

CORRECTION

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Correction: Aspiration prevention surgeries: a review

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Table 1 which occurred

during the editing process of the publisher. The correct table (Table 1) is given in this correction.

The original article has been updated.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-023-02354-0>.

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Table 1 Aspiration prevention surgeries

	Aspiration prevention surgeries	Types of anaesthesia	Operative time	Amount of bleeding	Risk of suture failure	Possible postoperative speech	UES opening effect
Surgeries to remove the larynx	Total laryngectomy [14–19]	G	> 2 h	Relatively large	Relatively low	Eso-S/VP	+
	Central-part laryngectomy [20–24]	G, L	≤ 2 h	Small	Low	Eso-S/VP	+
	Tracheoesophageal diversion [4, 25–29]	G	> 2 h	Small	Relatively low	Eso-S/VP	–
	Laryngotracheal separation [30–34]	G, L	≤ 2 h	Small	Low	–	–
	Tracheal flap method [35, 37, 38]	G, L	≤ 2 h	Small	Low	–	–
Surgeries to close the larynx	Supraglottic laryngeal closure	G	≤ 2 h	Small	Moderate	–	–
	Epiglottic flap [1, 39, 40]	G	≤ 2 h	Small	Moderate	–	–
	Vertical laryngoplasty [41–43]	G	≤ 2 h	Small	Moderate	Possible in some cases	–
	Transoral supraglottic closure [44]	G	≤ 2 h	Small	Moderate	–	–
	Glottic laryngeal closure [21, 22, 24, 45–57]	G, L	≤ 2 h	Small	Low	With CPM*	–
	Subglottic laryngeal closure [21, 58, 59]	G, L	≤ 2 h	Small	Low	With CPM or TC*	–

G general anesthesia, L local anesthesia, UES upper esophageal sphincter, ≤ 2 h around 2 h; Eso-S esophageal speech, VP voice prosthesis, CPM cricopharyngeal myotomy, TC total cricoidectomy

*Only in patients with cricopharyngeal myotomy or total cricoidectomy

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Reference

1. Ueha R, Magdayao RB, Koyama M, Sato T, Goto T, Yamasoba T. Aspiration prevention surgeries: a review. *Respir Res*. 2023;24:43. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12931-023-02354-0>.

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