Aim of study
Our presentation focuses on the issue of laryngomalacia (LM), the most common cause of inspiratory stridor in newborns and infants under 3 years of age.

Method
Our work comprises of a retrospective study conducted through the period of years 2012 to 2016 at the Paediatric ENT department of Medical Faculty of CU and NICD Bratislava. Data of this study arise from the review of medical documentation and surgical procedures of the patients.

Material
The monitored group consisted of 476 patients diagnosed with LM (66% boys, 34% girls).

Results
Mostly LM does not require treatment due to spontaneous cessation of symptoms until the child has 24 months of age (98%). Only 10 patients were indicated for supraglottoplasty (bilateral discision of aryepiglottic folds 73%, unilateral discision of one aryepiglottic fold 9%, discision of aryepiglottic fold and ablation of hyperplastic arytenoid mucosa 18%). Conclusions For succesfull surgical management, the entire approach to treatment needs to clearly define which patient is truly indicated to undergo it. Appropriate managment helps to avoid ventilation through tracheostomy.

Future research:
use of laser surgery at LM