Modern Approach To The Salivary Glands An Issue Of Otolaryngologic Clinics Of

This issue of Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America, guest edited by Drs. Thomas A. Tami and Adam J. DeConde, is devoted to The Salivary Glands.

Articles in this issue include:



Modern Approach to the Salivary Glands, An Issue of Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America, E-Book (The Clinics: Surgery 54) by Adolph Barr

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Modern Imaging of the Salivary Glands

Item Weight

- Sialolithiasis and Other Obstructive Disorders of the Salivary Glands
- The Role of Sialendoscopy in the Management of Salivary Gland
 Disease
- Current Concepts in Salivary Gland Neoplasms

- Benign Salivary Gland Tumors
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- Salivary Gland Sialadenitis
- Non-Neoplastic Cysts and Masses of the Salivary Glands
- Salivary Gland Disorders Related to Systemic Disease

This issue is relevant to otolaryngologists, head and neck surgeons, and other physicians who treat patients with salivary gland disorders.

Modern Imaging of the Salivary Glands

The salivary glands are a group of exocrine glands that produce saliva. Saliva is a clear, watery fluid that helps to moisten the mouth, break down food, and protect the teeth from decay. The salivary glands are located on either side of the face, just below the ears. There are three pairs of major salivary glands: the parotid glands, the submandibular glands, and the sublingual glands. There are also hundreds of minor salivary glands located throughout the mouth and throat.

Modern imaging techniques have greatly improved the diagnosis and management of salivary gland disorders. Ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are the most commonly used imaging techniques for evaluating the salivary glands.

- Ultrasound is a non-invasive imaging technique that uses sound waves to create images of the body's internal structures. Ultrasound is often used to evaluate the salivary glands for swelling, cysts, and tumors.
- **CT** is an imaging technique that uses X-rays to create cross-sectional images of the body. CT is often used to evaluate the salivary glands for tumors and other abnormalities.
- MRI is an imaging technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to create images of the body's internal structures. MRI is often used to evaluate the salivary glands for tumors and other abnormalities.

Sialolithiasis and Other Obstructive Disorders of the Salivary Glands

Sialolithiasis is the formation of stones in the salivary glands or ducts. Salivary stones can cause pain, swelling, and infection. Other obstructive disorders of the salivary glands include strictures, tumors, and foreign bodies.

Treatment for sialolithiasis and other obstructive disorders of the salivary glands depends on the size and location of the obstruction. Small stones may be removed with a simple procedure called sialolithotomy. Larger stones or stones that are located in a difficult-to-reach area may require surgery.

The Role of Sialendoscopy in the Management of Salivary Gland Disease

Sialendoscopy is a minimally invasive procedure that allows the doctor to visualize the inside of the salivary glands and ducts. Sialendoscopy can be

used to diagnose and treat a variety of salivary gland disorders, including sialolithiasis, strictures, and tumors.

Sialendoscopy is performed using a thin, flexible endoscope that is inserted into the salivary gland duct. The endoscope is equipped with a camera that allows the doctor to see the inside of the gland and duct. The doctor can also use the endoscope to remove stones, dilate strictures, and biopsy tumors.

Current Concepts in Salivary Gland Neoplasms

Salivary gland neoplasms are tumors that arise from the salivary glands. Salivary gland neoplasms can be benign or malignant. Benign salivary gland neoplas

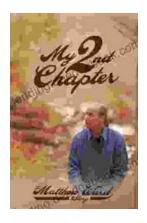


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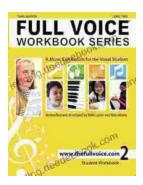
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