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Title: Optimizing the treatment of inflammatory tracheal stenosis according to a morphometric classification

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Body: Introduction: A multivariable classification with its corresponding multimodality treatment has not been described in inflammatory tracheal stenosis. Objectives: 1. To describe the distribution of patients according to a morphometric classification 2. Identify the rate of success according to its corresponding treatment. Method: Only patients with post intubation (PITS) or idiopathic inflammatory tracheal stenosis were included. Other benign non inflammatory diseases, granulomas and neoplasms were excluded. Patients were classified based on 3 endoscopic variables (Table 1). Treatment was selected according to the grouping of these variables. Results: 40 patients were included: PITS in 87.5%, idiopathic stenosis in 12.5%. Distribution of patients, treatments and rate of success are presented in Table 2. Endoscopic treatment was performed initially in 95% of patients. The treatment was successful in 45%, 26% underwent further surgical treatment and 29% needed a permanent canula or tracheal silicon stent. Of the 12 patients who underwent surgery, 2 received no prior endoscopic treatment, and 3 required endoscopic treatment after surgery. Surgical treatment was successful in 83%. 17% of operated patients had tracheal restenosis. Conclusions: 1. The more frequent tracheal stenosis group was S2D3L1 (39%). 2. Success rate with this multimodality approach was achieved in 68% of the patients.

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