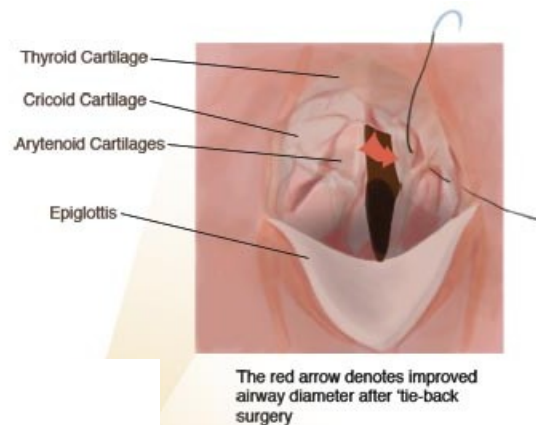


- Laryngeal paralysis is the complete or partial failure of the arytenoid cartilages and vocal folds to abduct during inspiration leading to upper respiratory obstruction and mild to severe dyspnea.
- Congenital, inherited condition in Bouviers des Flanders, Bull Terriers, Siberian Huskies, and White-Coated German Shepherds.
- Most cases of acquired laryngeal paralysis are considered idiopathic, but many are likely portion of a progressive generalized polyneuropathy. Labrador Retriever is the most commonly affected breed.
- Initial diagnoses can typically be made based on signalment, history and physical exam. The diagnosis is usually confirmed during a laryngeal exam under a light plane of anesthesia just prior to surgery.
- Surgery is recommended for patients with moderate to severe signs.
- Unilateral arytenoid lateralization (“Tie-back”) is the surgical treatment of choice. Outcomes are generally good with few complications.
- More than 90% of patients will have less respiratory distress and improved exercise intolerance.



Surgery	Description
Unilateral Arytenoid Lateralization	Includes consult, anesthesia, surgery, hospital stay. Does not include preoperative bloodwork, chest films, emergency stabilization or oxygen therapy if indicated.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.