**Laryngology/Broncho-Esphagogology**

**Relationship between Nasal Valve Changes and Nasalance of the Voice**

Mustafa Gerek (presenter); Abdullah Durmaz; Fuat Tosun; Hakan Birkent; Umit Aydin; Yosuf Hidir

**Objective:** Investigate the effect of nasal valve changes on nasalance of the voice by using an external nasal dilator strip that widens the nasal valve area.

**Method:** Healthy volunteers who had normal nasal and laryngeal findings were enrolled into the study. All volunteers received acoustic rhinometry and nasometry before and while wearing a commercially available external nasal dilator strip. The data with and without nasal strip were compared.

**Results:** Twenty-five subjects were enrolled into the study. After application of the nasal strips, statistically significant increases were observed in the minimal cross-sectional area of the nasal valve. However, there were no significant changes in nasalance measurements.

**Conclusion:** Despite increasing the nasal valve area, application of nasal strips did not cause a significant change in nasalance scores, showing no relationship between the nasal valve changes and nasalance of the voice.

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**Laryngology/Broncho-Esphagogology**

**Rosai-Dorfman Disease with Isolated Laryngeal Involvement**

Andreas Kaden, MD (presenter); Eliza Illing; Paul Porter; Stacey L. Halum, MD

**Objective:** Rosai-Dorfman (RD) disease is also known as sinus histiocytosis with massive lymphadenopathy (SHML) because of its characteristic lymph node involvement. It is exceedingly rare for RD to present with isolated, recurring laryngeal involvement without lymphadenopathy. This case presentation highlights this rare scenario, and difficulty in managing recidivistic laryngeal involvement.

**Method:** Case presentation with review of literature.

**Results:** A 45-year-old woman presented to our laryngology clinic with dysphonia from a recurring right hemilaryngeal mass. Prior removal and analysis showed inflammatory mass and work-up for sarcoidosis and Wegner was negative. Videostroboscopy showed large right submucosal fullness of right true vocal fold and this was confirmed on imaging. She underwent removal of the mass and pathologic diagnosis remained inconclusive. After 6 months the mass recurred and repeat pathologic analysis was consistent with RD disease. After multiple recurrences requiring emergent intervention and limited response to steroids, radiation therapy was initiated.

**Conclusion:** Rosai-Dorfman disease is a rare disease of massive lymphadenopathy and histiocytosis. The presentation with exclusive laryngeal involvement is rare, and due to extensive surrounding fibrosis and inflammation, histopathologic diagnosis was difficult. This case demonstrates that radiation therapy should be considered if surgical excisions and steroids are inadequate.

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**Laryngology/Broncho-Esphagogology**

**Spasmodic Dysphonia Translocated via Reinnervated Ansa Cervicalis**

Adam DeConde, MD; Bob B. Armin, MD; Gerald S. Berke, MD; Jennifer L. Long, MD

**Objective:** Illustrate the first reported case of recurrent adductor spasmodic dysphonia (ADSD) after bilateral selective laryngeal adductor denervation-reinnervation (SLAD-R) surgery presenting with dystonia of the strap muscles and adductors of the larynx.

**Method:** A 40-year-old man presented with ADSD. The patient underwent a bilateral SLAD-R surgery 10 years ago after botulinum toxin failure. The laryngeal dystonia was quiescent until 2 years ago when the patient noted worsening tension in his voice temporally associated with muscle spasm of his anterior neck.

**Results:** The patient elected to undergo re-exploration of his neck with lysis of his ansa cervicalis reinnervation. The operation revealed bilaterally intact neurorrhaphies between the superior root of the ansa cervicalis and the distal recurrent laryngeal nerves. Electrical stimulation of the superior roots of the ansa cervicalis produced laryngeal adductor activity as evidenced by an electromyography nerve monitor and by palpation of the arytenoids cartilage. The neurorrhaphies were sectioned and postoperatively the patient’s dystonias immediately resolved.

**Conclusion:** We present a case of demonstrated functional activity of nerves used for reinnervation in SLAD-R surgery for spasmodic dysphonia. Unfortunately in this case, the disease recurred through aberrant activity mediated via the translocated ansa cervicalis nerves.

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**Laryngology/Broncho-Esphagogology**

**Surgical Treatment of Laryngeal Papillomatosis Using NBI**

Mitsuyoshi Imaizumi (presenter); Akiko Tani; Koichi Omori; Teruhisa Suzuki; Wataru Okano; Yasuhiro Tada

**Objective:** Multiple laryngeal papillomatosis has a high rate of recurrence after surgery. Narrowband imaging (NBI) is a novel optical enhancement technology used for the diagnosis. This is the first report to date to indicate the availability of the combination of laryngomicro surgery and videolaryngoscopic surgery for laryngeal papillomatosis using NBI technology.

**Method:** The patients were 34-year-old and 30-year-old men. Both cases underwent surgery in another hospital. However, because of recurrence, they were subsequently referred to our...