

Airway Anatomy • Lesson 1

The laryngeal muscles are classified as _____

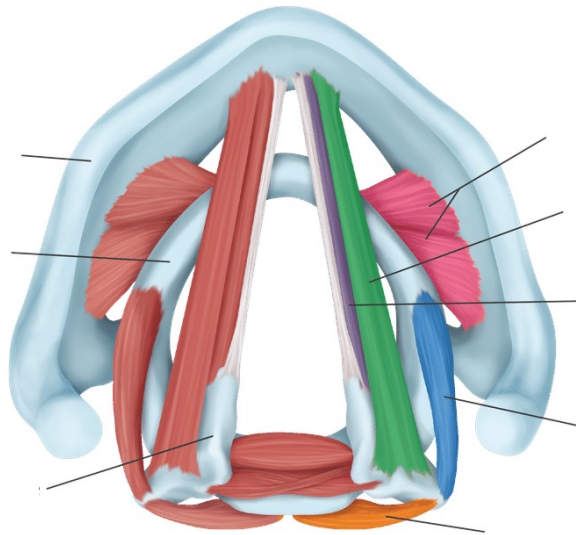
The _____ laryngeal muscles control the tension and position of the vocal cords.

The recurrent laryngeal nerve innervates _____

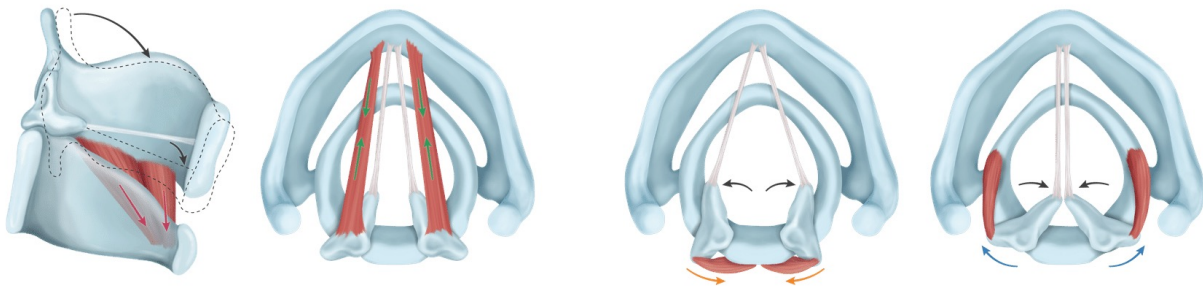
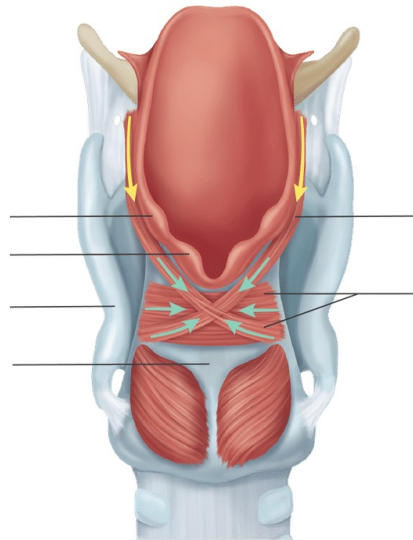
The _____ is solely responsible for opening the vocal cords.

The _____ laryngeal muscles support the larynx inside the neck and assist with swallowing.

All the extrinsic muscles (except the _____) end in _____



Airway Anatomy • Lesson 2



Airway Anatomy • Lesson 3

The _____ n. provides sensory innervation to the face and head.
It divides into 3 branches:

- V1
- V2
- V3

The _____ provides sensation from the _____

The _____ gives rise to the _____ nerve,
which divides into the internal and external branches.

- SLN internal branch:
 - Sensory function =
 - Motor function =
- SLN external branch:
 - Sensory function =
 - Motor function =

The vagus nerve also gives rise to the _____ laryngeal nerve, which
provides sensation to the _____

The _____ n. innervates the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle. When this
nerve is paralyzed, the cord tensing action of the _____ acts unopposed.

Whether one or both RLNs are injured will determine the patient's presentation.

- Unilateral RLN injury →
- Bilateral RLN injury (acute) →
- Bilateral RLN injury (chronic) →

Risk Factors for RLN Injury (Either Side)	Risk Factors for RLN Injury (Left Only)

The SLN is rarely injured, but if it is, it _____ respiratory distress. Bilateral injury
can cause _____

Airway Anatomy • Lesson 4

Topical anesthesia can be used to anesthetize the airway for awake intubation. You must anesthetize the _____

Anesthetizing the _____ is not required.

Benzocaine spray is commonly selected to topicalize the airway. A key risk is _____

The treatment is _____

Cocaine can be used to provide topical anesthesia to the airway, but you should avoid it in the patient with _____

Airway nerve blocks can be used to anesthetize the airway for awake intubation. You must block 3 nerves: _____

How to perform a glossopharyngeal block:

How to perform a superior laryngeal nerve block:

How to perform a transtracheal block:

Airway Anatomy • Lesson 4

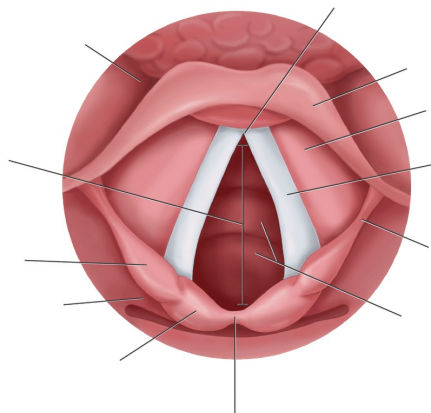
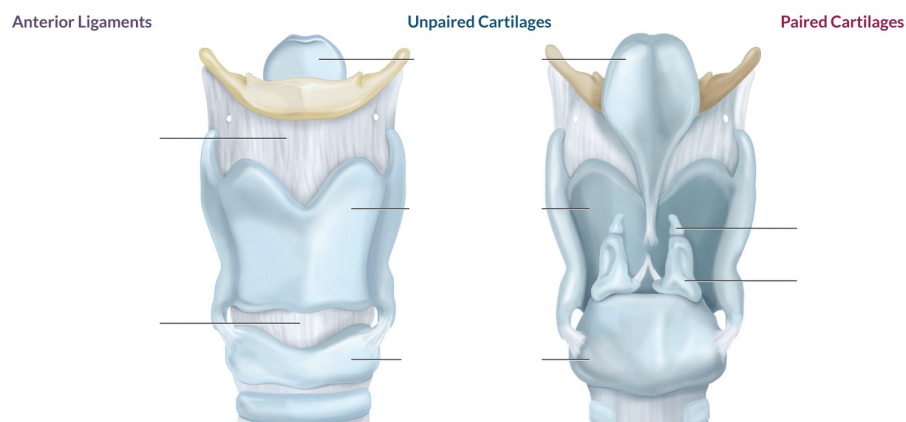
The adult larynx lies anterior to _____

During laryngoscopy, the bumps you see on the aryepiglottic folds are the _____ and _____ - not the _____

The adult larynx is shaped like a _____ The narrowest region is the _____

The pediatric larynx is shaped like a _____

- Narrowest "fixed" region =
- Narrowest "dynamic" region =



Airway Anatomy • Lesson 5

Laryngospasm is the _____ of the laryngeal musculature.

What are the complications of laryngospasm?

What are the signs of laryngospasm?

What are the common causes of laryngospasm?

What is the prevention and treatment of laryngospasm?

Valsalva's maneuver is:

- Example =
- Risk =

Muller's maneuver is:

- Example =
- Risk =

Airway Anatomy • Lesson 6

The upper airway extends from the _____

The primary functions of the upper airway include _____

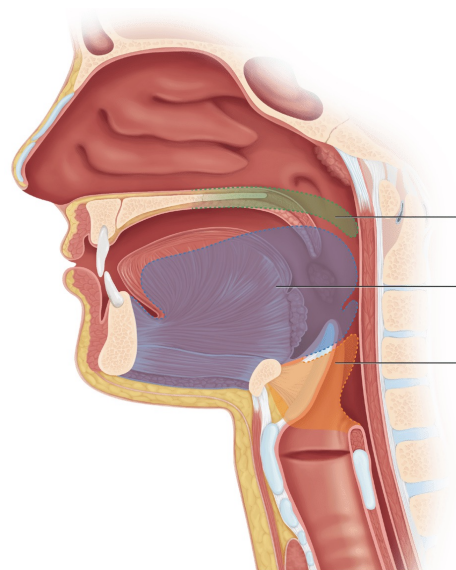
The nasal turbinates (_____ on each side) project from the _____ of each nasal passage. These structures are highly vascular, and they're at risk for trauma during _____

To reduce the risk of trauma during airway instrumentation, you should direct the device between the _____ Also, you should orient the _____ towards the _____

Anesthetic agents reduce _____ can cause airway obstruction:

- Obstruction at the level of the tongue =
- Obstruction at the level of the soft palate =

Anatomic factors that impact airway patency include _____



Airway Anatomy • Lesson 7

Complete the mind map.

