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Correlation of Voice Hoarseness and Vocal Cord Palsy: A Prospective Assessment of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Injury Following Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion

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ABSTRACT

Background: Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) has been implicated as a common complication following anterior cervical discectomy and fusion (ACDF) surgery. The purpose of this study is to determine the true incidence of voice hoarseness and RLN palsy following ACDF surgery, to determine the reliability of symptoms in the diagnosis of RLN injury, and to evaluate factors related to the development of these symptoms.

Methods: All patients undergoing elective (primary or secondary) ACDF surgery at a single institution consented to and enrolled in the present study. All approaches were through the left side. Enrolled patients received both preoperative and postoperative (within 1 month following surgery) laryngoscopy by a fellowship-trained ENT physician for evaluation of RLN function. Patients also responded as to whether they were experiencing postoperative symptoms of dysphagia, aspiration, and voice changes.

Results: In total, 108 patients were included in this study. Mean age of the population was 59.2 ± 10.7 years and mean body mass index was 31.2 ± 7.1 kg/m². Three patients had previously undergone a thyroidectomy, whereas 20 patients had undergone a previous ACDF. Average intubation time for ACDF surgery was 121.6 ± 38.5 minutes. After surgery and excluding patients who were experiencing preoperative symptoms, 19 patients (20.4%) complained of dysphagia, 2 patients (1.9%) complained of aspiration symptoms, and 5 patients (4.6%) complained of voice hoarseness. There was no incidence of vocal cord palsy from postoperative laryngoscopy. From multivariate analysis, endotracheal cuff pressure after retractor placement was correlated to postoperative voice hoarseness, dysphagia, and aspiration symptoms.

Conclusions: From the results of this prospective study, the RLN remained functional even a month after surgery despite several cases of postoperative dysphagia, aspiration, and voice changes. Endotracheal cuff pressure, number of vertebral levels, body mass index, and intubation time were important variables related to postoperative symptoms.

Clinical Relevance: Voice hoarseness does not necessarily indicate recurrent laryngeal nerve injury after ACDF but may be caused by compressive forces on laryngeal tissue during retraction or intubation. Laryngoscopy should be performed in cases with high clinical suspicion.

Level of Evidence: 2.

Cervical Spine

Keywords: recurrent laryngeal nerve, complications, anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, voice hoarseness

INTRODUCTION

Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion (ACDF) is presently the powerhouse operation for the management of progressive cervical spondylosis that may result in either radiculopathy or myelopathy.^{1,2} Recent literature cited a growth in the frequency of this procedure by as high as 400% prior to 2011.³ Growth rates of this procedure is largely attributable to the cost effectiveness of this procedure at a willingness-to-pay threshold of

\$50 000 up to 7 years postoperatively.⁴⁻⁶ However, despite the growing popularity of ACDF, there remains a paucity of literature characterizing less severe but more common short-term complications such as dysphonia and dysphagia.

Voice changes following ACDF are common due to proximity of the recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) and also depend on approach laterality.⁷ Incidence rates of voice hoarseness and RLN palsy have been reported to range between 1% and 70% following

ACDF.⁷⁻¹² The large variability in this incidence is predominantly a result of inconsistent measurements of vocal cord function.⁷⁻¹² However, bilateral RLN palsy, occurring from subsequent anterior neck surgeries through contralateral approaches, will result in airway obstruction and require tracheostomy.¹²⁻¹⁴

A thorough evaluation of the RLN is important for preoperative risk assessment in avoiding this complication.¹⁴ A direct laryngoscopy is the diagnostic tool of choice for this evaluation, though the decision to perform this procedure is dependent on patient surgical history, medical history, and preoperative symptomatology.¹¹ However, vocal cord symptoms may be related to pathology of alternate structures, such as arytenoids or other laryngeal nerves, or may not necessarily constitute a palsy of the RLN.¹¹ To better inform clinicians on the need for direct laryngoscopy prior to ACDF, an evaluation of the relationship between vocal cord symptoms and palsy is required.

The purpose of this study was to determine the true incidence of voice hoarseness and RLN palsy following ACDF surgery, to determine the reliability of symptoms in the diagnosis of RLN injury, and to evaluate factors related to the development of these symptoms. The hypothesis was that voice hoarseness and dysphagia are poor indicators for RLN injury.

METHODS

Following institutional review board approval, all patients undergoing ACDF surgery were prospectively enrolled from 2016 to 2018 for participation within this study. Inclusion criteria were all individuals undergoing elective ACDF for either cervical radiculopathy or myelopathy. Patients undergoing revision surgery and secondary neck surgery (ie, prior thyroid surgery) were not excluded, but these variables were collected and used in multivariate analysis. Special populations, including pregnant women, prisoners, and minors, were ineligible for enrollment. In addition, aberrant findings from the preoperative laryngoscopy excluded patients from participation. No compensation was provided for participation, although additional costs for laryngoscopy and data collection were not imposed on the patient.

Consent for participation was obtained during preoperative consultation. Participants were asked to undergo a preoperative laryngoscopy from a

single fellowship-trained ENT physician. Direct and indirect laryngoscopy exams were used to evaluate the function of the vocal cords. Asymmetric vocal folds movement was considered an abnormal finding suggestive of vocal cord dysfunction. Intraoperatively, the endotracheal cuff pressure was measured using an external syringelike device approved by the Food and Drug Administration for endotracheal pressure control (ApnoGuard Cuffill Manometer, Hospitech Respiration, Kfar Saba, Israel). Case anesthesiologists were instructed to measure the endotracheal cuff pressure immediately after intubation, immediately before final retractor placement, immediately after final retractor placement, and at 30-minute intervals following placement of retractors. Cuff pressure was not controlled, and anesthesiologists were asked to inflate the cuff per normal cases.

Postoperative laryngoscopy was scheduled within 4 weeks of indexed surgery by the same ENT physician. Patients were also asked whether they were experiencing any difficulty eating (dysphagia), voice hoarseness, and aspiration.

Surgical Technique

Patients were positioned supine on a flat Jackson operating room table. A 3- to 4-cm transverse incision was made at left side of the anterior neck at the level of the relevant vertebral interspace. A left-sided approach was routinely used given the increased risk of recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy from right-sided approaches.¹⁵ Dissection was performed through the platysma, and internervous planes were developed between the sternocleidomastoid and strap muscles and the longus colli muscles. Self-retaining retractors were placed within these planes to retract relevant structures, and pins were drilled into the superior and inferior vertebral bodies to keep these retractors in place. An annulotomy was performed and the anterior longitudinal ligament incised. Discectomy was performed using kerosene, rongeurs, and curettes until the posterior longitudinal ligament was reached. Bone allograft or iliac crest autograft was used to fill the vertebral interspace. An appropriately sized anterior cervical plate was placed anterior to the vertebral bodies, and self-tapping screws were used to fix the plate to the superior and inferior vertebral bodies. Steroids were not used intraoperatively to minimize risk of postoperative dysphagia.

Table 1. Population characteristics of those included for prospective study.

Parameter	Value
Demographic, mean \pm SD	
Age, y	59.2 \pm 10.7
BMI, kg/m ²	31.2 \pm 7.1
Relevant medical history (incidence), n (%)	
Hx Thyroidectomy	3 (2.8)
Hx ACDF	20 (18.5)
Hx Smoking	21 (19.4)
Vertebral level (incidence), n (%)	
C2-3	0
C3-4	20 (18.5)
C4-5	56 (51.9)
C5-6	90 (83.3)
C6-7	64 (59.3)
C7-T1	5 (4.6)
T1-2	1 (0.9)

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using RStudio (RStudio, Inc, Boston, MA). Power analysis was performed prior to enrollment. An incidence of symptomatic vocal cord palsy has been reported to be 5%, whereas asymptomatic palsy was reported to be 15%.¹¹ Differentiating these populations would require a sample size of 78 patients. Projected enrollment was 120 patients. The incidences of vocal cord dysfunction and postoperative symptoms were analyzed and correlated. Multivariate logistic regression was used to determine variables associated with increased risk of abnormal vocal cord function and postoperative symptoms.

RESULTS

After completion of enrollment, 108 patients completed all follow-up laryngoscopies. Twelve patients missed follow-up appointments and were dropped from the study. Mean age of the population was 59.2 \pm 10.7 years and mean body mass index (BMI) was 31.2 \pm 7.1 kg/m². Three patients had previously received a thyroidectomy, whereas 20 patients received a previous ACDF. The average number of vertebral levels operated were 2.3 \pm 0.9 (Table 1).

Average intubation time for ACDF surgery was 121.6 \pm 38.5 minutes. Endotracheal cuff pressure measurements are available in Table 2.

Preoperative laryngoscopy was performed at an average of 13.1 \pm 9.1 days prior to ACDF. Prior to surgery, 7 patients (6.5%) complained of existing dysphagia, 1 patient (0.9%) complained of existing aspiration symptoms, and 3 patients (2.8%) complained of existing voice hoarseness. Postoperative laryngoscopy was performed at an average of 20.2

Table 2. Intubation characteristics, time, and cuff pressure of included cases during anterior cervical discectomy and fusion.

Variable	Value (Mean \pm SD)
Endotracheal tube size, mm	7.2 \pm 0.3
Intubation time, min	121.6 \pm 38.5
Endotracheal cuff pressure, mm Hg	
Postintubation	29.9 \pm 14.1
Prior to retractor placement	32.3 \pm 17.5
After retractor placement (0 min) ^a	45.6 \pm 20.7
After retractor placement (30 min) ^a	39.0 \pm 20.7
After retractor placement (60 min) ^a	31.8 \pm 16.3
After retractor placement (90 min) ^a	32.1 \pm 13.8
After retractor placement (120 min) ^a	29.4 \pm 19.0

^aEndotracheal cuff pressure after anterior cervical retractors were positioned.

\pm 11.1 days after ACDF. After surgery and excluding patients who were experiencing preoperative symptoms, 19 patients (20.4%) complained of dysphagia, 2 patients (1.9%) complained of aspiration symptoms, and 5 patients (4.6%) complained of voice hoarseness. There was no incidence of vocal cord palsy from postoperative laryngoscopy.

Multivariate stepwise logistic regression was performed to determine factors associated with the development of postoperative dysphagia, aspiration symptoms, and voice hoarseness. No associations could be made toward vocal cord palsy, because there was no incidence of this complication (Table 3).

Table 3. Multivariate analysis of variables associated with postoperative voice hoarseness, dysphagia, and aspiration symptoms.^a

Variable	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	P Value
Postoperative voice hoarseness			
BMI, kg/m ²	0.993	0.987–0.998	.014
Cuff before retractors ^b	0.996	0.993–0.999	.024
Cuff pressure (30 min) ^b	1.004	1.001–1.007	.042
Cuff pressure (90 min) ^b	1.009	0.999–1.018	.064
Intubation time	1.001	0.999–1.003	.059
Postoperative dysphagia			
Age, y	0.949	0.825–1.015	.112
BMI, kg/m ²	0.915	0.825–1.015	.094
C3–C4 Level	37.463	6.689–209.823	<.001
Cuff pressure (0 min) ^b	8.590	7.609–9.981	.014
Cuff pressure (30 min) ^b	1.201	1.065–1.353	.003
Cuff pressure (60 min) ^b	0.861	0.743–0.998	.047
Cuff pressure (90 min) ^b	1.231	0.915–1.657	.169
Cuff pressure (120 min) ^b	0.781	0.567–1.075	.130
ETT size (mm)	0.126	0.005–2.554	.170
Postoperative aspiration symptoms			
BMI, kg/m ²	0.997	0.993–1.000	.057
Cuff pressure (0 min) ^b	0.999	0.997–1.000	.150
Cuff pressure (120 min) ^b	0.989	0.983–0.995	.001
Intubation time (min)	1.001	1.000–1.001	.025

Abbreviations: ACDF, anterior cervical discectomy and fusion; BMI, body mass index; ETT, endotracheal tube.

^aBold indicate statistical significance ($P < .05$).

^bEndotracheal cuff pressure at time intervals following ACDF retractor placement measured in millimeters of mercury.

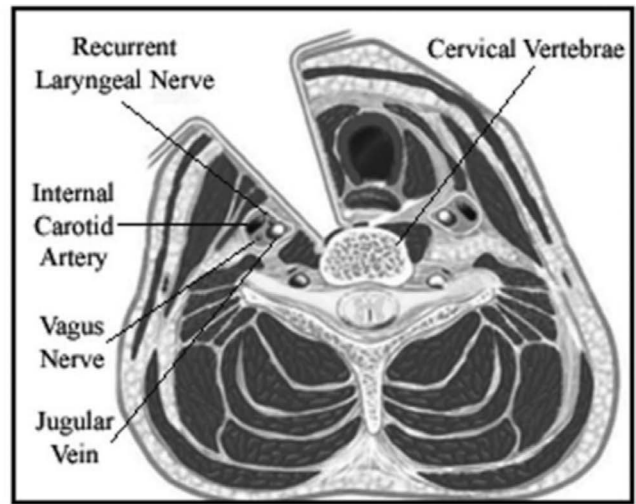
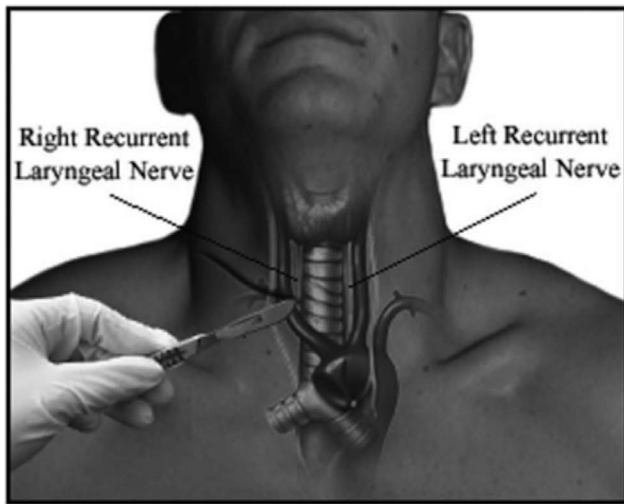


Figure. Injury to the recurrent laryngeal nerve may be a greater risk through use of anterior cervical retractor systems. Reprinted with permission from Gowd et al.¹⁴

DISCUSSION

The primary findings of this study would suggest that RLN palsy is rarer than previously thought. Short-term palsy was not found in any of the 108 patients enrolled in the study. However, voice hoarseness and dysphagia were prevalent postoperative complaints following ACDF surgery. In addition, endotracheal cuff pressure, particularly after the placement of ACDF retractors, had a significant influence over these postoperative symptoms. This would suggest that the mechanism of injury to laryngeal structures may be compressive in nature rather than the effect of surgical dissection. Prudent measures of cuff pressure and retractor placement may be alternative strategies in the prevention of dysphonia, dysphagia, and postoperative aspiration.

The high variability in the incidence of RLN palsy following ACDF is largely attributable to diagnostic differences.⁷⁻¹² Whereas direct laryngoscopy is the “gold standard” in evaluating RLN function, there are indirect modes to measure nerve activity because vocal cord motion is truly being evaluated.¹⁶ Electromyography monitoring by placing electrodes along the posterior pharynx is an alternative method of measuring changes in a nerve.¹⁷ Intraoperative nerve monitoring was recently shown¹⁸ to have high diagnostic value when nerve potentials were below 200 mEV in predicting vocal cord palsy with sensitivity, specificity, and negative and positive predictive values greater than 70%. However, considering the low incidence of RLN palsy, the additional costs of using this monitoring may not be cost-effective.⁷⁻¹²

At present, the most prominent risk factor for developing RLN injury is neck reoperation for failed fusion.¹⁹ In evaluation of patients undergoing secondary neck surgery, Erwood et al¹¹ demonstrated that 7.5% of patients developed RLN palsy through direct laryngoscopy. Although the present study did not find reoperations to be related to dysphonia or dysphagia, study findings did corroborate the literature suggesting that elevated endotracheal cuff pressure, C3-C4 vertebral levels, and intubation time were correlated with postoperative symptoms.²⁰ Operation at the C3-C4 vertebral level has close proximity to the glossopharyngeal, hypoglossal, and the upper laryngeal nerves. As demonstrated in a prior study,²¹ increased intraoperative pressure due to endotracheal cuff pressure and retractors likely play a large role in postoperative dysphagia.

The findings of this study would imply that the primary mechanism of injury is through direct compression or traction of the RLN rather than accidental resection. These findings are fairly consistent with the accepted anatomic variability of the RLN (Figure).²² The endotracheal tube cuff, when inflated, has been reported to exert direct compression forces that can induce nerve ischemia.¹⁹ Furthermore, this pressure is only exacerbated by the presence of cervical retractors in the mediastinum, as corroborated by the present study.^{20,23} However, a previously designed study to examine the effect of reduced endotracheal cuff pressure as an intervention, failed to demonstrate any significant improvement in the incidence of RLN palsy.²⁴ Alternatively, excess stretch of the

RLN through excess retraction may also result in substantial damage.^{20,25} Stretch of a nerve beyond 15% its base length has been shown to produce irreversible damage in animal models.^{26,27} From findings of the present study, it is likely that there is an additive effect of retractor placement and increased endotracheal cuff pressure that results in voice hoarseness. Furthermore, increased BMI may increase intraoperative pressure and subsequently add to postoperative symptoms. These apparent findings may suggest that attention be paid to each of these contributions during surgery in order to minimize postoperative hoarseness.

The primary limitation of this study is within its design. Although the study is prospective, there was little controlling of variables. Therefore, the population in the study is largely heterogeneous. There exist multiple different vertebral levels, endotracheal tube cuff pressures, and primary and secondary surgeries that were included. In addition, sample size was a primary limitation because this study was underpowered. Continued research should be done with higher-level evidence and testing for 1 of these known risk factors while controlling for others.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this prospective study, the RLN remained functional even within a month from surgery despite several cases of postoperative dysphagia, aspiration, and voice changes. Endotracheal cuff pressure, number of vertebral levels, BMI, and intubation time were important variables related to postoperative symptoms.

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