

Charakterystyka percepcyjno-akustyczna głosu i mowy po laryngektomiach nadpierścieniowych z CHP lub CHEP

Perceptiv-acoustic characteristic after supracricoid laryngectomy with cricohyopexy or cricoepiglottopexy

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Summary

Introduction. Supracricoid laryngectomy with cricohyopexy (CHP) and cricoepiglottopexy (CHEP) are the one of functional laryngectomy. **Aim.** The aim of the study is phonation assessment of the reconstruction larynx. **Material and methods.** The examined group consisted of 58 patients (49 males and 9 female). An average age 54. 32 patients underwent CHP and 26 -CHEP. CHP was performed in following modes: a) 1 arytenoid cartilage left in 17 cases, b) 2 arytenoid cartilages left in 14 cases and c) 1 arytenoid cartilage left and second was resected with subsequent reconstruction in 1 case. The arytenoid cartilage was reconstructed in 19 cases (8 after CHP and 11 after CHEP). The vascularized thyroid lobe was used to the reconstruction of arytenoid cartilage in 8 cases (6 after CHP and 2 after CHEP), cuneiform or corniculate cartilage was used in 4 patients (1 CHP and 3 CHEP) and mucous membrane in 7 cases (1 CHP and 6 CHEP). **Result.** Socially efficient speech was found in 74% patients and the results were better after CHEP. **Conclusion.** The phonetic-acoustic structure of voice and resonant speech was considerably different from the phonetic-acoustic structure of voice and speech under physiologic conditions. These differences applied to segmental (formant structure, frequencies, noise range), as well as suprasegmental voice features.