

Nerve supply

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The sensory nerve supply to the larynx above the true vocal folds is from the internal branch of the superior laryngeal nerve and, below, it is from the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Both these nerves are branches of the vagus nerve (X). The motor nerve supply to the larynx is from the recurrent laryngeal nerve, which supplies all intrinsic muscles except the cricothyroid, which is supplied by the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve. Only one of these intrinsic muscles, the posterior cricoarytenoid, abducts the vocal folds during respiration. All other intrinsic or vagus nerve above the recurrent laryngeal nerve branch will cause paralysis of the vocal fold on the side of the damage. er studies have described the 'human Additionally, cada v communicating nerve', which is an anastomosis between the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve and the recurrent laryngeal nerve, seen in 70% of human larynges. This nerve provides the sensory supply to the subglottis and motor innervation to the thyroarytenoid muscle. Nerve supply

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Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:19:58 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:19:58 UTC by Omar Ayman