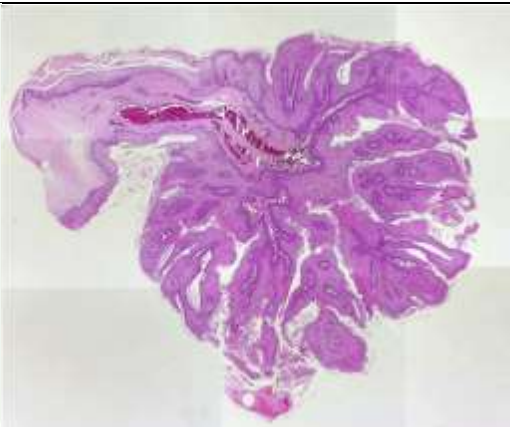
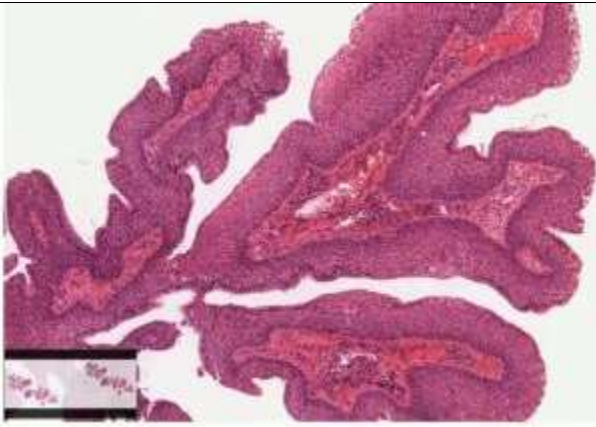
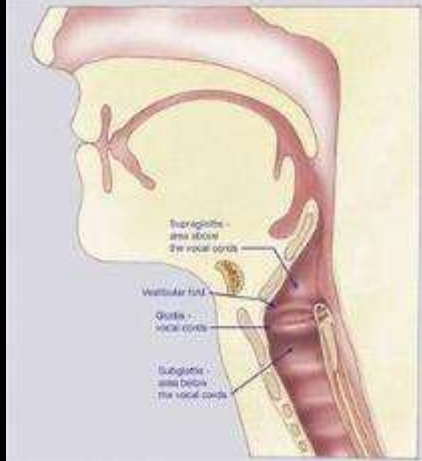
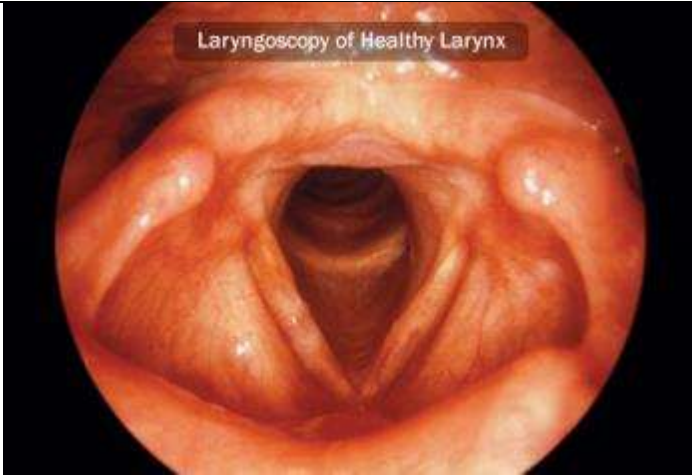


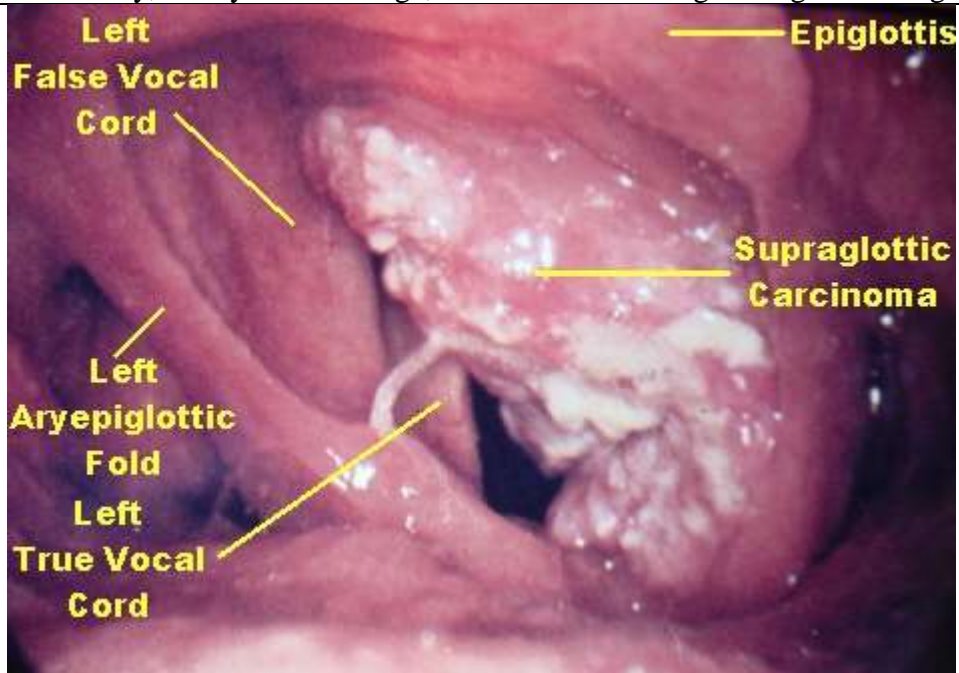
XVI. Diseases of the Respiratory System
165



Papilloma					
Larynx	Is opened Shows a tumour				
The tumour:	Near the anterior commissure of vocal cords Single Of moderate size (less than 1 cm.) Nodular Somewhat pedunculated Soft Friable				

N.B.:

- This is a rather common condition chiefly in males.
- Papilloma may be: Polypoid or pedunculated.
- It is a benign tumour.
- Sometimes, in adults, it may recur after removal.
- Occasionally, it may become large, ulcerated and undergo malignant change.



Carcinoma (intrinsic)		II - 3. 551			
Larynx	Is opened				
	Vocal cords:	Are destroyed Ulcerated Invaded by a tumour tissue			
	The tumour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies inside the larynx Arising chiefly from the vocal cords Invading the wall (malignancy). Fungating Ulcerating 			
		Ulcer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately-large (5 cm.) Rounded (or slightly ovoid) Has everted edges Pale opaque necrotic floor 		



glottis carcinoma



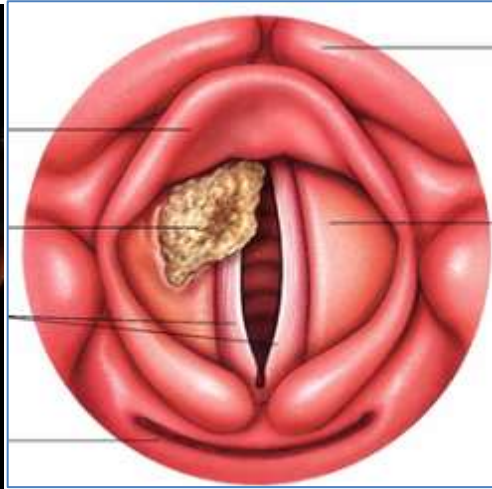
Larynx

N.B.:

- The specimen (tongue, larynx and trachea) belonged to a person (a male aged 45 years) who died of inhalation pneumonia.
- Possible causes of death in carcinoma of larynx are**
 - Inhalation pneumonia,*
 - Lung abscess due to tumour-destruction,*
 - Infection,*
 - Ulceration,*
 - Suffocation or/and*
 - Metastases.*
- The so-called intrinsic carcinoma arises from the interior of the larynx, and is rather late in giving rise to metastases (compared with the extrinsic).
- The intrinsic includes tumours arising from**
 - Vocal cords,**
 - Ventricles and**
 - Subglottis.**

Laryngeal CA

- **Intrinsic Laryngeal CA**
 - On the true vocal fold or between the folds
 - Audible; has early warning
 - Can be dx'd early
- **Extrinsic Laryngeal CA**
 - Any location in the larynx other than on the true vocal fold
 - Silent; inaudible
 - May not be dx'd until "too late"



Carcinoma (extrinsic)	II-- 3.554			
Larynx (and pharynx):	Shows a tumour			
	The tumour:	Moderately-large Invades posterior wall of larynx and base of epiglottis (malignancy) Is fungating Destructive Ulcerating		
		The ulcer:	Has everted edges Opaque necrotic floor	