Neoglottic Adjustment in Tracheoesophageal Phonation

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Tracheoesophageal fistulation following total laryngectomy has widely been used for voice restoration, This technique make exhaled air to divert to hypopharynx where phayngoesophageal segment forms the neoglottis. Even through layngectomized patients loss the normal laryngeal adjustment for speaking, it has been known that voiced and voiceless sounds are produsedin TE phonation. Nine TE speakeres were subjected to present study designed to clarily the mechanism of neoglottic adjustment in TE phonation, Fiberoptic examination and radiologic studies were performed at all patients and EMG study was performed at 3 patients during E phonation. Fiberoptic & radiologic studies revealed the location of neoglottis, so called pharyngoesophargeal segment which was vibrated well. EMG activity increased for sound production at retropharyngeal prominence. These results indicated that neoglottic adjustment in TE phonation.