



***SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS KALVI NAGAR, COIMBATORE-35
AFFILIATED TO Dr MGR UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI***

***DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION THEATRE AND
ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY***

3rd YEAR

SUBJECT: Principles of Anaesthesia II

TOPIC: Laryngeal Edema



The Larynx is a stiff box that will not stretch it contains a narrow space between the vocal cords(glottis) through which air must pass.

DEFINITION

- . Obstruction of Larynx because of edema a serious often,fatal condition.
- Swelling the laryngeal mucous membrane may class off the opening tightly leading to life threatening hypoxia or suffocation.



Acute Laryngeal Edema:

- Edema formation on Larynx with inflammation injury characterized by hoarseness, dyspnea, it's managed by tracheostomy.

Laryngospasm:

- Spasm of Laryngeal muscle occurs after administration of GA, traumatic attempt of Endotracheal Intubation.
- Managed by establish airway-O₂, Neurotransmitter blocking agent Succinylcholine



Laryngeal Paralysis:

- Loss of sensation results in Neck surgery tumour.
- Laryngeal Injury: It often results from trauma during motor vehicle accident.

Causes:

- Hereditary
- Valve disorder
- Thoracic Surgery



Clinical features:

- Hoarseness
- Dyspnea
- Aspiration of food/Saliva
- Neck swelling
- Inability to speak
- Cough



Management:

- Corticosteroid
- Subdiaphragmatic abdominal thrust
- Establish airway
- Oxygen
- Ventilation
- Emergency Tracheostomy
- Arytenoidectomy



THANK YOU