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Laryngeal Dissection and Surgery Guide is an exciting new publication created by Dr Seth Dailey and Dr Sunil Verma. In compiling this surgical manual, 2 main goals are clear: create a step-by-step guide for ex vivo anatomic dissection of the larynx and explain subtleties of most current laryngological procedures in a pictorial format. The authors have gathered input from many prominent laryngologists and have tasked each surgeon to depict the steps of a particular procedure by showing actual laboratory dissections. Each chapter is concise and incorporates a single procedure, with indications, technical pitfalls, and illustrations.

Drs Dailey and Verma have divided their surgical guide into 7 sections. The first 2 sections explain the setup for ex vivo laryngeal dissection in a laboratory setting. Excellent figures detail how to reproduce laryngeal dissection and review pertinent anatomy. The final 5 sections describe many laryngology procedures that can be practiced in the laboratory. Section III describes endoscopic laryngeal surgery techniques and consists of 6 chapters, including “Endoscopic OR-Based Injection Laryngoplasty” and “Endoscopic Arytenoidectomy.”

The next section titled “Office-Based Laryngeal Surgery” describes 4 different techniques for awake in-office vocal fold injection.

The second half of the textbook describes open laryngology procedures. Section V details open laryngeal phonosurgery. Highlights of this section include “Arytenoid Abduction for Bilateral Vocal Fold Paralysis” by Dr Gayle Woodson and “Treatment of Anterior Glottic Web” by Dr Peak Woo. Section VI describes cancer surgeries, including supracricoid partial laryngectomy and vertical hemilaryngectomy. Finally, Section VII is titled “Open Laryngotraheal Surgery.” This diverse section is divided into 5 chapters, including “Laryngotraheal Separation” by Dr J. Scott McMurray and “Cricopharyngeus Muscle Myotomy” by Dr Peter C. Belafsky. Perhaps in their next edition, the authors may choose to include surgeries for laryngotraheal stenosis.

Strengths of the textbook are operative pearls from each author. These tips are interwoven into the description of each procedure. The detailed photographs of ex vivo laryngeal dissections are another highlight. In almost every chapter, intraoperative photographs and hand-drawn figures are placed next to these dissection pictures for further clarification.

A prerequisite for trainees learning otologic surgery is temporal bone dissection in a dedicated laboratory setting. These authors suggest that laryngologic surgery should be treated similarly with ex vivo dissections. The relatively stress-free laboratory environment allows mastery of the complex anatomy of the larynx as well as proficiency of advanced procedures that cannot be easily practiced in a living patient. This manual not only provides a stepwise guide to laryngology procedures but also details the requirements for training programs to establish a dissection laboratory. Drs Dailey and Verma have created an excellent tool for residents, fellows, and practicing laryngologists.