

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Congenital Anomalies Of The Larynx

Include:

- **Laryngomalacia (congenital Laryngeal Stridor)**
- **Congenital web**
- **Laryngeal atresia**
- **Congenital vocal fold paralysis**
- **Congenital subglottic stenosis**
- **Congenital subglottic haemangioma**
- **Congenital laryngocoele**

(1) Laryngomalacia



■ **Definition:**

■ **Incidence:**

■ Commonest

■ **Etiology:**

-Flaccidity of supraglottic structures

-Anatomic abnormality

■ **Clinical picture:**

■ **Symptoms:**

-Inspiratory stridor

-Normal cry



■ **Signs:** On endoscopy



■ **Treatment:**

■ Reassurance

■ In severe cases:

-Tracheostomy (rare) -Supraglottoplasty

(2) Congenital

■ Definition

■ Etiology

■ Classification:

~Site ~Thickness ~Severity

■ Clinical picture:

~**Symptoms:** (based on severity)

.Asymptomatic

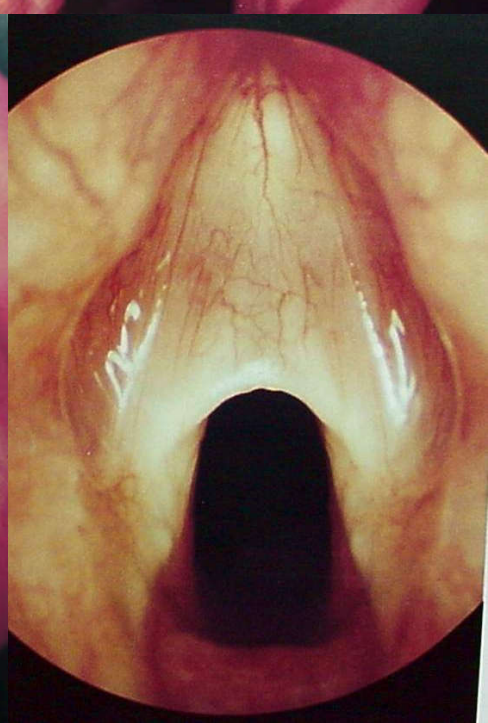
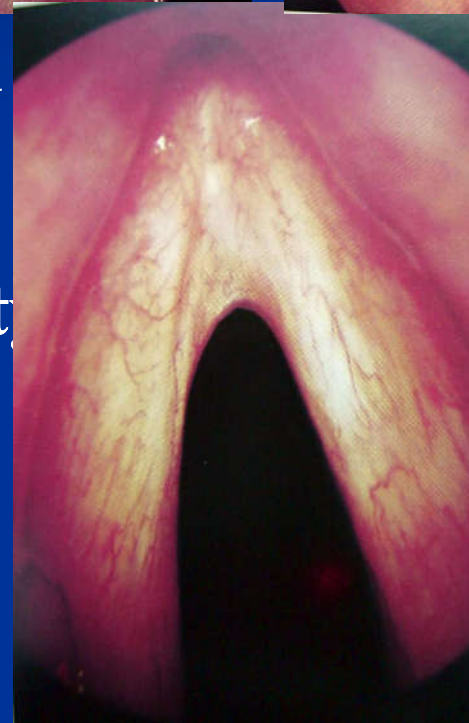
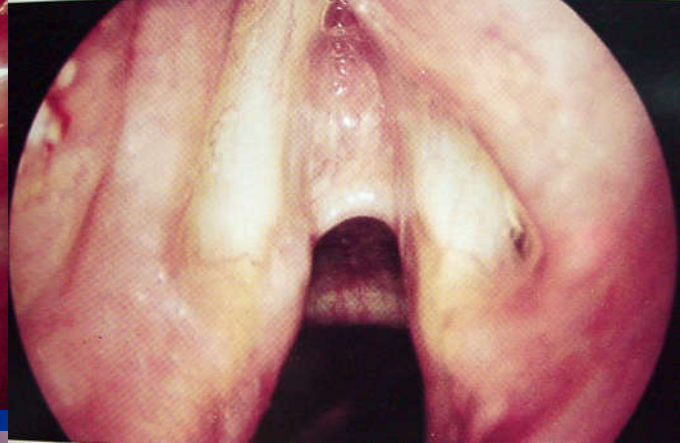
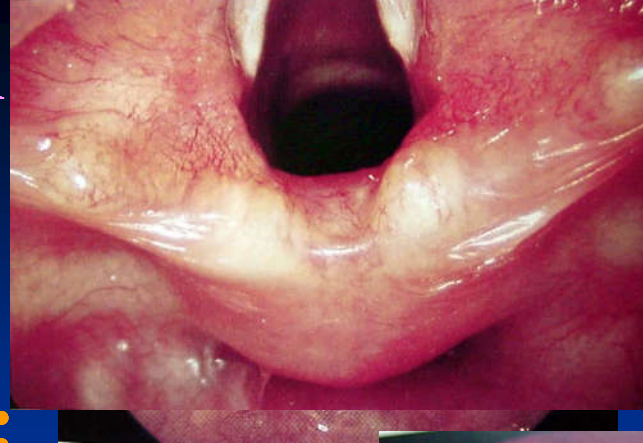
.Abnormal cry (weak, hoarse)

.Inspiratory stridor

~**Signs:** ~on endoscopy →

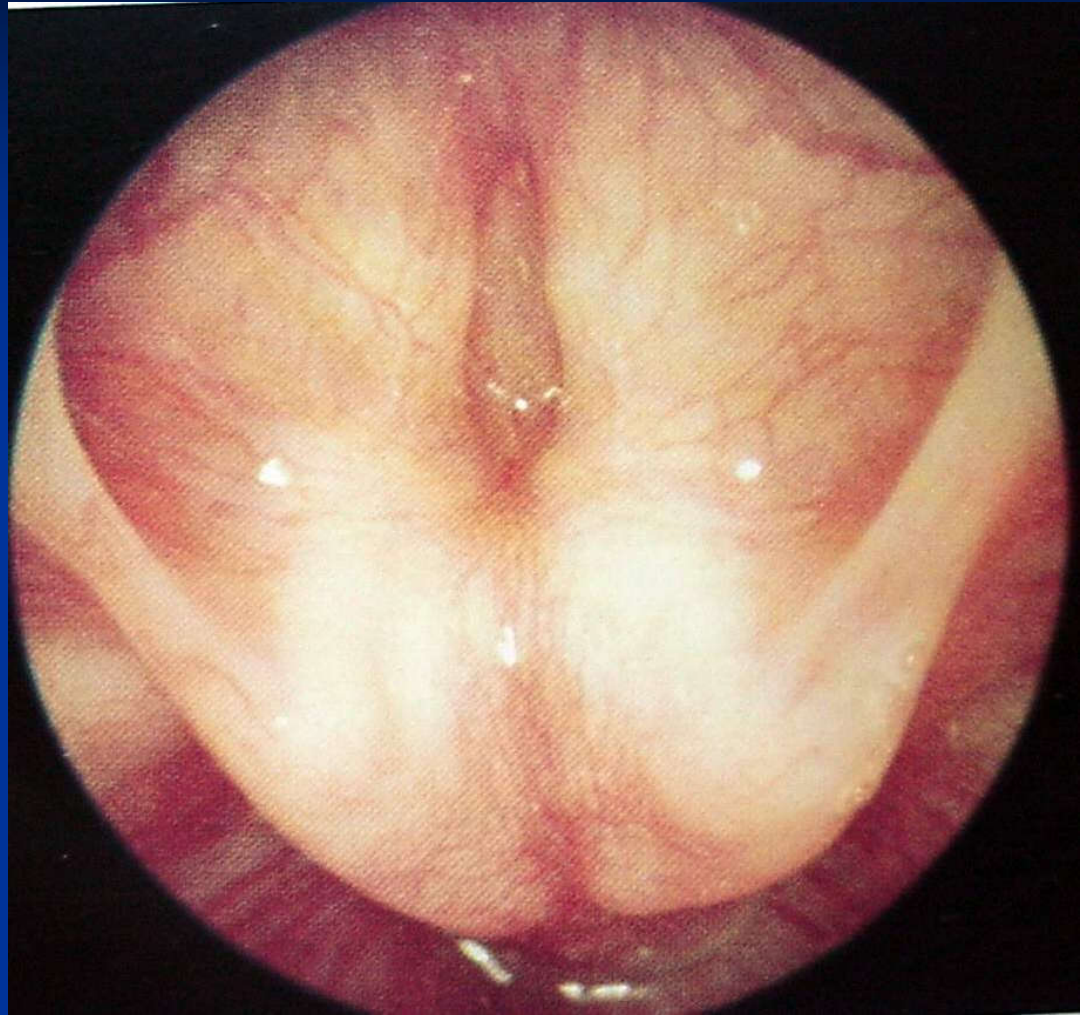
■ **Treatment:** ~**Asymptomatic:** -No treatment

~**Symptomatic:** -Thin -Thick



(3) Laryngeal atresia

- Etiology
- Clinical picture
- Treatment



(4) Congenital Vocal Cord Paralysis

■ Incidence:

- 2nd most common cause of congenital stridor
- Bilateral > unilateral
- In unilateral Lt. side > Rt. side

■ Etiology:

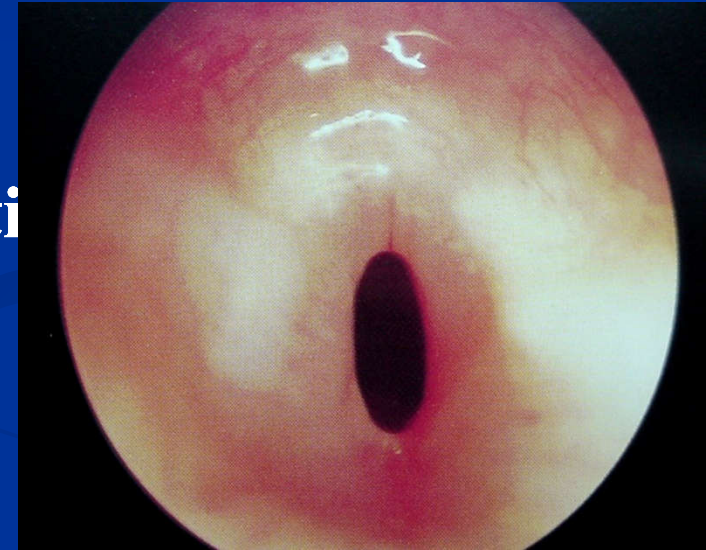
- ~Bilateral paralysis: -CNS lesions
- ~Unilateral paralysis: -Congenital CV anomalies

■ Treatment:

- ~Severe stridor (Bil abd paralysis): → Tracheostomy →
- ~Aspiration (Bil abd paralysis): → Tracheostomy, cuffed tube →
- ~Treatment of underlying cause

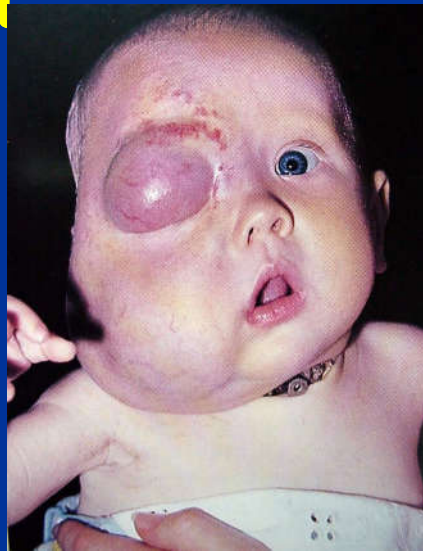
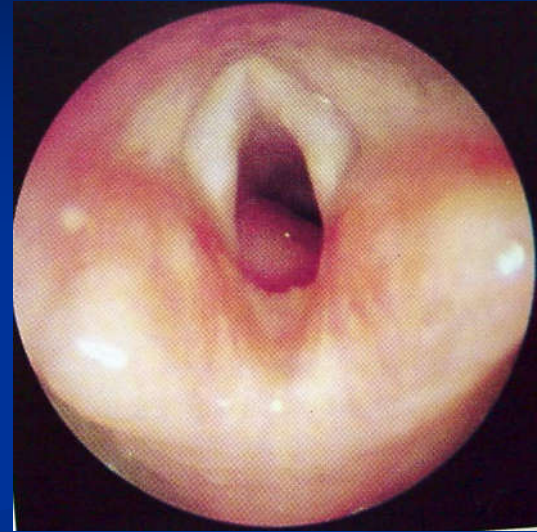
(5) Congenital Subglottic Stenosis

- **Definition:** Subglottic lumen < 3.5 mm
- **Incidence:** 3rd common cause of congenital stridor
- **Classification:**
 - Cartilaginous
 - Membranous
 - Combined
- **Clinical picture:**
 - ~**Symptoms:**
 - Mild cases: .Asymptomatic
 - Severe cases: .Stridor
 - ~**Signs:** .On endoscopy
- **Treatment:**
 - ~**Mild cases:** -No treatment
 - ~**Severe cases:** -Tracheostomy, conserve for 2-5yr
-If failed decanulation → surgical ttt



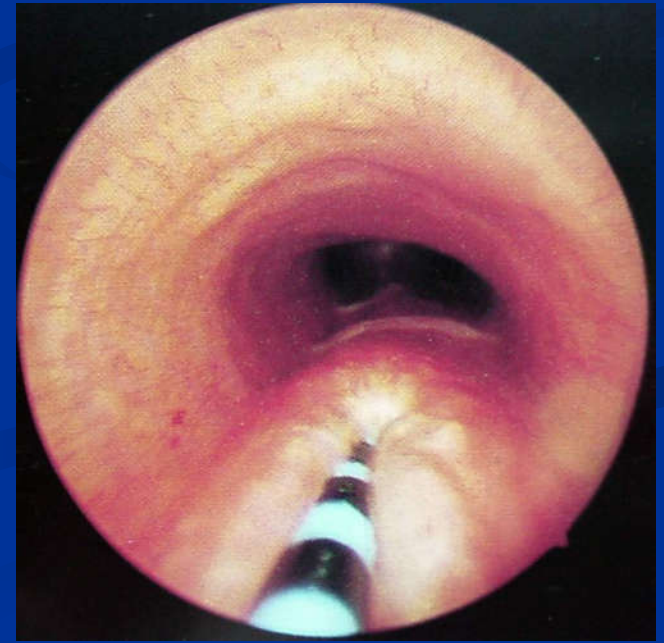
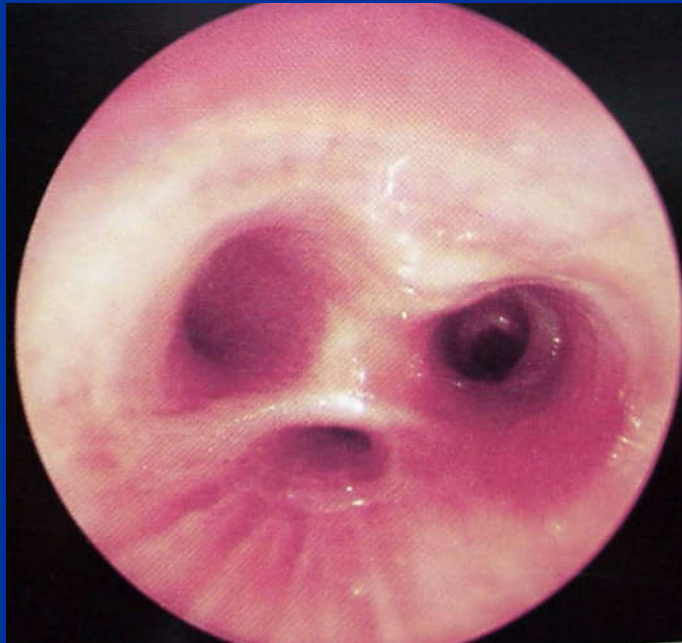
(6) Congenital Subglottic Haemangioma

- Cutaneous haemangiomas occur in 50%
- Can cause severe stridor
- Regression with age may occur
- Treatment:
 - Tracheostomy
 - Conservative ttt



(7) Tracheo-oesophageal fistula

- Definition
- Clinical picture
- Treatment



(8) Congenital laryngocoele

■ Definition

■ Etiology

■ Clinical picture:

~Symptoms:

-Asymptomatic

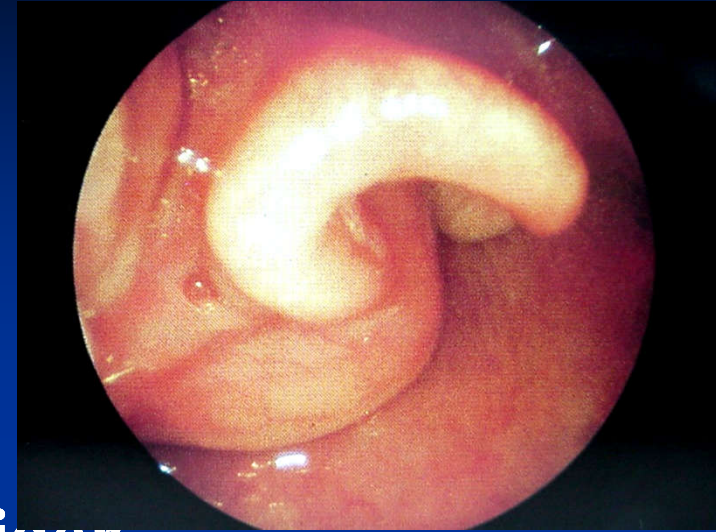
-Intermittent hoarseness or stridor

~Signs:

-Internal →

-External →

-Combined



■ Investigations:

~Radiologic

~Endoscopic

■ Treatment:

~Asymptomatic:

-No treatment

~Symptomatic:

-Surgical excision



الحمد لله رب العالمين

فى الغلاف الغازى المحيط بالأرض عدد من نطق الحماية التى ترد إلى الأرض كل مفيد و ترد عنها كل ضار:

نطاق المناخ (نطاق الرجع=Troposphere):

■ يتكثف فيه بخار الماء فيعود مطرا

■ السحب ترد إلينا < ٩٠% من حرارة الشمس بعد غيابها

■ طبقة الأوزون (Ozonosphere):

■ تسمح بمرور ضوء الشمس الأبيض و ترد عنا الأشعات الضارة

■ الطبقة المتأينة (Ionosphere):

■ ترد عن الأرض الجسيمات الكونية المتسارعة

■ ترد إلى الأرض الموجات الراديوية

■ النطاق الخارجى (Exosphere):

“و السماء ذات الرجع” (الطارق-١١)

