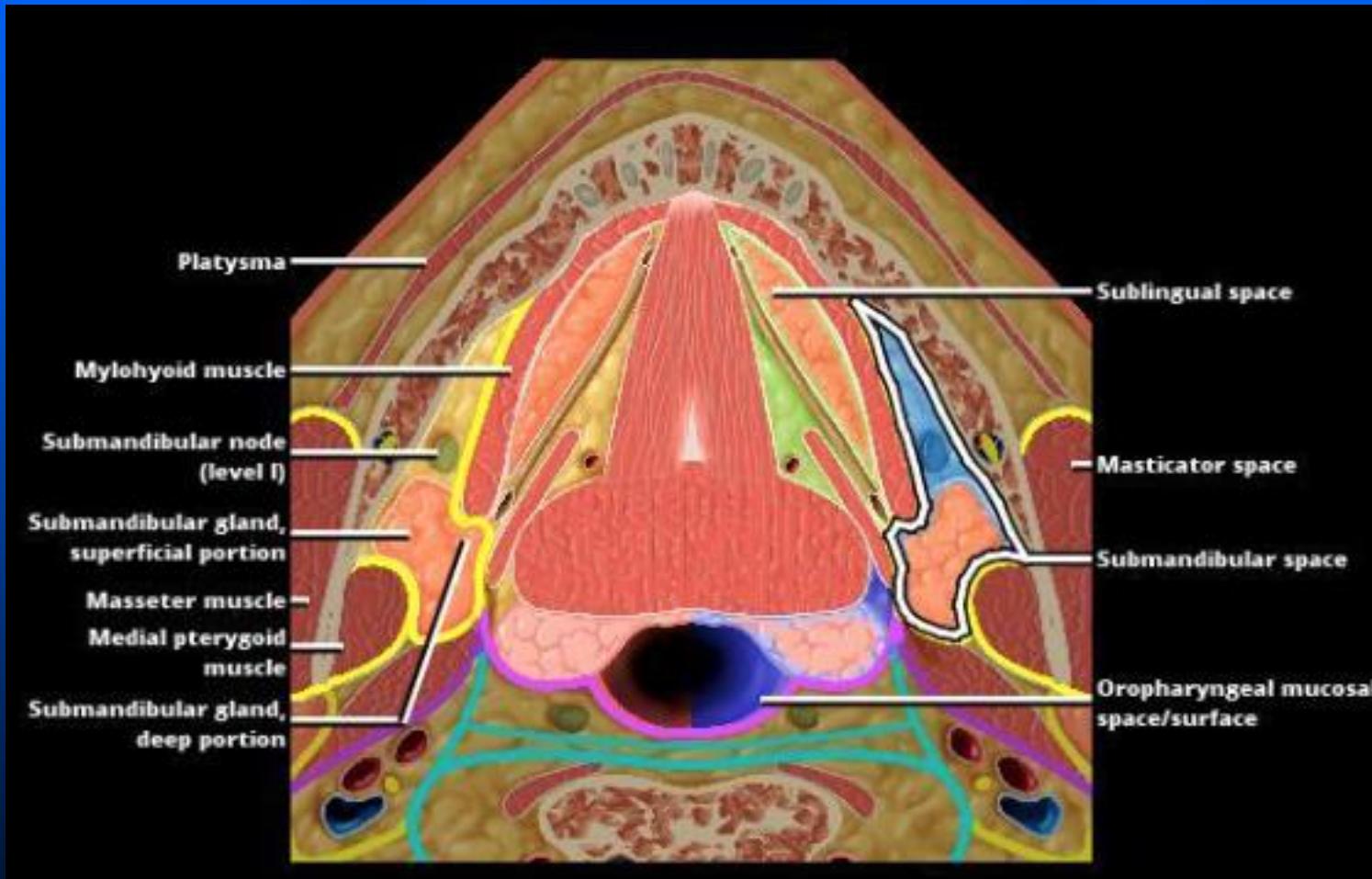


Submandibular Space



Submandibular pleomorphic adenoma.



Submandibular and Sublingual Glands

Smaller the salivary gland , greater chance of malignancy- sublingual 70%, submandibular 60%, parotid 20%

Adenoid Cystic Ca #1 malignancy

Look for perineural spread along V2, V3

Sialolithiasis

Composition-Ca Phos , Ca Carbonate-
organic matrix

SMG 80-90% stones

**SMG forms largest stones, 85% in duct,
75% U/L**

Clinical- Painful (60%) or painless swelling
(30%), recurrent infections,abscess.

Right submandibular stone



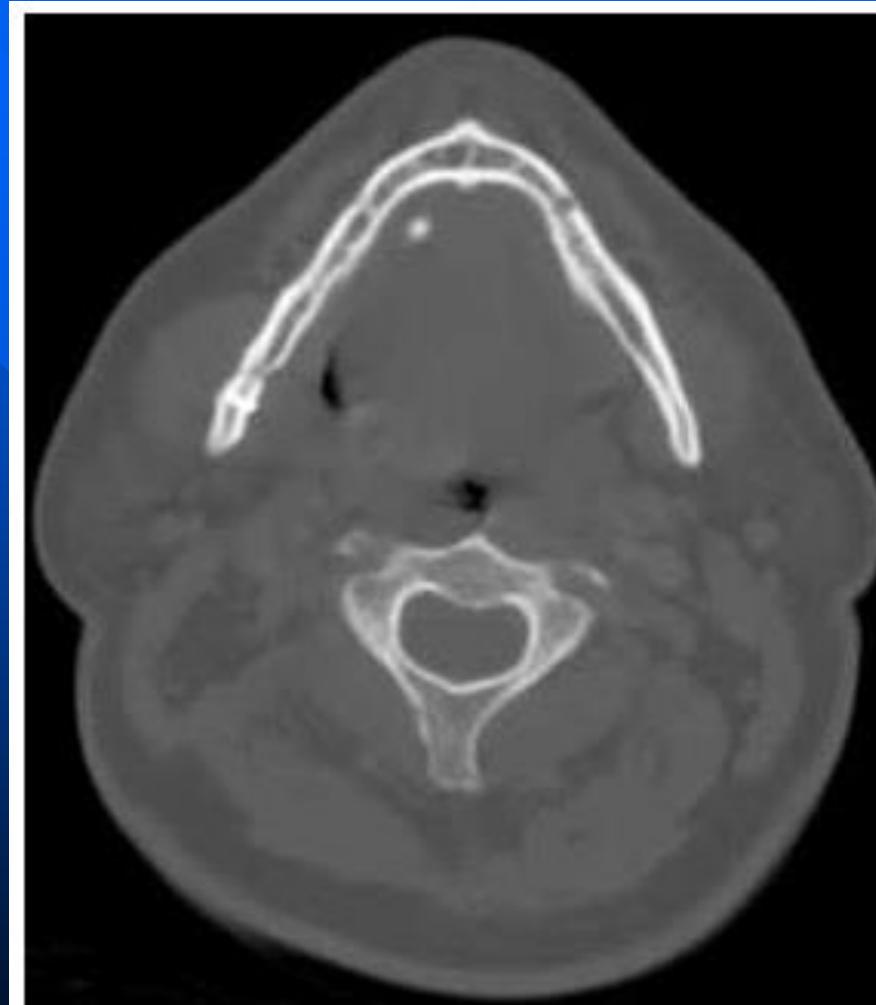
Figure 1: Transverse CT image shows a calcific density located along the right submandibular duct.



Submandibular stones

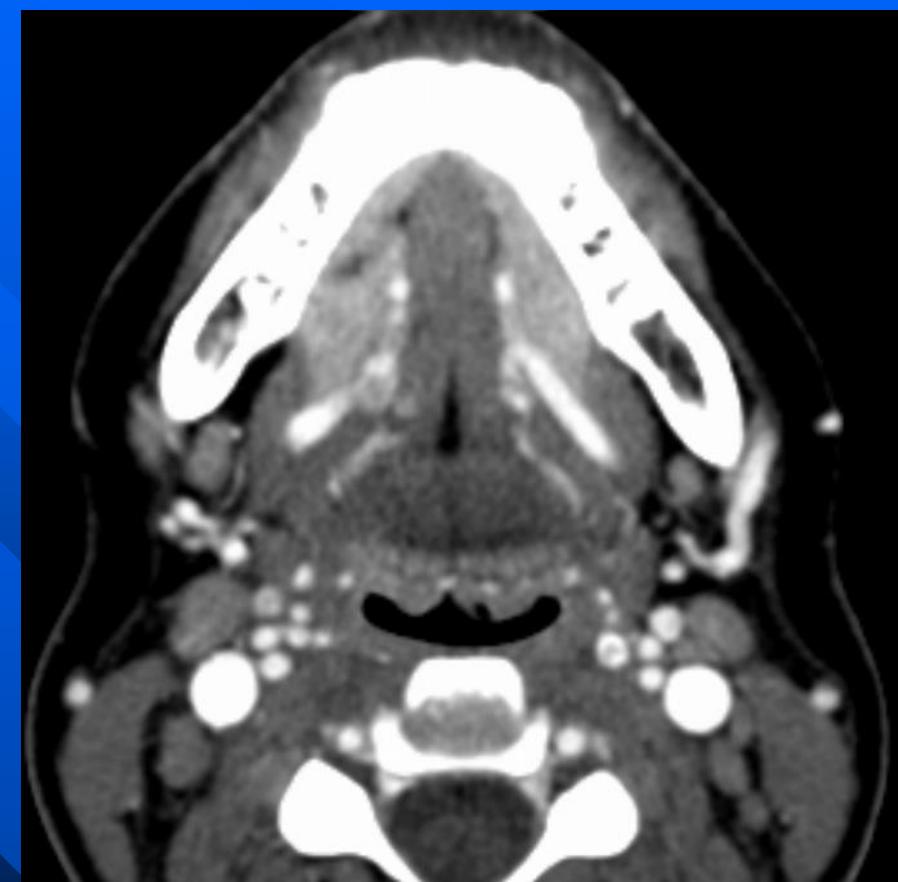
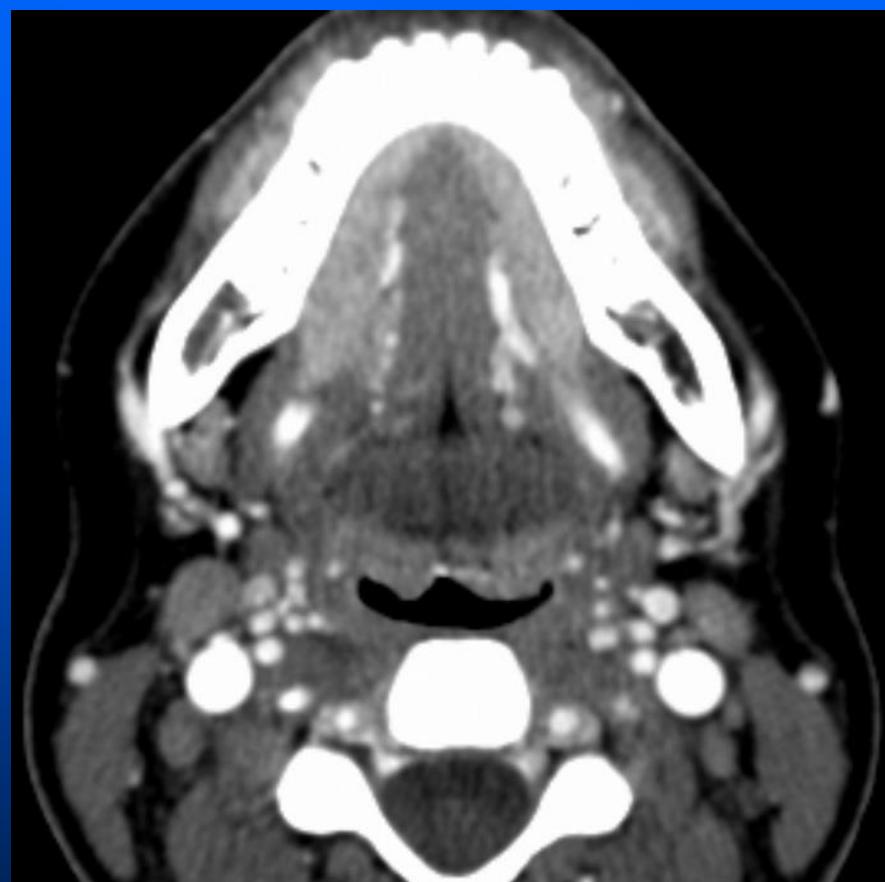


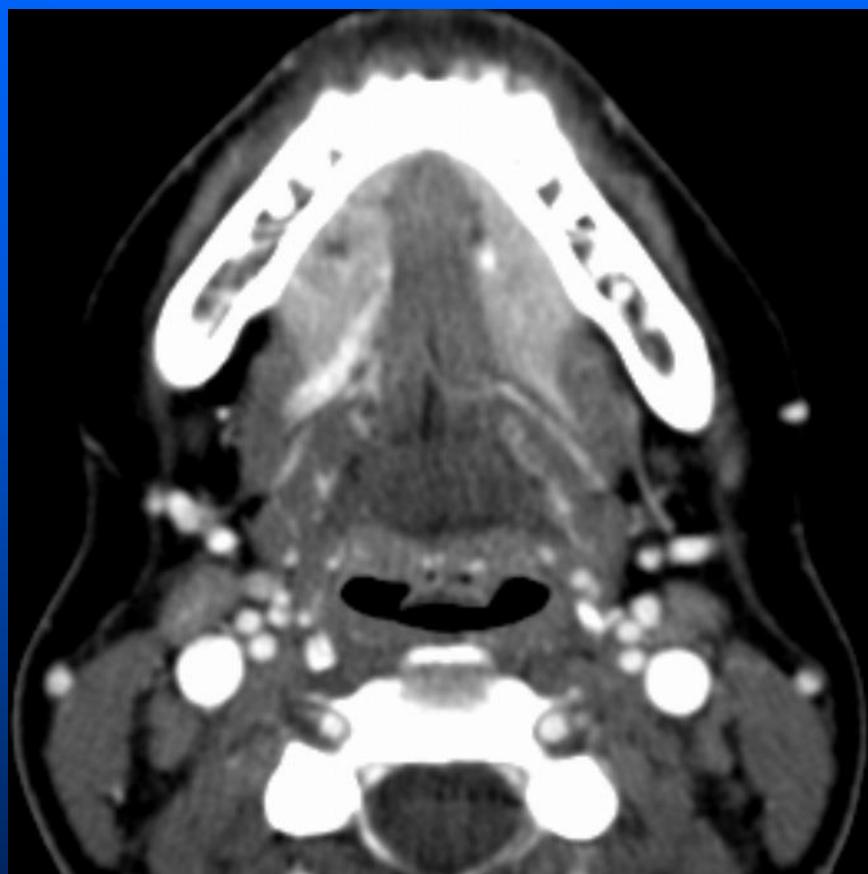
Sialolithiasis in Wharton' s Duct



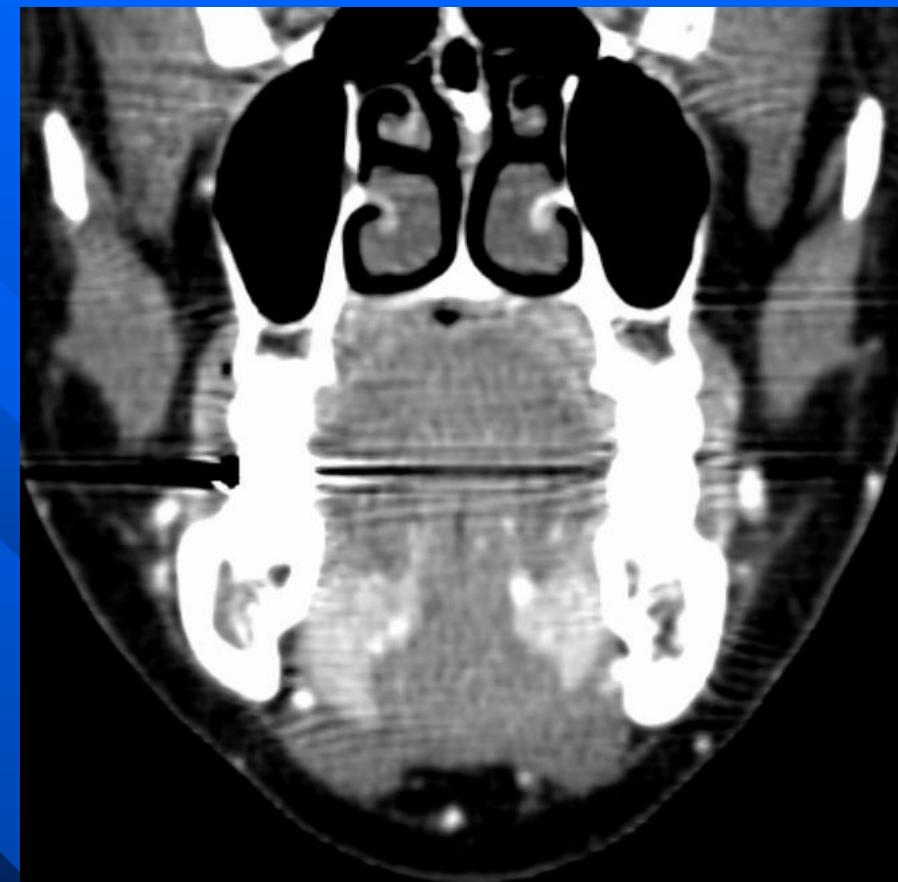
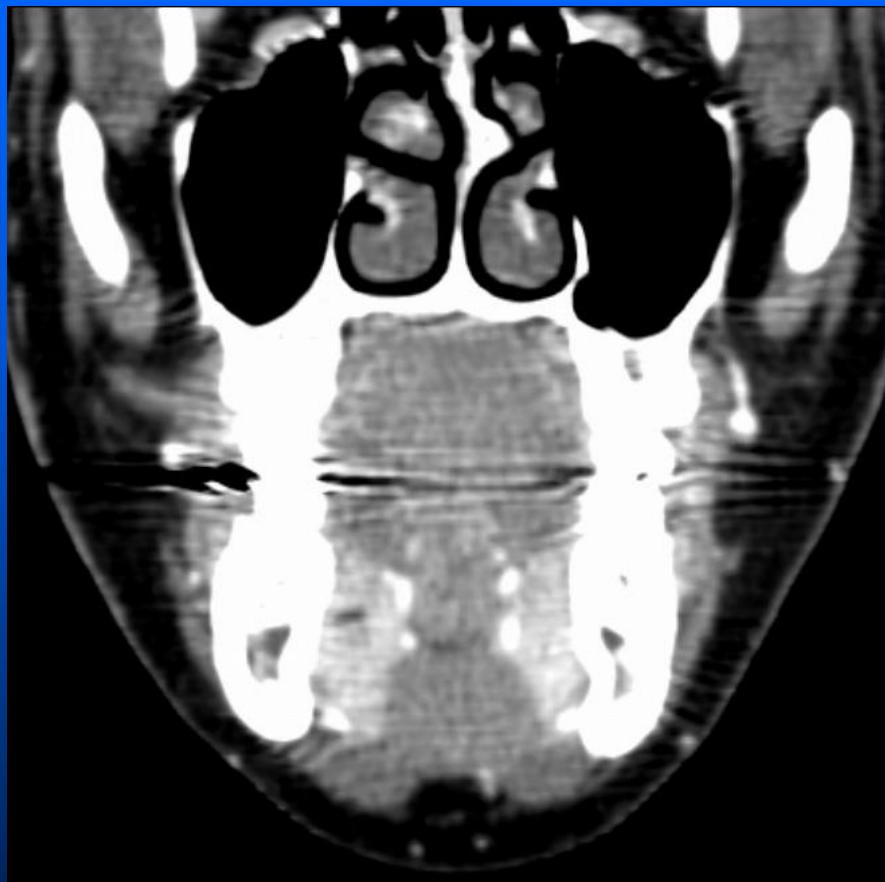
Submandibular gland aplasia

- Usually part of craniofacial syndromes, a/W first branchial arch abnormalities
- Xerostomia and dental caries
- Unilateral gland absence rare, with hypertrophy of contralateral gland



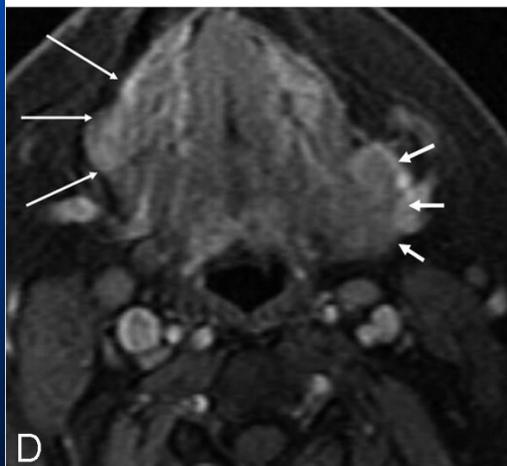
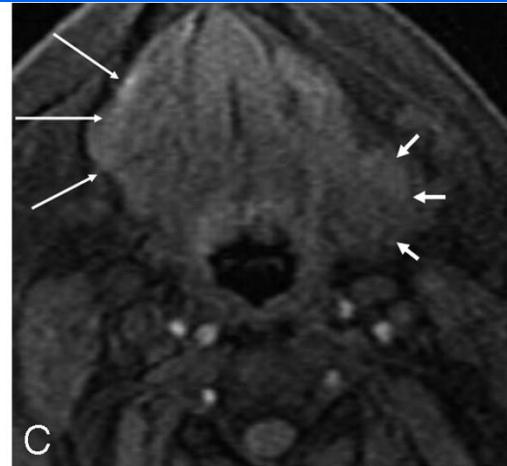
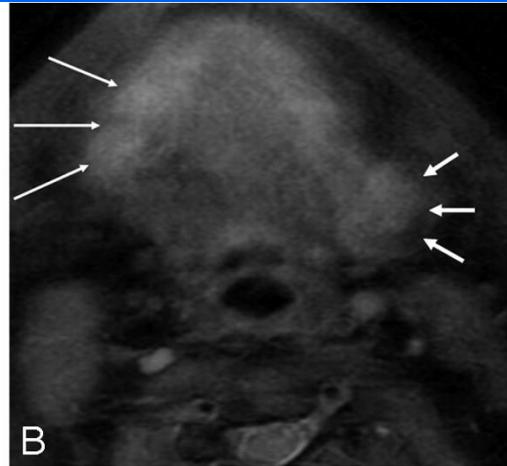








Another Case



**Unilateral Submandibular Gland
Aplasia with Ipsilateral Sublingual
Gland Hypertrophy and
contralateral Submandibular
Gland Hypertrophy**