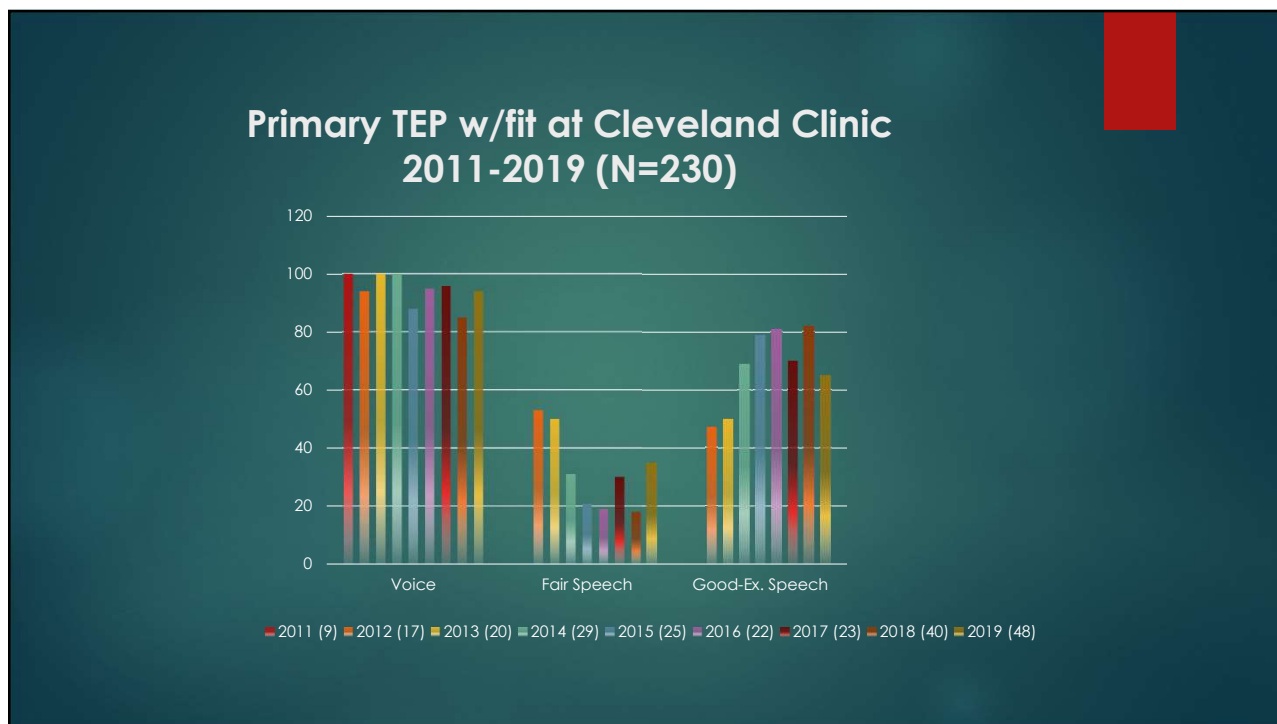


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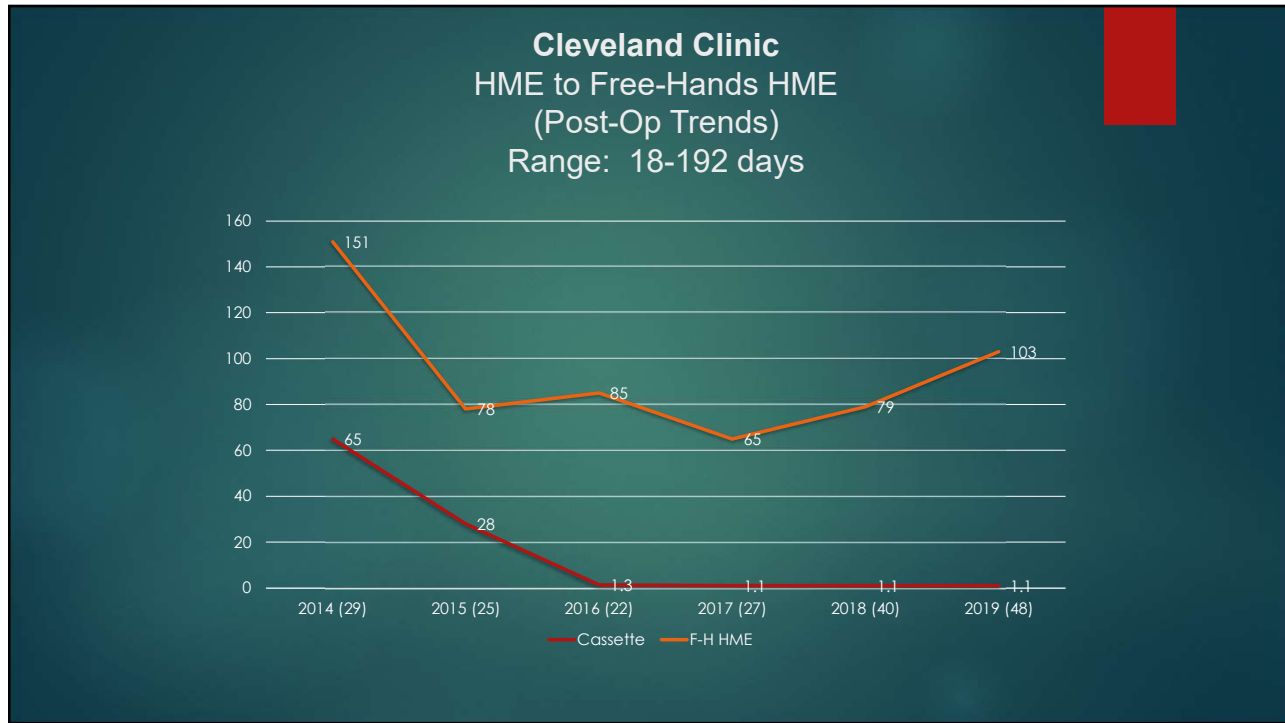


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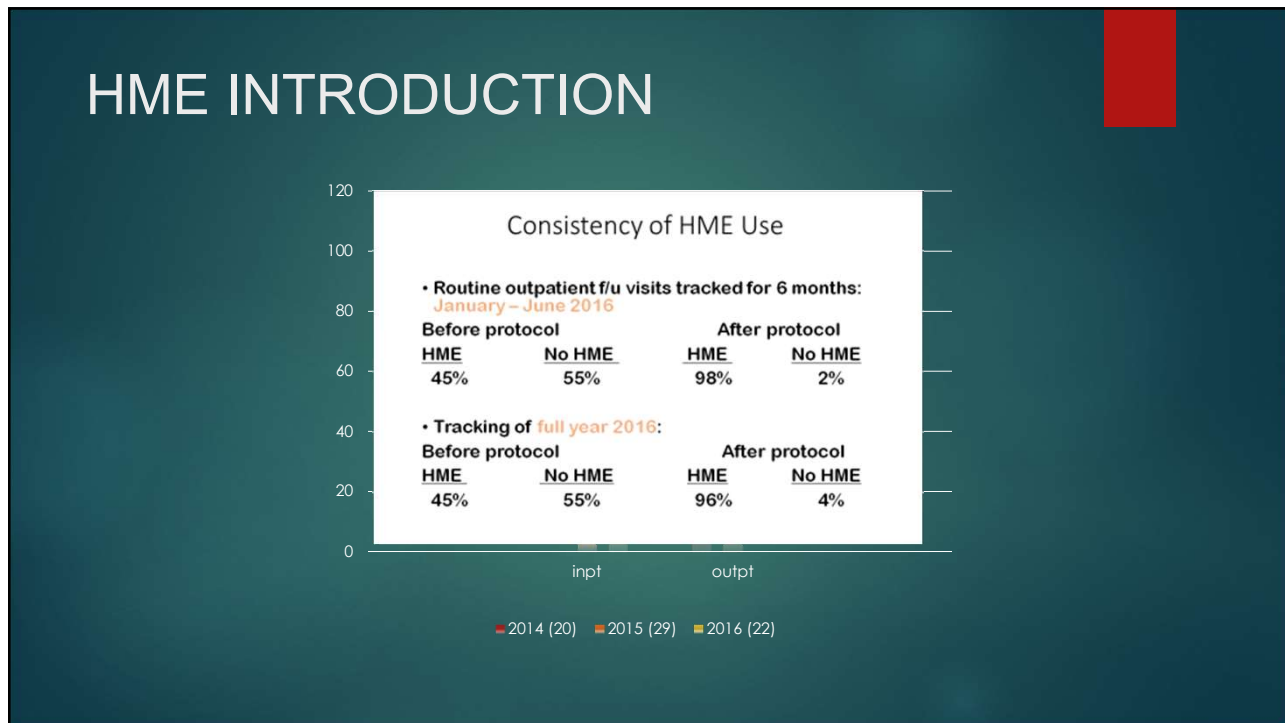
.....and next!

- ▶ With primary TEP and fit becoming routine, focus shifted to earlier HME use.
- ▶ Increased HME emphasis on out-pt service
- ▶ Late 2015, implementation of acute care HME protocol and post-op pulmonary rehabilitation kits following TL.

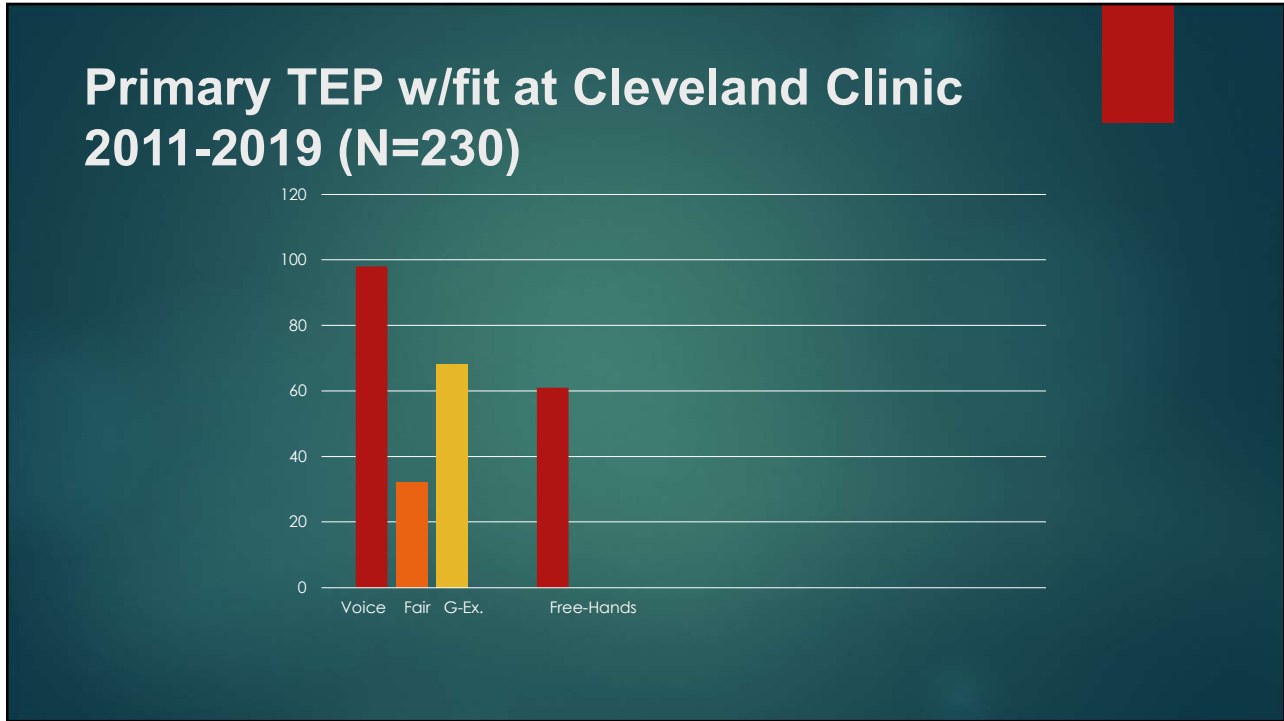
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7

- ### CC HME Protocol: Acute To Outpatient
- ▶ Dramatic improvement in HME use overall
 - ▶ More TL/TEP patients using Free-Hands HME.
 - ▶ More TL/TEP patients introduced to Free-Hands HME sooner
 - ▶ Patients now have options for speech based on needs / activities each day

8



9

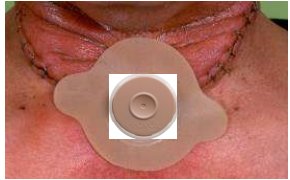
Background

Primary puncture (provox Fr22.5):


- Since 1988 method of choice in the NCI, giving earliest and best possible voice rehabilitation results, also long-term (> 30 yrs experience)*
- On the OR patients receive already an adhesive (optiderm) and HME (1995)

Secondary puncture:

Sequential: Planned 6-10 weeks post TLE (e.g., gastric pull-up)



*FJM Hilgers, KJ Lorenz, H Maier, CA Meeuwis, JDF Kerrebijn, V Vander Poorten, A-S Vinck, M Quer, MWM van den Brekel. Development and (pre-) clinical assessment of a novel surgical tool for primary and secondary tracheoesophageal puncture with immediate voice prosthesis insertion, the Provox Vega Puncture Set. Eur Arch ORL 2013; 270: 255 -62



10

Post-operative period NCI

Primary puncture:

- Voice rehabilitation starts 10-12 days postoperatively
- Early feeding protocol (NG tube removal and start with oral feeding 2nd postoperative day)*
- Most patients leave the hospital in 2 weeks with a voice/oral intake

Full reimbursement

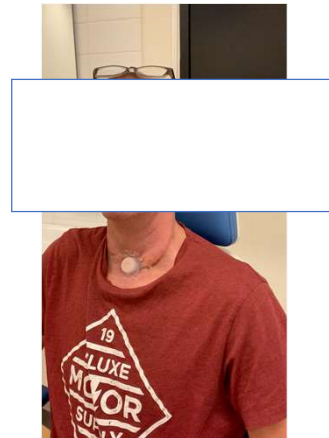
*Timmermans e.a., Predictive factors for pharyngocutaneous fistulization after total laryngectomy, *Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol.* 2014.



11

EXAMPLE:

- Primary puncture and primary fit is the fastest solution for restoring oral communication, also after flap reconstruction: patient < 3 weeks post-surgery



12

During RT/CRT

- Weekly monitoring SLP
- Adhesive + HME during RT
- Skin problems → switch to larytube
- Main goal
 - Check VP
 - Continuing speech rehab



13

HF devices

- Advantages: hands are free, use of non-verbal communication, laryngectomy is less visible
- Approximately, start 3 months post-surgery
- When/who?
 - Good/relaxed voice with manual stoma closure
 - Anatomical conditions (hypotonicity/good seal)
 - Physical condition
 - Understanding of device
 - ...



14

FH use NCI – prospective multicenter study

- Data collection and follow-up (4 and 26 weeks):
 - Structured questionnaires (four-scale answers)
 - Visual Analog Scale to rate satisfaction
 - Quality of life (EQ-5D-5L)
 - Voice assessments
 - Diary



15

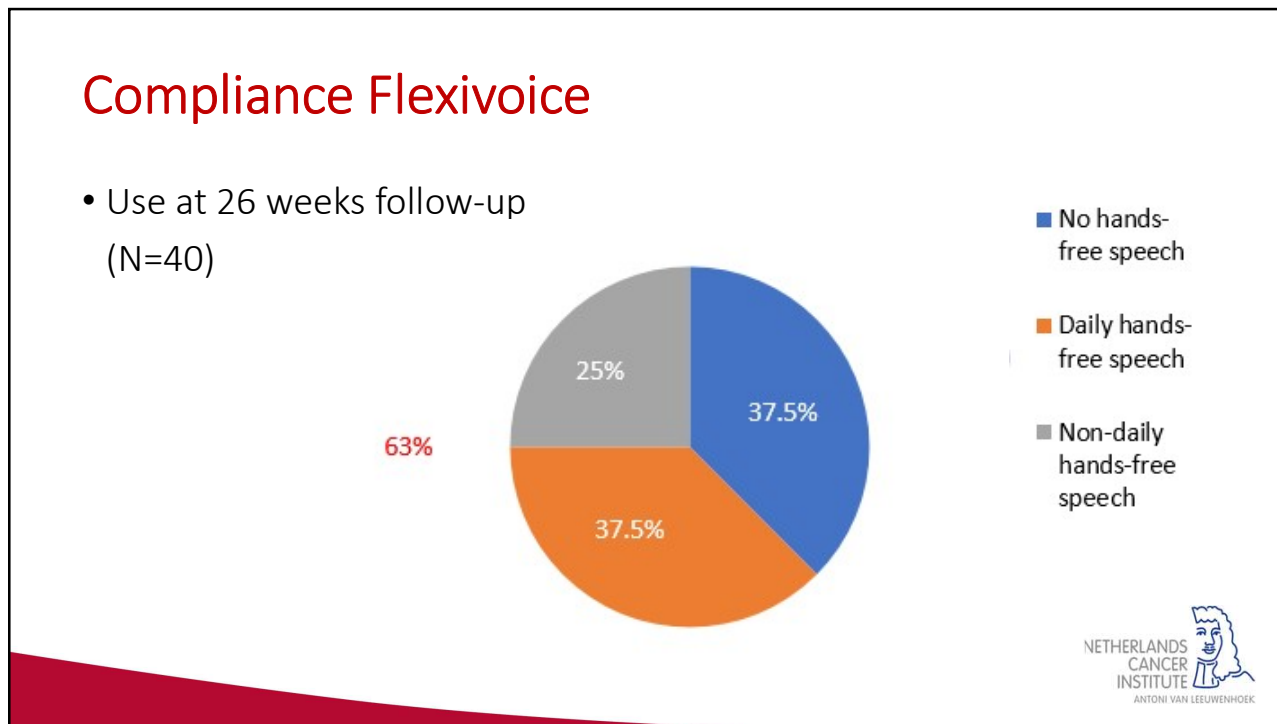
Method

- N = 40 (20 NCI; 20 UMCG) → 36 ♂ ; 4 ♀
- Mean age 63.6 years (SD± 8.91)
- Median post-surgical follow-up 74.5 months (range 3-317)
- At Baseline
 - Hands-free speech: 13/40 patients (33%)
 - No hands-free speech: 27/40 patients (67%)

L Lansaat et al. A prospective multicenter clinical feasibility study of a new automatic speaking valve for postlaryngectomy voice rehabilitation. EAORL. 2017; 274: 1005-1013




16



17

HF speech - disadvantages

- Adhesive gets loose/ leakage
- More tiresome compared to manual closure
- Less volume/ weaker voice
- Skin irritation/speaking resistance/annoying sound



Note: caution the patient not to use the FV during the night

Role of SLP **VERY IMPORTANT!**

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18

Case

- Larytube during the night because of shrinkage of the stoma.
- Flexivoice during the day ▶ leakage of adhesive
- Flexiderm + larytube with blue ring and flexvoice ▶ less forward movement ▶ less leakage
- The disadvantage: more coughing during manual closure

