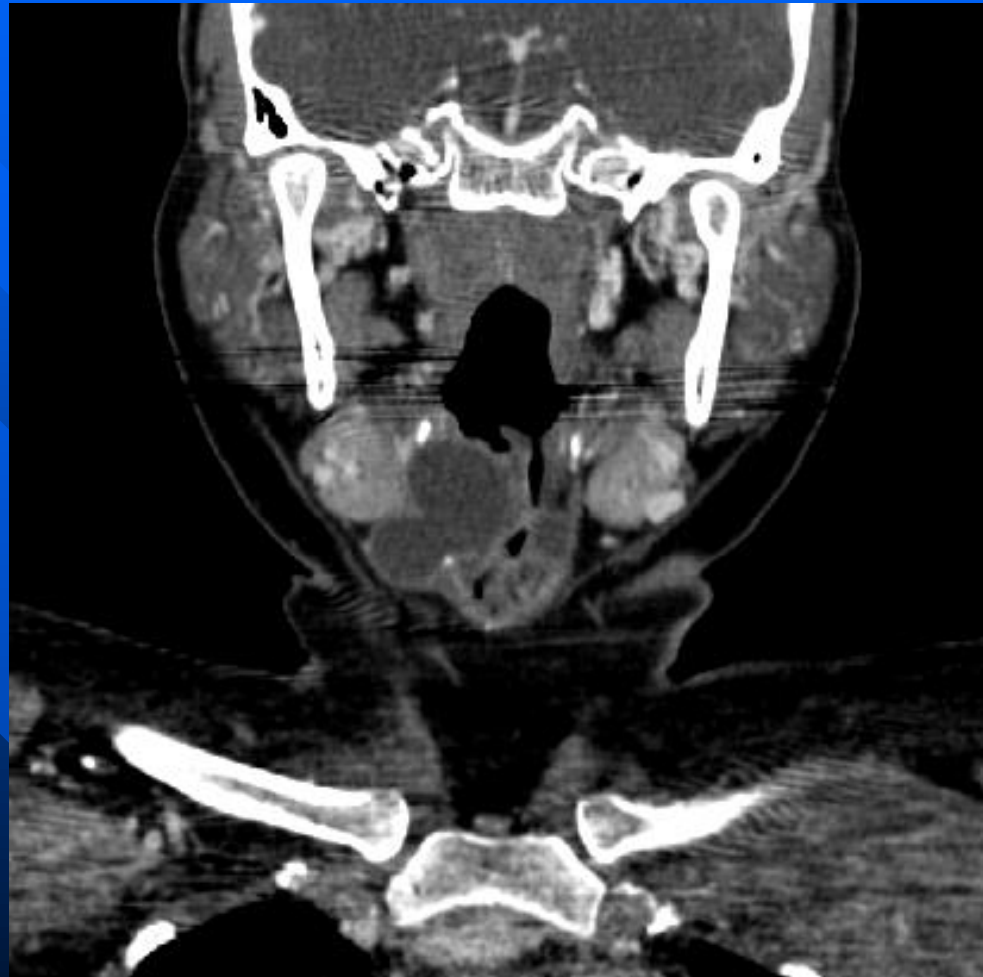


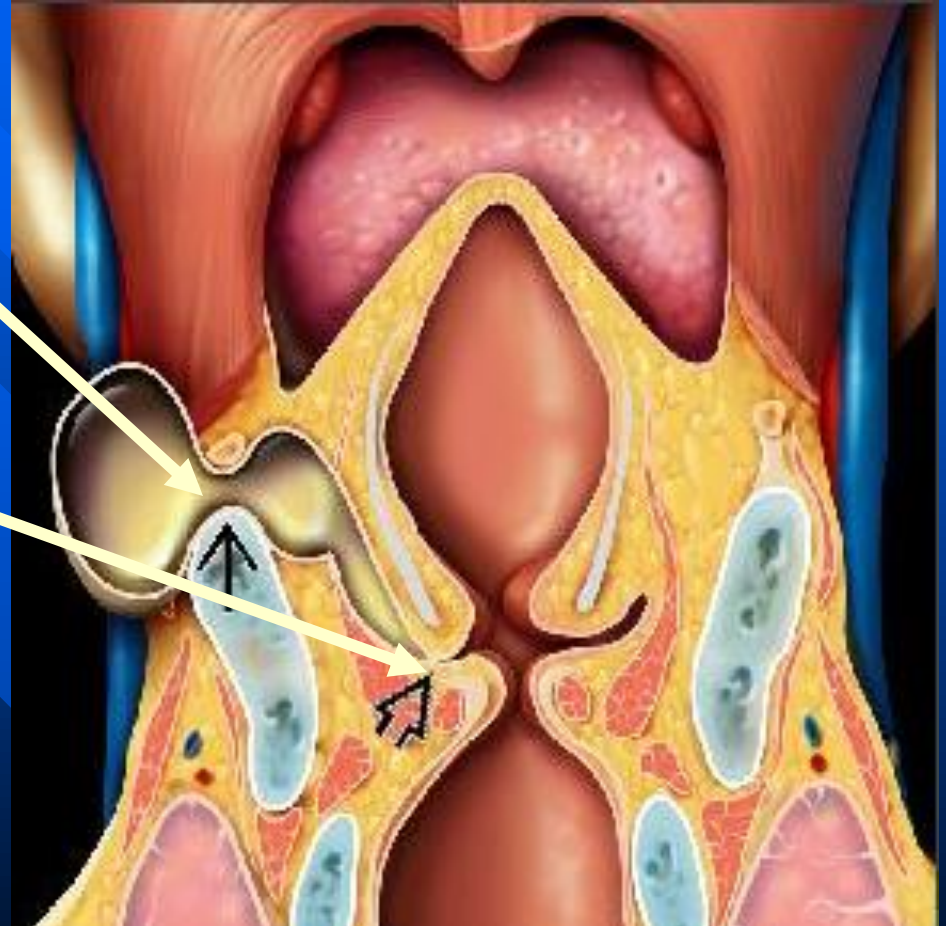
# Laryngocele

- Best diagnostic clue:
  - Thin walled air or fluid-filled cystic lesion communicating with laryngeal ventricle
- Clinical Issues
  - Glass blowers, wind instrument players, chronic coughers

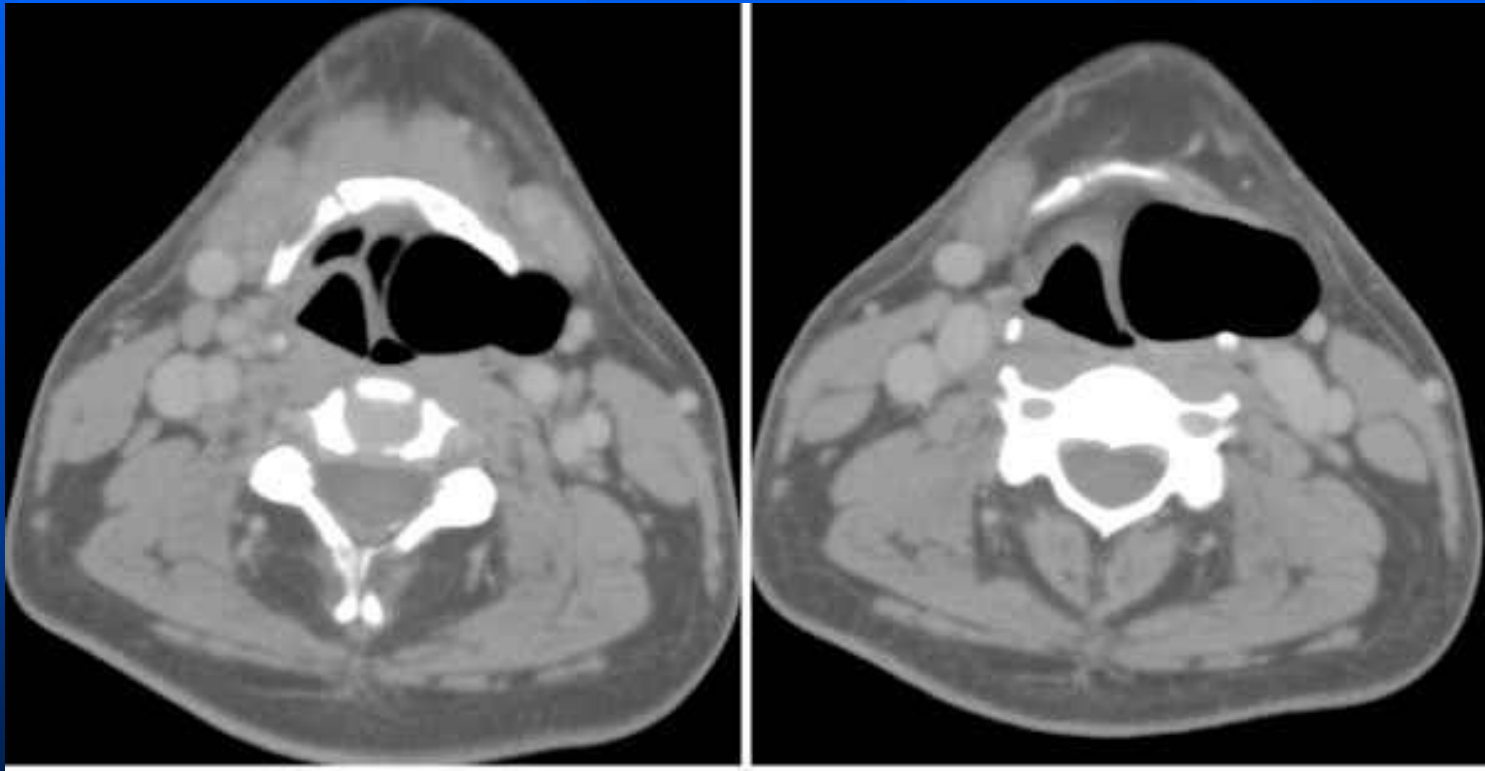


# Mixed (external) laryngocele

- With lateral extension through the thyrohyoid membrane causing an isthmus (arrow).
- Note stenosis at the laryngeal ventricle (open arrow).
- The inferior supraglottis and the vocal cord adjacent to the laryngeal ventricle must be closely examined to exclude an obstructing neoplasm (responsible for 15% of laryngoceles).



# Laryngocele



## **Laryngocele**

- **Obstruction ventricular sacculle PGS**
- **Air and/or fluid filled**
- **Etiology**
  - **increased intraglottic pressure**
  - **inflammatory, post-surgical**
  - **neoplastic**

**1:08**