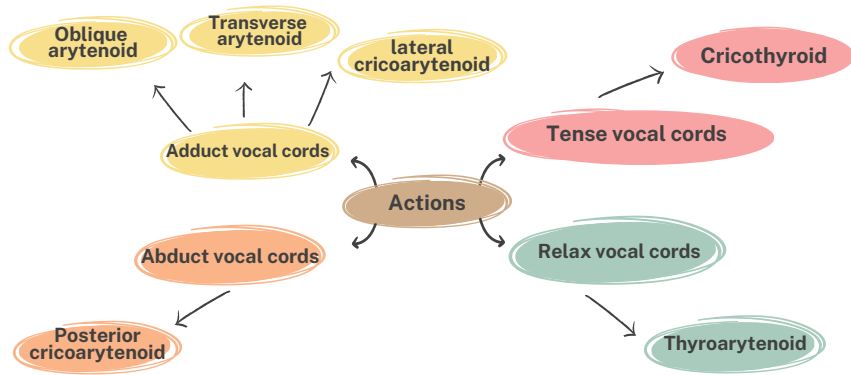


Muscles of the larynx

Muscle	Origin & insertion	Action	Nerve supply
Cricothyroid muscle	The <u>oblique</u> part from the arch of cricoid to inferior horn of thyroid. The <u>straight</u> part from the arch of the cricoid to posteroinferior margin of the thyroid lamina	Tense vocal cords (high pitch of voice)	External laryngeal nerve
Posterior and lateral cricoarytenoid muscles	<u>Origin</u> : posterior cricoarytenoid originate from the posterior surface of cricoid lamina. The lateral cricoarytenoid muscle originates from lateral surface of cricoid lamina. <u>Insertion</u> : both in muscular process of arytenoid	Lateral cricoarytenoid muscles adducts the vocal cords. Posterior cricoarytenoid abducts the vocal cords	Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Transverse arytenoid	From one arytenoid to the other	Closes posterior part of rima glottidis (adductor)	Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Thyroarytenoid (vocalis muscle)		Relaxes the true vocal cords (Low pitch of voice)	Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Oblique arytenoid	From the muscular process of one arytenoid to the apex of the opposite arytenoid.	Narrow the inlet by adducting aryepiglottic folds.	Recurrent laryngeal nerve
Aryepiglottic muscle	between arytenoid and epiglottis, it lies within the aryepiglottic fold	Widening of the laryngeal inlet by the abduction the aryepiglottic folds when acting ALONE, but it narrows the inlet when acting with oblique arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal nerve



Done by: Shahed Atiyat