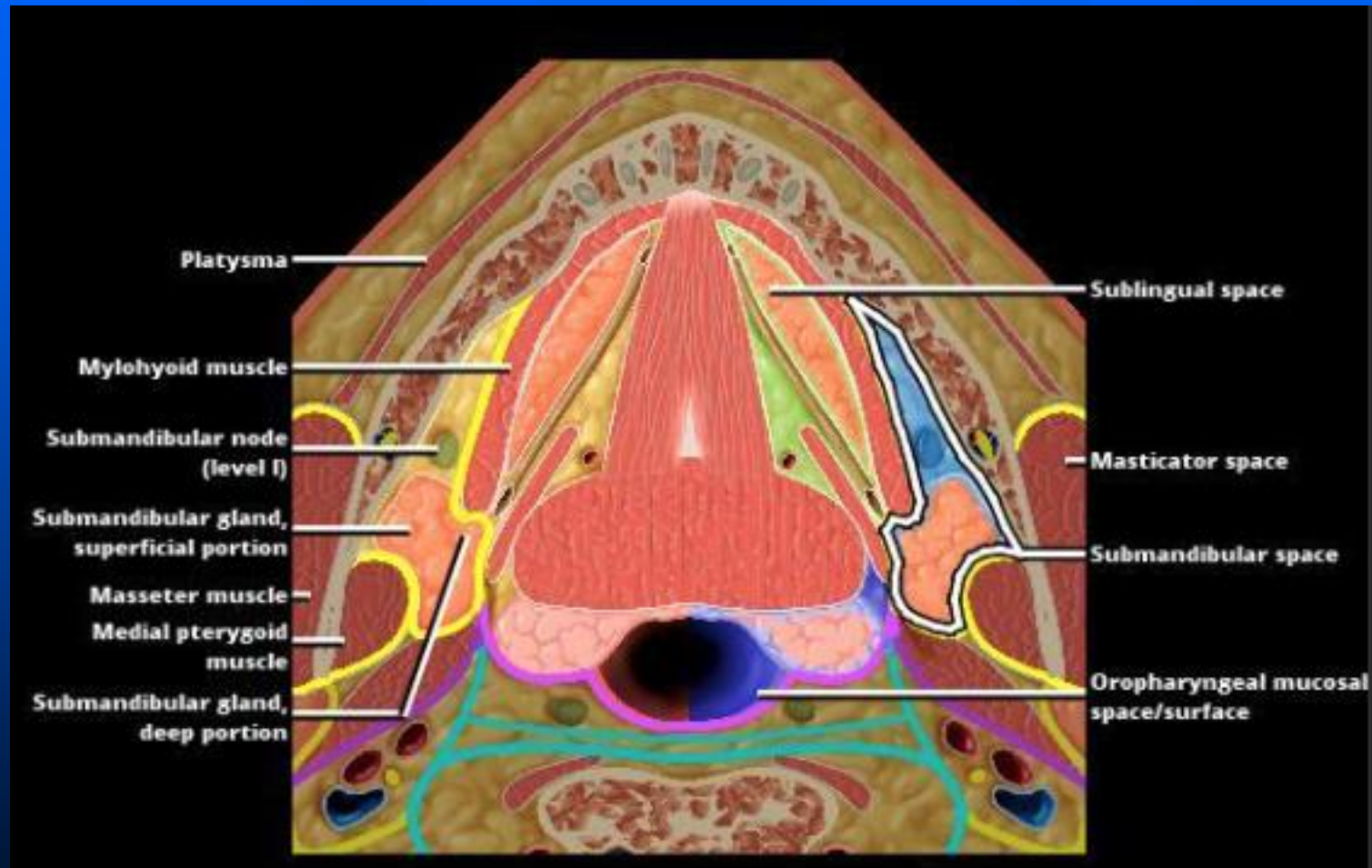
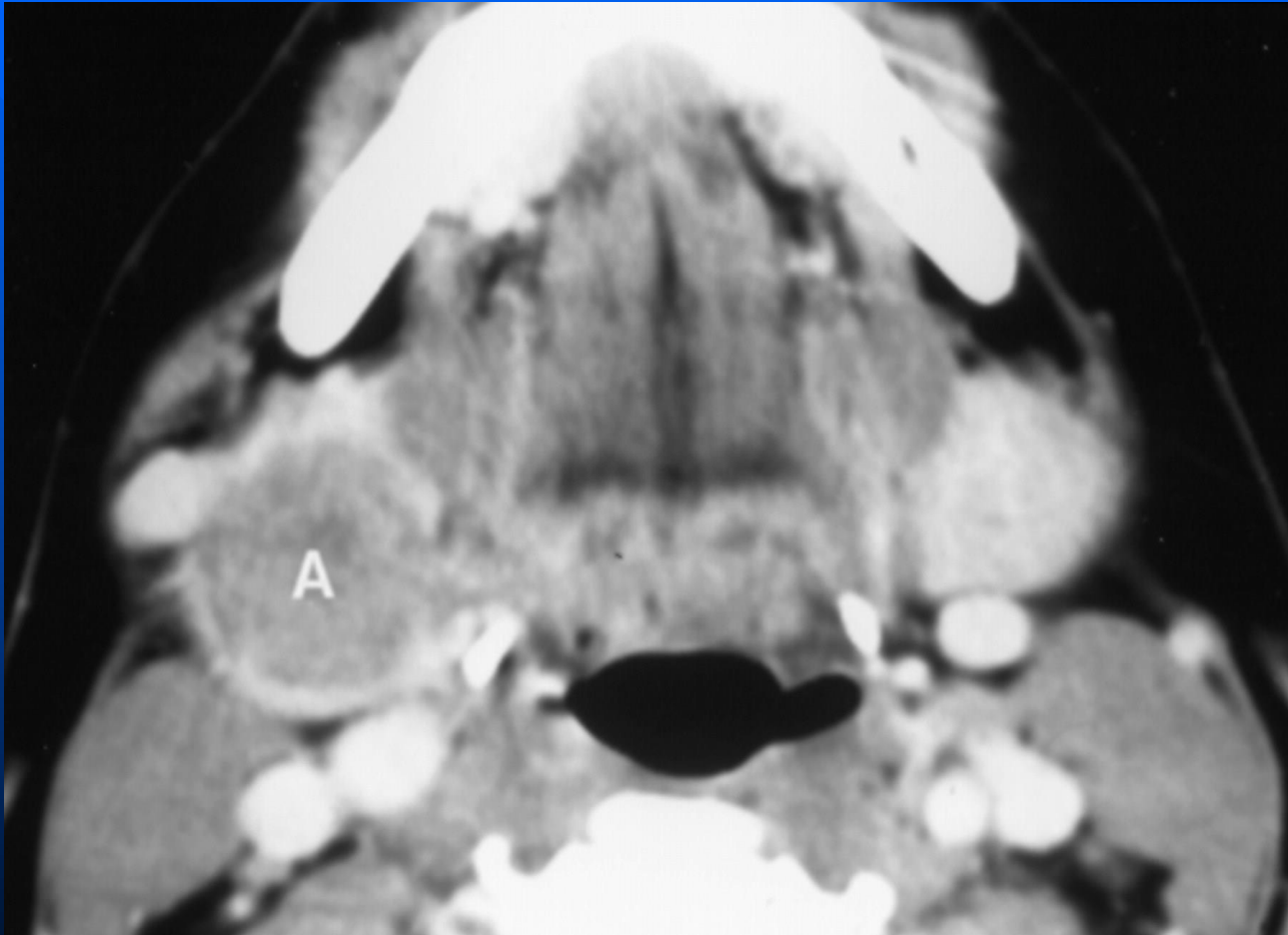


# Submandibular Space



# 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

1:47

## 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.

1:40

# Right submandibular stone



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

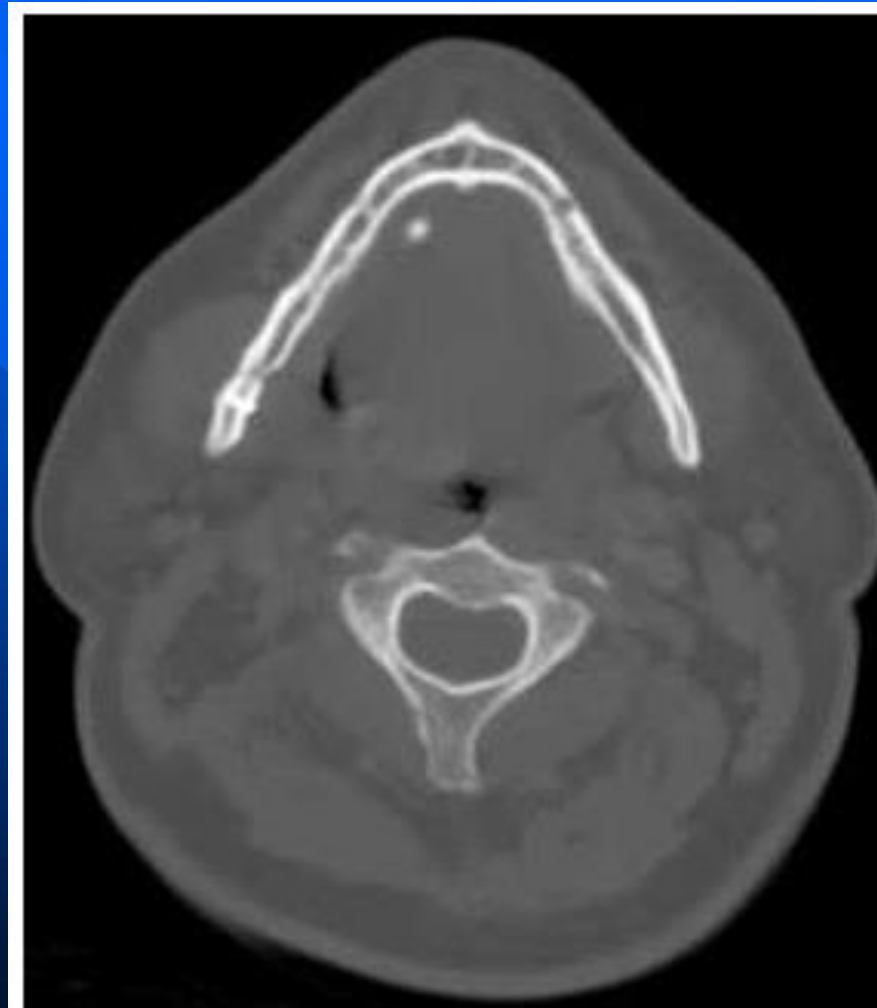




# Submandibular stones



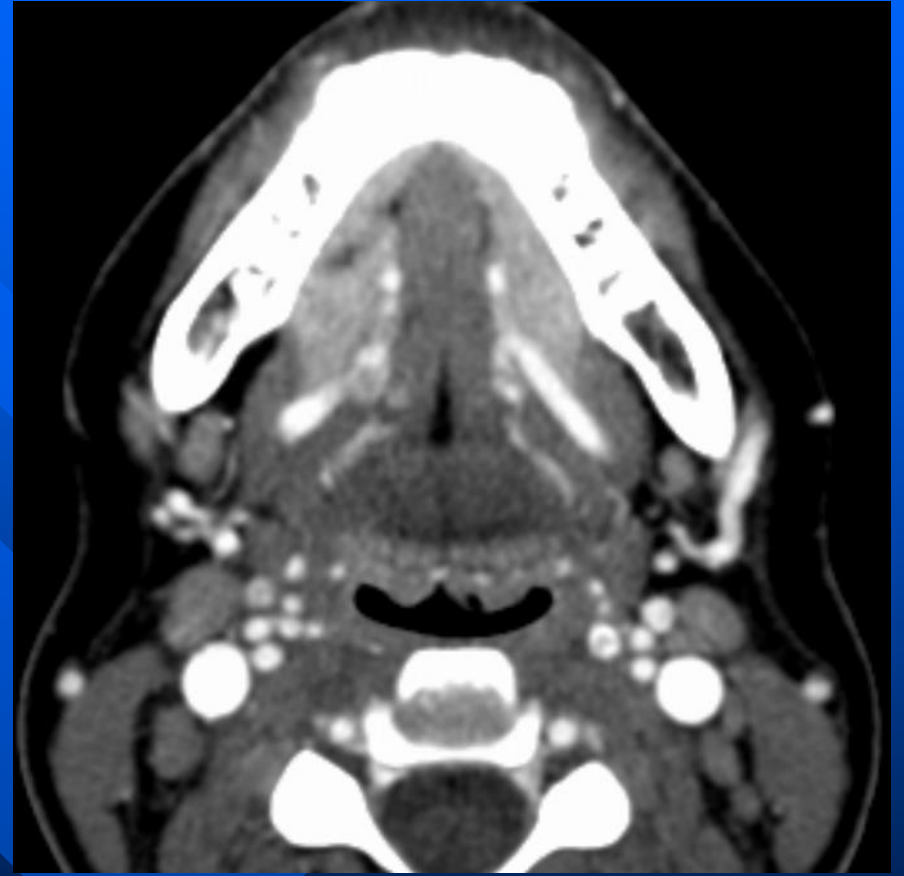
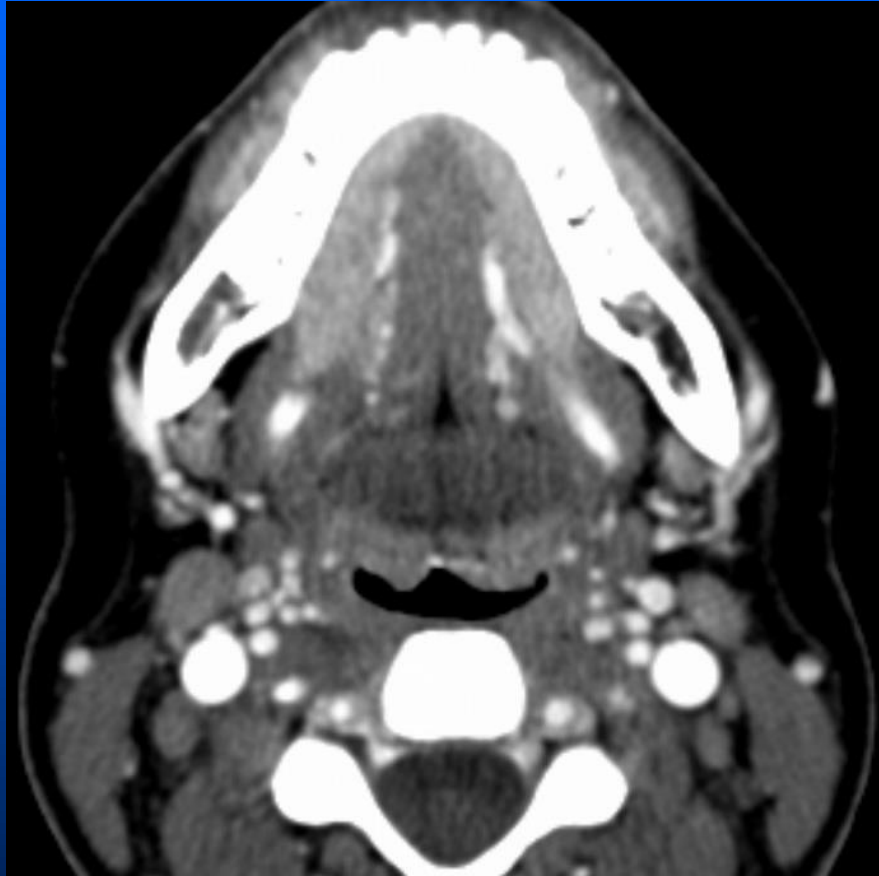
# Sialolithiasis in Wharton's Duct



# Submandibular gland aplasia

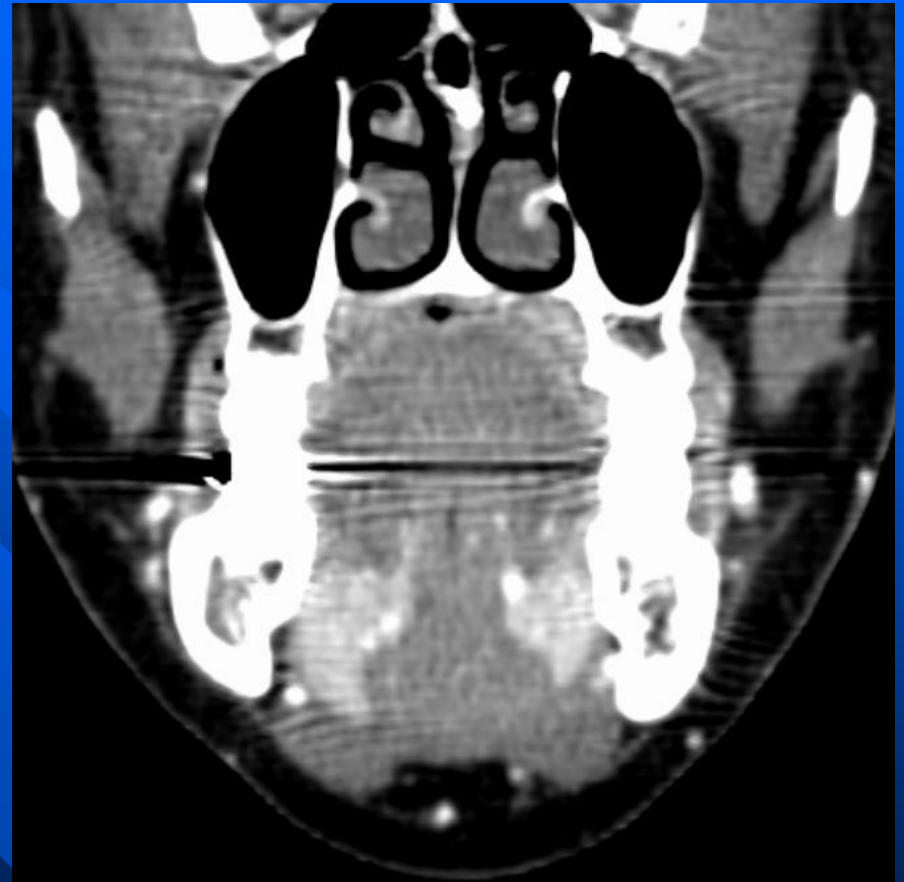
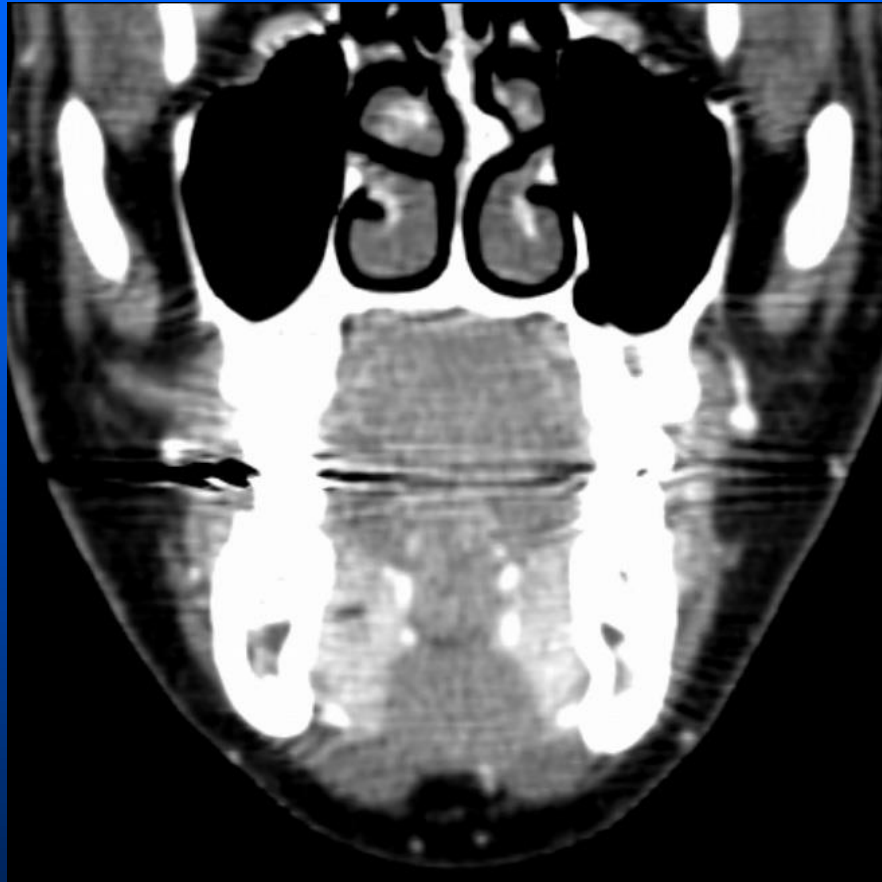
- Usually part of craniofacial syndromes, a/W first branchial arch abnormalities
- Xerostomia and dental caries
- Unilateral gland absence rare, with hypertrophy of contralateral gland





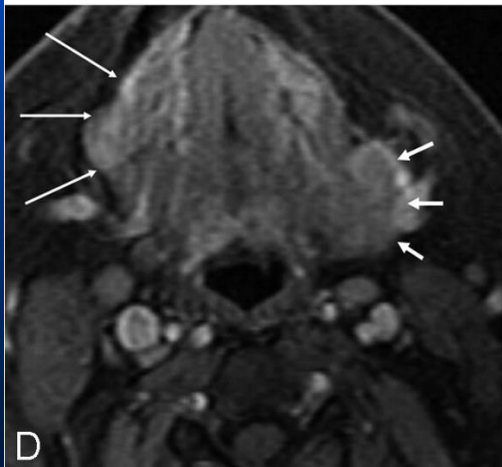
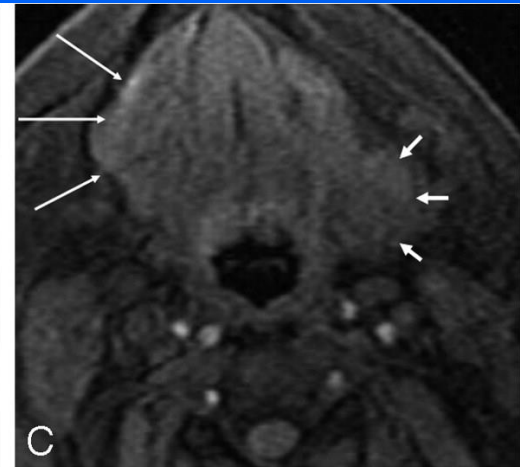
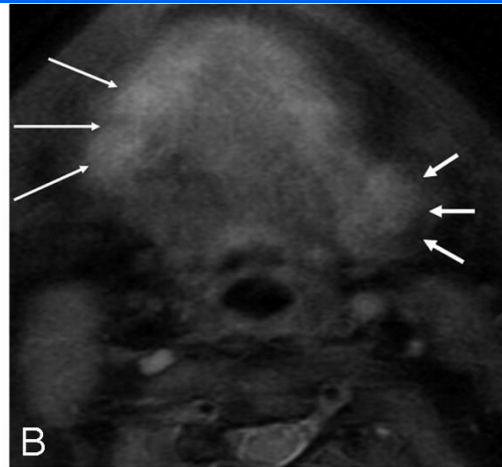
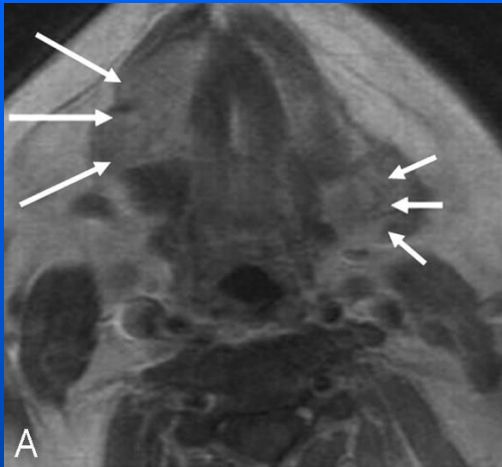








# Another Case



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