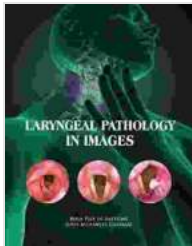


Laryngeal Pathology In Images Beila Pire De Bastidas



LARYNGEAL PATHOLOGY IN IMAGES by Beila Pire de Bastidas

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 77153 KB

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 121 pages

Lending : Enabled



Laryngeal pathology is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of diseases and conditions that affect the larynx, or voice box. These conditions can range from benign lesions, such as vocal cord polyps and nodules, to malignant tumors, such as laryngeal cancer.

The larynx is a complex organ that is responsible for producing sound. It is located at the top of the trachea, or windpipe, and is made up of a number of cartilages, muscles, and ligaments. The vocal cords are two bands of tissue that stretch across the larynx and vibrate when air passes through them, producing sound.

Laryngeal pathology can affect any of the structures of the larynx, including the vocal cords, the cartilages, the muscles, and the ligaments. This can lead to a variety of symptoms, including hoarseness, difficulty breathing, and pain.

Symptoms of Laryngeal Pathology

The symptoms of laryngeal pathology can vary depending on the type of condition that is present. Some of the most common symptoms include:

- Hoarseness
- Difficulty breathing
- Pain
- Coughing
- Swelling
- Redness
- Bleeding

Diagnosis of Laryngeal Pathology

The diagnosis of laryngeal pathology is typically made based on a combination of the patient's symptoms and a physical examination of the larynx. The doctor may also order one or more of the following tests to confirm the diagnosis:

- **Laryngoscopy:** This is a procedure in which a thin, lighted tube is inserted into the larynx to visualize the vocal cords and other structures of the larynx.
- **Biopsy:** This is a procedure in which a small sample of tissue is removed from the larynx and examined under a microscope to look for abnormal cells.
- **Imaging studies:** These studies, such as CT scans and MRI scans, can be used to visualize the larynx and surrounding structures in more detail.

Treatment of Laryngeal Pathology

The treatment of laryngeal pathology depends on the type of condition that is present. Some of the most common treatments include:

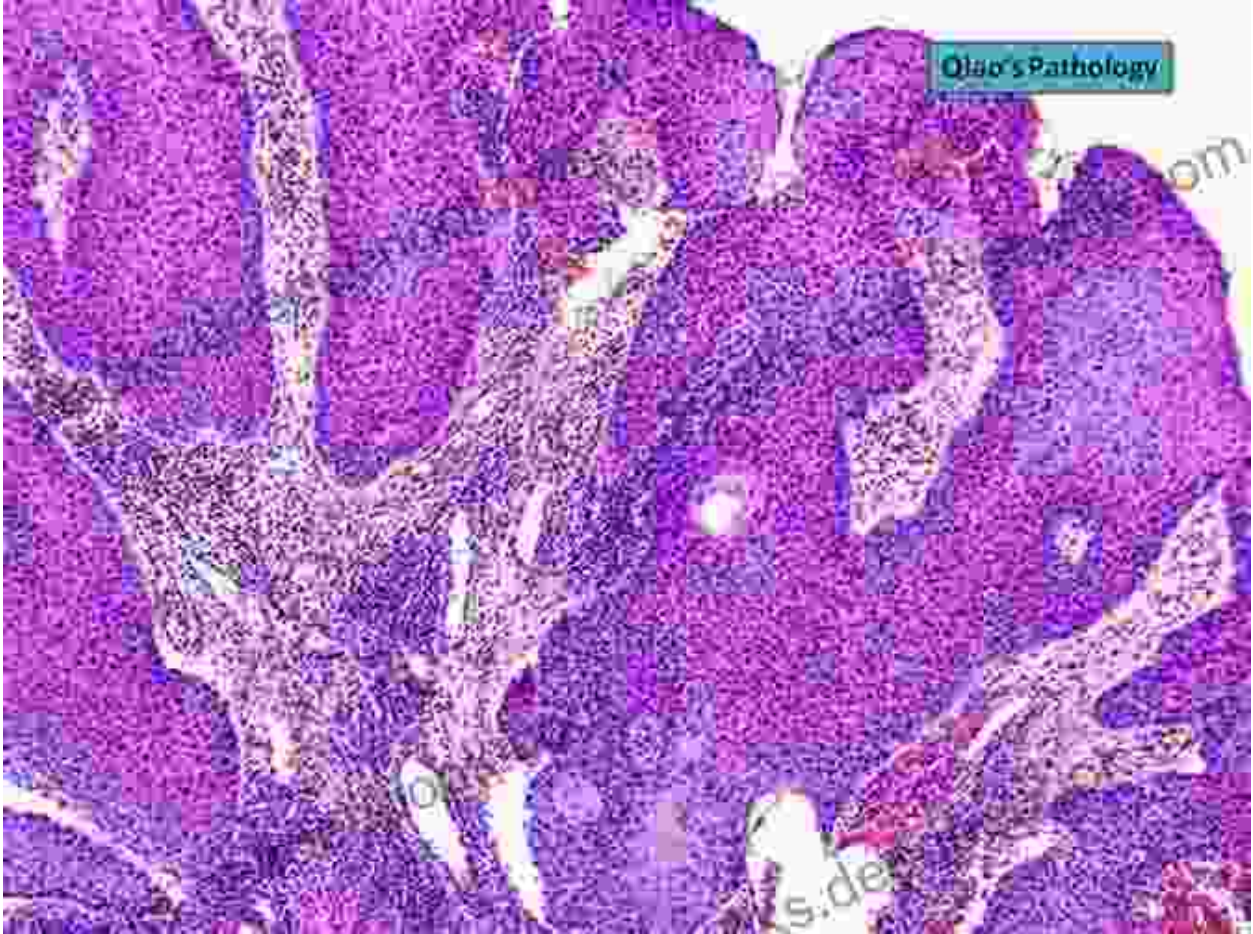
- **Medications:** Medications can be used to treat some types of laryngeal pathology, such as vocal cord polyps and nodules.
- **Surgery:** Surgery may be necessary to remove tumors or other lesions from the larynx.
- **Radiation therapy:** Radiation therapy can be used to shrink tumors and kill cancer cells.
- **Chemotherapy:** Chemotherapy can be used to kill cancer cells.

Prognosis of Laryngeal Pathology

The prognosis of laryngeal pathology depends on the type of condition that is present and the stage at which it is diagnosed. Some conditions, such as vocal cord polyps and nodules, have a very good prognosis and can be treated with simple measures. Other conditions, such as laryngeal cancer, can be more serious and may require more aggressive treatment.

Images of Laryngeal Pathology

The following images show some of the most common types of laryngeal pathology:



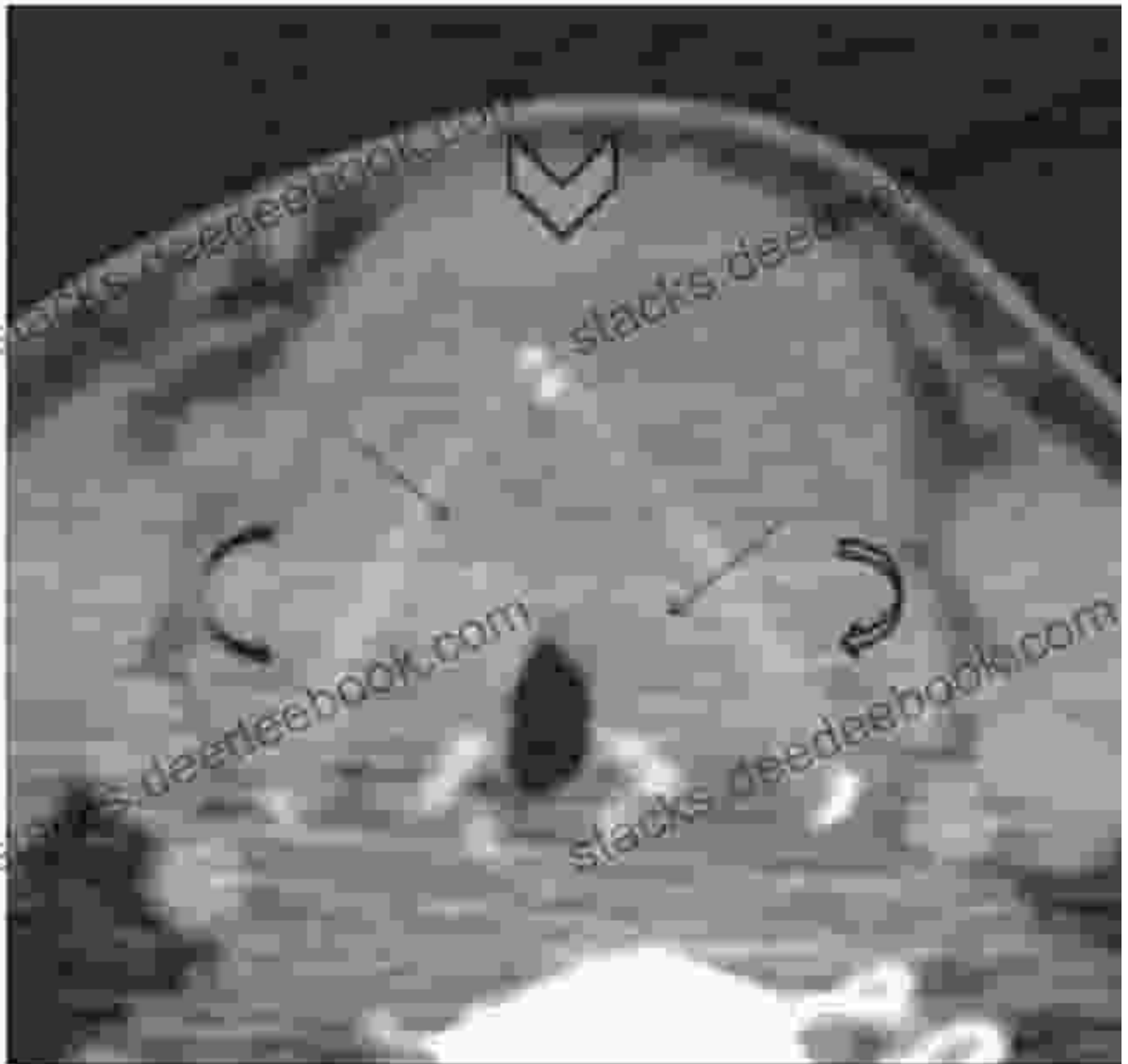
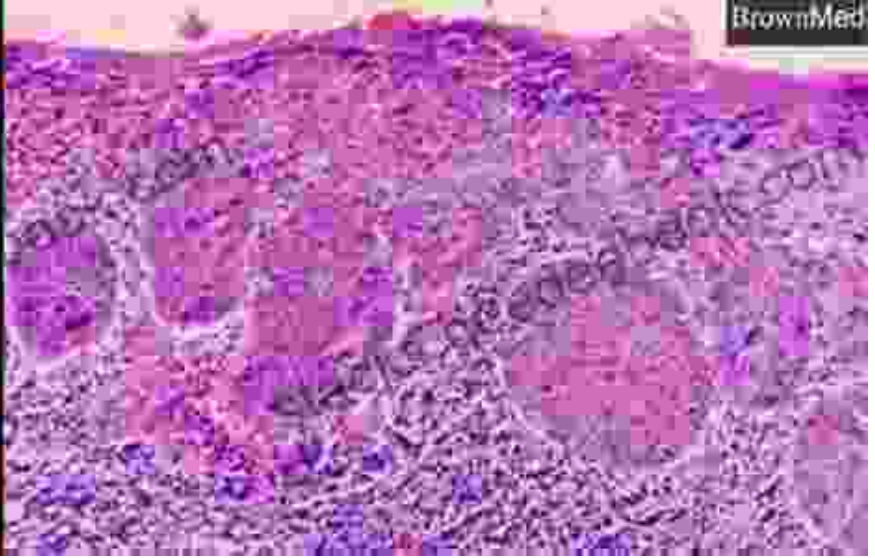
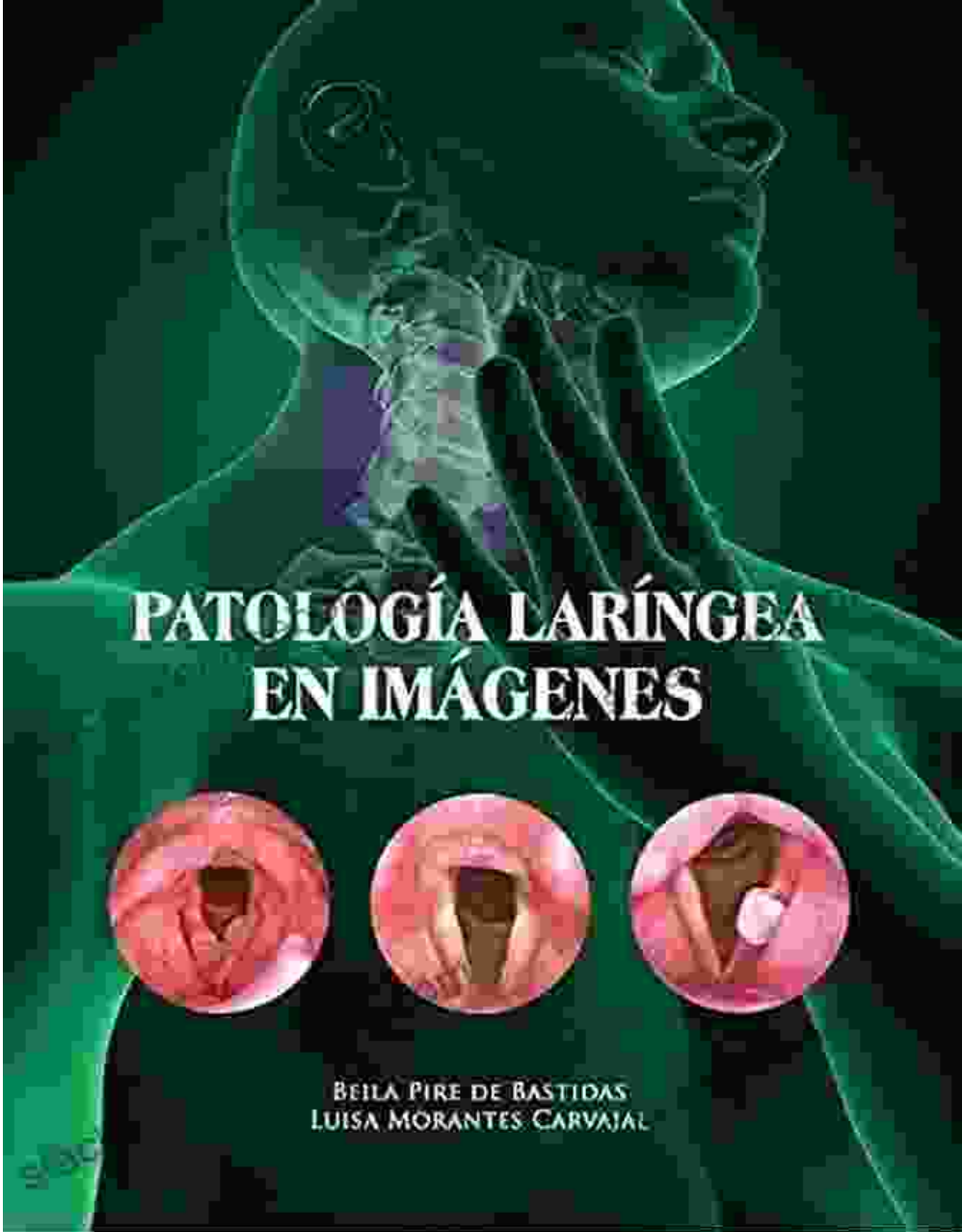


Figure 2: Axial CT scan at the level of the sphenoid sinuses





**PATOLOGÍA LARÍNGEA
EN IMÁGENES**

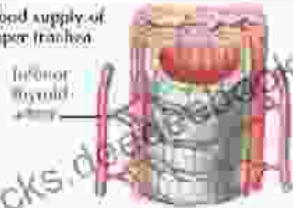


BEILA PIRE DE BASTIDAS
LUISA MORANTES CARVAJAL

Plate 4-12

Tracheal stenosis

Blood supply of upper trachea



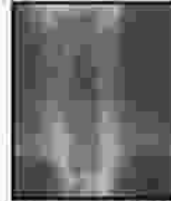
The circumferential branches from inferior thyroid artery and circumferential vessels to tracheal rings are spaced, with vertical ascending and descending branches between junctions.



Vertical vessels and vessels may be readily compressed against the rings of cartilage and lateral tracheal wall. Disrupted endothelial function, with intimal erosion followed by avascular ulceration and proliferation, collagen and fibrosis, bacteria through ulcer wall, hypoxia, ischemia, and vascular compressible (atherosclerosis) likely form, so that this wall is often spared.



Section through tracheal specimen showing stenosis, showing irregularities of cartilage and compression of tracheal rings with ulceration.



Endoscopic photograph of stenosis

Flange as morphologic of tracheal cartilage rings obscured by proliferation, so that serial transverse cuts may be required to determine limits of stenosis.



Flange as morphologic of tracheal cartilage rings obscured by proliferation, so that serial transverse cuts may be required to determine limits of stenosis.



Stenosis involving lower segment of trachea

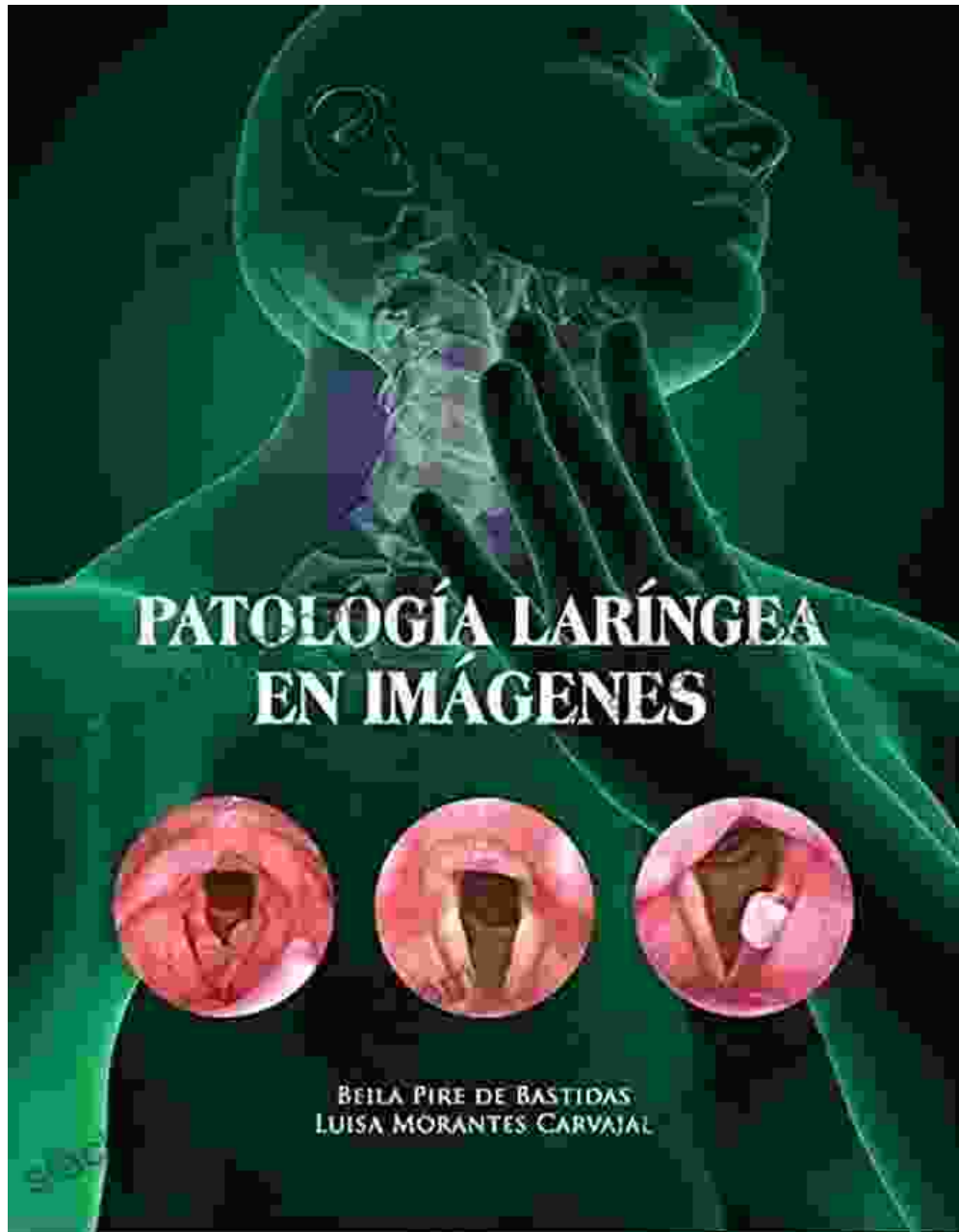
Subglottic stenosis



Endoscopic photograph of subglottic stenosis showing circumferential narrowing or cicatrix formation at the level of the cricoid ring.



Axial CT scan image of subglottic stenosis indicated by red arrow.



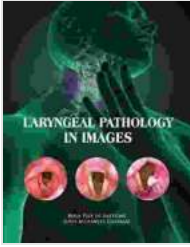
Laryngeal pathology is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of diseases and conditions that affect the larynx, or voice box. These conditions can range from benign lesions, such

LARYNGEAL PATHOLOGY IN IMAGES by Beila Pire de Bastidas

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 77153 KB



Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 121 pages
Lending : Enabled



The Knitting Bible by Mandy Concepcion: A Comprehensive Review and Guide

: Welcome to the world of The Knitting Bible, the ultimate reference guide for knitters of all skill levels. Authored by renowned knitwear...



More Zeal Than Discretion: A Closer Look at the Risks and Benefits of Overenthusiasm

Enthusiasm is often seen as a positive trait. It can motivate us to achieve great things and make life more enjoyable. However, there is such a thing as too much...