

Table 1. Subglottic suctioning, separation, supraglottic closure and laryngectomy.				
Surgical Option	Mechanism	Pros	Cons	Key Outcomes
Tracheostomy with subglottic suctioning	Removes pooled secretions above the cuff	Reduces pneumonia risk; bedside option	Requires care; affects speech	65% pneumonia reduction (Hudson et al., 2015)
Laryngotrachea separation (LTS)	Physically separates airway from esophagus	High aspiration prevention (~80%)	Permanent loss of natural voice	Effective with low complication rates (Ueha et al., 2023)
Glottic/supraglottic closure	Seals glottis; blocks aspiration	Preserves airway structure	Loss of phonation; minor fistula risk	Success ~70-8-% (Ueha et al., 2023)
Functional laryngectomy (FL)	Removes larynx, separates tract	Improved QOL, feeding, speech via prosthesis	Irreversible; surgical risks	95% resumed oral feeding (Evangelista et al., 2024)