid Membrane Approach를 통한 Vocal Cord Injection의 유용성

경상대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실

우 승 훈 · 김 진 평

Background

Temporary or permanent vocal palsy can be occurred after head and neck surgery such as thyroid cancer, esophageal resection, and chest operation including lung parenchymal resection, due to a vagus or recurrent laryngeal nerve injury. The author aimed to determine the clinical efficacy of using Calcium-Hydroxyapatite (CaHA) for permanent unilateral vocal cord palsy patients through thyrohyoid membrane approach.

Material and Methods

Between March 2010 to February 2012, among patients with chief complain of hoarseness and aspiration, only who were diagnosis as unilateral vocal cord palsy under Laryngoscopy, were swlected. The patients included 5 females and 13 males, and age range between 35 to 70 and average age was 55 years old.

Result

The hoarseness range were 8.84 ± 0.67 , 5.72 ± 1.22 , $5.40 \pm$

1.40 statistically showing significant postoperative improve at preoperative, 1 month and 3 month. The result of voice analysis showed that the frequency range shows decreases at 1 month and 3 month after the injection compared to that of the preoperative result in both male and female group. The maximal phonation time were statistically showing significant postoperative improve at preoperative, 1 month and 3 month.

Conclusion

Injection laryngoplasty with CaHA through thyrohyoid membrane approach in unilateral vocal cord palsy is very safe and efficient procedure to improve a voice disorder, and a quality of life for those patients with a sacrificed RNL, a cancer invasion of the nerve, and a prolonged vocal cord paralysis which is more than six months.

Key words : Unilateral vocal cord palsy · Injection laryngoplasty · Thyrohyoid membrane.