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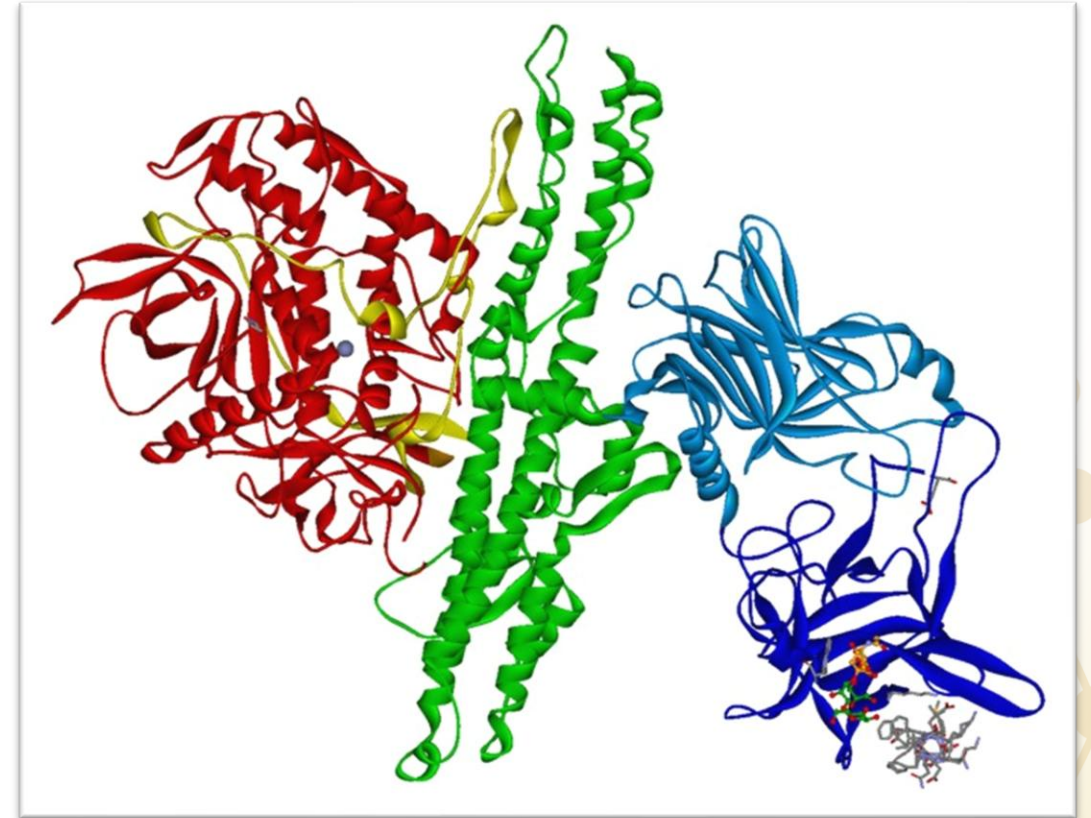


Botulinum toxin injection for laryngeal movement disorders: Tips and tricks

A.Lagier, L. Lejeune, F.Depierreux



- Small action, Big impact
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Mixed
- Very useful treatment
 - Laryngeal dystonias
 - Vocal tremor
 - Vocal tic
 - EILO
 - Oro-mandibular dystonias
 - Sialorrhea
 - UES
 - ...



Before toxine

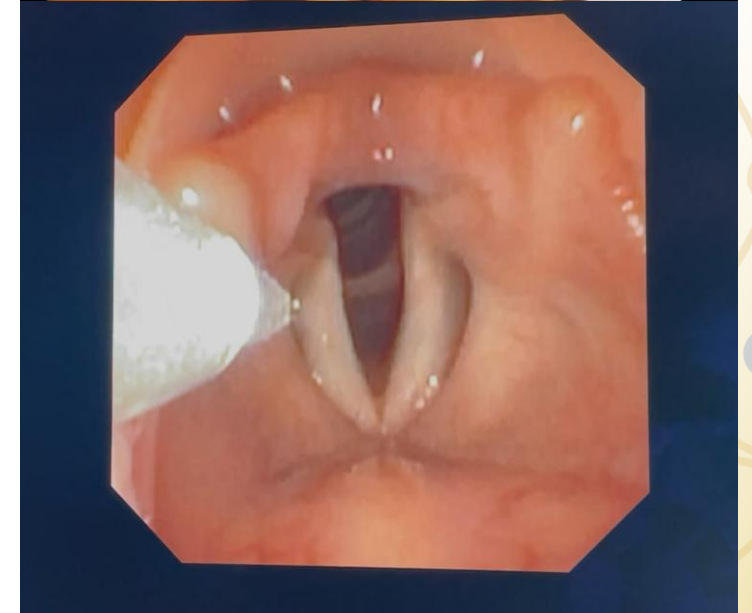


6 weeks after toxine

- Very accurate analysis of the pathologic pattern
 - Beyond the TA-LCA complex
 - (PCA)
 - Other muscles
 - CT
 - Strap muscles
 - Oral floor muscles

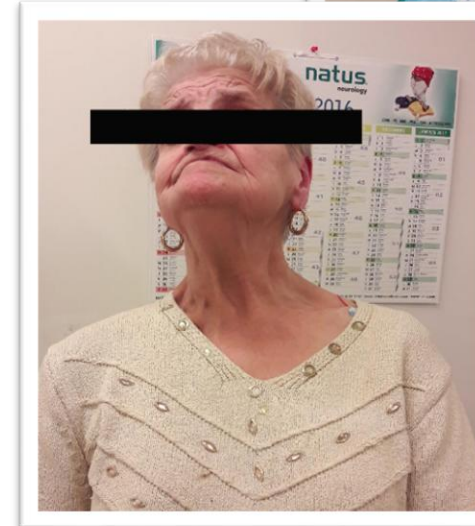


- For TA injection
 - Per-cutaneous, EMG-guided approach is the gold standard
 - Not always easy with cervical dystonia
- When there is a resistance of dysphonia
 - Consider increasing the doses
 - Consider changing the approach to flexible-endoscopic approach
 - Reduce the dose in the vocal fold
 - Or inject in the vestibular fold (higher doses)

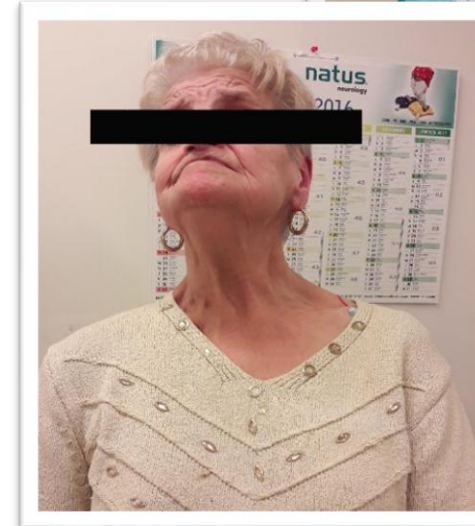
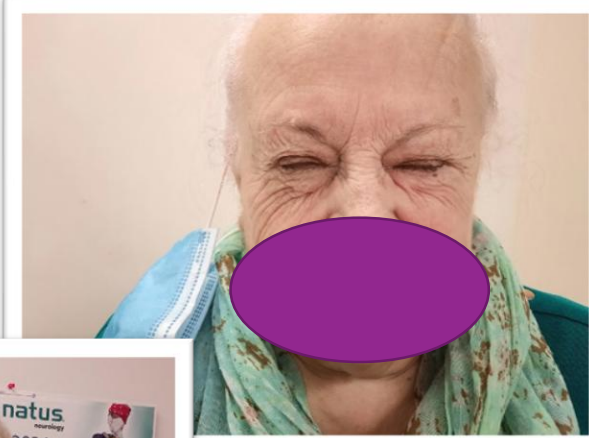


→ Importance of collaboration with a neurologist

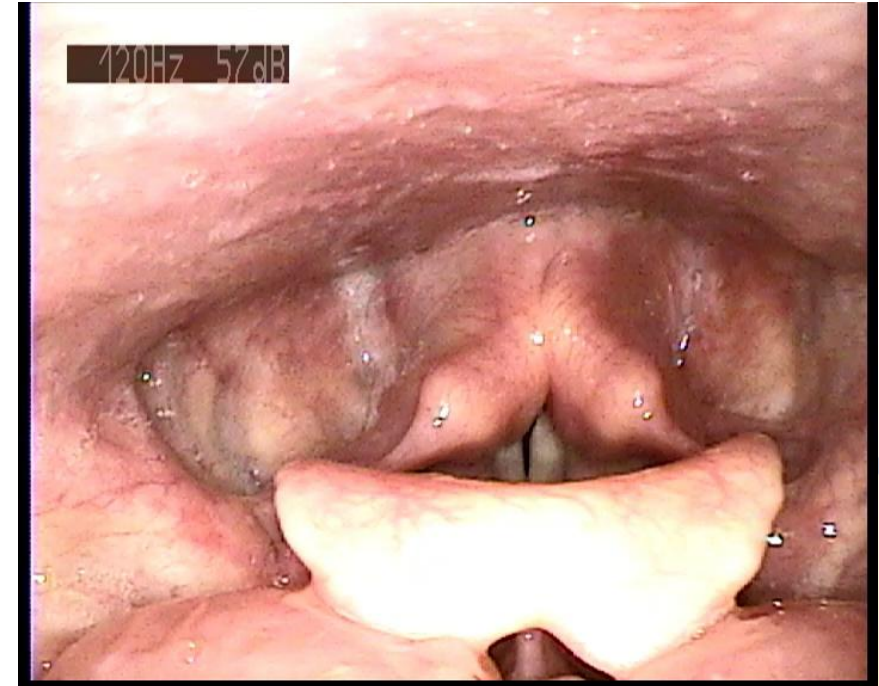
- Dystonia
 - Subtype of hyperkinetic abnormal movement
 - Abnormal movements and/or posture,
 - Caused by sustained or intermittent muscle contractions,
 - Often repetitive,
 - May be tremulous,
 - Often caused or aggravated by voluntary movements,
 - Often associated with widespread muscle activation (“overflow”).
- Focal, segmental, generalized



- Importance of collaboration with a neurologist
- Genetic etiology:
 - 10% in our cohort for focal dystonia
 - Up to 50% in generalized dystonia
- All sites should be injected at the same time
 - To prevent theoretical risk of immunization against toxine



- Psychogenic dysphonia
 - Strained voice during speech but sustained vowel is better preserved
 - Paradoxical abduction at phonation onset
- Muscle tension dysphonia
 - Symptoms very similar to laryngeal dystonia-Add
 - Strained voice during speech and sustained vowel
 - No vocal tremor
 - EMG not very useful
 - Hyper-activity during voluntary tasks
 - Also respond to botulinum toxin



- Botulinum toxin
 - Local effect
 - In the target:
 - Glottic insufficiency → Reduced airway protection
 - Around the target:
 - Pharyngeal muscles → Reduced bolus propulsion
 - Contralateral PCA → stridor
 - General effect
 - Dysphagia possible after injection anywhere



- Always screen for dysphagia before toxin injection
- Always inform the patient before PCA injections



- Laryngeal movement disorders
 - May be difficult to diagnose
 - Are neurologic diseases
 - Deserve proper investigations
- Botulinum toxin is very efficient if well targeted
 - The treatment regimen should be accurately designed
 - To reach the best possible outcomes
 - To avoid defavourable side effects
- Screen for dysphagia +++

