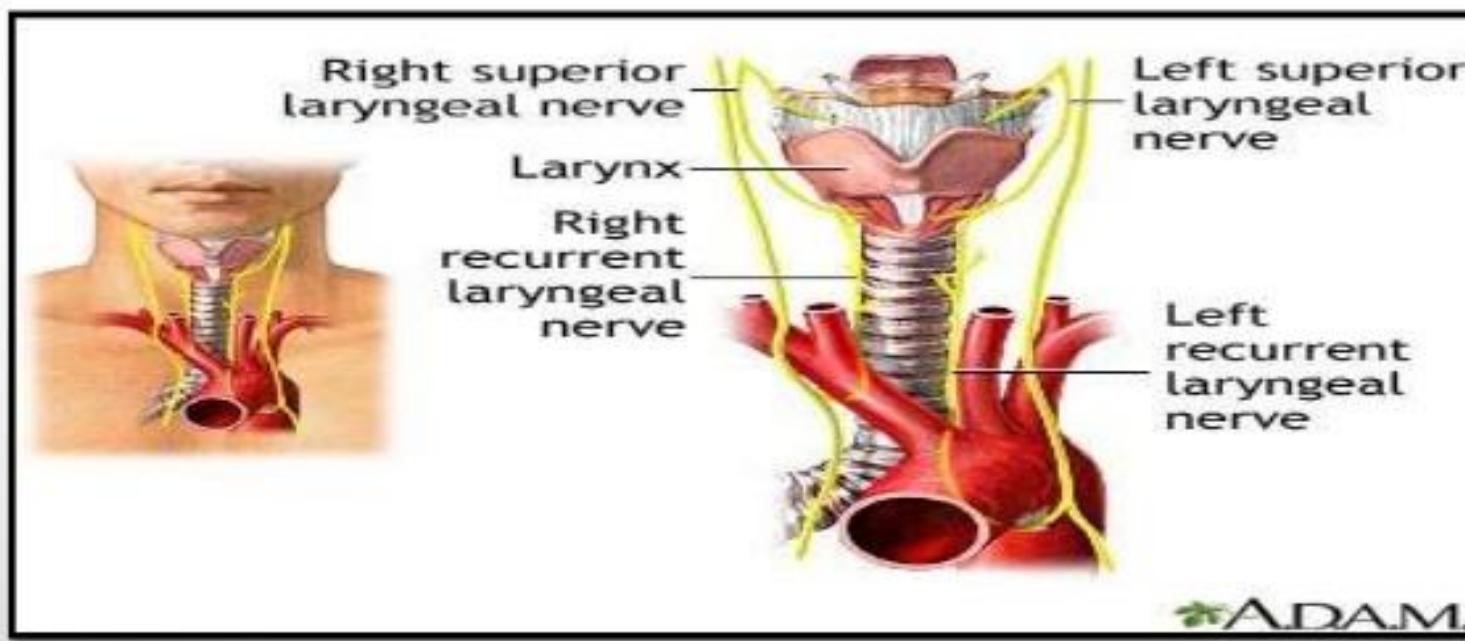


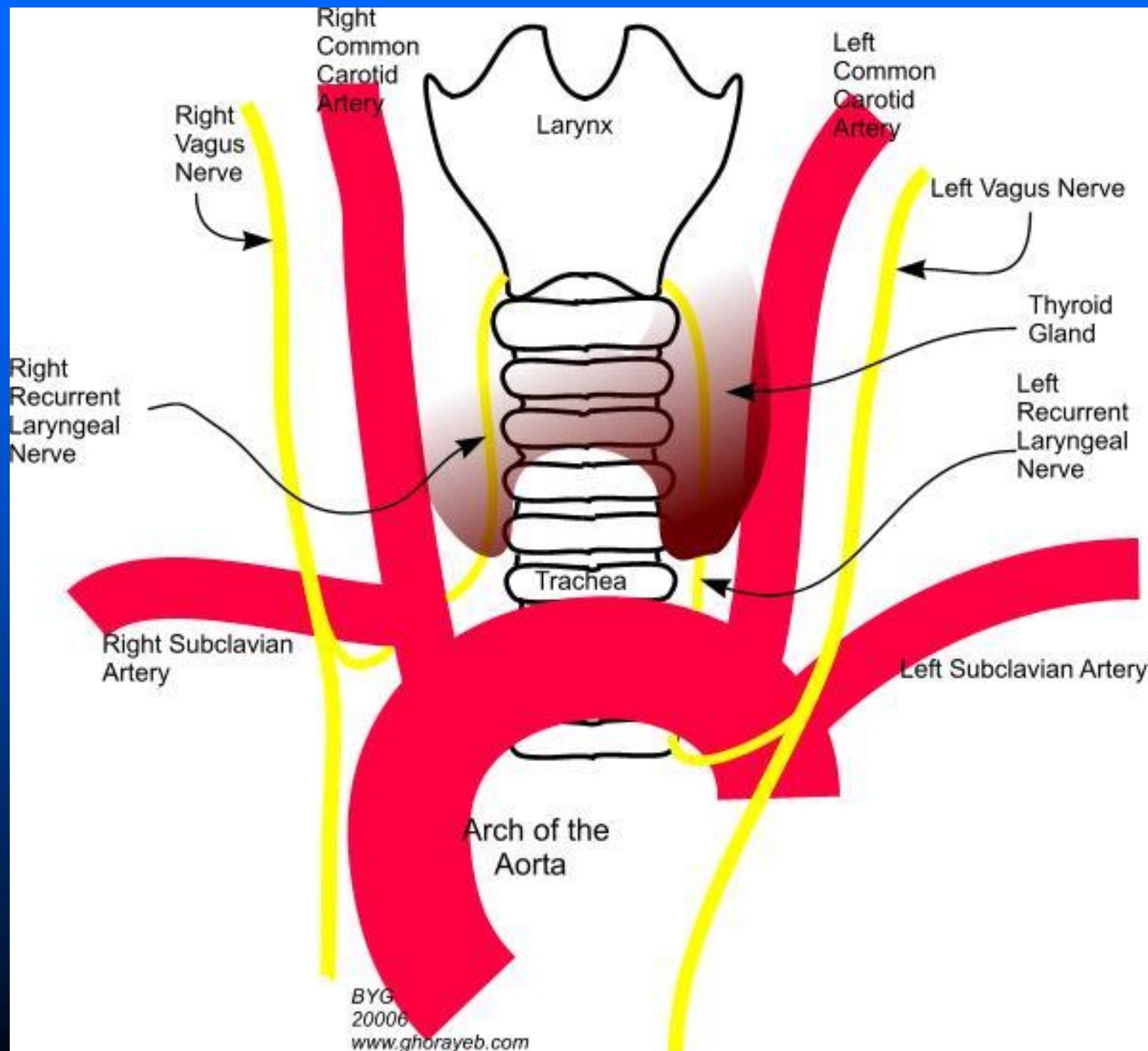
5 signs of vocal cord palsy

- Atrophy of the vocal cord (thyroarytenoid muscle)
- Ipsilateral dilatation of piriform sinus and laryngeal ventricle
- medial orientation of the vocal cord
- rotation of the arytenoid cartilage
- medial orientation of the aryepiglottic fold

RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE

- The recurrent laryngeal nerve is a **myelinated nerve** . It is a branch of the **vagus nerve** (cranial nerve X).
- It's supply the **sixth pharyngeal arch** .
- The Branches provide both **sensory** and **motor** fibers.





The right recurrent laryngeal nerve

- Originates from the descending right vagus nerve as it passes intermediate to the right subclavian vein **anteriorly** and the right subclavian artery **posteriorly**.
- It curves **posteriorly** around the inferior margin of the right subclavian artery.
- Then, it passes **medially** and ascends over the posterolateral surface of the trachea into the groove between esophagus and trachea.

The left recurrent laryngeal nerve

- Originates from the left vagus nerve as it passes over the arch of the aorta inferior to the left superior intercostal vein.
- It passes medially and posteriorly deep to the ligamentum arteriosum before curving inferior to the arch of the aorta.
- It then passes superiorly over the left main bronchus to ascend in the groove between the left side of the trachea and the anterior of the esophagus.