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**MORPHOMETRIC FEATURES OF THE VOCAL LIGAMENT: CORRELATION
BETWEEN LENGTH OF THE VOCAL LIGAMENT AND LENGTH OF LARYNX**

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Relevance. Clinical and surgical relevance include Laryngeal framework surgery or Phono surgery. This surgery is carried out to improve the vocal fold closure, vibration and tension. This modifies the voice box cartilage to improve voice quality and to treat unilateral vocal fold paralysis by shifting the vocal fold into a better, more functional position. Anatomical relevance provides a direct correlation between the vocal fold length and the anterior laryngeal height.

Aim: understanding the morphometric features of the vocal ligament: correlation between length of the vocal ligament and length of the larynx. To show a correlation between the vocal fold length and the anterior laryngeal height, to determine the mean values for the vocal fold length, anterior laryngeal height, epiglottic height and transverse diameter of larynx and to observe the p and r values obtained through the Pearson correlation coefficient test.

Materials and methods. The material used for the study was 10 specimens of the human larynx taken from the collection of the Department of Normal anatomy of the Belarusian State Medical University. Scientific articles related to PubMed and Google Scholar from 2015-2025 was analyzed. The measurements of the larynx were taken from a ruler of length 15 cm and forceps

Results and their discussion. The mean vocal fold length of both right and left analyzed to be 14.3mm ranging from 11.5mm – 16.5mm. The mean length of the anterior laryngeal height measured from the thyroid notch to the superior border of the cricoid cartilage was also found to be 35mm. Further a Pearson correlation coefficient math test was carried out in order to determine a correlation between the length of the vocal folds and the anterior laryngeal height. By the help of a digital calculator p (probability) and r values were obtained. The sex of the specimens was not taken into consideration but according to all the measurements taken the specimens fall under the female range for laryngeal dimensions. Additional measurements taken belonged to the epiglottic height (measured from the tip of epiglottis to it's base) with a mean of 37.5mm, Transverse laryngeal diameter (measured from the external width of the thyroid cartilage) with mean of 39.1mm. Some limitations of this experiment are due a small sample size and some specimens being damaged which lead to a wide range of results.

Conclusions. Our analysis has showed a moderate positive correlation between the length of the vocal folds and the anterior laryngeal height which indicates that specimens with a taller anterior laryngeal framework tend to have longer vocal folds.