

## frenensionly

- Surgical procedure—tracheotomy
- Stateasterartisicial opening of trachéa to body surface tracheostomy
- Purpose: to ensure passage to airways
  - to enable ventilation

## friensiony

- Ancient method (Egypt, Greece)
- 18th century Pierre Joseph Desault-used the term
  "tracheotomy"

## THE HEUSTOTHY

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- Mechanical obstruction in lower airways
- Secretion retention in lower airways
- <u> In patients suffering from respiratory insufficiency</u>
- Prolonged endotracheal intubation

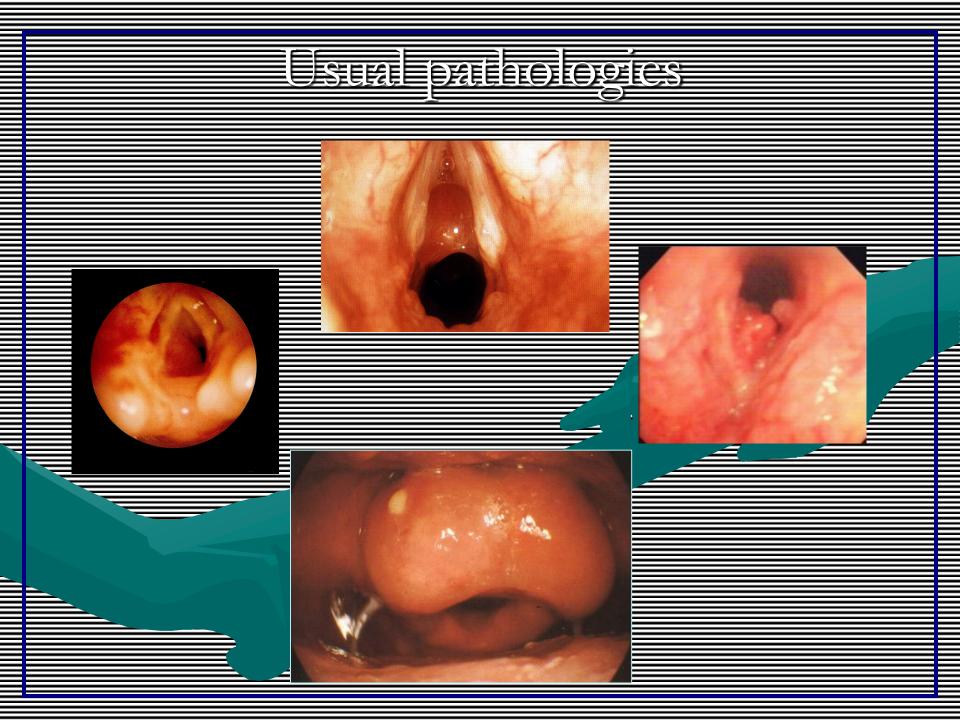
## Extensionly

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#### Obstructed airways

- - foreign body, lingual swelling
  - epiglottitisac., Quincke's edema
  - neurogenic disorders,
  - traumatic stenosis
  - injuries of larynx-and basis of cavity

tumors



## Tereneostomy

EINCHEALTE ONS

Obstructed airways

donuerainnays chronic pulmonary diseases

- cmphyscma
- cystic fibrosis advanced state
- asthm<del>a severe conditions</del>

## THE HEDSTORY

#### 

#### Respiratory failure

- central cerebral hemorrhage/trauma
  - intexication
- perifoheral—chestinjury
  - neurolog. diseases neuromuscular dystrophy)
    - hypoventilation caused by other factors

## frenchmy

- Ecopowery
- Permanient
  - severe tracheomalaciae, stenoses myopathy
  - conditions after total laryngectomy children cerebral palsy, epilepsy, other congenital disorders

## The Heastonly

Elective imcheosiomy

- lowering of resistance in airways
- easier hygiene of airways
- intubation (e.g. subglottic stenosis)

# The heastonly

#### Ergentemekenskorup

intubation prohibiting endotracheal

LA, contraindication; lying positions,

sedatives (1)

## Benefits

- More effective breathing
- Improved conditions for hygiene of airways, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (mucus suction bronchoscopy, BAL)
- Promptly performed TS prevents formation of late morphological and functional changes of larynx

# Disartyannages

- Elimination of nasopharyngeal part of upper airways
- Phonation loss
- Effective coughing loss
- Lower 602 concentration in blood
- Olfaction loss

## 15—peroperitive complications

Hemodynamicinstability

(bradycardia, hypertension, hypoxia

- A prioc vagová synkopa)
- Embolism
- Aspiration (of blood, gastric content)
- Hemorrhage

## 15—peroperityecomplications

- Platrogenic injury of trachea
- Paresis of a recurrens

## Estopentive complications

- Early infection of wound, bleeding subcutaneous emphysema, pneumothorax, mediastinal emphysema
  - Late—granuloma formation—
    - <del>- tracheocutaneous fistula</del>, keloid scar
    - stenosis, malacia, laryngeal atrophy
      - tracheoesophageal fistula
    - swallowing difficulties dysphagia, odynophagia

# fereneestomy

#### Skineineision

- Vertical

# friences tomy

#### Incision of the leady will

- Bjork flap (U-shaped)
- Elliptical opening
- Verticalineision of 3 tracheal rings
- Elsa har pecla in cistom
- Star-plasty

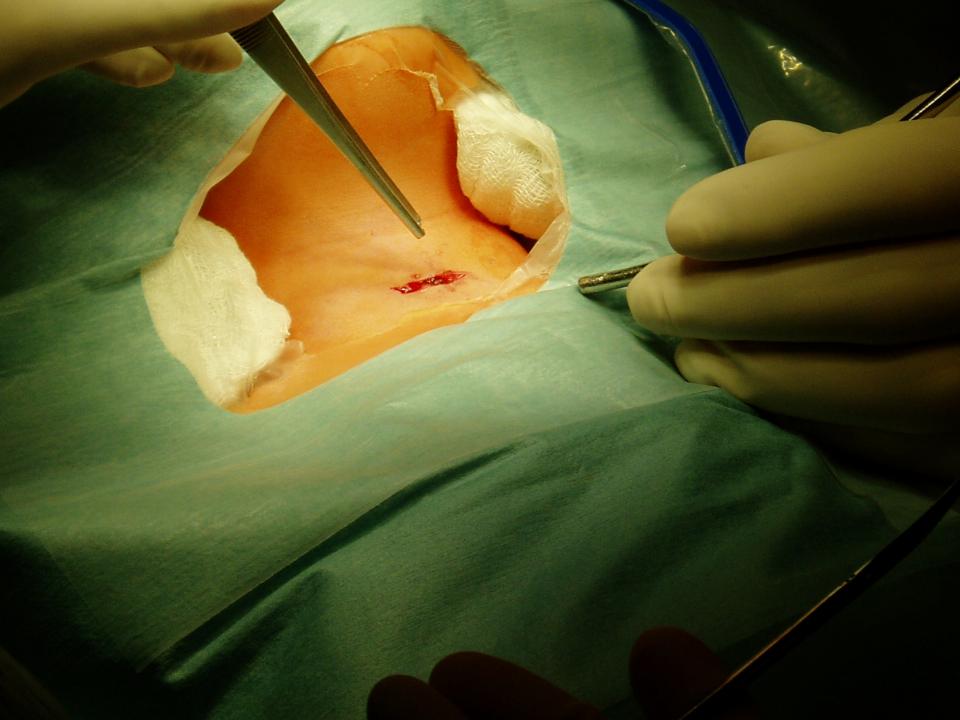
# Extensions

## frenensiomy in enlighen

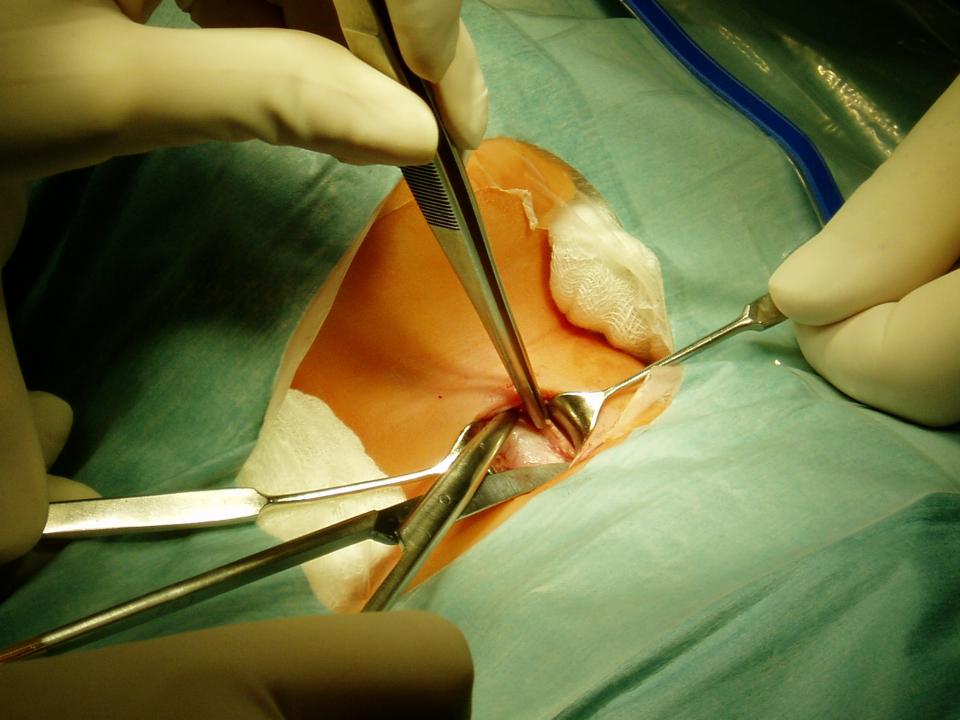
- Elorizontal incision (vertical is less often)
- Blunt preparation
- Endotracheal intubation
- relation to thyroid gland)
- U-shaped opening of tracheal wall



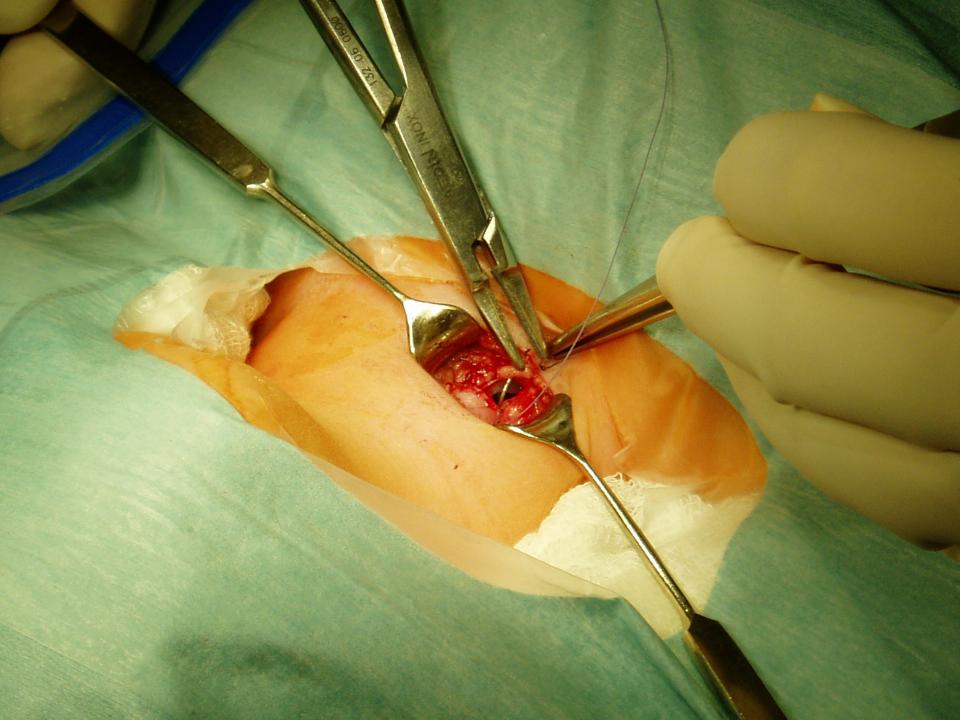




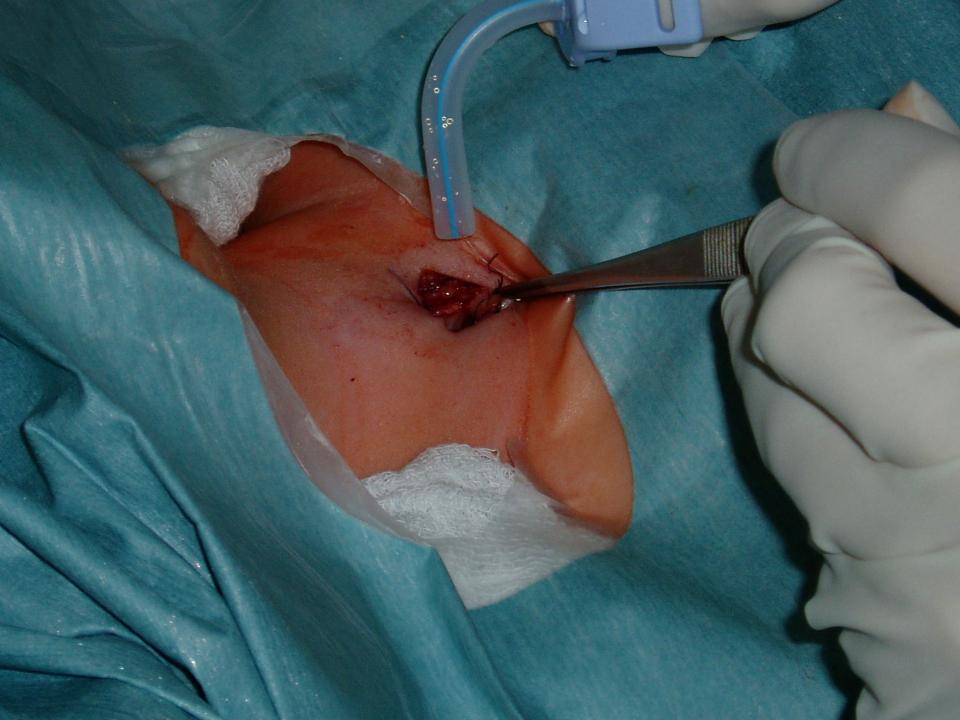
















## Puncture-cliatation is

- Indication: ONLY adults (trachea in childhood is too soft)
- Contraindication;
- tracheal deviations
- enlarged thyroid pland
- previously undergone tracheostomy
- tracheomalacia
- obesity

## Puncture-cliaration IS

- -perculameous-dilatational tracheostomy-by-Claga
- Forceps dilatation (by Griggs) EDIF
- Translaryngeal (by Eantoni) III
- Eibroscopeassisted punction=TS

