

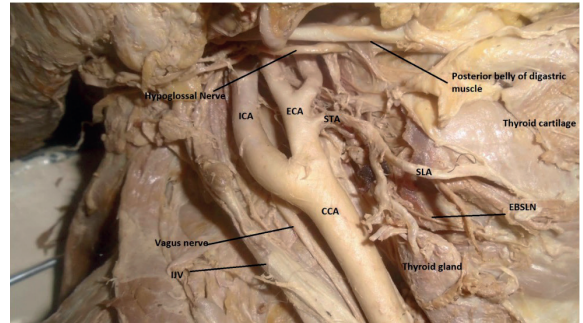
BÖLÜM 36

SÜPERİOR LARİNGEAL SİNİR YARALANMASINDA TEDAVİ YÖNTEMİ

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Süperior laringeal sinir (SLS), Galli-Curci siniri adı da verilir (1). N.vagus'tan çıkar ve karotis arterler boyunca boyunda inferiora ve mediale doğru seyrederek. Hyoid kornu seviyesinde internal ve eksternal dallarına ayrılır. Eksternal dal, eksternal karotis arterin altından geçer ve inferior faringeal konstrüktör kasın lateral yüzünde, sternotiroid kasın posteriorundan süperior tiroid arter medialinde kalacak şekilde, tiroid bezi üst kutbuna doğru inferiora iner. İnternal dal, tiroid bezi üst kutup seviyesinde mediale ve inferiora doğru seyrederek tirohyoid membranı deler ve larenkse girer (Şekil 1). Galen anastomozu, SLS'in internal dalı ile rekürren laringeal sinir (RLS)'in duyuşal lifleri arasında meydana gelir. Sternotirolaringeal üçgende; medialden laterale olacak şekilde sırasıyla, SLS'in eksternal dalı, süperior tiroid arter ve süperior tiroid ven yer alır. SLS'in eksternal dalı daha sonra, krikotiroid kasın motor innervasyonunu sağlar (2-4). Bundan dolayı vokal kordların longitudinal gerginliğini sağlar ve özellikle yüksek frekanslara ulaşmada temel frekansın kontrolünü sağlar. SLS parezisi, konuşma temel frekansının azalmasına, konuşmada tonlama kontürünün azalmasına, fizyolojik frekans aralığının azalmasına ve artmış

fonatuar kararsızlığa neden olarak ses üzerinde karmaşık bir etkiye sahiptir.



Şekil 1: Eksternal karotid arterden çıkan süperior tiroid arter ve tiroid bezi üst kutbu yakınında seyreden süperior laringeal sinirin eksternal dalı (ICA: İnternal karotid arter, ECA: Eksternal karotid arter, STA: Süperior tiroid arter, SLA: Süperior laringeal arter, IJV: İnternal juguler ven, EBSLN: Süperior laringeal sinirin eksternal dalı) (Dessie MA. Variations of the origin of superior thyroid artery and its relationship with the external branch of superior laryngeal nerve, Plos One. 2018 May 10;13(5):e0197075.)

Tiroidektomi sonrası ses ile ilgili sorunlar sık görülebileceğinden dolayı bu noktada önemli olan sinir ve kasları korumak, cerrahideki temel noktalardan biridir. Rekürren laringeal sinir ön planda olsa da süperior laringeal sinirin ekster-

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Sonuç olarak, SLS hasarını doğru şekilde teşhis etmede zorluk ve SLS paralizisinin farklı bireyler üzerindeki değişik etkileri dahil olmak üzere çeşitli sınırlamalar nedeniyle SLS paralizisinin tedavisi günümüzde bir standarda sahip değildir.

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